

— 1971 —

Illinois, Indiana colleges formulate first model Black studies program

Representatives of various colleges in Illinois and Indiana, including the University, are currently formulating guidelines for a model Black studies program, the first such attempt in the nation.

In a meeting last month in Chicago, the educators and administrators established goals including

the study of the question of transfer credits for students enrolled in Black studies programs, drafting a statement of the underlying rationale for Black studies, doing research in Black studies, and studying the relevance of Black education from kindergarten through college.



Black vibrations . . .

Skills for 1971

by Jeffery Roberts

Skills learned by Black college students must be used to serve the Black community and to raise Blacks' political level of awareness.

Black students can not afford the luxury of privately retaining their skills. The skills that they receive must be made available to the Black community.

In Champaign-Urbana, several groups hold this policy. Two of them are the Afro Human Consolidated Incorporated (AHCI) and the Black Student's Association (BSA).

The AHCI is an agency of the Black community which is made up of Black professionals and students. They work to get Black students involved in Black community programs. Presently, their skills are being used to research information for the Champaign Advocacy Depot (CAD). The Depot is a Black community agency that aids Blacks with their problems.

The range of AHCI personnel has spread over many fields of knowledge. They consist of professionals and students in the fields of urban planning, architecture and education.

Since the one-year-old organization was formed, its members have had a particular interest in the education received by Black elementary and high school students. They, along with the North End Youth Design Depot, a segment of CAD, developed what is now known as the Alternative Education Program.

The education program is designed to meet the minimum and maximum needs of Black youth in the highest professional manner. Its workers, in dealing with Black's past, present and future, strive for Black pride and integrity.

Under the guidance of AHCI, along with Black student input, the Alternative Education Program has been successful. Right on beautiful Black brothers and sisters!

This, however, is not a reflection on many other programs which Black groups have attempted. Many of the programs attempted by community groups as well as by BSA have been slacking because of a lack of Black student participation. Few Black students at the University have been using their acquired skills toward strengthening Black community groups or BSA.

Black students have been acquiring skills unknown to Blacks in their American past. They must use these skills, even at the beginning level, toward the survival of all Black people.

Black college students have very little

time to practice their skills. What is practice for whites, is the real thing for Black students. As a beginning writer, practice is rare. This is because Black writers, as other Black professionals, have no fictional stories to write. Everything that is espoused in "Black Vibrations" relates to Black reality in the world. Black students can only improve their skills by applying them for groups like AHCI, BSA and CAD.

BSA has several programs which need more efficient Black student support. The programs cover a wide spectrum of interests and skills. They range from the BSA Pal Program to communications.

The Pal Program has successfully gathered little Black children, but needs more Black students to act as big pals. Black college men are especially needed to participate in the program's activities. The sisters need some help, brothers.

Black students are needed to work with BSA's communications committee. The committee is striving toward its own unique Black communications media. Composed of Black communications majors and others interested in the field, the committee has been successful in its various activities. The committee, so far, has challenged such media as The Daily Illini, WPGU and WILL. They seek to make these media organs relevant to Black students and the Black community.

The most recent challenge was toward WPGU. The Black Communications Committee successfully negotiated with WPGU for the time slot from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. Monday through Friday. WPGU weeks later met without notifying the committee and changed the time slot previously allocated. The time was cut and moved up to 10 p.m. to 12 midnight, Monday-Friday. WPGU, like many other white organs at the University, still negotiates with Blacks in bad faith. WPGU must learn that they can no longer disrespect Black student power.

"The Black Rap," BSA's newspaper, is also published by this committee. Reporters, cartoonists, photographers and typists are needed to work regularly for the paper. News writing classes will be held by the committee for those Black people interested in writing, but who don't have the needed skills.

Let's make 1971 a more prosperous year for all Black people. This can be done by Black students using their skills toward Black survival. Black students are only an extension of a Black community. The continuous and proper use of Black skills means the survival of a total Black race.

A tale of perpetual race hatred

By CARL SCHWARTZ
Daily Illini Editor

CAIRO, Ill. (Special) — It's hard to decide whether Cairo's multi-million dollar levee system, complete with an iron gate to close off the only road entering from the north, was designed to keep the flood waters out or the flood of racial hatred in.

Cairo, Ill., U.S.A. — where violence has become the expected, where hate is a normal feeling for blacks and whites alike, where fear is engrained in the society and where poverty knows no racial boundaries.

The problems that confront the city are old ones. Their roots trace back to the founding of the city. Eastern businessmen looked at a map of the Midwest and foresaw the importance of the land near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They drew up detailed plans for establishing a wilderness empire and secured a charter in 1818 giving them all rights to the 8,000 acre site on which they planned to build Cairo.

Yet the businessmen had reckoned without the rivers. The land was low and regular flooding forced them to spend much of their resources building levees. They borrowed millions from English bankers and businessmen, including author Charles Dickens who visited Cairo, characterizing it as one of the most awful places in the world.

Slaves in Cairo

But business survived, and levees managed to keep out the water long enough for Cairo to become a town. In 1828, William and Thomas Bird brought slaves across the river and built a tavern, two frame houses and a store—paving the way for the racial hatred that exists there today.

steadily to 9,348 in the 1960 census, and now stands at 6,179.

Cairo was never really a prosperous town, a local historian noted. Its economy allowed a number of people to get rich—accounting for the elegant mansions in north Cairo — but it also required a large quantity of cheap, available labor. "This was a budding metropolis," observed Martin Brown, the former editor and publisher of the Cairo Evening Citizen. "Before the 9-foot channel, this was the head of the navigable waters. It was a town like New Orleans — not just a great shipping center but a great place to raise hell."

Cairo grew up a river town and remains one today, a major transfer point

Historically, Cairo reached its zenith during the Civil War. The city was Naval Headquarters for the Western Flotilla throughout the war and, from September of 1861 to February of 1862, served as headquarters for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant when he launched his siege of the South.

Yet, today, this Yankee stronghold belongs more to the South than to the North. Both psychologically and ethnically, for the people of Cairo the war never ended. Their "Dixie" accents and their not-too-well-disguised contempt for strangers seem designed to remind you they still don't have much use for "niggers" or "carpet-baggin' Yankees" here in Cairo.

After the Civil War, Cairo continued to grow and prosper. Its population swelled to 15,505 in 1924, but declined

low 200, and slipping. Cairo also has lost prominence as a wholesaling and retailing center. Good highways and better airplanes made shipping of perishables and semi-perishables much safer than it ever had been by rail or river. Cairo, farther south actually than Richmond, Va., had also been a major cotton ginning center. But the advent of new machinery meant a search for broader expanses of flatter land in the south and west, and now less than 3,000 acres of cotton are grown in all of southern Illinois. So the big Swift & Co. cottonseed oil plant and two major gins closed down.

Brown noted that Cairo was a major oat-sacking center too—second only to

Chicago. But they took the horses off the street and that took Cairo out of the oat-sacking business.

"We all suddenly awoke in 1960-61 and realized this town was at a low ebb. Something had to be done, but no one realized just how much," Brown said.

Main shopping areas along Commercial Street are largely deserted, and empty storefronts are more nearly the rule than the exception in some blocks. In the early settling of the city, houses were laid out on 25-foot lots. They were dilapidated shacks then; now they're old, dilapidated shacks without so much as plumbing added. (A 1957 survey counted 555 outhouses in Cairo.)

In 1962 racial violence erupted in the city. But people here are aware that new outbreaks of violence in their area continued violence during the last three years have greatly overshadowed the first year of violence.

The major problems facing Cairo are against quick progress even without hate and violence that plague the city. Yet the violence itself may be treated as the city's other problems. The unemployment rate late in 1970 was over 19 per cent, better than double the national average. 75 per cent of the unemployed in Cairo were Black. The town's schools are 90 per cent Black, and in 1969 the average education level for the community was 9th grade.

Highest welfare load

Alexander County, of which Cairo is the county seat, and adjacent Pope County have the highest welfare rates in the state. 21 per cent of the population — in the state. Economic conditions in Cairo have not only led to a growth of unemployment, but have driven off the youth, leaving the city with twice the number of senior citizens (many drawing welfare) as the state average.

Hunt noted that Cairo is also hampered by an extremely unsophisticated labor market. "If the town has escaped the ravages of the rivers, it has suffered another kind of flood whose effects have been almost as debilitating, a human inundation from the poorer southern states. Attracted by Illinois' more generous welfare benefits, Cairo has been swamped by the impoverished, the illiterate and the unskilled. . . they find shelter in the decrepit shacks on the 25-foot lots. The next day they come around and sign up for welfare," Hunt noted.

Hunt said all of these things "just help to increase the polarization between

1-9-71

AD

DAILY ILLINI

United Front leader Rev. Charles Koen speaks to church rally in Cairo

Extreme poverty at root of city's many problems

Continued from page 7

der the federal minimum yearly income level of \$3,000.

Whatever attempts at economic redevelopment the city makes are going to be hindered by the prejudice and hate that continue to grow in the community. "Things are really tense here and neither the whites or the colored are going to back down," said Mrs. Russell Turner, past president of the Cairo Historical Society. "A tiny spark sets it off," she added.

And despite the "conciliation attempts" of officials who ignored the impact of the 1962 outbreak of violence by Blacks—telling people how well they understood "niggas" and that the colored were happy to live here in Cairo—sparks, some large, some small, have set off scores of incidents in the city since 1967.

Violence erupted in the summer of 1967, shortly before the city's schools were to be integrated at the start of the fall semester. In June of 1965, the citizens of Cairo had approved a \$1.3 million referendum to upgrade and integrate schools, replacing the 10 existing structures (5 for Blacks and 5 for whites) with three new or remodeled structures housing all students. Yet it soon became obvious that support for integration was hardly total, and as the day of integration approached, tempers on both sides flared.

Snipers open fire

Two groceries, two warehouses, two autos and a home were firebombed. Snipers opened fire from the Mississippi River levee, and the debate still goes on whether they were Black or white. Police and National Guard troops restored order, arresting 19 Blacks for the firebombings. State's Atty. Peyton Berbling didn't stop there, however. He also founded the the "Cairo Committee of 10 Million," better known as the White Hats.

Berbling said the White Hats were designed solely to help the Cairo police. But the Rev. Gerald Montroy, a Roman Catholic priest, contends that the group was designed to repress and terrorize the Black community and those who support it. Father Montroy was assigned to Cairo from East St. Louis in the fall of 1968 to help the poor in the Black community. Montroy testified before an Illinois House investigating committee in May of 1969 that Cairo police had refused to investigate Black complaints of shootings by the White Hats. Father Montroy said his own house had been shot into, but that the

police refused to investigate.

The hearings in Cairo had been prompted by a renewal of violence in the city. During the last weekend of April 1969, firebombs hit a school building, an abandoned TB sanitarium, a warehouse and a private home. Police also reported scattered shooting in the city. Two days later, Gov. Richard Ogilvie ordered a company of National Guard troops into Cairo to restore order. Some 60 state troopers had been sent to the city over the weekend. Ogilvie had met earlier that same day with Cairo Mayor Lee Stenzel and Police Chief Carl Clutts.

Paul Simon's survey

Lt. Gov. Paul Simon conducted a personal two day investigation of situation in Cairo, recommending, among other things, the firing of Clutts. Mayor Stenzel defended Clutts before the house committee as "a good man, honest and truthful." Clutts, however, was later replaced by William H. Petersen, a professional police officer from Alton, Ill.

Firebombing resumed in mid-June of 1969 and a curfew was again clamped over

the city as sniping in and around the Pyramid Courts housing project pinned down police on several occasions.

The special Illinois House committee recommended on June 20 that both Cairo city and county departments be racially integrated and that the attorney general investigate recent violence as immediate steps to ease racial unrest in Cairo. However, the committee said, the basic causes of the "tragedy of Cairo" are lack of trust between Blacks and whites, a Southern paternalistic attitude toward Blacks and a "frightening" decline in the city's economy.

"The white community feels that the Blacks are trying to take over and to drive them out," the report added. "The Black community, on the other hand, feels that the white community actively conspires to keep them in poverty and to prevent them from participating significantly in the government or in the society." In specific recommendations, the committee said:

—As an "act of good faith," the fire and police departments and all appointive boards and commissions should be integrated.

—The black community should establish a town meeting or elective assembly to make their decisions and give their consensus.

—The attorney general should intervene to enforce existing Illinois civil rights laws.

—The governor should request the federal government to declare a state of emergency in the Cairo area so that federal funds would be available for business and housing development.

—State's Atty. Peyton Berbling, Sheriff Chesley Willis and other local officials should disclaim any intention of depicting members of the "White Hats" organization.

On June 24, the Cairo City Council demanded to know why Illinois Atty. Gen. William Scott had failed to reply to their letters requesting aid in calming the situation. Council action came after Scott's prompt response to a similar request from the Illinois Advisory Committee of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation Breadbasket.

Scott made no reply to the council complaint, but the next day he called on the Black community in Cairo to respond to white peace moves by lifting the economic boycott on local business.

Black boycott

Scott, who was requested by the Illinois legislature to investigate unrest in the Cairo area, said a continuation of the boycott would end "in economic disaster for both Blacks and whites." The attorney

Continued on page 9

Boycott continues; snipers hit church

1-9-71

Continued from page 8

general pointed out that there have been two major sources of racial friction in Cairo — the Black boycott and the White Hats.

"At the request of the Illinois attorney general's office, the white community has made a number of significant gestures to ease the tension in Cairo — including a voluntary agreement to disband the White Hats group," Scott said. "Now is the time for the Blacks to show their good faith by lifting the boycott."

Scott said that, in addition to disbanding the White Hats, whites in Cairo had made other constructive moves toward racial peace, including an agreement by Alexander County officials to recall all "Special Deputy" authorizations and limit those deputizations to only those with regular law enforcement duties.

The boycott, however, did not end. It continues to this day. Eight stores have closed since it began in March of 1969, but white merchants downtown will tell you that the boycott has had no effect. Some note that "since the niggers don't come down here anymore, we don't have to worry about the shoplifting. Bet you I didn't lose one piece of merchandise this Christmas," added one white clerk at a small drug store.

The White Hats

The White Hats, which were formally outlawed by the General Assembly late in the summer of 1969 (after they had "disbanded"), were succeeded by the United Citizens for Community Action. Tensions eased somewhat with the resignation of Stenzel as mayor in mid-September, but the black United Front charged that his successor, Pete Thomas, was no better. (Thomas announced in late December of 1970 that he would seek re-election.) Led by Preston Ewing, head of the local NAACP, Blacks have challenged alleged discrimination in the city school system. United Front officials have also filed ra-

cial discrimination suits against the Alexander County Housing Authority and the Cairo Public Utility Commission, but to little avail.

Things remained relatively quiet — but tense — in Cairo until Dec. 6, 1969, when a fireman was wounded by snipers while he was fighting a tavern fire. Whites and Blacks blamed each other for the sniping. Violence returned again to Cairo on New Year's Eve when three separate incidents were reported, including the firing of shots into the Cairo Police Station. This latest shooting prompted the resignation of Police Chief Petersen, who charged that "Cairo was the victim of guerrilla war tactics" which he was unable to combat.

"Our laws today, by way of perfidious lawyers and cowardly judges, are manipulated to give protection and safe escort for those who would destroy our laws while they demand its protection.

"I cannot in good conscience continue to accept a salary from you and not be able to give you the consideration you deserve; and at the same time, by order of the court, provide safe escort for clenched,

Federal ruling

Petersen was referring to a Jan. 5, 1970, ruling by Federal District Judge Henry Wise who declared unconstitutional Cairo's parade-permit ordinance. Wise, from Danville, Ill., ruled that Cairo officials had acted unconstitutionally in enforcing the September 1969 civil emergency ordinance which granted the mayor the right to impose a curfew and ban sales of liquor, guns and ammunition in case of "riot or unlawful assembly." Wise said the parade ordinance was unconstitutional because it gives "almost unrestrained discretion to deny an application for a parade permit." Suit had been brought by the United Front of Cairo, a coalition of Black groups in the city.

That same week, the United Front asked Gov. Ogilvie to declare martial law in Cairo. Ogilvie denounced what he called "inflammatory statements and demands for martial law by certain activists." The United Front charged that white vigilantes and Cairo police had fired into Pyramid Courts and that a "bloodbath" was imminent.

Mayor Thomas denied the charges and said the entire call for martial law was to attempt to gain national publicity. The following week, Fire Chief Lewis Edwards joined the ranks of former city employees. His resignation left Cairo without either a fire or police chief.

The rest of 1970 saw little change in the atmosphere that pervaded Cairo by day or in the actions that characterized its nights. The United Front had calculated in December that the city had had gunfire on more than 150 nights since April of 1969.

United Front leader Charles Koen traveled nationwide seeking support for the front. Food, clothing and funds are being sent to Blacks living in the city, much of it coming from drives organized on Illinois college campuses. Front leaders publicly condemn violence — except in cases of self-defense — and say they will continue the boycott, while launching their own cooperative efforts within the Black community.

'Racial integrity'

Bob Cunningham, who organized the United Citizens for Community Action, acknowledged that the group has become affiliated with the Citizens Councils of America, headquartered in Jackson, Miss. Cunningham said he and many other members of the group believed strongly in "racial integrity" and opposed integration because "you get away from your integrity, from the wholeness of any race."

The Blacks in Cairo see the UCCA as a continuation of the White Hats — without the hats they had worn before to identify themselves. The United Front holds members of the UCCA responsible for much of the shooting waged against the Front and the Black community in general.

In September, the city of Cairo and local merchants sent a "proclamation for

peace and progress" to the Front in an attempt to end the boycott and restore peace. The merchants offered the Blacks 12 full-time jobs, six part-time jobs and more if business improved. The city said the police and fire department would each accept six Black trainees.

Mayor Thomas announced that the plan was presented in a spirit of compromise, but the Front rejected the plan as an insult to the intelligence and dignity of the Black community, as well as an act of dishonesty and racism and a trick.

Continued oppression

The United Front has charged that while talking compromise, the white power structure in the community has continued to oppress Blacks. The Front points to an Aug. 8, 1970, incident in which a group of whites attacked Black pickets in downtown Cairo. Eighteen Blacks and no whites were indicted. Sniping has continued and Front spokesmen say snipers have fired into the Pyramid Courts (a Black housing project) 142 times, while also hitting 43 private Black homes including those of the lawyers for the United Front.

The most publicized incident of the

Soldier hit

Police later changed their account of the incident, saying the attack on the station was "less massive" than first indicated, but offered no explanation for shots fired by the police.

On Nov. 9, 1970, snipers shot and critically injured 23-year-old Wylie Anderson, a soldier on leave who had been raised in Cairo. The front says the eight bullets that hit Anderson were fired by whites hidden in a junk yard. Later that night, shots were also fired into St. Colomba Church and into the Pyramid Courts, while fire destroyed a lumber yard owned by Bob Cunningham, UCCA leader.

Anderson died Nov. 28.

The final major incident of 1970 occurred Dec. 5 when Black pickets in downtown Cairo were set upon by whites in and out of uniform. Guns were fired and more than a dozen Blacks beaten by police and arrested, many for allegedly violating a new Cairo ordinance banning picketing within 20 feet of a business.

Several white civilians, who reporters identified as members of the UCCA, fired rifles and riot guns in the general direction of Black pickets. All but four of the Blacks were released from jail later that night. Three of the four were charged and later indicted in the shooting of a special-deputy sheriff. The front contends the deputy was caught in police cross-fire directed at Blacks.

year occurred Oct. 23-24. The Chicago Journalism Review (CJR) had this to say about the affair after conducting an on-the-spot investigation:

"At least the Reichstag was burned down. Hitler had that much integrity. He may have managed the whole affair to strengthen his repressive powers, but at least he actually found someone to burn the palace to the ground. . . . All they have to do now is issue a press release and let the news media handle their P.R. Now we have Cairo—Cairo, Ill. — the media's latest guerrilla battleground, the place where "squad[s] of armed Negro men" (UPI) or 19 to 20 "rifle-wielding Blacks in Army fatigue uniforms" (AP) shot up a police station last month. Only they didn't."

White news agencies got their stories by phone from Cairo Mayor Pete Thomas. Nobody bothered to check with the United Front or any other Blacks for that matter. And so the story grew. CJR reporters on the scene could find only one bullet hole in a police station window — which had supposedly taken hundreds of rounds from the Black guerrillas.

Even the Illinois State Police denied that the attacks had taken place. Yet Gov. Richard Ogilvie used reports of the incident as justification to deploy a permanent force of 24 state troopers in Cairo, while sending the police an armor-covered vehicle which many Blacks fear will be used to make armed raids against them.

Later evaluations of the Oct. 23-24 "shoot-out" showed that only 13 peck marks (the N. Y. Times concurred) could be found in the police station, although 40 bullets had been fired into the St. Colomba Church, headquarters of the United Front, smashing windows and barely missing beds. All the bullet trajectories indicate they were probably fired from the "crow's nest" firing platform atop the fourth floor of the police station.

The Panthers: R.I.P.?

Fred's death raises image of police state

By JIM HOPWOOD
Daily Illini City Editor

It's not a thing you like to think about.

Doubt, suspicion and fear assail your mind when you consider the circumstances surrounding the death of Fred Hampton, chairman of the state Black Panther Party.

It's not a matter of liking Hampton or the Panthers. You can mourn or rejoice at his death, and still you feel a gnawing at your guts.

The whole affair reeks of police state tactics.

Twenty-eight active members of the Black Panther Party have been killed by police in the past year.

Few persons have bothered to total the number of policemen killed by the Panthers. For most people don't think the Panthers can systematically wipe out the police forces of this nation.

But most people realize that the police have the capability to wipe out the Panthers. And increasingly larger numbers of people feel the police are out to do just that.

The central issue is not whether the Panthers are good or bad. The essential issue is that of law and order.

In this state, the Black Panther Party is an officially registered political party. At the national level, the party is officially considered a menace and a threat to national security, but it is not in any way illegal.

As a party, the Panthers are not charged with any crime. But to many it appears that the police and prosecutors are hunting down Panthers simply because they are Panthers, as if being a Panther was a crime in itself.

Even worse, it appears to many that the police are killing Panthers because they are Panthers.

Summary indictment, trial and execution by police is what is known as a police state.

If police don't respect the law, why should anyone respect the order police enforce? What good is order without the rule of law?

The very existence of such questions in the minds of great numbers of people shatters the confi-

(Continued on Page 9)

With shotgun blast through door . . .

Police: Panthers fire first

Hanrahan's account:

"This morning, pursuant to a search warrant, state's attorney's police attempted to search the first floor apartment at 2337 W. Monroe Street to seize sawed-off shotguns and other illegal firearms stored there.

"Our office had reliable information that this location was a depot for such illegal weapons gathered by members of the Black Panther Party.

"As soon as Sgt. Daniel Groth and Officer James Davis, leading our men, announced their office, occupants of the apartment attacked them with shotgun fire. The officers immediately took cover.

"The occupants continued firing at our policemen from several rooms within the apartment.

Order cease fire

Groth ordered all his men to cease firing and told the occupants to come out with their hands up. Each time, one of the occupants replied, "Shoot it out," and they continued firing at the police officers.

"Finally, the occupants threw down their guns and were arrested.

"The immediate, violent criminal reaction of the occupants in shooting at announced police officers emphasizes the extreme viciousness of the Black Panther Party. So does their refusal to cease firing at the police officers when urged to do so several times.

Commend police

"Fortunately, only one police officer was wounded. We wholeheartedly commend the police officers for their bravery, their re-

markable restraint and their discipline in the face of this Black Panther attack — as should every decent citizen in our community."

Richard Jalovec, assistant state's attorney, said: "This action this morning was part of a continuing investigation by this office into the activities of the Panthers."

Panther story

The account of the raid as given by the nine attorneys for the seven surviving Panthers is short and simple.

Around 4:40 a.m. the Panthers heard a knock at the front door.

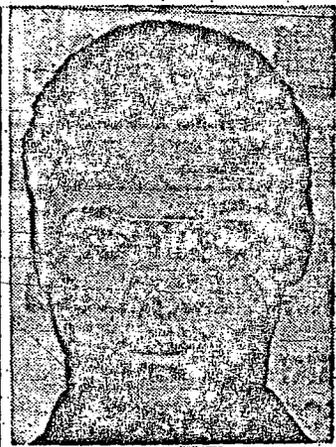
Attorneys said they answered "Who is it?" They received a brief reply and answered "Who?", they said.

Mark Clark, 21, was going to answer the door just as plain clothes policemen forced their way in without warning, the attorneys said. The police fired toward a mattress on the floor in the southeast corner of the living room, and Clark was killed in this volley, they said.

The attorneys said the Panthers did not fire before the police fired and did not at any time return the fire.

Two Panthers (presumably Louis Truelock, 30, and Debra Johnson, 18) were in Hampton's bedroom at the rear of the apartment trying to wake him as police broke in through the rear of the apartment, attorneys said.

The two Panthers hid in a corner of the bedroom and police shot Hampton as he lay in bed, the attorneys related.



MARK CLARK
... downstate party leader

Bobby Rush, state party chairman, told reporters that Hampton was asleep when he was shot. He had taken a large dose of sleeping pills and probably could not have been awakened, Rush said.

He said neighbors said they heard five minutes of continuous firing.

Front police

According to Edward Hanrahan, state's attorney, 14 policemen were direct participants in the raid. Five men were assigned to the front door, four to the rear door, and five others guarded the outside.

However, Richard Jalovec, assistant state's attorney, at one time

indicated that 15 men were used in the raid.

Sgt. Daniel Groth, who led the raiders, said he knocked twice on the front door of the apartment house about 4:44 a.m. When he heard a movement inside, he reported he said: "This is the police. I have a warrant to search the premises."

"Who's there?" he said a male voice answered from within.

Kick open door

Groth said he replied it was the police. He said he heard another movement and "Just a minute." After a brief wait, he said, detective James Davis, kicked open the door.

To their right as they entered was the stairway to the second floor. To their left was a small anteroom and the door to Hampton's apartment.

As they entered the anteroom, someone in the apartment fired a shotgun blast at them through the apartment door, Groth said.

Davis dived into the apartment to the floor. The door, which was not latched, swung open easily, Groth said.

Call for assistance

Groth, thinking Davis had been shot, told an officer to his rear to put in a 10-1 call for assistance, he said.

Groth said he stepped into the doorway and saw a young woman with a shotgun on a mattress in the corner of the living room. Groth ducked back outside the doorway and fired two shots at the girl with his service revolver, he said. Davis, who had not been hurt, shot at her once with his

(Continued on page 10)

Panthers fire first...

(Continued from Page 9)

room, he said.

Davis said the flash of Groth's revolver allowed him to see a man standing directly behind him, aiming a shotgun at Groth. Davis said he fired twice, hitting the man, who fell to the floor.

The man was later identified as Mark Clark, 22, downstate leader of the Panther Party.

Arrest girl

Groth said Clark got up and Davis struggled with him until he again fell. At one point, Groth said, Clark got off a shot at Davis.

The five policemen in the living room were now being shot at from the two bedrooms of the apartment, Groth said. The girl with the shotgun, shot in the leg and the hand, was arrested. She was identified as Brenda Harris, 18, a former student at the University.

Davis said that, looking down the hallway, he saw a man with a shotgun "duck in and out" of the rear bedroom.

Break in at rear

By this time, Groth said, police had broken in the rear door also and were also being shot at by the Panthers.

Groth said he began to fear that he and the four officers with him might be firing at his own men coming in the rear, so he ordered a halt to the firing.

"Hold your fire!" he said he yelled. "Come out with your hands up!" he said he ordered the Panthers.

'Shoot it out'

From the front and rear bedrooms, Groth said, the Panthers continued firing. The police began switching on lights in the living

room, he said.

Detective George Jones said as he looked down the dark hallway he saw a hand appear from the rear bedroom and fire a shot with a pistol.

From the rear bedroom, Groth said, someone yelled, "Shoot it out!"

Panther surrenders

Detective Joseph Gorman fired a burst of .45 calibre submachinegun fire through the living room wall into the front bedroom, Groth said. After a second police firing halt and a second call to surrender, Groth said, someone yelled, "Don't shoot. I surrender." Harold Bell, 23, of Rockford, submitted to arrest.

Most of the officers were in the dining room opposite the bedrooms now and most of the lights in the apartment had been turned on, Groth said.

Police resume firing

From the rear bedroom someone yelled "Shoot it out!" Groth said. He said he was not sure, but the person might have yelled "Shoot it out with the pigs!"

A shotgun blast came from the bedroom and police resumed firing, he related.

Two Panthers in the rear bedroom surrendered, Groth said. They were Louis Truelock, 39, and Debra Johnson, 18. Miss Johnson, Hampton's girlfriend, was eight months pregnant with his child.

Ciszewski shot

Groth said he ordered a third firing halt and ordered the Panthers in the front bedroom to surrender. He said he heard a gunshot and detective John Ciszewski yell he had been shot. (In other

accounts, Groth said he ordered one of the firing halts because he had heard Ciszewski's call.)

Five shotgun blasts were fired into the front bedroom, he said, and Gorman crouched in the doorway and fired a burst with his submachinegun.

The shooting ended and three more Panthers surrendered. Blair Anderson, 18, was shot in the stomach and leg. Miss Verlina Brewer, 17, was shot in the leg and thigh. Ronald Satchell, 19, was shot in the stomach, leg and hand.

Rear police

Two of the at least four policemen who entered the apartment from the rear have provided a story of the shootings from their point of view.

It was the first gun battle for detective John Ciszewski, 24, a Chicago policeman for three years. His partner, detective Edward Carmody, 41, was a veteran.

Ciszewski said all the lights were on in the apartment when police first approached. There was burlap covering the windows, he noted.

Carmody said he heard police at the front knock and an answer, "Who's there?" The shooting began then, he said. Ciszewski said he first knew the shooting had begun when an officer from the front yelled, "We're shooting. Watch yourself."

Carmody tried to get in through a window, Ciszewski said, and was cut by flying glass. Carmody said he kicked in the back door and then went to a rear window. Shots were fired through the window, he said, and he was hit by flying glass on the hand.

Met by barricades

Ciszewski said when they entered the kitchen they were confronted by "barricades," probably the divider between the kitchen and the dining room. He saw flashes coming from the bedrooms, he said.

Carmody jumped over the "barricade" and a shot came from the rear bedroom, Ciszewski said. He and Carmody both later identified as Fred Hampton a man who fired at them from the rear bedroom with a shotgun and pistol. Police returned the fire, Ciszewski said.

Ciszewski said he aimed his flashlight into the bedroom and saw three shotguns leaning against a wall. He also saw a man lying on a bed bleeding, a .45 calibre automatic pistol and a shotgun near him.

The dead man was later identi-

fied as Hampton, 21, chairman of the state Black Panther Party.

Call to surrender

Police called for the Panthers to surrender, numerous times, Ciszewski said, but received no answer.

Carmody said he ran into the rear bedroom and found Hampton's body lying on the bed, face down, toward the door, and in the line of fire. A cocked .45 automatic was near one of his hands on the floor, and a shotgun near the other hand, he said.

Carmody said he dragged Hampton into the dining room to get him away from the guns in the bedroom. He was not sure if he was dead or alive, he said.

In one account, police said Hampton was dead when Carmody moved him.

Ciszewski was in the bedroom tossing rifles and shotguns out the broken window when he was hit by a bullet, the state's attorney's office said. Police were said to believe he was hit by a bullet that passed through the wall from the front bedroom.

Unknown attacker

Ciszewski in one account told reporters, "I don't know how I got shot."

Carmody in an early account published in the Chicago Daily News said: "We went inside after the shooting stopped and there were two dead men." In this same account he said only two other men were covering the back door with him.

"The whole front room floor was covered with shotguns and handguns," he said.

Police said between 200 and 300 shots were fired. Varying police reports put the length of the shooting as between 10 and 15 minutes.

18 guns

Edward Hanrahan, state's attorney, displayed on the morning of the raid 18 guns he said his men confiscated from the apartment. Police said they found nine shotguns, including one sawed-off shotgun (an illegal weapon) and one stolen from a police car; seven pistols; and two carbines. All of the guns were unregistered, Hanrahan said.

Hanrahan said police found nearly 1400 rounds of ammunition.

Several charges were brought against the surviving Panthers, including attempted murder charges.

Police photos of the scene were taken the same morning, but no search was made for bullet holes or further evidence. The State's attorney's office and the Maxwell Street homicide unit (with jurisdiction) each apparently believed the other would order crime laboratory technicians to inspect the apartment, and neither body ordered an inspection.

Guided tours

For thirteen days Panther members gave guided tours through the apartment, and the public and the press had nearly full access to the scene.

State's attorney's police finally sealed off the apartment Dec. 17, and a crime lab team searched it. By that time, the dirty, bullet-riddled apartment had become a shrine to many who saw the death of Fred Hampton as a sign of worse to come and a call to action.

Only in self-defense

'but the response will be vicious'

The movement was first known as the Black Panther Party for Self Defense.

Why the panther? Co-founder Huey Newton: "Because it is not in the panther's nature to attack anyone first, but when he is attacked and backed into a corner, he will respond viciously."

As Newton and Bobby Seale saw it, black people were backed into corner, terrorized in their own communities by the most hated of all symbols of white repression: the police.

In self-defense, they said, the Panthers were organized to meet police attacks. In 1966 armed Panthers began patrolling policemen patrolling the black communities of Oakland, Calif.

Armed clashes were inevitable, and Panther ranks swelled with each confrontation with police.

Panthers and policemen see each other as both symbolic and real threats. With each clash, enmity grows on both sides.

Jerome Skolnick, in his report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence

completed in March 1969, concluded: "The confrontation between the Panthers and some elements of the police has become a fued verging on open warfare."

The police have more resources at their disposal. If there is indeed a war between police and Panthers, the police are in some sense winning.

The list of Panthers dead, imprisoned or in exile grows. Many people see the trend as part of a nationwide police conspiracy to eliminate the Panthers.

J. Edgar Hoover and Vice Pres-

ident Agnew call the Panthers criminals. The Panthers call Hoover and Agnew criminals.

The police say there is no policy to wipe out the Panthers, but that when Panthers break the law they resist arrest and force armed police action.

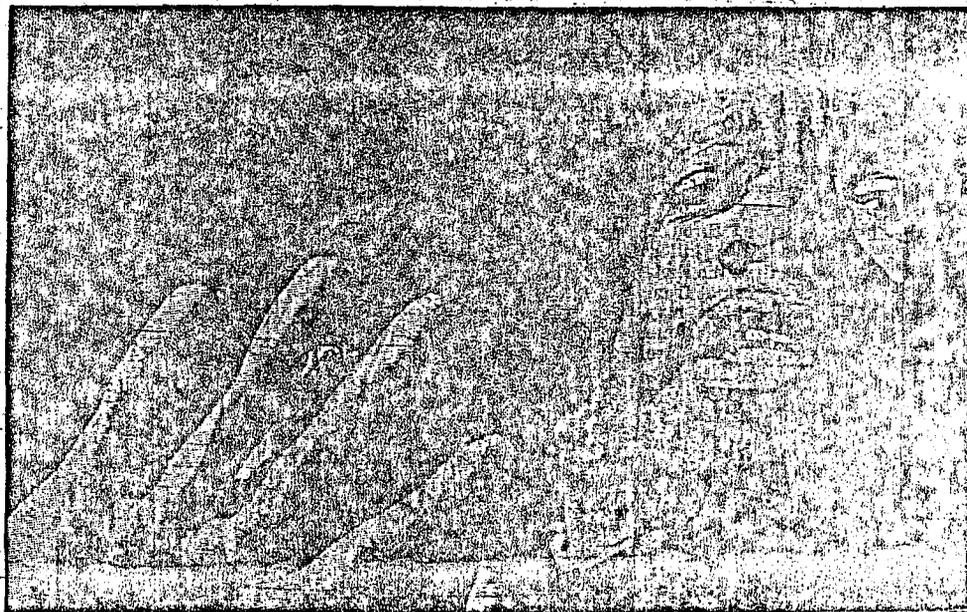
The Panthers say "Kill the pigs." Policemen are killed. And police intensify surveillance of Panther activities, and arrest more Panthers for crimes, real and imaginary. More on both sides are killed and hate and fear multiply.

There is a terrible pattern here, called polarization. No high government officials complain when Panthers are killed. Strict "law and order" advocates call for further intensification of attacks on Panthers. And citizens in the black community wonder if Panther charges of "genocide" aren't grounded in fact.

In the charges and countercharges, the fabric of this society disintegrates. But it is the respect for law that both sides are losing; not the hate and fear, not the injustice.

It is not our intention to try in the press either the police or the Panthers involved in the shootings of Dec. 4. We feel, however, the circumstances warrant the available evidence being placed before our readers.

Photographs and graphics from the Associated Press and the Chicago Journalism Review (CJR), by Paul Sequera, William Mares, Jack Jordan and William Mauldin. Accounts gathered from Chicago newspapers and CJR by Jim Hopwood.



Fred Hampton (1948-1969)

Full story awaits Panther trial . . .

Shooting accounts differ

There are as many accounts of the shootings of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark as there are participants and witnesses.

Apparently none of the accounts is fully consistent with any other.

Minor discrepancies are to be expected in eyewitness reports, especially under the stress conditions of that morning. But the reports of this shooting are often wildly inconsistent. Moreover, the accounts have often differed with the occasion of the telling.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to form a complete chronological account of the shootings. A full account may not even be possible after the several investigations into the event are con-

cluded.

There are basically three different accounts of the shootings: that given by policemen who entered the apartment from the front door; that given by policemen who entered from the back door; and that given by attorneys for the seven Panthers who survived and were arrested.

On the morning of the shootings, Edward Hanrahan, state's attorney, met for three hours with his assistant who planned the raid, Richard Jalovec, and the policemen who made the raid.

Hanrahan's official account was the first released to the press.

Hanrahan was at first reluctant to let reporters question the po-

lice who conducted the raid, but he soon allowed it and even let them appear on a special report on WBBM-TV.

The surviving Panthers have not been allowed by their attorneys to speak to the press and will probably not testify at the special coroner's inquest now being conducted.

However, Bobby Rush, then deputy defense minister, spoke to the press freely and Panthers for days conducted guided tours with commentary through the apartment. The surviving Panthers' attorneys also gave a brief account to the Chicago Daily News.

The accounts below are based on those stories.

Was it a 'shoot-out' or 'shoot-in'?

Bullet holes and autopsies

"If it was a shoot-out, why weren't there bullet holes in two directions?" Bobby Rush, Panther party chairman, asked reporters.

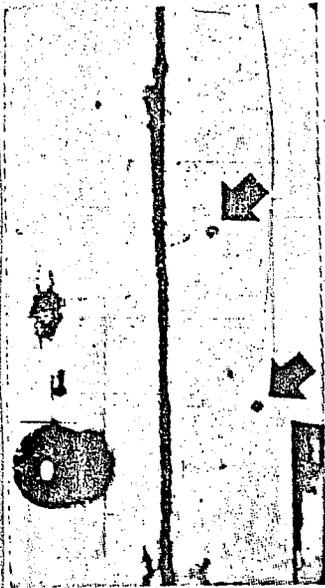
"Why weren't the cars parked out in front riddled with bullets?" he asked. "Because it was a shoot-in."

The police broke in through the rear door of Fred Hampton's apartment and shot him while he slept, Rush said. "We can prove that."

Bullet holes and autopsies

Most of it depends on bullet holes and autopsies. This is the evidence.

There are two bullet holes in the door between the anteroom



MISTAKEN BULLET HOLES the Trib is wrong again

and the living room. A .45 caliber bullet was fired into the living room when the door was apparently slightly ajar. The hole is about four feet from the ground.

The second hole, about two-and-one-half feet above the floor, was probably fired from a shotgun, apparently by someone who was lying on the floor directly in front of the door.

Shotgun slug

The slug from the shotgun blast struck the southwest corner of the anteroom, near the junction of two walls and the ceiling. The section of the door in which the bullet holes are found is in the hands of defense attorneys for the surviving Panthers.

Though there is a hole in the wall made by a shotgun blast, no load was found. Sgt. Daniel Groth said the load was not removed by police.

.45 hole

Police say the first shot of that morning was a shotgun blast fired at them through the door. Police accounts make no mention of the .45 hole.

Christopher Chandler, writing in the Chicago Journalism Review, noted that the .45 hole is about the height of the wound that killed Mark Clark, if Clark was standing behind the door, where his body was found.

A shot by police fired through the door may thus have killed Clark. If police fired first, the shotgun blast may have come from Clark as he fell. The blast may possible have come from someone farther into the room (as police allege) either before or after police began firing.

42 bullet holes

The south wall of the living room has at least 42 bullet holes. Most were made by a machinegun, in what Chandler described as a clear pattern "forming an arch across the wall and back again, about three feet from the floor."

The shots were fired from just inside the apartment door and from the middle of the living room. All penetrate the wall to the front bedroom and some even

penetrate to the rear bedroom.

Police say the Panthers fired into the living room at them from the bedrooms. The only evidence of such fire is a possible bullet hole in the northwest corner of the room.

Police say detective John Ciszewski was shot while in Hampton's bedroom by a bullet that passed through the wall from the front bedroom. If this is the case, Ciszewski may have been injured by Panthers firing from the front bedroom, or by police bullets fired from the living room.

There are, despite reports published in the Chicago Tribune (probably furnished by the state's attorney's office), no bullet holes in the bathroom door or the bathroom or dining room, opposite the bedrooms.

The door of the bedroom has several holes in it, made by shots that came from the inside side. However, these holes were made by bullets passing through the north bedroom wall, striking the door when it was opened against the wall.

There are 24 holes in the south wall of the bedroom that penetrate the wall into the rear bedroom. Police bullets fired from the living room appear to account for most or all of these holes, though some could have been made by Panthers firing into the rear bedroom.

In the front bedroom's upper northwest wall there is a hole made by a shotgun blast fired from near the divider between the kitchen and the dining room. The same blast apparently passed thru the closet at the west side of the bedroom.

The evidence suggests that any Panther return of the police fire in this area could only have been scanty.

Kitchen area

There are no bullet holes in the kitchen area or door. There are nine holes in the east wall of the rear bedroom, above the head of Fred Hampton's bed. There are seven holes in the south wall, between the two south windows. There are two holes in the blood soaked mattress.

In the shed near the apartment there are some bullet holes which might have been fired from one of Hampton's windows. They could have been there previously, or made by the same shots that riddled the wall between the windows.

Detective Edward Carmody reported that he was fired at through a window when he attempted to get in through it. Those shots may also have hit the shed.

That window and the kitchen

window are broken, from the outside in, however. Chandler reported that two long ladders were found in the back yards that could have been used to get to Hampton's window, about eight feet off the ground.

Pools of blood were found behind the front door (where Clark died), on Hampton's bed, and in the dining room, where Carmody said he dragged Hampton from the bedroom.

According to coroner Andrew Toman, Mark Clark was hit by bullets in his left chest and left arm.

Autopsy

Toman said his autopsy of Fred Hampton showed that Hampton was hit three times: in the left temple, the bullet leaving the right eyebrow; once through the neck; once grazing the left arm.

"There is no evidence of power burns which would indicate that Hampton was shot at close range," Toman said.

Dr. Victor Levine, a former chief pathologist for the coroner's office who conducted a private autopsy at the request of Hampton's family, disagreed with Toman.

Levine said the bullet that struck Hampton's left temple did not exit, though he could not find it. He indicated that he had been

told by officials that the bullet had been removed. Toman denied the story.

Hampton was hit by a fourth bullet which grazed his right forearm, Levine said.

The bullets came from above Hampton, at about a 45 degree angle, Levine said. Francis Andrew, a Panther attorney, said Levine's autopsy showed that Hampton was shot while he was asleep. Levine has denied the implication.

Neither Toman nor Levine has released a full report of their autopsies.

Interpretation

An interpretation of the autopsies depends at least partly on the position of Hampton's body before Carmody moved him.

Levine's autopsy indicates that Hampton was shot while in bed, rather than falling on the bed after being shot. If this is the case, he could have been shot either from the bedroom doorway or from the broken window by someone on a ladder.

The earliest police reports have the police several times charging into rooms from which Panthers were shooting. These reports sound as implausible as Panther reports that they at no time fired at police. The evidence suggests that the

police did most of the shooting.

Police shooting

Clark may have fired at the police at the front door. Hampton may have fired at Carmody as Carmody tried to get in the window of Hampton's bedroom. Other Panthers may have fired other shots.

An examination of the police accounts indicates that one of their fears may have been realized: they may have been shooting at the flashes of each other's guns.

The police raid was carefully planned, and from a strictly tactical viewpoint, well executed. Whether such tactics were warranted is another question.

A firm conclusion as to what happened that morning would be premature before the trial of the seven surviving Panthers, when presumably the full evidence will be revealed. At this point, even a tentative conclusion would be risky.

One thing is certain: the circumstances surrounding the raid, the conflicting accounts of the shootings and the physical evidence at the apartment do not present a convincing picture of police credibility.

Until the full evidence is made public, people will wonder, people will fear.

'I'm trying to show brutality of gangs,' State Atty. Hanrahan

The headquarters of the Illinois Black Panther Party is located at 2350 W. Madison, Chicago.

It has been repeatedly raided by police.

A block away, at 2337 W. Monroe, is a first-floor apartment once shared by several party members, including Fred Hampton, party

cent interview with the Chicago Daily News.

About 100 Chicago policemen are assigned to the state's attorney's staff. Included in Hanrahan's force is a special nine-man crack unit that specializes in intelligence on the gangs.

One member of the unit is Detective James Davis, nicknamed "Gloves" Davis. Francis Ward, writing in the Chicago Journalism Review, noted that Davis got the name because of the black leather gloves he formerly wore when busting heads in the ghetto.

Davis is black. He recently referred to himself on WBBM-TV as a "colored" policeman.

Mel M. Lawrence, public relations director for Hanrahan's office, said Hanrahan put the planning of the raid in the hands of Richard Jalovec, assistant state's attorney, and Sgt. Daniel Groth.

Raid scheduled for 8 p.m.

Jalovec and Groth spent Dec. 3 planning the raid using a drawing of the floor plan and carefully looking over the area near the apartment. The raid was planned for 8 that night, Hanrahan said.

At 4:45 p.m. Robert Collins, criminal court judge, issued a search warrant for the apartment based on a sworn statement by Groth that a reliable informant had told of illegal guns in the apartment.

Collins later told the Sun-Times he did not know Hampton was involved when he issued the warrant. He recalled that he had once freed Hampton on bail after Hampton appeared in his court. "He impressed me as an articulate and self-possessed young man," Collins said.

Records at Proviso East high school show that Hampton was a star athlete and made good grades.

Hampton, 21 when he died, joined the Panthers in 1968 after two years as president of the Maywood NAACP. He rose rapidly in the party and was considered one of the top Panther leaders in the nation.

Under his leadership the Pan- (Continued on Page 15)



STATE'S ATTY. HANRAHAN . . . "remarkable restraint"

chairman and Mark Clark, downstate party leader.

It has reportedly been under FBI surveillance.

On Dec. 1 and 2, two police informants were allegedly in the apartment. On Dec. 3, the informants allegedly spoke to two investigators of the office of Edward V. Hanrahan, state's attorney.

3 shotguns

Hanrahan said the informants reported they had seen at least three shotguns in the apartment, including at least one sawed-off shotgun, an illegal firearm.

The informants did not know that Hampton and Clark were in Chicago and using the apartment at the time, Hanrahan said.

Hanrahan immediately ordered a raid on the apartment.

In his first 11 months in office Hanrahan built the reputation of a tough, hard-working prosecutor. His political future as a Democratic candidate looked bright.

Not long after he took office Hanrahan began to crack down on youth gangs, especially black gangs. He regarded the Panthers as an especially dangerous gang.

'Take romance from gangs'

"I'm trying to take the romance out of gangs and let the brutality show through," he said in a re-

Harassment prelude to death?

— 1971 —

Illinois, Indiana colleges formulate first model Black studies program

Representatives of various colleges in Illinois and Indiana, including the University, are currently formulating guidelines for a model Black studies program, the first such attempt in the nation.

In a meeting last month in Chicago, the educators and administrators established goals including the study of the question of transfer credits for students enrolled in Black studies programs, drafting a statement of the underlying rationale for Black studies, doing research in Black studies, and studying the relevance of Black education from kindergarten through college.



Black vibrations . . .

Skills for 1971

by Jeffery Roberts

Skills learned by Black college students must be used to serve the Black community and to raise Blacks' political level of awareness.

Black students can not afford the luxury of privately retaining their skills. The skills that they receive must be made available to the Black community.

In Champaign-Urbana, several groups hold this policy. Two of them are the Afro Human Consolidated Incorporated (AHCI) and the Black Student's Association (BSA).

The AHCI is an agency of the Black community which is made up of Black professionals and students. They work to get Black students involved in Black community programs. Presently, their skills are being used to research information for the Champaign Advocacy Depot (CAD). The Depot is a Black community agency that aids Blacks with their problems.

The range of AHCI personnel has spread over many fields of knowledge. They consist of professionals and students in the fields of urban planning, architecture and education.

Since the one-year-old organization was formed, its members have had a particular interest in the education received by Black elementary and high school students. They, along with the North End Youth Design Depot, a segment of CAD, developed what is now known as the Alternative Education Program.

The education program is designed to meet the minimum and maximum needs of Black youth in the highest professional manner. Its workers, in dealing with Black's past, present and future, strive for Black pride and integrity.

Under the guidance of AHCI, along with Black student input, the Alternative Education Program has been successful. Right on beautiful Black brothers and sisters!

This, however, is not a reflection on many other programs which Black groups have attempted. Many of the programs attempted by community groups as well as by BSA have been slacking because of a lack of Black student participation. Few Black students at the University have been using their acquired skills toward strengthening Black community groups or BSA.

Black students have been acquiring skills unknown to Blacks in their American past. They must use these skills, even at the beginning level, toward the survival of all Black people.

Black college students have very little

time to practice their skills. What is practice for whites, is the real thing for Black students. As a beginning writer, practice is rare. This is because Black writers, as other Black professionals, have no fictional stories to write. Everything that is espoused in "Black Vibrations" relates to Black reality in the world. Black students can only improve their skills by applying them for groups like AHCI, BSA and CAD.

BSA has several programs which need more efficient Black student support. The programs cover a wide spectrum of interests and skills. They range from the BSA Pal Program to communications.

The Pal Program has successfully gathered little Black children, but needs more Black students to act as big pals. Black college men are especially needed to participate in the program's activities. The sisters need some help, brothers.

Black students are needed to work with BSA's communications committee. The committee is striving toward its own unique Black communications media. Composed of Black communications majors and others interested in the field, the committee has been successful in its various activities. The committee, so far, has challenged such media as The Daily Illini, WPGU and WILL. They seek to make these media organs relevant to Black students and the Black community.

The most recent challenge was toward WPGU. The Black Communications Committee successfully negotiated with WPGU for the time slot from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. Monday through Friday. WPGU weeks later met without notifying the committee and changed the time slot previously allocated. The time was cut and moved up to 10 p.m. to 12 midnight, Monday-Friday. WPGU, like many other white organs at the University, still negotiates with Blacks in bad faith. WPGU must learn that they can no longer disrespect Black student power.

"The Black Rap," BSA's newspaper, is also published by this committee. Reporters, cartoonists, photographers and typists are needed to work regularly for the paper. News writing classes will be held by the committee for those Black people interested in writing, but who don't have the needed skills.

Let's make 1971 a more prosperous year for all Black people. This can be done by Black students using their skills toward Black survival. Black students are only an extension of a Black community. The continuous and proper use of Black skills means the survival of a total Black race.

A tale of perpetual race hatred

By CARL SCHWARTZ
Daily Illini Editor

CAIRO, Ill. (Special) — It's hard to decide whether Cairo's multi-million dollar levee system, complete with an iron gate to close off the only road entering from the north, was designed to keep the flood waters out or the flood of racial hatred in.

Cairo, Ill., U.S.A. — where violence has become the expected, where hate is a normal feeling for blacks and whites alike, where fear is engrained in the society and where poverty knows no racial boundaries.

The problems that confront the city are old ones: Their roots trace back to the founding of the city. Eastern businessmen looked at a map of the Midwest and foresaw the importance of the land near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They drew up detailed plans for establishing a wilderness empire and secured a charter in 1818 giving them all rights to the 8,000 acre site on which they planned to build Cairo.

Yet the businessmen had reckoned without the rivers. The land was low and regular flooding forced them to spend much of their resources building levees. They borrowed millions from English bankers and businessmen, including author Charles Dickens who visited Cairo, characterizing it as one of the most awful places in the world.

Slaves in Cairo

But business survived, and levees managed to keep out the water long enough for Cairo to become a town. In 1828, William and Thomas Bird brought slaves across the river and built a tavern, two frame houses and a store—paving the way for the racial hatred that exists there today.

steadily to 9,348 in the 1900 census, and now stands at 6,179.

Cairo was never really a prosperous town, a local historian noted. Its economy allowed a number of people to get rich—accounting for the elegant mansions in north Cairo — but it also required a large quantity of cheap, available labor. "This was a budding metropolis," observed Martin Brown, the former editor and publisher of the Cairo Evening Citizen. "Before the 9-foot channel, this was the head of the navigable waters. It was a town like New Orleans — not just a great shipping center but a great place to raise hell."

Cairo grew up a river town and remains one today, a major transfer point.

Historically, Cairo reached its zenith during the Civil War. The city was Naval Headquarters for the Western Flotilla throughout the war and, from September of 1861 to February of 1862, served as headquarters for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant when he launched his siege of the South.

Yet, today, this Yankee stronghold belongs more to the South than to the North. Both psychologically and ethnically, for the people of Cairo the war never ended. Their "Dixie" accents and their not-too-well-disguised contempt for strangers seem designed to remind you they still don't have much use for "niggers" or "carpet-baggin' Yankees" here in Cairo.

After the Civil War, Cairo continued to grow and prosper. Its population swelled to 15,505 in 1924, but declined

to 10,200 and slipping. Cairo also has lost prominence as a wholesaling and retailing center. Good highways and better airplanes made shipping of perishables and semi-perishables much safer than it ever had been by rail or river. Cairo, farther south actually than Richmond, Va., had also been a major cotton ginning center. But the advent of new machinery meant a search for broader expanses of flatter land in the south and west, and now less than 3,000 acres of cotton are grown in all of southern Illinois. So the big Swift & Co. cottonseed oil plant and two major gins closed down.

Brown noted that Cairo was a major oat-sacking center too—second only to

Chicago. But they took the horses off the street and that took Cairo out of the oat-sacking business.

"We all suddenly awoke in 1960-61 and realized this town was at a low ebb. Something had to be done, but no one realized just how much," Brown said.

Main shopping areas along Commercial Street are largely deserted, and empty storefronts are more nearly the rule than the exception in some blocks. In the early settling of the city, houses were laid out on 25-foot lots. They were dilapidated shacks then; now they're old, dilapidated shacks without so much as plumbing added. (A 1957 survey counted 555 outhouses in Cairo.)

In 1962 racial violence erupted in the city. But people here are aware that new outbreaks of violence in 1964 and continued violence during the last three years have greatly overshadowed the first year of violence.

The major problems facing Cairo are against quick progress even without hate and violence that plague the city. Yet the violence itself may be one of the city's other problems. The unemployment rate late in 1970 was over 19 percent, better than double the national average. 75 per cent of the unemployed in Cairo were Black. The town's youth is 90 per cent Black, and in 1969 the mean education level for the community was 9th grade.

Highest welfare load

Alexander County, of which Cairo is the county seat, and adjacent Pope and Fulton County have the highest welfare rates in the state—21 per cent of the population — in the state. Economic conditions in Cairo have not only led to a growth of unemployment but have driven off the youth leaving the city with twice the number of senior citizens (many drawing welfare) as the state average.

Hunt noted that Cairo is also hampered by an extremely unsophisticated labor market. "If the town has escaped the ravages of the rivers, it has suffered another kind of flood whose effects have been almost as debilitating, a human inundation from the poorer southern states. Attracted by Illinois' more generous welfare benefits, Cairo has been swamped by the impoverished, the illiterate and the unskilled. . . they find shelter in the decrepit shacks on the 25-foot lots. The next day they come around and sign up for welfare," Hunt noted.

Hunt said all of these things "just help to increase the polarization between

United Front leader Rev. Charles Koen speaks to church rally in Cairo

Extreme poverty at root of city's many problems

Continued from page 7

der the federal minimum yearly income level of \$3,000.

Whatever attempts at economic redevelopment the city makes are going to be hindered by the prejudice and hate that continue to grow in the community. "Things are really tense here and neither the whites or the colored are going to back down," said Mrs. Russell Turner, past president of the Cairo Historical Society. "A tiny spark sets it off," she added.

And despite the "conciliation attempts" of officials who ignored the impact of the 1962 outbreak of violence by Blacks—telling people how well they understood "nigras" and that the colored were happy to live here in Cairo — sparks, some large, some small, have set off scores of incidents in the city since 1967.

Violence erupted in the summer of 1967, shortly before the city's schools were to be integrated at the start of the fall semester. In June of 1965, the citizens of Cairo had approved a \$1.3 million referendum to upgrade and integrate schools, replacing the 10 existing structures (5 for Blacks and 5 for whites) with three new or remodeled structures housing all students. Yet it soon became obvious that support for integration was hardly total, and as the day of integration approached, tempers on both sides flared.

Snipers open fire

Two groceries, two warehouses, two autos and a home were firebombed. Snipers opened fire from the Mississippi River levee, and the debate still goes on whether they were Black or white. Police and National Guard troops restored order, arresting 19 Blacks for the firebombings. State's Atty. Peyton Berbling didn't stop there, however. He also founded the "Cairo Committee of 10 Million," better known as the White Hats.

Berbling said the White Hats were designed solely to help the Cairo police. But the Rev. Gerald Montroy, a Roman Catholic priest, contends that the group was designed to repress and terrorize the Black community and those who support it. Father Montroy was assigned to Cairo from East St. Louis in the fall of 1968 to help the poor in the Black community. Montroy testified before an Illinois House investigating committee in May of 1969 that Cairo police had refused to investigate Black complaints of shootings by the White Hats. Father Montroy said his own house had been shot into, but that the

police refused to investigate.

The hearings in Cairo had been prompted by a renewal of violence in the city. During the last weekend of April 1969, firebombs hit a school building, an abandoned TB sanitarium, a warehouse and a private home. Police also reported scattered shooting in the city. Two days later, Gov. Richard Ogilvie ordered a company of National Guard troops into Cairo to restore order. Some 60 state troopers had been sent to the city over the weekend. Ogilvie had met earlier that same day with Cairo Mayor Lee Stenzel and Police Chief Carl Clutts.

Paul Simon's survey

Lt. Gov. Paul Simon conducted a personal two day investigation of situation in Cairo, recommending, among other things, the firing of Clutts. Mayor Stenzel defended Clutts before the house committee as "a good man, honest and truthful." Clutts, however, was later replaced by William H. Petersen, a professional police officer from Alton, Ill.

Firebombing resumed in mid-June of 1969, and a curfew was again clamped over

the city as sniping in and around the Pyramid Courts housing project pinned down police on several occasions.

The special Illinois House committee recommended on June 20 that both Cairo city and county departments be racially integrated and that the attorney general investigate recent violence as immediate steps to ease racial unrest in Cairo. However, the committee said, the basic causes of the "tragedy of Cairo" are lack of trust between Blacks and whites, a Southern paternalistic attitude toward Blacks and a "frightening" decline in the city's economy.

"The white community feels that the Blacks are trying to take over and to drive them out," the report added. "The Black community, on the other hand, feels that the white community actively conspires to keep them in poverty and to prevent them from participating significantly in the government or in the society." In specific recommendations, the committee said:

—As an "act of good faith," the fire and police departments and all appointive boards and commissions should be integrated.

—The black community should establish a town meeting or elective assembly to make their decisions and give their consensus.

—The attorney general should intervene to enforce existing Illinois civil rights laws.

—The governor should request the federal government to declare a state of emergency in the Cairo area so that federal funds would be available for business and housing development.

—State's Atty. Peyton Berbling, Sheriff Chesley Willis and other local officials should disclaim any intention of depicting members of the "White Hats" organization.

On June 24, the Cairo City Council demanded to know why Illinois Atty. Gen. William Scott had failed to reply to four letters requesting aid in calming the situation. Council action came after Scott's prompt response to a similar request from the Illinois Advisory Committee of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation Breadbasket.

Scott made no reply to the council complaint, but the next day he called on the Black community in Cairo to respond to white peace moves by lifting the economic boycott on local business.

Black boycott

Scott, who was requested by the Illinois legislature to investigate unrest in the Cairo area, said a continuation of the boycott would end "in economic disaster for both Blacks and whites." The attorney

Continued on page 9

Boycott continues; snipers hit church

1-9-71

Continued from page 8

general pointed out that there have been two major sources of racial friction in Cairo — the Black boycott and the White Hats.

"At the request of the Illinois attorney general's office, the white community has made a number of significant gestures to ease the tension in Cairo — including a voluntary agreement to disband the White Hats group," Scott said. "Now is the time for the Blacks to show their good faith by lifting the boycott."

Scott said that, in addition to disbanding the White Hats, whites in Cairo had made other constructive moves toward racial peace, including an agreement by Alexander County officials to recall all "Special Deputy" authorizations and limit those deputizations to only those with regular law enforcement duties.

The boycott, however, did not end. It continues to this day. Eight stores have closed since it began in March of 1969, but white merchants downtown will tell you that the boycott has had no effect. Some note that "since the niggers don't come down here anymore, we don't have to worry about the shoplifting. Bet you I didn't lose one piece of merchandise this Christmas," added one white clerk at a small drug store.

The White Hats

The White Hats, which were formally outlawed by the General Assembly late in the summer of 1969 (after they had "disbanded"), were succeeded by the United Citizens for Community Action. Tensions eased somewhat with the resignation of Stenzel as mayor in mid-September, but the black United Front charged that his successor, Pete Thomas, was no better. (Thomas announced in late December of 1970 that he would seek re-election.) Led by Preston Ewing, head of the local NAACP, Blacks have challenged alleged discrimination in the city school system. United Front officials have also filed ra-

cial discrimination suits against the Alexander County Housing Authority and the Cairo Public Utility Commission, but to little avail.

Things remained relatively quiet — but tense — in Cairo until Dec. 6, 1969, when a fireman was wounded by snipers while he was fighting a tavern fire. Whites and Blacks blamed each other for the sniping. Violence returned again to Cairo on New Year's Eve when three separate incidents were reported, including the firing of shots into the Cairo Police Station. This latest shooting prompted the resignation of Police Chief Petersen, who charged that "Cairo was the victim of guerrilla war tactics" which he was unable to combat.

"Our laws today, by way of perfidious lawyers and cowardly judges, are manipulated to give protection and safe escort for those who would destroy our laws while they demand its protection.

"I cannot in good conscience continue to accept a salary from you and not be able to give you the consideration you deserve; and at the same time, by order of the court, provide safe escort for clenched,

Federal ruling

Petersen was referring to a Jan. 5, 1970, ruling by Federal District Judge Henry Wise who declared unconstitutional Cairo's parade-permit ordinance. Wise, from Danville, Ill., ruled that Cairo officials had acted unconstitutionally in enforcing the September 1969 civil emergency ordinance which granted the mayor the right to impose a curfew and ban sales of liquor, guns and ammunition in case of "riot or unlawful assembly." Wise said the parade ordinance was unconstitutional because it gives "almost unrestrained discretion to deny an application for a parade permit." Suit had been brought by the United Front of Cairo, a coalition of Black groups in the city.

That same week, the United Front asked Gov. Ogilvie to declare martial law in Cairo. Ogilvie denounced what he called "inflammatory statements and demands for martial law by certain activists." The United Front charged that white vigilantes and Cairo police had fired into Pyramid Courts and that a "bloodbath" was imminent.

Mayor Thomas denied the charges and said the entire call for martial law was to attempt to gain national publicity. The following week, Fire Chief Lewis Edwards joined the ranks of former city employees. His resignation left Cairo without either a fire or police chief.

The rest of 1970 saw little change in the atmosphere that pervaded Cairo by day or in the actions that characterized its nights. The United Front had calculated in December that the city had had gunfire on more than 150 nights since April of 1969.

United Front leader Charles Koen traveled nationwide seeking support for the front. Food, clothing and funds are being sent to Blacks living in the city, much of it coming from drives organized on Illinois college campuses. Front leaders publicly condemn violence — except in cases of self-defense — and say they will continue the boycott, while launching their own cooperative efforts within the Black community.

'Racial integrity'

Bob Cunningham, who organized the United Citizens for Community Action, acknowledged that the group has become affiliated with the Citizens Councils of America, headquartered in Jackson, Miss. Cunningham said he and many other members of the group believed strongly in "racial integrity" and opposed integration because "you get away from your integrity, from the wholeness of any race."

The Blacks in Cairo see the UCCA as a continuation of the White Hats — without the hats they had worn before to identify themselves. The United Front holds members of the UCCA responsible for much of the shooting waged against the Front and the Black community in general.

In September, the city of Cairo and local merchants sent a "proclamation for

peace and progress" to the Front in an attempt to end the boycott and restore peace. The merchants offered the Blacks 12 full-time jobs, six part-time jobs and more if business improved. The city said the police and fire department would each accept six Black trainees.

Mayor Thomas announced that the plan was presented in a spirit of compromise, but the Front rejected the plan as an insult to the intelligence and dignity of the Black community, as well as an act of dishonesty and racism and a trick.

Continued oppression

The United Front has charged that while talking compromise, the white power structure in the community has continued to oppress Blacks. The Front points to an Aug. 8, 1970, incident in which a group of whites attacked Black pickets in downtown Cairo. Eighteen Blacks and no whites were indicted. Sniping has continued and Front spokesmen say snipers have fired into the Pyramid Courts (a Black housing project) 142 times, while also hitting 43 private Black homes including those of the lawyers for the United Front.

The most publicized incident of the

Soldier hit

Police later changed their account of the incident, saying the attack on the station was "less massive" than first indicated, but offered no explanation for shots fired by the police.

On Nov. 9, 1970, snipers shot and critically injured 23-year-old Wylie Anderson, a soldier on leave who had been raised in Cairo. The front says the eight bullets that hit Anderson were fired by whites hidden in a junk yard. Later that night, shots were also fired into St. Colomba Church and into the Pyramid Courts, while fire destroyed a lumber yard owned by Bob Cunningham, UCCA leader.

Anderson died Nov. 28.

The final major incident of 1970 occurred Dec. 5 when Black pickets in downtown Cairo were set upon by whites in and out of uniform. Guns were fired and more than a dozen Blacks beaten by police and arrested, many for allegedly violating a new Cairo ordinance banning picketing within 20 feet of a business.

Several white civilians, who reporters identified as members of the UCCA, fired rifles and riot guns in the general direction of Black pickets. All but four of the Blacks were released from jail later that night. Three of the four were charged and later indicted in the shooting of a special-deputy sheriff. The front contends the deputy was caught in police cross-fire directed at Blacks.

year occurred Oct. 23-24. The Chicago Journalism Review (CJR) had this to say about the affair after conducting an on-the-spot investigation:

"At least the Reichstag was burned down. Hitler had that much integrity. He may have managed the whole affair to strengthen his repressive powers, but at least he actually found someone to burn the palace to the ground. . . . All they have to do now is issue a press release and let the news media handle their P.R. Now we have Cairo—Cairo, Ill. — the media's latest guerrilla battleground, the place where "squads of armed Negro men" (UPI) or 19 to 20 "rifle-wielding Blacks, in Army fatigue uniforms" (AP) shot up a police station last month. Only they didn't."

White news agencies got their stories by phone from Cairo Mayor Pete Thomas. Nobody bothered to check with the United Front or any other Blacks for that matter. And so the story grew. CJR reporters on the scene could find only one bullet hole in a police station window — which had supposedly taken hundreds of rounds from the Black guerrillas.

Even the Illinois State Police denied that the attacks had taken place. Yet, Gov. Richard Ogilvie used reports of the incident as justification to deploy a permanent force of 24 state troopers in Cairo, while sending the police an armor-covered vehicle which many Blacks fear will be used to make armed raids against them.

Later evaluations of the Oct. 23-24 "shoot-out" showed that only 13 pock marks (the N. Y. Times concurred) could be found in the police station, although 40 bullets had been fired into the St. Colomba Church, headquarters of the United Front, smashing windows and barely missing beds. All the bullet trajectories indicate they were probably fired from the "crow's nest" firing platform atop the fourth floor of the police station.

The Panthers: R.I.P.?

Fred's death raises image of police state

By JIM HOPWOOD
Daily Illini City Editor

It's not a thing you like to think about.

Doubt, suspicion and fear assail your mind when you consider the circumstances surrounding the death of Fred Hampton, chairman of the state Black Panther Party.

It's not a matter of liking Hampton or the Panthers. You can mourn or rejoice at his death, and still you feel a gnawing at your guts.

The whole affair reeks of police state tactics.

Twenty-eight active members of the Black Panther Party have been killed by police in the past year.

Few persons have bothered to total the number of policemen killed by the Panthers. For most people don't think the Panthers can systematically wipe out the police forces of this nation.

But most people realize that the police have the capability to wipe out the Panthers. And increasingly larger numbers of people feel the police are out to do just that.

The central issue is not whether the Panthers are good or bad. The essential issue is that of law and order.

In this state, the Black Panther Party is an officially registered political party. At the national level, the party is officially considered a menace and a threat to national security, but it is not in any way illegal.

As a party, the Panthers are not charged with any crime. But to many it appears that the police and prosecutors are hunting down Panthers simply because they are Panthers, as if being a Panther was a crime in itself.

Even worse, it appears to many that the police are killing Panthers because they are Panthers.

Summary indictment, trial and execution by police is what is known as a police state.

If police don't respect the law, why should anyone respect the order police enforce? What good is order without the rule of law?

The very existence of such questions in the minds of great numbers of people shatters the confi-

(Continued on Page 9)

With shotgun blast through door . . .

Police: Panthers fire first

Hanrahan's account:
"This morning, pursuant to a search warrant, state's attorney's police attempted to search the first floor apartment at 2337 W. Monroe Street to seize sawed-off shotguns and other illegal firearms stored there.

"Our office had reliable information that this location was a depot for such illegal weapons gathered by members of the Black Panther Party.

"As soon as Sgt. Daniel Groth and Officer James Davis, leading our men, announced their office, occupants of the apartment attacked them with shotgun fire. The officers immediately took cover.

"The occupants continued firing at our policemen from several rooms within the apartment.

Order cease fire

Groth ordered all his men to cease firing and told the occupants to come out with their hands up. Each time, one of the occupants replied, "Shoot it out," and they continued firing at the police officers.

"Finally, the occupants threw down their guns and were arrested.

"The immediate, violent criminal reaction of the occupants in shooting at announced police officers emphasizes the extreme viciousness of the Black Panther Party. So does their refusal to cease firing at the police officers when urged to do so several times.

Commend police

"Fortunately, only one police officer was wounded. We wholeheartedly commend the police officers for their bravery, their re-

markable restraint and their discipline in the face of this Black Panther attack — as should every decent citizen in our community."

Richard Jalovec, assistant state's attorney, said: "This action this morning was part of a continuing investigation by this office into the activities of the Panthers."

Panther story

The account of the raid as given by the nine attorneys for the seven surviving Panthers is short and simple.

Around 4:40 a.m. the Panthers heard a knock at the front door.

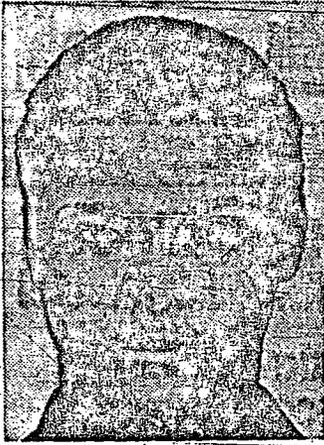
Attorneys said they answered "Who is it?" They received a brief reply and answered "Who?", they said.

Mark Clark, 21, was going to answer the door just as plain clothes policemen forced their way in without warning, the attorneys said. The police fired toward a mattress on the floor in the southeast corner of the living room, and Clark was killed in this volley, they said.

The attorneys said the Panthers did not fire before the police fired and did not at any time return the fire.

Two Panthers (presumably Louis Truelock, 30, and Debra Johnson, 18) were in Hampton's bedroom at the rear of the apartment trying to wake him as police broke in through the rear of the apartment, attorneys said.

The two Panthers hid in a corner of the bedroom and police shot Hampton as he lay in bed, the attorneys related.



MARK CLARK

... downstate party leader

Bobby Rush, state party chairman, told reporters that Hampton was asleep when he was shot. He had taken a large dose of sleeping pills and probably could not have been awakened, Rush said.

He said neighbors said they heard five minutes of continuous firing.

Front police

According to Edward Hanrahan, state's attorney, 14 policemen were direct participants in the raid. Five men were assigned to the front door, four to the rear door, and five others guarded the outside.

However, Richard Jalovec, assistant state's attorney, at one time

indicated that 15 men were used in the raid.

Sgt. Daniel Groth, who led the raiders, said he knocked twice on the front door of the apartment house about 4:44 a.m. When he heard a movement inside, he reported he said: "This is the police. I have a warrant to search the premises."

"Who's there?" he said a male voice answered from within.

Kick open door

Groth said he replied it was the police. He said he heard another movement and "Just a minute." After a brief wait, he said, detective James Davis, kicked open the door.

To their right as they entered was the stairway to the second floor. To their left was a small anteroom and the door to Hampton's apartment.

As they entered the anteroom, someone in the apartment fired a shotgun blast at them through the apartment door, Groth said.

Davis dived into the apartment to the floor. The door, which was not latched, swung open easily, Groth said.

Call for assistance

Groth, thinking Davis had been shot, told an officer to his rear to put in a 10-1 call for assistance, he said.

Groth said he stepped into the doorway and saw a young woman with a shotgun on a mattress in the corner of the living room. Groth ducked back outside the doorway and fired two shots at the girl with his service revolver, he said. Davis, who had not been hurt, shot at her once with his

(Continued on Page 10)

Panthers fire first...

(Continued From Page 9)

he said.

Davis said the flash of Groth's revolver allowed him to see a man standing directly behind him, aiming a shotgun at Groth. Davis said he fired twice, hitting the man, who fell to the floor.

The man was later identified as Mark Clark, 22, downstate leader of the Panther Party.

Arrest girl

Groth said Clark got up and Davis struggled with him until he again fell. At one point, Groth said, Clark got off a shot at Davis.

The five policemen in the living room were now being shot at from the two bedrooms of the apartment. Groth said. The girl with the shotgun, shot in the leg and the hand, was arrested. She was identified as Brenda Harris, 18, a former student at the University.

Davis said that, looking down the hallway, he saw a man with a shotgun "duck in and out" of the rear bedroom.

Break in at rear

By this time, Groth said, police had broken in the rear door also and were also being shot at by the Panthers.

Groth said he began to fear that he and the four officers with him might be firing at his own men coming in the rear, so he ordered a halt to the firing.

"Hold your fire!" he said he yelled. "Come out with your hands up!" he said he ordered the Panthers.

'Shoot it out'

From the front and rear bedrooms, Groth said, the Panthers continued firing. The police began switching on lights in the living

room, he said.

Detective George Jones said as he looked down the dark hallway he saw a hand appear from the rear bedroom and fire a shot with a pistol.

From the rear bedroom, Groth said, someone yelled, "Shoot it out!"

Panther surrenders

Detective Joseph Gorman fired a burst of .45 calibre submachinegun fire through the living room wall into the front bedroom, Groth said. After a second police firing halt and a second call to surrender, Groth said, someone yelled, "Don't shoot. I surrender." Harold Bell, 23, of Rockford, submitted to arrest.

Most of the officers were in the dining room opposite the bedrooms now and most of the lights in the apartment had been turned on, Groth said.

Police resume firing

From the rear bedroom someone yelled "Shoot it out!" Groth said. He said he was not sure, but the person might have yelled "Shoot it out with the pigs!"

A shotgun blast came from the bedroom and police resumed firing, he related.

Two Panthers in the rear bedroom surrendered, Groth said. They were Louis Truelock, 39, and Debra Johnson, 18. Miss Johnson, Hampton's girlfriend, was eight months pregnant with his child.

Ciszewski shot

"Groth said he ordered a third firing halt and ordered the Panthers in the front bedroom to surrender. He said he heard a gunshot and detective John Ciszewski yell he had been shot. (In other

accounts, Groth said he ordered one of the firing halts because he had heard Ciszewski's call.)

Five shotgun blasts were fired into the front bedroom, he said, and Gorman crouched in the doorway and fired a burst with his submachinegun.

The shooting ended and three more Panthers surrendered. Blair Anderson, 18, was shot in the stomach and leg. Miss Verlina Brewer, 17, was shot in the leg and thigh. Ronald Satchell, 19, was shot in the stomach, leg and hand.

Rear police

Two of the at least four policemen who entered the apartment from the rear have provided a story of the shootings from their point of view.

It was the first gun battle for detective John Ciszewski, 24, a Chicago policeman for three years. His partner, detective Edward Carmody, 41, was a veteran.

Ciszewski said all the lights were on in the apartment when police first approached. There was burlap covering the windows, he noted.

Carmody said he heard police at the front knock and an answer, "Who's there?" The shooting began then, he said. Ciszewski said he first knew the shooting had begun when an officer from the front yelled, "We're shooting. Watch yourself."

Carmody tried to get in through a window, Ciszewski said, and was cut by flying glass. Carmody said he kicked in the back door and then went to a rear window. Shots were fired through the window, he said, and he was hit by flying glass on the hand.

Met by barricades

Ciszewski said when they entered the kitchen they were confronted by "barricades," probably the divider between the kitchen and the dining room. He saw flashes coming from the bedrooms, he said.

Carmody jumped over the "barricade" and a shot came from the rear bedroom, Ciszewski said. He and Carmody both later identified as Fred Hampton a man who fired at them from the rear bedroom with a shotgun and pistol. Police returned the fire, Ciszewski said.

Ciszewski said he aimed his flashlight into the bedroom and saw three shotguns leaning against a wall. He also saw a man lying on a bed bleeding, a .45 caliber automatic pistol and a shotgun near him.

The dead man was later identi-

fied as Hampton, 21, chairman of the state Black Panther Party.

Call to surrender

Police called for the Panthers to surrender, numerous times, Ciszewski said, but received no answer.

Carmody said he ran into the rear bedroom and found Hampton's body lying on the bed, face down, toward the door and in the line of fire. A cocked .45 automatic was near one of his hands on the floor, and a shotgun near the other hand, he said.

Carmody said he dragged Hampton into the dining room to get him away from the guns in the bedroom. He was not sure if he was dead or alive, he said.

In one account, police said Hampton was dead when Carmody moved him.

Ciszewski was in the bedroom tossing rifles and shotguns out the broken window when he was hit by a bullet, the state's attorney's office said. Police were said to believe he was hit by a bullet that passed through the wall from the front bedroom.

Unknown attacker

Ciszewski in one account told reporters, "I don't know how I got shot."

Carmody in an early account published in the Chicago Daily News said: "We went inside after the shooting stopped and there were two dead men." In this same account he said only two other men were covering the back door with him.

"The whole front room floor was covered with shotguns and handguns," he said.

Police said between 200 and 300 shots were fired. Varying police reports put the length of the shooting as between 10 and 15 minutes.

18 guns

Edward Hanrahan, state's attorney, displayed on the morning of the raid 18 guns he said his men confiscated from the apartment. Police said they found nine shotguns, including one sawed-off shotgun (an illegal weapon) and one stolen from a police car; seven pistols; and two carbines. All of the guns were unregistered, Hanrahan said.

Hanrahan said police found nearly 1400 rounds of ammunition.

Several charges were brought against the surviving Panthers, including attempted murder charges.

Police photos of the scene were taken the same morning, but no search was made for bullet holes or further evidence. The State's attorney's office and the Maxwell Street homicide unit (with jurisdiction) each apparently believed the other would order crime laboratory technicians to inspect the apartment, and neither body ordered an inspection.

Guided tours

For thirteen days Panther members gave guided tours through the apartment, and the public and the press had nearly full access to the scene.

State's attorney's police finally sealed off the apartment Dec. 17, and a crime lab team searched it. By that time, the dirty, bullet-riddled apartment had become a shrine to many who saw the death of Fred Hampton as a sign of "worse to come and a call to action."

Only in self-defense

'but the response will be vicious'

The movement was first known as the Black Panther Party for Self Defense.

Why the panther? Co-founder Huey Newton: "Because it is not in the panther's nature to attack anyone first, but when he is attacked and backed into a corner, he will respond viciously."

As Newton and Bobby Seale saw it, black people were backed into corner, terrorized in their own communities by the most hated of all symbols of white repression: the police.

In self-defense, they said, the Panthers were organized to meet police attacks. In 1966 armed Panthers began patrolling policemen patrolling the black communities of Oakland, Calif.

Armed clashes were inevitable, and Panther ranks swelled with each confrontation with police.

Panthers and policemen see each other as both symbolic and real threats. With each clash, enmity grows on both sides.

Jerome Skolnick, in his report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence

completed in March 1969, concluded: "The confrontation between the Panthers and some elements of the police has become a fued verging on open warfare."

The police have more resources at their disposal. If there is indeed a war between police and Panthers, the police are in some sense winning.

The list of Panthers dead, imprisoned or in exile grows. Many people see the trend as part of a nationwide police conspiracy to eliminate the Panthers.

J. Edgar Hoover and Vice Pres-

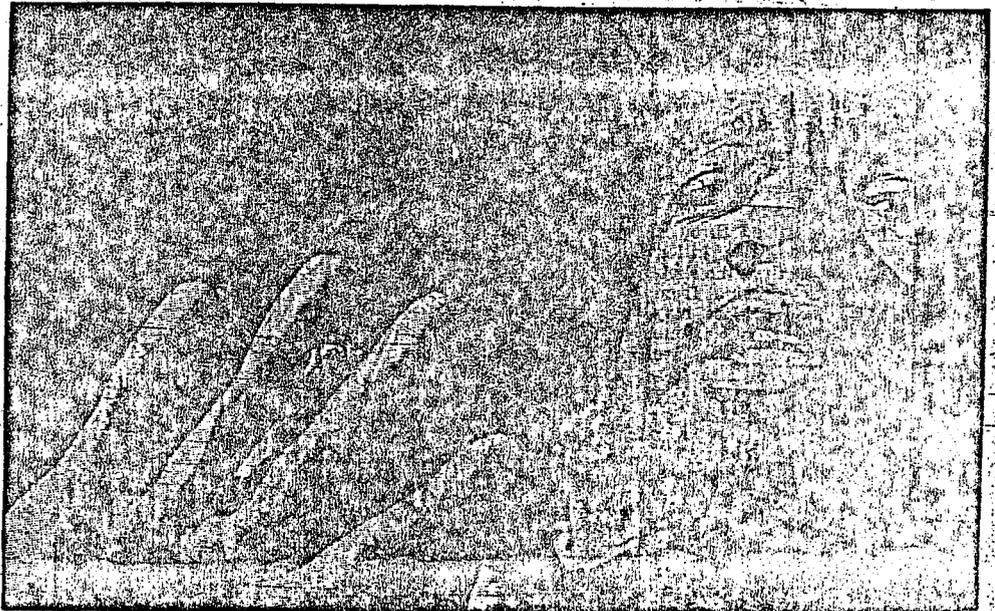
ident Agnew call the Panthers criminals. The Panthers call Hoover and Agnew criminals.

The police say there is no policy to wipe out the Panthers, but that when Panthers break the law they resist arrest and force armed police action.

The Panthers say "Kill the pigs." Policemen are killed. And police intensify surveillance of Panther activities, and arrest more Panthers for crimes, real and imaginary. More on both sides are killed and hate and fear multiply.

There is a terrible pattern here, called polarization. No high government officials complain when Panthers are killed. Strict "law and order" advocates call for further intensification of attacks on Panthers. And citizens in the black community wonder if Panther charges of "genocide" aren't grounded in fact.

In the charges and countercharges, the fabric of this society disintegrates. But it is the respect for law that both sides are losing; not the hate and fear, not the injustice.



Fred Hampton (1948-1969)

It is not our intention to try in the press either the police or the Panthers involved in the shootings of Dec. 4. We feel, however, the circumstances warrant the available evidence being placed before our readers.

Photographs and graphics from the Associated Press and the Chicago Journalism Review (CJR), by Paul Sequelra, William Mares, Jack Jordan and William Mauldin. Accounts gathered from Chicago newspapers and CJR by Jim Hepwood.

Full story awaits Panther trial . . .

Shooting accounts differ

There are as many accounts of the shootings of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark as there are participants and witnesses.

Apparently none of the accounts is fully consistent with any other.

Minor discrepancies are to be expected in eyewitness reports, especially under the stress conditions of that morning. But the reports of this shooting are often wildly inconsistent. Moreover, the accounts have often differed with the occasion of the telling.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible to form a complete chronological account of the shootings. A full account may not even be possible after the several investigations into the event are con-

cluded.

There are basically three different accounts of the shootings: that given by policemen who entered the apartment from the front door; that given by policemen who entered from the back door; and that given by attorneys for the seven Panthers who survived and were arrested.

On the morning of the shootings, Edward Hanrahan, state's attorney, met for three hours with his assistant who planned the raid, Richard Jalovec, and the policemen who made the raid.

Hanrahan's official account was the first released to the press.

Hanrahan was at first reluctant to let reporters question the po-

lice who conducted the raid, but he soon allowed it and even let them appear on a special report on WBBM-TV.

The surviving Panthers have not been allowed by their attorneys to speak to the press and will probably not testify at the special coroner's inquest now being conducted.

However, Bobby Rush, then deputy defense minister, spoke to the press freely and Panthers for days conducted guided tours with commentary through the apartment. The surviving Panthers' attorneys also gave a brief account to the Chicago Daily News.

The accounts below are based on those stories.

Was it a 'shoot-out' or 'shoot-in'?

Bullet holes and autopsies

"If it was a shootout, why weren't there bullet holes in two directions?" Bobby Rush, Panther party chairman, asked reporters.

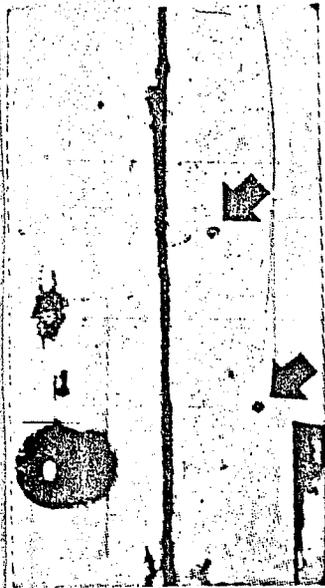
"Why weren't the cars parked out in front riddled with bullets?" he asked. "Because it was a shoot-in."

The police broke in through the rear door of Fred Hampton's apartment and shot him while he slept, Rush said. "We can prove that."

Bullet holes and autopsies

Most of it depends on bullet holes and autopsies. This is the evidence.

There are two bullet holes in the door between the anteroom



MISTAKEN BULLET HOLES ... the Trib is wrong again

and the living room. A .45 caliber bullet was fired into the living room when the door was apparently slightly ajar. The hole is about four feet from the ground.

The second hole, about two-and-one-half feet above the floor, was probably fired from a shotgun, apparently by someone who was lying on the floor directly in front of the door.

Shotgun slug

The slug from the shotgun blast struck the southwest corner of the anteroom, near the junction of two walls and the ceiling. The section of the door in which the bullet holes are found is in the hands of defense attorneys for the surviving Panthers.

Though there is a hole in the wall made by a shotgun blast, no load was found. Sgt. Daniel Groth said the load was not removed by police.

.45 hole

Police say the first shot of that morning was a shotgun blast fired at them through the door. Police accounts make no mention of the .45 hole.

Christopher Chandler, writing in the Chicago Journalism Review, noted that the .45 hole is about the height of the wound that killed Mark Clark, if Clark was standing behind the door, where his body was found.

A shot by police fired through the door may thus have killed Clark. If police fired first, the shotgun blast may have come from Clark as he fell. The blast may possible have come from someone farther into the room (as police allege) either before or after police began firing.

42 bullet holes

The south wall of the living room has at least 42 bullet holes. Most were made by a machinegun, in what Chandler described as a clear pattern "forming an arch across the wall and back again, about three feet from the floor."

The shots were fired from just inside the apartment door and from the middle of the living room. All penetrate the wall to the front bedroom and some even

penetrate to the rear bedroom.

Police say the Panthers fired into the living room at them from the bedrooms. The only evidence of such fire is a possible bullet hole in the northwest corner of the room.

Police say detective John Ciszewski was shot while in Hampton's bedroom by a bullet that passed through the wall from the front bedroom. If this is the case, Ciszewski may have been injured by Panthers firing from the front bedroom, or by police bullets fired from the living room.

There are, despite reports published in the Chicago Tribune (probably furnished by the state's attorney's office), no bullet holes in the bathroom door or the bathroom or dining room, opposite the bedrooms.

The door of the bedroom has several holes in it, made by shots that came from the inside side. However, these holes were made by bullets passing through the north bedroom wall, striking the door when it was opened against the wall.

There are 24 holes in the south wall of the bedroom that penetrate the wall into the rear bedroom. Police bullets fired from the living room appear to account for most or all of these holes, though some could have been made by Panthers firing into the rear bedroom.

In the front bedroom's upper northwest wall there is a hole made by a shotgun blast fired from near the divider between the kitchen and the dining room. The same blast apparently passed thru the closet at the west side of the bedroom.

The evidence suggests that any Panther return of the police fire in this area could only have been scanty.

Kitchen area

There are no bullet holes in the kitchen area or door. There are nine holes in the east wall of the rear bedroom, above the head of Fred Hampton's bed. There are seven holes in the south wall, between the two south windows. There are two holes in the blood soaked mattress.

In the shed near the apartment there are some bullet holes which might have been fired from one of Hampton's windows. They could have been there previously, or made by the same shots that riddled the wall between the windows.

Detective Edward Carmody reported that he was fired at through a window when he attempted to get in through it. Those shots may also have hit the shed.

That window and the kitchen

window are broken, from the outside in, however. Chandler reported that two long ladders were found in the back yards that could have been used to get to Hampton's window, about eight feet off the ground.

Pools of blood were found behind the front door (where Clark died), on Hampton's bed, and in the dining room, where Carmody said he dragged Hampton from the bedroom.

According to coroner Andrew Toman, Mark Clark was hit by bullets in his left chest and left arm.

Autopsy

Toman said his autopsy of Fred Hampton showed that Hampton was hit three times: in the left temple, the bullet leaving the right eyebrow; once through the neck; once grazing the left arm.

There is no evidence of power burns which would indicate that Hampton was shot at close range, Toman said.

Dr. Victor Levine, a former chief pathologist for the coroner's office who conducted a private autopsy at the request of Hampton's family, disagreed with Toman.

Levine said the bullet that struck Hampton's left temple did not exit, though he could not find it. He indicated that he had been

told by officials that the bullet had been removed. Toman denied the story.

Hampton was hit by a fourth bullet which grazed his right forearm, Levine said.

The bullets came from above Hampton, at about a 45 degree angle, Levine said. Francis Andrew, a Panther attorney, said Levine's autopsy showed that Hampton was shot while he was asleep. Levine has denied the implication.

Neither Toman nor Levine has released a full report of their autopsies.

Interpretation

An interpretation of the autopsies depends at least partly on the position of Hampton's body before Carmody moved him.

Levine's autopsy indicates that Hampton was shot while in bed, rather than falling on the bed after being shot. If this is the case, he could have been shot either from the bedroom doorway or from the broken window by someone on a ladder.

The earliest police reports have the police several times charging into rooms from which Panthers were shooting. These reports sound as implausible as Panther reports that they at no time fired at police. The evidence suggests that the

police did most of the shooting.

Police shooting

Clark may have fired at the police at the front door. Hampton may have fired at Carmody as Carmody tried to get in the window of Hampton's bedroom. Other Panthers may have fired other shots.

An examination of the police accounts indicates that one of their fears may have been realized: they may have been shooting at the flashes of each other's guns.

The police raid was carefully planned, and from a strictly tactical viewpoint, well executed. Whether such tactics were warranted is another question.

A firm conclusion as to what happened that morning would be premature before the trial of the seven surviving Panthers, when presumably the full evidence will be revealed. At this point, even a tentative conclusion would be risky.

One thing is certain: the circumstances surrounding the raid, the conflicting accounts of the shootings and the physical evidence at the apartment do not present a convincing picture of police credibility.

Until the full evidence is made public, people will wonder, people will fear.

'I'm trying to show brutality of gangs,' State Atty. Hanrahan

The headquarters of the Illinois Black Panther Party is located at 2350 W. Madison, Chicago.

It has been repeatedly raided by police.

A block away, at 2337 W. Monroe, is a first-floor apartment once shared by several party members, including Fred Hampton, party

cent interview with the Chicago Daily News.

About 100 Chicago policemen are assigned to the state's attorney's staff. Included in Hanrahan's force is a special nine-man crack unit that specializes in intelligence on the gangs.

One member of the unit is Detective James Davis, nicknamed "Gloves" Davis. Francis Ward, writing in the Chicago Journalism Review, noted that Davis got the name because of the black leather gloves he formerly wore when busting heads in the ghetto.

Davis is black. He recently referred to himself on WBBM-TV as a "colored" policeman.

Mel M. Lawrence, public relations director for Hanrahan's office, said Hanrahan put the planning of the raid in the hands of Richard Jalovec, assistant state's attorney, and Sgt. Daniel Groth.

Raid scheduled for 8 p.m. Jalovec and Groth spent Dec. 3 planning the raid using a drawing of the floor plan and carefully looking over the area near the apartment. The raid was planned for 8 that night, Hanrahan said.

At 4:45 p.m. Robert Collins, criminal court judge, issued a search warrant for the apartment based on a sworn statement by Groth that a reliable informant had told of illegal guns in the apartment.

Collins later told the Sun-Times he did not know Hampton was involved when he issued the warrant. He recalled that he had once freed Hampton on bail after Hampton appeared in his court. "He impressed me as an articulate and self-possessed young man," Collins said.

Records at Proviso East high school show that Hampton was a star athlete and made good grades.

Hampton, 21 when he died, joined the Panthers in 1968 after two years as president of the Maywood NAACP. He rose rapidly in the party and was considered one of the top Panther leaders in the nation.

Under his leadership the Pan- (Continued on Page 15)



STATE'S ATTY. HANRAHAN . . . "remarkable restraint"

chairman and Mark Clark, downstate party leader.

It has reportedly been under FBI surveillance.

On Dec. 1 and 2, two police informants were allegedly in the apartment. On Dec. 3, the informants allegedly spoke to two investigators of the office of Edward V. Hanrahan, state's attorney.

3 shotguns

Hanrahan said the informants reported they had seen at least three shotguns in the apartment, including at least one sawed-off shotgun, an illegal firearm.

The informants did not know that Hampton and Clark were in Chicago and using the apartment at the time, Hanrahan said.

Hanrahan immediately ordered a raid on the apartment.

In his first 11 months in office Hanrahan built the reputation of a tough, hard-working prosecutor. His political future as a Democratic candidate looked bright.

Not long after he took office Hanrahan began to crack down on South Chicago gangs, especially black gangs. He regarded the Panthers as an especially dangerous gang.

'Take romance from gangs'

"I'm trying to take the romance out of gangs and let the brutality show through," he said in a re-

Harassment prelude to death?

'Black Rap' funded by BSA, stresses community service

By POLLY ANDERSON
Daily Illini Staff Writer

One of the major activities of the University Black Student's Association (BSA), as well as one of its major costs, is its newspaper, The Black Rap. The two-and-one-half-year-old paper, however, still faces problems in establishing itself.

The paper has so far come out three times this school year, in September, October and December. Problems in recruiting the necessary staff prevented it from com-

ing out monthly during this time.

However, it is BSA's goal, according to its leaders, to make the paper come out weekly eventually.

Harry Bush, Black Rap editor and past president of BSA, said the main purposes of the paper were to be a source of news for the Black community, to be a service to the community, and to enable Blacks to gain experience in journalism.

These goals are extensions of BSA's basic policy that Black University students should be learning

skills to take back to their communities to benefit all Black people, and its feeling that Black students here are part of the Champaign-Urbana Black community as a whole.

Aerial piracy

5. Aerial piracy reached new heights Sept. 6 when members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine si-



ANGELA DAVIS

. . . Black militant arrested

multaneously hijacked four jetliners bound from Europe to New York with a combined total of 588 passengers.

One of them, a Pan American 747 supersonic jet, was flown to Cairo where it was blown up by the guerrillas after the passengers were evacuated. Two others — a TWA 707 and a Swissair DC8 — were taken to an old landing strip in the desert outside Amman, Jordan where a number of the 288 passengers were held hostage. The Front demanded release of several Arab guerrillas held in European jails in connection with prior hijackings.

The fourth plane, an El Al jet en route from Tel Aviv to New York, had armed guards aboard clad in civilian dress. On takeoff from Amsterdam, the hijackers, a man and a woman, tried to seize the aircraft. The man was killed, the woman captured and the plane landed safely in London.

Then on Sept. 9, another plane a British VC10 with 113 passengers, was hijacked to Jordan by Arab guerrillas.

Meanwhile, relations between the guerrillas and the forces of Jordan's King Hussein neared outright civil war.

Newton's talk

To the Editor:

It disturbs me to see that the University has again wielded its bureaucratic ax and denied freedom of speech on the University campus. I am referring to the recent decision to cancel the appearance of Huey Newton in the Assembly Hall. At this time in history when it has become extremely important to understand all sides of the major issues, the only way to obtain the correct information is to hear this information first hand.

If Huey Newton is willing to honor this campus with his presence, I believe that it is the duty of this University to give him the opportunity to appear. All the good that he and the Black Panthers have done has been obscured by the racist news media.

I believe that people, not only the administrators, of this University owe it to themselves to listen to what he has to say. Perhaps they will discover that they are not so completely right as they seem to believe. Huey Newton has a message for the oppressed people of the world; not only Black people, but all oppressed people. If he is denied the opportunity to speak to this University community, the people of this University will be the los-

ers, not Huey Newton.

To stop a man who has so much to say as he does would be a greater crime than he has ever been accused of. It would also be denying the people the opportunity to know how it really is, not how the news media tries to make us believe it is.

I fail to understand why anyone would want to cover up the truth. Unless they are afraid of the truth. If the only way he will appear is with his own security people, then let it be this way. Besides, they are probably just as good if not better than anything the University has to offer.

To deny this man the opportunity to speak here would be denying an American the basic right to freedom of speech. We are afraid only of what we do not understand. Give us the chance to understand Huey P. Newton. Let him speak.

NAME WITHHELD

Culture center to hold show featuring local talent Sunday

The North End Culture Center is sponsoring a talent show featuring talent from both campus and community at 4 p.m. Sunday at the Chances R.

The show, "Too Cool to Learn," is described by Mrs. Shirley Calloway, director of the North End Culture Center as "strictly soul." Mrs. Calloway said that the program is being presented by both the campus Afro Culture Center and the North End Culture Center "which means campus kids and community kids are working together beautifully and having a good time.

"We are having no problems

working on the show," Mrs. Calloway added.

Community talent to be presented includes the singing groups, Brenda and the Make-Believes, The Bold Soul Sisters, The Young People, a dance group of eight and nine-year-olds and music by the Meditations.

The Cromagnon race of prehistoric men had skulls and presumably brains larger than those of modern man.

North End center gives free

By EVELYN BOWEN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Francis Nelson Health Center may be a forerunner of the medical system of the future, but right now it's just an unorthodox health service trying to help the poor people of Champaign-Urbana in a new way.

The center, located in Champaign's predominantly Black North End, is the first health agency of its kind in Champaign County. It is free, it's located in the neighborhood it is intended to serve, and it's controlled by the residents of that neighborhood. For the first time in this county, Blacks control and have easy access to a service offered to their people.

In the 2½ years the Francis Nelson Health Center has been open, more than 2,500 patients have been treated, at a current average of 50 patients a week.

'Preventive care'

"We emphasize preventive care," Mrs. Carol Barkstall, coordinator of the center, said. "Most of our cases have been immunizations, school physicals and prenatal care. But a wide variety of cases come in and we treat anything we can, with the limited facilities we have."

The center has expanded steadily since it first opened its doors June 2, 1968. It was originally open six hours a week and was staffed entirely by volunteers — doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians and community residents. It is now open 14 hours a week, with a paid part-time staff of two physicians, the coordinator, two community workers and a receptionist, and a volunteer staff of six doctors, 25 RNs and LPNs and 10 lab technicians.

Established health agencies in the county reacted negatively to the center at first. They refused to acknowledge the need for such a service.

"But there is a desperate need for it," according to Mrs. Elsie Easley, Black LPN and community worker

with the center.

Need is great

"Put yourself in the place of a poor Black family not on welfare," she said. "Say they have a little girl ready to start school, another daughter in fifth grade, another in ninth grade, and a son who wants to play basketball. That's four physicals that family has to pay for in one week. And if the kids don't have the exams, they can't go to school."

"Now where's that family going to get the money for four trips to the doctor? They can't, and before we had the center, they were in real trouble. Now they don't have to worry. They can come here."

One of the reasons the center was established was to help families such as this, who are not on welfare and cannot afford a visit to the doctor.

Representatives of SOUL, a Black men's organization; the Champaign County Economic Opportunity Council and other founders of the center list two other reasons for establishing the center: many town doctors refuse to treat patients on welfare, and many black residents complained of prejudiced attitudes and humiliating treatment from medical professionals.

The surprising thing, Dr. Heifetz said, is the large number of white persons who come to the center. She estimated that one-third of the patients are white, mostly from the small towns around here.

"I think the fact that whites who usually don't come into the Black neighborhood even during the day are willing to come here at night in order to come to the center is evidence of the opinion poor whites have of the medical care they receive, too," she said.

Purpose of center

One of the purposes of the center is to make the process of obtaining medical attention as simple and free of embarrassment as possible. Since no fee is charged, patients need not hesitate to come. Red tape is mini-

medical aid to poor

mal; the only form to fill out is a brief medical history. Patients are not humiliated by having to supply personal information to "prove" they are poor enough to receive free medical care.

Comfortable environment

Although the center is not located in the newest, most tastefully furnished building in town, no complaints can be made that the center is unclean. The kitchen-turned-lab, the bedrooms-turned-examination rooms, and even the living-waiting room all have a freshly-scrubbed look.

"We have had no complaints at all about our service," Mrs. Barkstall said. "Our care is equal to what patients receive in doctors' offices."

There are many things the center is unequipped to do, of course,

such as surgery, child delivery and X rays.

"We are expanding all the time," Dr. Heifetz said, "but expansion calls for money — the one thing we don't have. Finances are always a desperate matter."

Funds refused

The center's application for a three-year grant from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare was approved in principle but rejected because of the department's insufficient funds.

Lacking a stable source of income, the center depends on money raised at dances and suppers, on contributions from churches and other community organizations and on donations of free drugs and supplies from medical organizations in order to stay open.

The center receives most of its material aid, in the form of donated equipment and paid salaries, from the various unrelated health care agencies in the county, the very bodies it hopes to someday abolish.

The ultimate goal of the center is to replace these unrelated agencies with a family-centered health care system, rooted in neighborhood centers like Francis Nelson and financed through a national health insurance program. Patients would move with maximum ease and minimum worry through the system, able to receive immediate and top-quality medical care regardless of their race or financial status.

"I'm optimistic. I don't worry about our being forced to close for lack of money," Mrs. Easley said. "Too many groups have obligated themselves to us and too many people have dedicated too much time to willingly stand by and see it end."

Such optimism is common among center personnel. The feeling is that the center will live. Whether it will achieve its goal of expanding into a new kind of medical system or whether it will remain a breed apart is yet to be seen.

The Black World: Perspectives

LAS 199

Intended primarily for freshmen, this course consists of attending the lectures and writing a short paper. Dick Gregory, comedian and Black activist, is one of 12 scheduled speakers.

Anthropology 199 (89728)

Cultural and Political Revolution, is led by Woodrow Clark.

Education 199-2 (87328)

Black Curriculum Methods in Early Childhood Education is scheduled to meet from 10-12 on Tuesdays. Joyce Riley and staff are the instructors and the prerequisite is sophomore standing.

English 215-L2 (28295)

Alan Purves is the instructor for this course in Practical Criticism: The Black Experience. Consent of the instructor is

required. It will meet at 9 a.m. on Tuesdays and 10 a.m. on Thursdays

English 385 (89710)

Ritual, Race and Revolution: The Forms and Fantasies of Racial Conflict will meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesdays and from 7-9 p.m. on Wednesdays. The prerequisite for this course, taught by Marvin Vawter and Sonia Clay, is "a willingness to confront others and yourself with a minimum of inhibition."

Psychology 293A (69091)

Three hours credit is given for Police-Black Interaction: a Laboratory instructed by Edward Renner and Stan Cross. A grade point average of 3.75 or higher, an introductory psychology course and the consent of Renner are all prerequisites. The course will meet at 1 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays and from 1-3 p.m. on

Thursdays.

Sociology 221 (87859)

Three hours credit is given for contemporary Society: Black America. The course will meet at 11 a.m. on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays and will be led by Larry Jordan.

Speech 199A (81741)

Interracial Communication and Persuasion is instructed by Charles Willard.

Linguistics 320 (45801)

Introduction to the African Language instructed by Herbert Stahlke, will meet at 2 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Speech 293A (86951)

Language and social cohesion, instructed by Michael Doyle will meet from 1-2 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Black studies initiated

By **BETH KARLIN**
Daily Illini Executive Editor

"The Black World: Perspectives," an interdisciplinary Black studies program, will be initiated in February.

Nine new courses (listed below) will be offered in addition to the LAS 199 lecture series which will enter its third year.

According to Delano K. Cox, assistant dean of LAS and director of the Afro-American Studies Commission, the new program will be based on "presentation-reaction-discussion" format.

"It will center around video materials from past and current LAS 199 presentations as well as other materials available through the National Educational Television network and similar sources," Cox said.

Black awareness

LAS 199, formerly titled, "Black Awareness: a Spectrum," is a series of lectures on the Black experience.

Included in this year's series are Dick Gregory, comedian and Black activist; L. F. Palmer, reporter for The Chicago Daily News; the Tony Zamora Ensemble; Don Lee and Michael Harper, poets; the Pearl Primus dance troupe and others.

Bill Plater, assistant to the dean of LAS, said one of the difficulties involved in instituting Black studies courses is the lack of instructors who feel qualified to teach Afro-American studies.

Video aids

By bringing in experts and using films and other video aids, Plater said, instructors will have a basis to work from.

Cox said this type of programming will give the instructors "basic raw material to plug in with his expertise."

"The arena of the classroom," he said, "will allow for the legitimization of the presentation through student discourse reacting to facets held to be inconsistent with their life experiences or even what they think to be the case."

Two-way flow

Cox emphasized that there must be a two-way flow of information in the classroom, as opposed to what he calls the "one way street of education." He feels little can be gained in a classroom where the

teacher primarily lectures to the students.

"The key to the whole matter," Cox said, "is that there is no need for the director of the course to have slanted his training in an ethnic direction, but he need only to bring his expertise to bear on the development of a Black awareness."

Open dialogue

"A sociologist from Sweden who never has seen a Black could help Black students understand their own culture and problems by making his class an arena for open dialogue where he would help students encounter the Black experience in terms of an academic discipline," he said.

Funds set aside by the Afro-American Studies Commission will be available to

teachers of the Black studies courses pay for movies, video tapes, library search and guest speakers.

The program covers a wide range of relevant issues including a course in "Race-Black Interaction," instructed by Edward Renner, professor of psychology and Stan Cross.

In an English course, Marvin Vaynshteyn, assistant professor of English, will consider some of the fantasies of racial conflict, and Larry Jordan, a sociologist, will explore the role of Blacks in contemporary society.

Cox said he hoped the student community would "find it within their wisdom to participate in these courses," because they are "truthful, telling it like it is in terms of sociological experiences."

Only recreation center in North End

Douglass Center lacking

By PAT ERIN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Douglass Community Center is the only place residents of the North Ends of Champaign and Urbana have for indoor recreation.

Douglass Center consists of one smaller-than-regulation gym, plus a few other small rooms.

On a given night between 100 and 150 kids go to Douglass Center. Since only 10 boys can play basketball at once, the rest have to stand on the sidelines. And that leaves even less room for the girls.

Lacks facilities

"We just don't have enough facilities," Edgar McKnight, the director of Douglas Center, said.

Who should be responsible for providing more recreational facilities for the community? Should it be the University? McKnight for one thinks so.

This is a question which is now being considered. Policy is in the process of being formulated on who can use the new Intramural Building and how often they can use it.

"We pay taxes. Students should have priority, but if some taxes are involved in the IM Building, the community should get some use," Bruce Nesbitt, a community resident hired by the University to run

community-related programs, said.

"Orchard Downs (south of campus) doesn't have any facilities," Nesbitt continued. "Community, both Black and white, should be worked into the regular schedule."

Open UI facilities

McKnight agreed, adding that the facilities the University already has should be more open to the community.

Douglass Center has been forced to adopt a platoon system, according to McKnight. For two hours in the afternoon the grade school kids roller skate. At night, until 9 p.m., the junior highers, high schoolers, and young adults are grouped for basketball.

"There's too many people and too little time," McKnight said.

The Champaign Park District runs Douglass Center. Should the Park District be responsible for providing more facilities? Apparently the districts do not have enough money.

Use of Schools

Another possibility is greater use of school buildings after school gets out. McKnight said he and his assistant have been trying to work out such a program, but they haven't had much success yet.

"We could have more programs for girls at the schools," McKnight said.

"There are skills and culture they should be learning that they aren't."

Although the University as a whole has not taken any big steps toward solving the problem, there has been some action at the residence hall and individual level.

This is especially so at Illinois Street Residence Halls (ISR), the closest to the north end. Dances with large community participation, the cause of much of the controversy at ISR, have been held, and recently the ISR student legislature voted \$500 to start a fund for a Black Cultural Center for both students and community.

Individuals can't do much to solve the lack of facilities in the community, but many students have found ways to help community residents in other ways.

Most active over the years have been those students of Volunteer Illini Projects (VIP). Tutoring and other community services have been performed by VIP.

Attempts to organize programs at residence halls usually meet with failure. "There is a problem of apathy among the students every year," the Rev. Myron Judy, director of Pennsylvania Residence Halls (PAR), said.

Many Black students at PAR have become involved in a Pal Program, Judy said, which is like a big brother-big sister program.

RECREATION?

UI, community debate responsibility, site for programs

By STEVE CARLEY

Some community leaders express the belief that University facilities open to the community would not be as effective as new University facilities in the community.

Frank Taylor, black co-chairman of the Urbana Human Relations Commission (HRC), said a University facility built in the community would make a greater contribution to the alleviation of the recreational facility shortage than the opening of certain University buildings.

Taylor said he and other of his black friends would not even go into the Illini Union any more because of the large concentration of community youths. Taylor also characterized the Black Students Association as a "bad organization," lacking concern and effective leadership.

Higher standards

Taylor commented on the general relation between the University and the community, saying it was good to see the increase in enrollment of black students in the University but suggested an upgrading in the standards of admission.

Many racial problems could have been avoided by the use of professional recruiting to ascertain which students are at the University to receive an education and which have personality problems which would conflict with that goal, Taylor explained.

"The really sharp black kids that come here, leave. And if they stick it out, you don't see them. They stay in their rooms," he said.

Taylor admitted that there is a great deal of tension among the community and University blacks, originating from class differences.

Recently HRC has been invited to sit in on University discussions of racial and housing issues.

The role of HRC is an advisory one in relation to the Urbana City Council. It deals with all types of problems in the community of Urbana and that of Champaign, including the University.

Opposition to HRC is as pronounced today in the Urbana City Council as it was at the beginning. Council members feel that such a group is made up of busybodies and trouble makers, yet the council often unloads assignments that they do not want to handle onto the shoulders of HRC. Problems are presented on occasion in hopes that HRC would not be able to handle the work, making the body look ineffective.

Carrying burden

Taylor fears that older organizations with paid staffs, such as the Urban League and the NAACP, are not doing an adequate job. The work then shifts to the volunteers of HRC, who find it extremely difficult to do justice to the problem. Alice Baum, co-chairman along with Taylor, felt that HRC is made up of dead weight. Out of nine individuals there are possibly only four active depending on the circumstances, she said. Some of the personal problems encountered by the individuals of HRC are threatening phone calls, property vandalism, and threatened physical abuse.

A major stumbling block toward effectiveness is the open public forum by which HRC must abide. Many times, because of the sensitive nature of the subjects dealt with by HRC, informative discussion is either discouraged or stifled.

This holds true for both the members of HRC and any citizen who would like to voice a complaint. Taylor feels that if time could be spent outside of the public eye dealing with some of these people, HRC would accomplish more.

Seeks staff

HRC is now in the process of securing one staff worker. Progress is slow both because of the poor quality of the applications received and because of the lack of initiative by any members on the commission to form a committee to process interviews. It is difficult to find a qualified person to accept a 24 hour job on a salary of \$8,000.

The true impact of HRC is not found in the group structure but in the efforts of the individuals in the area where they are most adept. Committees are used, incorporating citizens from the community with an HRC member as the chairman.

HRC has no major programs on which they are now working. Past experience has shown that many times specific programs, such as workshops, are attended by those that don't need the help and function only to drain capital. Major programs many times need community support.

An example is the failure of one program which hinged on the aspect of community support, a workshop designed to improve relations between the police and the community. Because of lack of community support, HRC is placing its emphasis on massive educational programs employing pamphlets explaining subjects such as fair housing ordinances and equitable hiring practices. Many housing complaints were received last spring concerning discrimination, and more are expected.

Prejudice explored in course

Causes of prejudice toward different ethnic groups will be explored by one Psychology 199 course this semester.

Through the study of the impact of immigration laws, Psychology 199J will deal with "examples of how stereotyped thinking is developed in groups and how it is reflected on this campus," according to William K. Williams, University ombudsman, who is teaching the course.

The class, "The Effects of Ethnic Patterns on Perception and Communication," will consider the similarities and differences of various immigrant groups through such guest speakers as a University employee who is the product of the Chinese immigration experience.

How communications media both affect and are affected by ethnic groups will also be studied, Williams said.

A study committee recommended previously that such a course be required for all students.

"I'm not that ambitious for this course," Williams said, but he felt other courses may grow out of this semester's offerings.

Psychology 199J is part of the wide variety of courses on topics concerning minority groups being offered by instructors in their own areas of interest during the spring semester.



Black vibrations . . .

A new semester

by Jeffery Roberts

February, national Black liberation month has come and almost gone, but have we as Black students confirmed ourselves toward building a Black nation.

This question takes a lot of soul searching because it deals with whether we as Black students are about some serious business at the University of Illinois, or are we doing nothing but "partying and bullshitting."

Walking around the University and its surrounding communities, my evaluation of what Black students are doing toward building a Black nation is cloudy. Or maybe the sleep in my eyes is fogging up what they are really doing?

Sitting up all night Monday organizing the Black Student's Association newspaper, the *Black Rap*, and then going sleepless Tuesday night writing "Black Vibrations" is no fun. It only hurts, however, when Blacks can be seen wasting time on trivia such as playing cards all day, pledging themselves into all types of organizations that only perpetuate ignorance, and getting high everyday on anything and everything.

"Black Vibrations" tries to be an educational experience for Black people. The column last semester received many rebuttals, and the author received several personal threats from whites as well as Blacks. This, however, does not threaten the existence of the column or the truths that it will continue to report.

In order for "Black Vibrations" to serve as another information base for Black students, issues that face us nationally as well as within Champaign-Urbana will be written about.

"Black Vibrations" does not, as many feel, seek to criticize Black people. It seeks to give directions and to interpret to Black people what is in the news. We must first recognize and understand our problems locally, nationally and internationally before we can meaningfully contribute to the building of a Black nation.

On Saturday, the Black Student's Association will hold its first general assembly meeting of the semester in the University Auditorium. The agenda established for the meeting has been set up on an informative basis. This will give all Black students an opportunity to become active in a Black program in the Champaign-Urbana area.

Interestingly enough, the time of the meeting, 3:15 p.m., is the same time as the Illinois basketball game. I wonder how many Black students will not attend the meeting because of a game?

The "Last Poets" have already told us that we play basketball, football and baseball while the man cuts off and plays with our balls. For those Black people that would make this statement true, tell Illinois Coach Harry Schmidt to tell guard Rick Howat to shoot a jump shot for the liberation of all Black people.

30 Blacks hear BSA speeches

Approximately 30 Black students attended a general meeting for all Black students Saturday in the Auditorium.

The meeting, sponsored by the Black Student's Association (BSA), allegedly included speeches by various Black community and University leaders.

Jackson blasts press

By **CARL SCHWARTZ**
Daily Illini Editor

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special)—Militant civil rights leader Jesse Jackson added an extra touch of unreality to Election Day in Chicago Tuesday as he hit critically at the editorial practices of America's newspapers.

Speaking before the largely conservative Inland Daily Press Association, the Rev. Mr. Jackson mixed sociological statistics with the teachings of Christ and turned the tables on the group of Mid-American publishers and editors by asking them to really fight for the "democracy" they write so much about.

Charging that American society is both aristocratic and autocratic, the director of Operation Breadbasket said that a "real fight for democracy would tear up America as we know it today."

"Young people have found out what this society really is and they have rebelled. Their words have sometimes been erratic, but they have been pro-

found," Jackson said, adding that the basic conflicts in America today are between those who believe in democracy and those "who want to cut someone else out."

The setting for the speech made it that much more ironic. Jackson, dressed in slacks and a leather vest, addressed the Inland group in the Grand Ballroom of the Drake Hotel, keystone of Chicago's exclusive Gold Coast.

"The rich get richer and the newspapers say hardly a word about it," Jackson continued. "The people don't know about it because there will be more coverage when I get killed for exposing it than there was about what I exposed," he added.

Jackson charged that men on the boards of many newspapers profited by the corruption wrought by this society and were therefore unwilling to challenge that society.

Jackson told the group he had entered the Chi-

(Continued on page 9)



Black project plans begun



KEITH WINGATE
...coordinates fund

The board of directors of the Black Community Fund met last week to begin setting up an organization which will finance various projects and groups in the local black community.

The board, composed of representatives from the University and community, is funded in a large part through the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA).

Keith Wingate, a coordinator of the fund and UGSA steering committee member, said \$1,136 had been raised for the fund through voluntary fee donations at registration. The fund needs more, he added.

Mike Thomas, UGSA's representative on the board, said the fund had received some donations from churches and businessmen.

Ted Atkinson is the fund's executive director and also chairman of the board.

Gregory Hursey is a representative of the black community. Avon Killion represents the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot and James Branch represents the Black Student Association.

Wingate said the idea behind the fund is to get university and community groups to initiate projects to help blacks in the Champaign-Urbana area. The function of the fund will be to furnish a pool of money where these groups can go to help finance their projects.

Interdepartmental program goal

Cox discusses Black studies

By JIM GEHRING
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The academic program director of the University's Afro-American Studies Commission said Tuesday that the commission's goal was to begin the evolutionary process that will lead to a meaningful interdepartmental program in Black studies.

Delano K. Cox told the third YMCA "Know Your University" discussion that he hoped, through

the recruitment of Black scholars and the development of Black studies programs, to develop an "institutionalized, supra-departmental structure" which would give "visibility and power" to the Black studies program.

Cox said the current Afro-American Lecture Series, which reaches 400 students in 13 widely varied courses, represents the "first faltering step" towards such a program.

He said that the University's "highly conservative" attitude towards interdisciplinary areas and reluctance of department heads to create positions suitable for the recruitment of Black scholars represented obstacles to the establishment of such a program.

Cox conceded that some courses could be taught by whites, but added that in such circumstances the courses would have to be "arenas for the interchange of ideas" rather than normal classroom situations.

He said that such a program would provide an academic home for students who chose to make Black studies a career as well as provide a basis for new insights into traditional fields. He said it was not certain whether or not a degree would be offered.

Cox said that the academic program of the commission, together with the cultural and community service programs, was working to open channels of communication between Black students and the University.

He said it was essential for the commission to be attuned to Black liberation and committed to its legitimate purposes.

Black law students decide to boycott classes; demand aid for insufficiently funded freshmen

By JEFFERY ROBERTS
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Boycotting of law classes began Wednesday by the Black Law Student Association (BLSA), following its demands that the University find money for approximately 20 Black law freshmen whom BLSA claims are insufficiently funded.

Black freshmen according to representatives from BLSA, have been brought to the University under false pretenses.

"They are promised enough money to get them through three years of law school, then they only receive \$500 plus tuition and fees waivers," BLSA representative said.

The boycott, according to BLSA, is to last until March 15, 1971.

Funding for the Black law freshmen since the beginning of the Equal Opportunities Fellowship Program in 1968, has come entirely from private sources, said Stephen Goldberg, law professor and head of the Equal Opportunities Committee.

Efforts fruitless

The main problem is that efforts to solicit private funds has become less fruitful, stated Goldberg.

"If there is going to be money for the program other sources must be found. There is very little

federal money to be found, therefore the only alternative is to solicit state funds for the program," he said.

Goldberg and representatives from BLSA stressed the point of a state funded program because the \$500 presently available from private sources will have run out by September, 1972.

This would leave the current Black and incoming law freshmen with a tuition and fee waiver which comes from the W. Clement Stone Foundation. Plans have been made to recruit some 25 Black incoming freshmen, with no other funds available.

Stone fund cited

"The only way Black law freshmen can presently get money is thru loans from the Stone Fund. However, if a Black student does this, by the time he finishes his legal training, he will be some eight to ten thousand dollars in debt," said a BLSA representative.

By March 15, if the law school faculty has not successfully gathered funds for current and incoming freshmen, other means will be taken to make the University secure adequate funds, BLSA representatives stated.

According to Wayne LaFave, assistant dean of the College of Law, "the Black law student program realistically cannot exist off of private funds. The program



DORIS WHALUM, second year law student, and Howard Fink, visiting professor of law, discuss a proposed boycott of law classes by Black students. The students demanded that funds be provided for approximately 20 Black freshmen enrolled in the college.

(Staff photo by Ron Logsdon)

must have state funds."

He added, that facts show that there are, however, no funds available. LaFave estimated that the average amount of money needed by a freshman student was \$2,100.

Other demands by the BLSA state that they want an abolition of mandatory classroom attendance, and an increased credit hours for all clinical programs.

The abolition of mandatory

classroom attendance is very important if the boycott is to last until March 15, BLSA representatives said. "According to law school regulations, if a student is absent more than three times a failing grade is automatic.

Black 'cut' demand granted by law faculty Monday

By MARGARET BICEK
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The law faculty voted Monday to revoke the mandatory attendance policy in a meeting closed to students and the press, according to Gordon Broom, assistant dean of the College of Law.

The class boycott sponsored by the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) thus achieved one of its secondary goals Monday while its major issue remains unresolved.

BLSA had demanded the removal of the "three cut" rule under which a student could be dropped from a course for missing three class sessions.

The rule was "paternalistic" and endangered those participating in the boycott according to BLSA.

Earlier in the day, 94% of law students voting in a referendum sponsored by the Junior Bar Association recommended repeal of the policy.

The major issue of the boycott, adequate funding for the Equal Opportunity Law Fellowship Program (EOLFP), remained un-

The Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) steering committee decided Monday to urge all students to attend the BLSA rally planned for today in order to find out what is happening at the law school.

The steering committee indicated it did not have enough facts at this time to completely understand the law school situation.

A scheduled speaker from BLSA failed to appear at the UGSA meeting.

resolved after faculty members met with Chancellor J.W. Peltason Monday.

A crowd of 100 people massed in the chancellor's office before noon Monday in support of the

request for public funding of EOLFP being made by the faculty.

One of the faculty members speaking with the chancellor, Stephen Goldberg, professor of law, said the chancellor agreed to support whatever effort we make to utilize public funding and recommended several avenues for the faculty to pursue.

Peltason could not be reached for comment. Goldberg declined to name the possible sources for funds.

Private sources are not sufficient for EOLFP which will need approximately \$150,000 to provide the subsistence needs of 60 students in the program next year, Goldberg said.

BLSA has charged that the University agreed to provide such subsistence funding when students were accepted into EOLFP, but now is not providing it.

The 'Incident' at the Illini

By BRUCE A. MORRISON

M: "I believe you should come to the Union and discuss the grievances."

P: "I will not submit to coercion. I will not come to a place where violence has been committed."

M: "What, then, do you intend to do?"

P: "If they refuse to leave by 3 a.m., they will be arrested."

M: "Don't you realize a mass bust may destroy the program?"

P: "You may be right; you may not. In any case, we must act to protect the Union."

It was 2:50 on the morning of September 10, 1968, when a conversation substantially identical to the above took place between Chancellor J. W. Peltason and me. He was in the "war room" in the housing division on the 4th floor of the Student Services Building, where he and other administration "leaders" had been assembled since before 9 p.m.

I was in the Illini Union, where I had been since 8:30 p.m., trying to convince Peltason to come and meet with the several hundred Black students who had occupied the South Lounge.

Promptly at 3 a.m., the troops converged—police from Champaign and Urbana as well as Illinois National Guard—about 70 in all, dressed up in their now familiar, but then quite new, riot helmets and three-foot "batons." No one can recall a warning or an order to disperse. Many of the students were sleeping on the floor.

Only Blacks arrested

By 4 a.m., it was over: 250 arrested and carted off. Blacks only, no whites, though some were present. Not in buses, but in Physical Plant trucks. The charge, mob action—a chance to flex a new law.

But the story of September 9, the Union Incident, neither begins nor ends with that night. The explanation of its causes is buried in the previous spring and summer. The effects of that night are still with us.

The story begins with the original SEOP (Special Educational Opportunities Program), the "500 Program." Actually, it was really the 200 Program when it was conceived and developed by a special joint subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Educational Policy and the Chancellor's Equal Opportunity Committee.

Worked out during the 1967-68 school year with clear support from the chancellor's office, and despite substantial opposition from some influential faculty, the plan called for admission of about 200 "disadvantaged" students—those with deprived economic and educational backgrounds—to the freshman class to enter in September 1968.

The students would be required to meet the minimum, but not the competitive,

Editorial Page

(Editorials reflect the opinion of a majority of the members of the Daily Illini's editorial board.)

admissions standards and would be given substantial financial and tutorial support to enhance their chance of success. Though the program was, and remained, expressly non-discriminatory, one clear purpose was to help to swell the meager Black student population at the Urbana campus, which then stood at 1 to 2 per cent.

It was into this context that the assassination of Martin Luther King was injected in April 1968. That event set off a new assault on the racism of America which was manifested in Champaign-Urbana also. CRJ's (Citizens for Racial Justice) "how many Blacks did you hire today?" and renewed plans for University-community cooperation were among the results.

Another, less-publicized result was a meeting of leaders of the BSA (Black Students Association) with Chancellor Peltason at 7 a.m. on a Sunday shortly after the assassination. The students had demanded the meeting in a call to Peltason just two hours before. Their demand was a commitment to admit a substantial number of Blacks for September 1968. As a result, the 200 Program became the 500 Program.

Less than cordial

It was a bold and progressive move which earned Peltason a good measure of respect and support from the more "liberal" members of the University community. There were rumors, however, that the reaction in the central University administration was less than cordial. Lack of enthusiasm and outright opposition was also apparent at lower levels of the bureaucracy.

Still, it was a time of hope for combatting racism, and there was substantial support in many quarters of the University. A crash recruiting program, utilizing Black students as recruiters, was put together. A pre-registration orientation program was planned. Tutorial and special section plans were conceived, financial aid sources were sought, and the Martin Luther King Fund was started.

By the afternoon of September 9, as the orientation program was concluded, over 550 SEOP students were on campus. It looked like a first healthy step toward registration of a freshman class comprised of over 10 per cent Blacks. Then the Union Incident intervened to diminish the hope and the promise and create new burdens on SEOP for years to come.

Why did it happen? Could it have been prevented or its effects minimized?

Opinion

Most people will tell you it was the "housing problem" that caused the Union incident. SEOP students were housed in the Illinois Street Residence Halls (ISR) during the orientation, but because of their late admission, their permanent assignments were mainly in the Fourth Street and Men's Residence Hall complexes, often in "temporary" accommodations (lounges, etc.).

At the end of the orientation, white students arrived to take up their relatively plush ISR assignments, and the Black students were to be moved off to their lounges and sewing rooms. To the housing division bureaucrats, it was just an obvious case of first come, first served. To the SEOP students, it was "Black, step back" again. The problem was most acute among the women, and about a score refused to move.

This dispute was certainly the spark, but the fuel was more substantial. As the students gathered first at ISR at 7 p.m. on September 9 and then an hour later at the Union to consider the housing problem, they began to discuss their grievances more generally.

In the assembling of financial aid packages, some students were designated to receive as much as \$1,200 of their aid as loans. Although there was some commitment to attempt to reduce this figure (initial projections had set a limit of under \$500 on loans), there was no guarantee that this would be done. The prevalence of large loan requirements and other financial aid problems and confusions became the more dominant grievance of the group.

Different perspectives

Two aspects of the financial aid picture are especially relevant: the different perspective on loans of the poor Blacks who comprised most of the SEOP group; and the reaction of the chancellor to at least one proposal to secure more funds for financial aid.

Anyone who knows anything about the plight of the urban poor in America is familiar with the way goods sellers and finance companies have plagued poor people with loans. To an individual who had seen the effects of legal and illegal ghetto "loan-sharks" the offer of an educational loan hardly appeared as the benign support it has become for the middle class student.

Imagine a student who has been offered a loan of \$1,000 when his family's entire annual income is only twice or three times that. How is he to pay it back, especially if he flunks or drops out and must return to a poverty level income? What of the effects of job discrimination on his earning power if he does graduate? Clearly, whatever the facts of the situation, these students had every reason to perceive a great danger in obligating themselves to huge loans.

In fact, after September 9, a great deal of progress was made and the excessive loan commitments were substantially reduced. The fact that this was not done before the students arrived may be traceable to various problems in the federal, state and University bureaucracies.

Peltason refuses

Yet, in June and July, the chancellor was so confident there would be sufficient aid he refused to consider a proposal to arrange an exhibition pro football game between the Bears and, perhaps, the Cardinals, for the benefit of SEOP. It had long been rumored that George Halas was anxious to schedule a game on the campus. Here was an opportunity to try to schedule it.

The objection? "We'd rather not push the Big Ten for an exception to the 'no-pro-games-on-campus' policy," and we'll probably have enough money without it." Illinois would not move to aid SEOP. The situation certainly raised questions in retrospect: Was Peltason misled from below on the state of financial aid? Or did he lack the support from above necessary to push for the benefit? Or both?

The students' dismay over the financial aid situation may have been heightened by excessive inducements held out by the recruiters. Whether this was caused by poor admissions office instructions or excess zeal is unclear.

In sum, though, at 8 p.m. on September 9 the South Lounge of the Union was packed with several hundred students who had been urged to come to Illinois and now felt at least somewhat betrayed. Their interactions with the housing division gave them no confidence in the lower bureaucracy, and the word was widely spread that the University president's office was lukewarm on the program, at best.

A special credibility

But Peltason was different. He had a special credibility. Repeatedly, these students asked about him. Wasn't it his idea? Didn't he support the program? Knowledge of this substantial credibility is essential to an understanding of the meaning of the demand that the chancellor come to the Union, a demand first issued as early as 7 p.m. and reiterated throughout the evening.

By now the response is familiar: No response to demands: "I will not be coerced." This was back in the time when the mayor of New York, John Lindsay, managed to help cool crises by going to the scene, meeting with dissidents and protestors. No such appearances for Peltason. To him, this was (and is) coercion, not conciliation. At 11:30 p.m., he managed to send some underlings.

Among them were Dean of Students Stan Millet and housing director Arnold Strohkorb, two individuals without credibility to students in the past under the calmest conditions, ill-equipped in knowledge or temperament to confront these angry and frustrated Blacks. What property damage occurred that night (\$3,600 worth, \$1,000 of which went to replace the candy counter screen which needed only a patch) came swiftly on the heels of that inept, ineffective appearance.

Too late to come

By 3 a.m., I guess it was too late for the Chancellor to come. Maybe at 8, 9, 10, 11 or even 12. But by 3 a.m., he had missed the chance to defuse the situation. He had failed to see how his willingness to come down off his throne and talk to the people might help. He failed to see how his pushing of SEOP gave him special credibility.

He could have come to make a commitment to work out the problems, starting immediately. Instead he sent Stan Millet to say they would see about things in the morning. Apparently, he thought too little of himself, or not enough of the students, or both.

But why the arrests? Were they necessary? Were they legal? And why did they come so late? The Union closes at midnight.

Next: The background and implications of the decision to make the arrests, as well as the impact of that decision on future events.

Union Incident: Cause and

By BRUCE A. MORRISON

Early in the summer of 1970, Champaign County State's Attorney Larry Johnson announced the dropping of all the charges outstanding against those arrested at the Illini Union on the morning of Sept. 10, 1969. In the 21-month period that had followed the arrests, the state had managed to coerce only a couple of guilty pleas and in the score of cases brought to trial, all but one resulted in a directed verdict of not guilty.

Apparently, over 250 students and local community residents had had their movements curtailed, their peace of mind disturbed, and their education disrupted, threatened or terminated by criminal charges that were without legal substance.

To be sure, at the time the charges were dropped Johnson traded insults with then campus legal counsel, the late John W. Metzger, about who was at fault, the University or the state's attorney's office. But as was clear to anyone who was in the Union that night that the fault was in the charges themselves—without a legally valid notice to depart, there could be no criminal trespass; without an illegal act, there could be no mob action. The state could not make out a "prima facie" case to avoid a directed verdict because there WAS no case.

'Official' delegation

At about 11:30 p.m. on September 9, Peltason dispatched a delegation to the Union: Dean of Students Stan Millet; Director of Housing Arnold Strohkorb; and William K. Williams, now campus ombudsman, but then a special assistant to University President David D. Henry. They met with Black students and community leaders, including Dave Addison (law student and BSA president) and Steve Jackson, a SEOP student from Champaign, in the BSA office before moving downstairs about midnight to confront the crowd in the South Lounge.

Millet was the main spokesman for the group of administrators. The students demanded action; the response was, "Go home now and we'll talk in the morning." The students said they would just wait in the Union for Chancellor J. W. Peltason to appear. It was in this context that they were assured by Millet that "no action" would be taken against women students in the group for being out after curfew. (Women's hours were still in force then.)

Already past closing

So at about 12:30 we find administrators talking with students in the South Lounge. It was already past the closing hour for the Illini Union, but the building was still open. The students heard Millet say there would be "no action" against them. They were advised to go home, but not ordered to leave the building. There had been no response to their demands and complaints. And so they waited, still demanding that Peltason appear and deal with their grievances. The administrators left to return to the chancellor and others gathered at the housing division offices on the 4th floor of the Student Services Building.

Editorial Page

(Editorials reflect the opinion of a majority of the members of the Daily Illini's editorial board.)

Shortly after the group had departed, a small group of individuals, estimated by eyewitnesses at no more than five in number, gained access to the President's Lounge and proceeded to deface some portraits and damage chandeliers and furniture. This was the lone instance of substantial property damage that evening. Aside from a few assaults, not outstanding in number or kind from the usual incidents at the Union on a comparable evening, this was the extent of the "violence" at the Illini Union that night.

All was quiet

Everything was quiet while the administrators remained holed up in their "war room" and the students waited for Peltason or morning to come. But, some additional observations at this point are necessary to paint a picture of the situation.

First, the most dramatic actor in the drama of that night was Clarence Stroh, head of the University's Special Educational Opportunities Program, a Black man, new to the campus and community. Before midnight he spent most of his time at the Union talking with the students in the South Lounge. After midnight he left and was not

seen or heard from again that night. Apparently, he returned with the Millet delegation to the housing division. Individuals present there at that time report that Shelley gave the Chancellor little advice and did little to prevent the eventual bust. His motivations are unknown, but some present felt he refused or neglected to give the kind of advice which might have sent the chancellor to the Union or prevented the mass arrests.

Ugly picture

Second, to understand what was happening in the housing division that night, it is necessary to picture yourself in a military headquarters with police radios and telephone calls providing "intelligence" on the "situation." Those who have seen part of the group in the headquarters, both on September 9-10 and in later instances of campus unrest, report that the atmosphere is one of total unreality. With phones ringing and police radios squawking, the tension and drama take on the aspects of a pitched battle between "us" in the headquarters and "them," the "rioting students."

Add to this atmosphere the report of the Millet group of the group's hostile, though nonviolent reception at the Union, as well as reports of property damage after their return, you begin to understand the skewed perception of the chancellor and his staff. That crucial decisions about this, and subsequent disturbances were made with such dissonance between reality and perception on the part of the decision-makers is frightening. It raises images of a Fail-Safe, Dr. Strangelove situation.

From one til two-thirty the chancellor refused to speak to me by phone and Millet responded to my advice and inquiries by asking "how to protect the Union." Daniel Alpert, dean of the Graduate College, reported that the chancellor was unmoved by my advice for restraint and conciliation.

Meanwhile in the Union as 3 a.m. approached, rumors of police dogs outside,

Direct

fears of police brutality, weariness and uncertainty circulated among the students and kept them together in the South Lounge. And then it was over; they were surrounded, unable to leave if they dared, and the mass bust was complete.

Alternatives....

The question remains as to whether there were alternatives. I believe there were many.

First, the chancellor could well have called or in some way met with BSA and community leaders at the start of the evening. Some showing of good faith and commitment early might well have moved confrontation to negotiation.

Even had this not been done, the arrests do not seem to have been necessary. Around midnight, Bob McNabb, night supervisor of the Illini Union, brought in a small group of Illicops to station on the various guest room floors. He reports that he informed Steve Jackson of the action and the reasons and encountered no opposition. Apparently protection of persons and property passively was not opposed by the students. Their intention was merely to occupy the building until some action was taken on their demands.

But this suggestion, or the assertion that no police action was actually needed at all, or that a clearing of the building without arrest was possible, are beside the point. At 1 a.m. I was with a Champaign policeman who reported his order: When we get the word we go in and clear them out, arrest them all. As he was saying those words, over his car radio came the instructions, "Cars come in one by one to pick up riot sticks and helmets."

No going back

And so the wheels were in motion; the initiative had passed to the "military" and the bust was only a matter of time. It is a pattern now familiar, but this was its first appearance on campus. Once the decision to mobilize is made, there is no turning back.

and all our advice and protests of those next two hours were in vain.

Thus, a minor sit-in, susceptible to reasonable settlement by negotiation (the main issues were resolved in the aftermath of the arrests), became the "Union Incident" with the Chicago Tribune reporting \$50,000 damage and Blacks running "wild like animals" in the Union. Those stories and editorials, through patently false and distorted, are still remembered by alumni, legislators and taxpayers throughout the state. Their support for SEOP, which was vital, was lost before it had a chance to develop.

The whole incident destroyed most of the potential for good relations between the SEOP students and the University, while further fraying relations between the campus and the North End. Much of the hope and anticipation that had commended the 500 Program to the campus was shattered as the University refused to admit that its response might have been overreaction and doggedly pursued punishment of the arrested students.

Tragic results

In February 1969, Black demands that charges and disciplinary action against the 250 arrestees be dropped went unfulfilled. The next month the criminal charges were in fact refiled by the University when dismissed on a technicality, despite faculty and student urgings to the contrary. The SEOP students and the University had become adversaries not friends.

The result was a tragic one in light of the progressive and optimistic actions which had initiated SEOP. Most tragic, though, was the failure of those with power to prevent it all from happening. Peltason had gambled a lot to start and sustain the 500 program. But on September 9-10, he lost his nerve; played it safe and turned a crisis into a catastrophe. What would have persuaded him to do otherwise is unclear, but it is clear that he failed to listen to the voices which counseled restraint, choosing instead to heed those who consistently before, during and after that night have given him bad, hardline advice on how to deal with the problems, proposals and demands students.

Next: Stan Millet and George Frampton:
A Parallel of Errors.

Panther defense lawyer to speak on oppression

Charles R. Garry, Black Panther
defense lawyer in the New Haven
will speak on legal op-
pression in America at 3 p.m.
May 10 in the Auditorium.

Garry will also speak at 8 p.m.
Sunday in the Law Auditorium on
"Minimizing Racism in Jury
Trials." Tickets for the Sunday
afternoon presentation may be

purchased at the Illini Union Box
Office and at the Law School.

Garry's appearance is sponsored
by the local student chapter of the
National Lawyers Guild.

Dinner set

The San Francisco Bay Area
Chapter of the National Lawyers
Guild will sponsor a testimonial
dinner May 10 to honor Garry, for
his defense, over the years, of the
politically, racially and socially
oppressed.

Garry's deep concern for social
justice has led him to the defense of
several dissenters involved in
political cases. In the early 1960's
he successfully defended a
husband and wife accused of
sedition; he earned an acquittal for
Robert Meisenbach, a student
accused of assaulting a policeman
during the demonstrations in 1960
against the House Committee on



CHARLES R. GARRY

...political cases need sympathetic jury

Un-American Activities

Defended Newton

He defended Huey Newton,
founder of the Black Panthers,
against a charge of "first degree
murder and he won an acquittal for
the Oakland 7 against a felony
charge of conspiracy.

Garry emphasizes the im-
portance of the jury. "Most juries
now are solely concerned with the
single issue of law and order," he
said. "In political cases you must
select for the jury people who are
sympathetic with the basic prin-
ciple, the moral principle of law."

4-15-71

Black religious poet to speak here today

By POLLY ANDERSON
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A patch on his grungy fatigue jacket reads, "Nature's Creation, by Edward English, The Son of God, Selma, Alabama."

English, 56, is a poet, world traveler, and public speaker. He's been both a successful businessman and a beachcomber. He's a vegetarian, and a Christian who's "joined every church I could find: Catholic, Baptist, Methodist. . . to find out what was going on in the church."



ED ENGLISH
... "man is God"

He will be appearing at noon today in the South Lounge of the Illini Union, reading his poetry and talking to students.

Religious poetry

English describes his poetry as religious poetry, using symbols and parables like in the Bible. But, he says, he uses modern symbols and terms. The message in his

poetry, he says, is to teach people "that man is God. . . so he can look at another man and see God." If man saw God in man, English says, he will no longer hurt others.

He will have three books of his poetry published in the summer, he said.

English says he tries not to let other poets influence him. "Leroi (Jones) is my friend. . . but I don't even read his work," he said.

Born in Selma, English was a successful businessman in Chicago by the age of 17, after completing school only through the fourth grade. He left the business world years later when "I saw that making a lot of money was ruining my life. . . smoking marijuana and hash, drinking alcohol."

Against marijuana

Now, English says, "I'm against marijuana, hash, alcohol and eating meat. . . Actually marijuana is not harmful, but after you use it for a while you get immune to it and. . . you reach for higher things."

He started writing poetry about 1958, when he had left his business to become a beachcomber in California. He started publicly presenting his poetry after he had returned to Selma in the early 1960s, when he was trying to raise money for poor sharecroppers there.

Now, he says, he has traveled all over the U.S., Canada, Europe and Central America and in six countries in Africa, telling people his message about God through his poetry.

Although he left the business world, English has little sympathy with hippies who, he says, "aren't accomplishing anything. . . People got to be doing something. You just can't have fun."

English said he hopes someday to raise enough funds to build a hospital for crippled children in California.

Trustees refuse to seek Black law student funds

By POLLY ANDERSON
Daily Illini Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special)--A committee of the University Board of Trustees refused Wednesday a request from the College of Law that it go to the legislature to seek over \$100,000 in supplemental funding for Black law students during academic year 1971-72.

Stephen B. Goldberg, professor of law and head of the Equal Opportunity Law Fellowship Program (EOLFP) said a bill to seek supplemental funding for the program would still be introduced in the legislature without the approval of the trustees, though he said he could not name the sponsor or sponsors at this time.

Scholarships to end

The money sought would be used to provide 100 per cent of subsistence funding for freshmen in the program beginning in September; two-thirds of subsistence funding for second year law students; and one-third funding for third year students.

Participants in the program, which include 21 students enrolled in September 1970, are receiving

tuition and fee scholarships from millionaire philanthropist W. Clement Stone. However, these scholarships will end with the class who enrolls in 1972.

Black boycott

It was because of the shortage of funds for EOLFP that Black law students boycotted classes in March.

The trustees, expressing concern over the problems of EOLFP, nevertheless refused to bypass the Illinois Board of Higher Education, which screens all state higher education budgeting and earlier this year turned down a University request for financial aid funds for disadvantaged students.

The committee, which had the concurrence of the entire Board of Trustees in a general discussion of the problem, instead voted to

request the higher board to consider recommending funds for the law program in the 1972-73 budget, and go on record generally in support of state funding for the program, which since its beginning in 1966 has been supported by private funds only.

Program to die?

Prentice Marshall, professor of law, told the trustees, "If we do not obtain funding this year, it is my opinion that this program will die."

Goldberg told the board that he was "totally pessimistic" about obtaining more private financial aid. He said that most private donors wish to fund experimental programs, not ones which like EOLFP have proven successful. Also, he said, "We've expanded too much for private funding."

Black speech has history

By MARY ANN DIEHL
Daily Illini Staff Writer

In order to answer the question about the differences in speech pathology of Blacks, there is a need to understand basic things about the nature of language, according to Dr. Orlando Taylor, who discussed the language of Blackness Wednesday night at Gregory Hall.

For example, Dr. Taylor noted, Americans are heterocultural, heterolinguistic people who have had numerous contacts with other cultures, histories, and languages. "There are numerous influences on the speaking of English related to the history of the speakers, their native contacts, their regional language, geographic space and amount of time together," he pointed out.

Southern difference

Black language has always been viewed from the framework of southern whites, said Dr. Taylor, for it has been described as the speech of southern whites and allowances always made for educational disadvantage of both groups by northern linguists. Yet there are very sharp distinctions between southern white and Black languages, Dr. Taylor stressed.

"Position has stated that Black people, unlike any other people in the United States, have no previous linguistic history, but rather started learning English from the speech of southern whites as a clean slate.

"Linguist Lorenzo Turner made an effort to study the myth of southern white speech and discovered that Blacks' linguistic patterns are an extension of many traditions to make blacks different historically from any other racial group," he said.

Study conducted

Turner studied a large number of Blacks in minimal contact with other Blacks to determine whether there was clear observation of the African language in their speech. "Turner's work was revolutionary; he found many characteristics in the speech of American Blacks typical of the language pattern of west Africa," Dr. Taylor noted.

In 1964, with increased interest in Black speech and history's relevance, comparisons were made between the language of Black Americans and people of the West Indies, Jamaica, and west Africa.

"The decreolization theory (Stewart) states that Black people have a wide linguistic history, have established numerous contacts with Indo-European languages and developed pigeonizations and creolizations of these languages which deal with people's tendency to place a new language into the syntactic structure of their own language," Dr. Taylor emphasized.

Did have history

Dr. Taylor noted that Stewart's notion claimed that, instead of Blacks coming to America with no language, they came with a linguistic history which included a great amount of exposure to the language of the west Sudan and all of Europe. Thus, Blacks came to America not linguistically deprived, but rather linguistically rich.

"Many people deny the existence of Black English, think Blacks are deprived and without educational opportunities," Dr. Taylor reminded.

"The decreolization theory is used as a fundamental thesis for the argument of Black English, not that it consists of forms of bad

English, but that it can be explained by the kinds of linguistic backgrounds blacks had in the Caribbean and West Indies."

Teachers make judgments

Dr. Taylor noted that people have attitudes about language, attitudes about people based on their language, attitudes about the socialization they should engage in. Teachers make judgments on children based on language and professors decide who knows more about the topic of a course based on their language.

"There are very negative attitudes about Black speech as we move farther north, built in with the Black English notion of

southern English. The distinction between the language of black children and the normal white population in the south is not like the distinction between the blacks in north Chicago and the whites on the north side of north Chicago."

Black buyer troubles

By CHRIS JOHNSON
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Black woman faces a double jeopardy situation as a consumer, according to Christine Brown, graduate student in home economics.

The facts that she is a woman and that she is Black make her possibly the most vulnerable and exploited of all consumers, Miss Brown said Thursday night at the University YMCA in one of a series of lectures on the Black woman.

Miss Brown cited a 1967 income study as an example of economic exploitation of the Black woman. The study showed white men at the top of the income scale with an average yearly income of \$6-7,000. Black women were at the bottom with an average yearly income of \$2,900.

The large number of Black women who are heads of families is another reason for their need of consumer education, Miss Brown said. Since so many live on subsistence incomes, welfare or ADC, it is important that they learn the most economical way to provide for their families.

Low mobility

One problem involved in getting the cheapest goods and services possible is the very low mobility of residents of poor areas. Usually having no cars and often very bad mass transportation systems, they are forced to do most if not all of their shopping close to home. This enables local merchants to charge prices higher than the norm.

Another problem, she said, is that they are often not aware of the consumer services available to them.

Credit a problem

One of the biggest problems facing the Black woman, she said, is lack of understanding of credit procedures. She cautioned against charge accounts if the true interest rates are not given.

Miss Brown said with some types of charge accounts it is possible to time one's purchases so there is the least possible amount of interest.

NSPA: 'Inferior' Blacks should go back to Africa

By JIM LUKAS

Daily Illini Staff Writer

Frank Collin, leader of the National Socialist Party of America (NSPA), refuses to color his remarks when discussing the intellectual capabilities of Black people.

"There's enough against him (the Black) biologically without stooping to lies," Collin said. "I don't think there's a sane National Socialist that really hates the Negro," he continued. "I have never hated him."

Collin feels that Blacks are naturally inferior to whites, attributing the contributions of Blacks such as George Washington Carver, whom Collin refers to as "the great American peanut," to the "fact" that they had "an

inordinate amount of white blood."

Collin does hold some respect for the memory of Malcolm X, whom he thinks was "pretty good." The National Socialist added, "If Black Power means the Blacks determining their own destiny and working out their own problems by themselves without interference from other groups, then there's no reason at all why we'd oppose something called Black Power."

Sixth in a series on the National Socialist Party in America.

The NSPA does, however, advocate repatriation of Blacks to their "homeland," Africa. "You give them a sincere program," Collin said, "showing that the Negro's plight in America has by no means been satisfactory, explain it to them very simply—for them, it has to be explained very

simply—I think they'll want to go."

Collin believes that by living in Africa, American Blacks will be able to develop their own sense of identity, which they are presently losing.

Those Blacks who ignore the NSPA's offer of a "better life" will be "rigidly segregated non-citizens," according to Collin. He said they'll be placed on reservations which "won't be as comfortable as the ones the Indians are on today."

"I think we'll be able to get them in without massacring too many of them, or any of them, really," Collin explained, "although there is going to be a race war, and there probably will be a tremendous amount of bloodshed. And believe me, after something like that, they're not going to want to stay here. None of them in their right minds would want to."

Addison, past BSA head, to talk on campus tonight



David Addison, former Black Students Association (BSA) president, will speak tonight as part of the Afro-American Culture Lecture Series.

Addison, who is a 1970 graduate of the College of Law, will speak on "The Black Silent Majority" at 8 p.m. in 112 Gregory Hall.

Since his graduation, Addison has worked for a nationally known law firm and has served as a special consultant to the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in New York City.

During his term as BSA president, Blacks held a sit-in at the Illini Union protesting various aspects of the Special Educational Opportunities Program. Addison was later cleared of charges stemming from the incident.

BSA's Addison here

'Time to assess'

By PAT REYNOLDS
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"The time for Black revolutionary rhetoric is over and the time for realistic assessment is here. We must ask ourselves if what we are doing is addressed to the Black majority."

This was the main point of David Addison's address Wednesday night in Gregory Hall. Addison, a former Black Students Association president, spoke as part of the Afro-American Culture Lecture Series.

No college-educated junkies?

"It is assumed by the Black junkie on the streets, and the brother who takes your bags from

the taxi to the airport, and the sister who walks the streets fearing that she'll be attacked by a brother strung out on heroin, that the University-educated nigger will get the monkey off his back," continued Addison.

But he pointed out that the Black individual on the campus has lost contact with the needs of these people, and has failed to deal with the real issues. He said, "You can't talk about Marxism or have anything in your minds unless you've had some food in your mouths. And we've got to get some food in the mouths of the Black people."

Unless the Black movement redirects itself, said Addison, and effects a great improvement in the Black neighborhoods all over the country, then four things are liable to occur.

4 possibilities

Fewer Black students are going to be able to attend the universities, Black people will lose the opportunity to survive in a technical society, the amount of money that is spent on education in the Black community is going to drop even further, and the Black student of the university will have no communication with his family or with his community, because he has failed to deal with the concrete issues.

Black teach-in at Greg Hall today

Teach-ins, a beauty pageant, a banquet and a dance are all part of activities this week sponsored by the African Cultural Week Program.

This afternoon at 3 the ASO is presenting "Between Ourselves," a free teach-in at 319 Gregory Hall. The preliminary competition in the Miss Africa Contest starts tonight at 8 in 112 Gregory Hall. Miss Africa will be chosen at the contest finals Saturday night at 8 following an African Banquet at the Wesley Foundation Great Hall.

Dr. Victor Uchendu, newly appointed director of the UI African Studies Center, will speak at the banquet, which starts at 6 p.m.

Rounding out the week's events is a dance at 9:30 Saturday night following the Miss Africa finals. Featured will be the music of the "Afro Common Denominators."

Tickets to the events may be obtained at the Illini Union Box Office.

Schools not geared for difference

Black dialect creates problems

By MARY ANN DIEHL
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Many educational problems seen in this nation are related to specific differences in language, according to Dr. Orlando Taylor, president of the Black Caucus of American Speech and Hearing Association.

The acceptance of Black people by educational and employment establishment has been related highly to the ability of the Black person to appear not Black, which is a trick, even when he goes through the proper changes in the context of his language, Taylor said.

Language impairs learning

The more serious problem is the educational one, according to Taylor. "It appears that children demonstrate wide differences from the language of instruction, for those children with the greatest difficulty in school are those who vary the most from the English language," he said.

"We feel that it may not be due to linguistic differences, but rather the attitudes triggering classroom behavior. It is also a matter of college boards, verbal scores reading and speech tests to make judgments about linguistic ability. These tests ought to tap how well students are able to control their own language rather than the language of instruction," Taylor said.

Culture reflected in language

All people on this planet have linguistic systems expressing the concepts of their cultures, according to Taylor. "Culture has played an important part in Black survival. The language of Blacks is something very normal in that sense," he said.

Teachers must not make the assumption that the speaking of a

dialect means the comprehension of other dialects is poor he, he said. Between teachers and students, the common language is written; there is no need to speak the same dialect.

Permit dialect differences

"Teachers should permit dialects to exist and be used in the classroom rather than teaching people how to switch," Taylor noted. "People learn a particular language based on certain experiences. The best thing a school system can do is facilitate what people do normally," he said.

Taylor pointed out that the Black dialect has not changed because Blacks live in a setting where there is no reward for a social language, unlike Italians, Polish, and Irish, who have moved into other neighborhoods and associated with other groups.

Many people ask why Blacks have a dialect that Italian, Polish, and Irish groups have not maintained over the years, said Taylor.

He said that many of these groups still do maintain their dialects. "But these groups were never told, 'Learn the language, then we'll give you the job.' They acquired that language after being allowed to move into those neighborhoods and after being given those jobs which have been denied

to Blacks.

The emphasis upon teaching English needs some new priorities, Taylor said.

Ghetto children's books

In response to a question on the validity of books for ghetto children written in their dialect, and upon the mastery of these books, presentation of the same stories in standard English, Taylor said, "This assumption has never been tested psychologically. There's a lot of money to be made on writing these books, surely.

"But it strikes me odd that everybody has to have a special program for Blacks. Blacks have to have special tools which nobody else seems to need. Nobody has prepared these materials for southern whites.

"This is just part of a new game of educational technologists. I believe that the child's language is only an oral expression," he added.

Taylor expressed concern that

"Blackness has caught up too much and has been coopted and sold." He said that people viewing Black language as hip talk are racist and have a "slit-1970 white man's notion of in-crowd," for there is also "distribution in the way Black folks talk."

'Ain't I a woman?'

By POLLY ANDERSON

Daily Illini Staff Writer

A women's liberation button commonly worn at the University shows the female symbol with stripes of the five colors of mankind in the center: black, brown, red, yellow and white.

Yet the women's liberation movement here remains predominantly a white woman's movement. And by and large, Black women and those in other minority groups all over the U.S. have preferred to fight the battle for their race and not their sex (or both). Some Blacks even see the women's liberation movement as conflicting with the Black liberation movement.

All this is in spite of the common feminist analysis which holds that the white, male power structure is the enemy of both Black people and women, and that there are many analogies between racism and sexism.

"I don't believe that Black people would align themselves with white people in any struggle," one Black woman student said.

Doris Whalum, a leader of the Black Law Students Association, said she "definitely" feels that there is a conflict between woman's liberation and Black liberation.

In a recent column entitled, "Blacks first, women second," Chicago "Daily News" columnist and reporter L.F. Palmer Jr., who spoke at the University in March, stated, "The true Black woman believes that the time has come for the Black man to seize (his rightful) place in society and she believes her place is at his side. This Black woman, then, has no time for so limiting a movement as women's liberation, a movement that would pit her against Black men."

Whalum said, "A lot of women's liberation people are wholly ignorant of the problems of Black people." She accused women's liberation leaders of copying the Black liberation movement; for example, in slogans such as "Sisterhood is powerful" and spoke of the "robbing and raping" of the Black movement.

Doris Ellis, a newly elected member of both the Undergraduate Student Association steering committee and the Urbana-Champaign Senate, agreed that of first importance is Black liberation. "I'm working to free all Black people," she said. "We must work together, men and women," she said.

However, she did not see Black liberation and women's liberation as necessarily conflicting. "If the

women's liberation movement is dealing with welfare rights, I support it. If it is dealing with voting rights, I support it," she said.

There are no Black women in the local Women's Liberation Cadre and member Judy Duchan commented on what she felt are the reasons. "Black women are working within the Black movement. We're all working to change society."

Of the assertions that the women's movement is in conflict with the Black liberation movement, she said, "Some feel that women's liberation has taken the focus from racism. We as white women must continue to stress that racism is a manifestation of the same problem as sexism."

The Blacks' complaints about women's liberation are legitimate, she said, when women have failed to adequately stress the problem of racism.

A Black man student who wished not to be named said, "Women are not oppressed, although they may be suppressed." The difference, he explained, is one of degree: where women might be held back somewhat, they "are not physically, psychologically tormented like Black people have been."

If the white woman is liberated, and is still racist, he said, then the basic injustice will remain.

"The white man is on an ego trip. He has to prove his manhood by holding back his woman," he said. "It is not the same with Black man, since they are psychologically castrated."

Several other speakers also attributed the women's liberation movement to flaws in the white society. One said it was at least in part due to the weakness of white males. Serie McDougal, senior in business, attributed the movement to the sexual deficiencies of white women. Many white women are sexually inexperienced or unsatisfied, he said.

McDougal said that man's "natural" role is to protect his woman; and for the performance of his obligation he deserves respect. Women need protection, he said, because "biologically they are the weaker sex. Of course you couldn't tell some of those women's liberation chicks that, because they lift weights, run track..."

"White women want to prove they can run the country," he said. "I don't think that Black women need this kind of liberation except for those who try to emulate the white woman and get the same kind of hangups."

On the subject of careers, he

said, "I can dig women going into functions that deal with education, child-training, but when these chicks want to be Congressmen, judges, that's too much."

However, he said, women are not less intelligent than men.

Historically, he said, Black women have had an excess of responsibility on their shoulders because the white society denies the Black man a job.

An unsigned article in the NYDD (Neighborhood Youth Design Depot) Black Community News, a locally published newspaper, disagrees with McDougal's opinion, which is shared by many other observers of Black society, Black and white.

"Black women assume more responsibilities because of the poverty of the Black community. All females in whatever phase of history assume some sort of equality of responsibility during hardship times, during war times,

and Blacks in this country have been in a depression ever since we came here," she writes.

"Black men have used the definition of the Black woman as a strong dominating matriarch as a latent weapon against any meaningful definition of Black womanhood."

Further on, she writes, "The issue of political involvement of the woman has been passed over except to the point of adaption a reactionary stance about the role of Black women. Black women for the most part are right where they were before: politically ignorant and negating their responsibility to adopt a collective political stance as women in the Black 'revolution.' Instead many men have defined the role for Black women."

On the national level, too, there are some Black women who are active in, or at least sympathetic toward, the women's liberation movement. Notable are Rep. Shirley Chisolm, D-New York; the first Black woman in Congress, and Florynce Kennedy, a New York lawyer. Chisolm has said that she finds more discrimination toward her because of her sex than because of her color. The director of the U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau, Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, is also Black. The Bureau recently released a study detailing sex discrimination in jobs.

The head of the moderate National Organization for Women, Eileen Hernandez, is a Black woman, as is Otis Nicholson, secretary to the Illinois Constitutional Convention, who had a major role in getting the Equal Rights Amendment included in the Constitution. Jewell Lafronze, a Republican lawyer in Chicago, has been active in women's rights work there and is a member of the Equal Rights Alliance.

And Eva Jefferson, outgoing president of the Northwestern University student body, was a prominent speaker at the Chicago Women's Strike for Equality Day rally, Aug. 26, 1970.

The activities of these women suggest that Black women who are involved in women's liberation tend to be moderates in the movement.

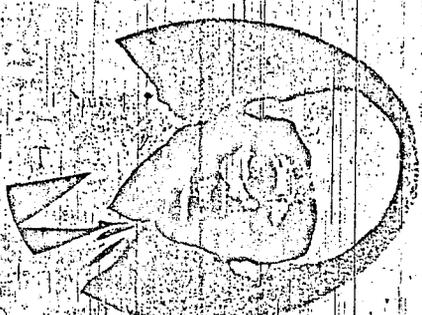
The Black Panther Party has shown its support of the fight against sexism. Huey P. Newton, minister of defense, said in a statement March 5, "The Black Panther Party stands against all forms of fascism, including sexual fascism...We are against all kinds of chauvinism, including racial chauvinism; we're against sexual chauvinism, national chauvinism."

Although so many Black women look upon the women's liberation movement with mistrust, movements for Black rights and women's rights have historically been linked in the United States. The first women's rights convention, in 1848, was triggered when women American delegates to an international abolitionist convention in London were not allowed to be seated.

Many women abolitionists, Black and white, were also advocates of women's rights. An illiterate ex-slave named Sojourner Truth answered a scoffing man at a women's rights meeting in Ohio in 1851, in the famous speech printed below.

By the turn of the century, however, the feminist movement had become racist: many upper-class white women insisted that if Black men could have the vote, they deserved it as well.

The feminist movement, which had all but died when women got the vote in 1920, was reborn in the 1960s for the same reasons it began in the 1840s: sexism within the Black rights movement. And one of the first women to protest was Ruby Doris Smith Robinson, a young Black woman in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Her paper, "The Position of Women in SNCC," presented in 1964, prompted Stokely Carmichael's comment, "The only pollution for women in SNCC is prone."



"The man over there says women need to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages or over puddles, or gives me the best place—and ain't I a woman? Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me—and ain't I a woman?"

"I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well—and ain't I a woman? I have born 13 children, and seen most of them sold into slavery, and when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me—and ain't I a woman?"

—Sojourner Truth
1851

Discrimination must end

The amended affirmative action plan, required at the University by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is an important step toward assuring equal opportunity for employment.

It is unfortunate that it took the threat of losing millions of dollars in federal contracts and grants in order to move the University to actively seek such under-represented groups for employment.

Throughout its history the University has continually discriminated against hiring Blacks or women through individual and institutional bias. Statistical analyses only confirm the bias which is evident with only a cursory knowledge of the University.

Such discriminatory measures as the nepotism rule which does not allow employment of relatives of the second degree at the University generally restrict the number of qualified women for academic appointment.

Recruiting for academic appointments tends to reinforce the status quo at this institution because it proceeds on an informal 'crony' basis without written job descriptions or searching out of potential candidates.

Although some improvements

have been made, they have been small and slow to come. Right now the nepotism rule is on the floor of the Urbana-Champaign Senate.

A plan to search out and recruit qualified women and Blacks for academic appointment is being evaluated after heads of academic and administrative units gave their criticisms.

Steps such as these, which the HEW amended affirmative action program outline, are essential to establishing equal employment opportunity.

However, it appears that since HEW has taken the heat off the University by allowing its eligibility for federal contracts and grants to continue, the University has lost much of its energy in planning these goals.

A program on equal employment opportunity should be ready by June, regardless of the state of HEW funding. Already six months has passed since the HEW investigation, with no definitive action. It is evident the University administration has been made aware of the discrimination at this institution and it has an obligation to women, Blacks and students, who will derive benefits from being exposed to more than white men as teachers, to establish a program quickly.

Harper reads poetry of Black experience

By PAT REYNOLDS
Daily Illini Reviewer

Michael Harper, a writing fellow at the University's Center for Advanced Study, read selections from his two books of poems Wednesday night as a part of the Afro-American Culture Lecture Series.

Harper's delivery of the poems was enhanced by the accompaniment of Ron De Vaughn, a cellist and musician from the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

The cello music gave the poetry a frantic rhythm; one-word images, which were frequent in Harper's verse, flowed from the poet's mouth in rhythm to the strains of the cello, increasing the natural rhythm of the verse itself.

Rhythm, technique

Also lending rhythm to the poems was the occasional sing-song technique used by Harper. This technique increased the tempo, but at the same time it revealed the bitterness from which many of the poems sprung.

Most of the selections that Harper read were dedicated to a friend or relative. One was written after the death of one of his sons, an event that caused him to ask, in his poem, "What is birth but death with complexity?"

Musicians

The lives of musicians and their work was another source behind Harper's poems. At one point in his presentation, he said that he dedicated a particular poem to "those gone musicians who have lived the lives they've lived, and beautified the world, only at the cost of their own lives."

Taken as a whole, the poetry read by Harper was bitter, as indicated by titles such as "Death watch," "Vitamin K, Don't Bleed on Me" and "Afro Blues". And to know just how bitter it really is, you have to hear the poet read it.

African art lectures begin sculpture show

Daniel P. Biebuyck, chairman of the department of anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, will speak on "Meaning in African Art" at 3 p.m. Sunday in the auditorium of the Krannert Art Museum. The free lecture is sponsored by the University African Studies Program.

Biebuyck received his Ph.D. from the University of Ghent and has done field work in the Congo on several occasions between 1949 and 1961. He has published numerous articles and is editor of the recent book "Tradition and Creativity in Tribal Arts." He also is the author of a book on the Lega and art in the Bwami Society, to be published by the University of California Press.

Biebuyck's lecture is in connection with the exhibition, "Sculpture in Black Africa," opening at the museum at 2 p.m. Sunday. The exhibition, selected from the outstanding collection of Paul Tishman, will remain at the museum through July 18.

Paul Tishman will give a free lecture on his recent trip to the Ivory Coast and the Upper Volta at

8 p.m. Sunday in the law auditorium.

It was this region in the remote villages of the Bobo and Mossi tribes that yielded many of the exhibition's works. Tishman spent two months on his African journey, covering more than 3,000 miles. In addition to acquiring works for his collection, he also recorded on film the dry, hot environment of the Western Sudan and the day-to-day Tishman will illustrate his talk with slides of the expedition.

A well-known New York real estate executive, Tishman is a graduate of Harvard and did postgraduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joined Tishman Realty and Construction Co. in 1924 and in 1949 resigned as senior vice president of the corporation to establish his own building

Tishman's collection of painting and sculpture was begun 30 years ago with his wife. In 1957 he began assembling his collection of the art of major tribal and cultural groups in Africa.

Black Culture Week scheduled, sponsored by Parkland BSA

Black Culture Week, a program of guest speakers and special events, will be held Monday through Friday under the sponsorship of the Black Student Association of Parkland College.

The keynote speaker for the week's events will be William Robinson, the director of the Illinois Department of Registration and Education. He will give a speech "The Relevance of Black History" is scheduled for 2 p.m. Monday at the Jefferson Auditorium, 202 W. Hill, Champaign.

Clyde Jordan, editor of the "East St. Louis Monitor," will speak on "The Law and Political Persecutions" at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

At 3 p.m. Wednesday a panel of local Black activists will hold a discussion on "Black Political Awareness." Both programs will be held at the Jefferson Auditorium.

A free soul food taster smorgasbord will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday at the Parkland Student Center, 134 W. Church, Champaign.

"Education in a Multi-Ethnic Setting" will be the topic for a conference-luncheon to be held at noon Friday in Illini Room A of the Illini Union. Guest speakers will be Floyd DuBois, director of counseling at Chicago's Malcolm X College, and Glenn Roberson, director of counseling at Illinois Central College, East Peoria. Admission to the luncheon is \$6.

By DAVID WELLS

Daily Illini Staff Writer

Three Black activists from the Champaign-Urbana area addressed an open seminar sponsored by the Black Students Association of Parkland College Wednesday on the necessity for "Black Political Awareness."

Walter Strong, John Lee Johnson and William Smith each spoke on the importance of political awareness as an instrument for obtaining Black freedom and equality.

Strong, an assistant director of the Special Education Opportunity Program and director of academic affairs for the Afro-American program at the University, opened the seminar by pronouncing "Experience and response as the theme of Black political awareness."

He stated that political awareness, as often conceived is not a new phenomenon for Black people, but one which can be traced to the African continuum in 17th and 18th century America.

Describes Malcolm X

"The forgotten Black slave," Strong said, "who is continually written of as being passive, was aware of his experience and did respond to that situation in a 'political' manner by revolting against his white tormentors."

After outlining the programs and intentions of past Black leaders, Strong described the important qualities of Malcolm X which enabled him to liberate the minds of most Black people.

"Because Malcolm talked our lingo and the common man was able to understand his ideas, he was able to correlate the thoughts of the masses of Black people and confront white racism."

Strong reminded his young audience that it is now their responsibility to raise the political awareness of the Black community.

Must gain skills

He maintained that "Generals alone, such as Malcolm X and Dr. Martin Luther King, can't fight or win wars. Instead, it is the masses who make up the force which can defeat the enemy of racism."

He concluded by adding that "Black people must first gain trade and social skills and then form a unified nation which can work collectively toward Black liberation."

Johnson, who is a member of the Progress Association for Economic Development in the twin cities, agreed with Strong that it is today's students who must transcend Black political awareness to the local level.

Political awareness needed

He maintained that while the majority of twin city Blacks do not understand the political institutions which they're struggling against, political awareness is a necessity if their drive for equality is to become successful.

"Those who are trying to keep Blacks down are industrial people," Johnson continued, "and therefore industrial Blacks are needed to combat the enemy and win our cause."

Need leaders

Johnson, nevertheless, admonished the average Black student at Parkland and the University for not concerning himself with educating his local Black community and cautioned that, "When the Black man looks toward his intellectuals they must be there to professionally guide

him or else the movement is dead."

Smith, who is a coordinator of the Neighborhood Youth Services in Champaign, believes that "Black Awareness, which is awareness of oneself, is more prevalent among today's Black students than those of the past."

He quickly added, however, that "Most Black people are still ignorant of the constantly changing and ever complex machinery of politics."

Need articulate persons

"We need articulate people," continued Smith, "who are able to raise hell and thus make the problems of the Black community publicly known."

He also said that Blacks must strive to become more educated

but they will not achieve this objective by merely reading books.

"We can best learn by just living and being sensitive to the conditions around us," commented Smith.

Smith concluded the seminar by warning students that "You are the tools which can help constitute change, but your value is not in manipulating the public. Rather, it is the public which must be allowed to use your education."

West German households last year disposed of an estimated 261 million cubic yards of refuse or nearly 600 pounds for each of the country's 60 million residents, according to the German Home Association.

Political involvement stressed

Black awareness urged

Blacks need education for liberation

Howard Fuller, president of a Black independent college, said Wednesday that some generation of Blacks will have to decide to build its own educational system that will help them gain the means for liberation.

Fuller said that education is necessary for liberation because it is socialization process.

Fuller said that education is necessary for liberation because it is a socialization process which enables people to define their past experiences in relation to their present interests. The minds of Blacks will no longer be controlled and molded by a white oriented society only when Blacks educate themselves.

"There is only one reality, the reality of white oppression," said Fuller, "and the educational processes reflect that reality." He told his audience that any educational system set up by whites will only serve white interests and since it is not in his interest for Blacks to be

liberated, Blacks must turn away from the present educational system.

Fuller stated, "We must understand that we, as people, can never expect to reach our potential when we are governed by our enemies." By dealing with the white educational system, Blacks face the nature of their oppression.

Fuller also expressed the belief that Black students at this University are living a contradiction by shouting for liberation while attending a school that only serves the interests of the

whites. To counter this, said Fuller, "We must assume responsibility for our own education, we as black people must develop processes in our own image." Fuller felt that if an independent Black system was developed from black struggles, by

transmitting the wisdom and experience of his people to the next generation, Blacks would attain the means for liberation. Fuller is president of Malcolm X Liberation University in Virginia, and is presently lecturing at colleges around the nation.

2 Black students enter UGSA

By POLLY ANDERSON

The Black Student's Association (BSA) helped get a Black student on the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) steering committee this semester for the first time since UGSA was formed in 1969.

That was Ron Winley, who won an election at February registration to fill a seat vacated by Cheryl Miller, who resigned from the steering committee in January.

Winley is also, and is still, a BSA representative at large, although he emphasized when he was elected to UGSA that

he would serve on UGSA as a Black student rather than a BSA representative.

Big margin

Winley had 125 votes over his nearest competitor, Julie Jensen, and the margin was probably attributable to Black students who voted due to BSA publicity.

Winley had decided to run for UGSA chairman in April, then suddenly ended his candidacy and resigned from the steering committee, evidently due to a disagreement with other student slatemakers over the issues of sexism and discipline.

Winley is not notably sympathetic to women's liberation, and thinks that University student discipline should be administered by students only, rather than abolished as most student leaders advocate.

But the precedent for a Black steering committee member, rather than just having Blacks working in their own organization, had been set.

And on the new steering committee is Doris Ellis, a Black woman who will also be on the reconstituted Urbana-Champaign Senate.

Black woman lawyer to talk here tonight

Odas Nicholson, a prominent black woman lawyer, will speak on "Sexual Roles and Political Effectiveness" at 8 p.m. tonight at the University Club in Urbana. The speech is sponsored by the University Women's Caucus. Nicholson was the secretary of the Illinois Constitutional Convention and is credited with having a major role in getting the equal rights for women amendment included in the document. A native of Mississippi and the youngest of seven children, Nicholson has been active in the Cook County Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other organizations.

Nina Simone to give free concert here



NINA SIMONE
... "high priestess"

Nina Simone, the "high priestess of soul," will give a free concert at 7 p.m. Saturday in the Great Hall of the Kranner Center for the Performing Arts.

Her concert is sponsored by the University Afro-American Cultural Program.

Appearing with Simone will be the Black Experience Family, a New York drama company, who will present their "Blues-Jazz-Gospel Thing." The Family includes actors, dancers, singers and jazz musicians. Through song, dance and dialogue, they express the feelings and beliefs of blacks about the white world they live in.

The Family was formed in New York last August and gave its first performances in Washington, D.C.

'Black Pearls' shows history of a people

By EV BASILE,
Daily Illini Reviewer

The Dream Museum gave its audience a piercing glimpse into black art, poetry, music and dance with its informal dance recital last night, "Black Pearls."

The entire presentation was more than just entertainment—it was an attempt by the choreographer, Edna Lee Long, to give an entire history of a people. Its biting, sometimes bitter satire endeavored to burst the white Americans' bubble of prejudicial denial and in the process, awaken the black toy-revolutionary from his farcical stupor.

The problems of the black that were presented in verbal and dance form were far from being abstract—the black cat who "hates himself, his black self," the acrid tensity of the black atmosphere is all too real.

One of the most memorable dances presented was the "Dance

of Victory." The blending of drums in combination with the dancer's bells heightened the dance's mood of hope and joy.

"Black Pearls", sung by Sylvia Dunn was one of the more vibrant and soulful numbers done. The agonizing contortions of Edna Long's swaying body almost convince the viewer that her sense of rhythm is an innate part of her blackness.

The finale of the program is an overdue dedication to black womanhood. The elusive image of the fleeting blackman and the black woman's desire for respect are two poignant points brought forth.

'Black Pearls' shows history of a people

By EV BASILE

Daily Illini Reviewer

The Dream Museum gave its audience a piercing glimpse into black art, poetry, music and dance with its informal dance recital last night, "Black Pearls."

The entire presentation was more than just entertainment—it was an attempt by the choreographer, Edna Lee Long, to give an entire history of a people. Its biting, sometimes bitter satire endeavored to burst the white Americans' bubble of prejudicial denial and in the process, awaken the black toy-revolutionary from his farcical stupor.

The problems of the black that were presented in verbal and dance form were far from being abstract—the black cat who "hates himself, his black self," the acrid tenacity of the black atmosphere is all too real.

One of the most memorable dances presented was the "Dance

of Victory." The blending of drums in combination with the dancer's bells heightened the dance's mood of hope and joy.

"Black Pearls", sung by Sylvia Dunn was one of the more vibrant and soulful numbers done. The agonizing contortions of Edna Long's swaying body almost convince the viewer that her sense of rhythm is an innate part of her blackness.

The finale of the program is an overdue dedication to black womanhood. The elusive image of the fleeting blackman and the black woman's desire for respect are two poignant points brought forth.

Black Chorus gains recognition

By POLLY ANDERSON

Daily Illini Staff Writer

The University Black Chorus, founded less than three years ago, is already a thriving organization of more than 70 singers beginning to gain wide recognition.

The chorus was begun in the fall of 1968 by four black students who felt that there were many black students who wanted to sing but could not read music, which was required of applicants to the established student choruses, according to Carol Pearson, junior in FAA and one of the original founders.

"I never thought it would grow this big," she said.

Ray builds chorus

In spring, 1969, Robert Ray, instructor in music, became the group's director. He is credited with a major role in making the chorus a success.

At the time he joined the group, it

had about 35 members. Then, as now, the chorus received much aid from the office of student programs and services (SPAS), Ray said. Dan Perrino, SPAS dean, has "really been a big help to the choir from the beginning," according to Pearson.

Bruce Nesbitt of SPAS said that his office works mainly to coordinate Black Chorus activities. While SPAS cannot give much financial aid to the chorus, Nesbitt said, it helps them seek funds from other sources.

Finances are always a problem, Ray said, adding, "An organization with the kind of reputation we're getting shouldn't have to scrounge."

Ray talked about his view of the Black Chorus and its goals. Its repertoire, he said, centers around, but is not limited to, black music, especially gospel.

He would like to see the mem-

bers of the chorus gain "a deeper awareness of the variety of traditions in black music," he said. He hopes the chorus can do more African music, an oratorio by a black composer and a Motown-type revue next year, he said.

Ray sees the chorus continuing to improve. It went from 35 members in spring 1969 to 55 that fall, and 75 in the fall of 1970. Ray wants the number of singers to stabilize at about 70-75, and with more and more competition for places in the group, he says, "the quality will go up even from what it is now." Auditions are held the weekend of New Student Week in September, he said.

Chorus bridges gap

Some of the singers are from the community, he said. He called the chorus, which does many concerts in local churches, a "good bridge of communications between the University and the community."

"The choir is a very close-knit body," Ray said. Only a handful are music majors.

Auditions are held for each solo performed, giving a greater number of students a chance to be soloists, Ray said.

Chorus members all seem to like Ray. Doretha Turner, the president of the group, said, "He's just fantastic, a beautiful person. He's not on a pedestal—he's easy to relate to."

African exhibit now at museum.

By MARGO DONOVAN

Residents of Champaign-Urbana have a rare opportunity to see an extensive and exciting exhibit of black African sculpture at the University of Illinois Krannert Art Museum through July 18.

This comprehensive display is from the collection of Paul Tishman, New York real estate magnate and art collector.

"African art can be fully appreciated only from the humanistic point of view," says Mr. Tishman. "It was within this frame of reference that my own interest in the field was born and the concept of the collection determined. I came to realize that no matter how diverse the tribal or regional styles, through most of it runs the same spirituality, the same invocation of magic, the same attempt to express its image the unknown forces with which the African has to deal in his daily life."

Over 150 articles are on display at the museum. They symbolize aspects of tribal living that involve wisdom and authority by ancestors, family loyalty and responsibility, and the eternal control of nature in determining success or failure in daily subsistence.

Some of the most impressive examples of the quality of the African sculpture are the large variety of masks and headdresses. Intricately designed, some of these masks are over 40 feet long. Made of wood and metal and weighing up to 25 lbs., they were worn for in-

structing children of their responsibilities as adults in the clan; the mask lending the teacher authority. They were also used for entertainment--strictly for laughs.

Large, formidable shapes of reptiles adorn some of the five feet tall headdresses. Showing a high degree of stylization, the head ornaments were worn during fertility and agricultural rites. The carved animals symbolized essential qualities of endurance, strength, speed, and grace.

It is becoming more and more necessary for critics and collectors wishing to encompass artistic traditions of the world to include the sculptural traditions of black Africa.

BSA seeking voluntary fee funds

By KATHY REINBOLT

Summer Illini Campus Editor

The Black Student's Association (BSA) should be eligible to receive part of the funds from a voluntary student fee, a member of the BSA executive committee said Wednesday.

Ron Wiley, also a former Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) steering committee member, said BSA is not satisfied with its present method of funding.

BSA must go and beg for money, which puts it in a compromising position, according to Winley. The organization which gives BSA funds also may want it to profess

the same political ideas, he continued.

\$4,000 from UGSA

Last fall BSA received a \$4,000 appropriation from UGSA after approximately 70 BSA members refused to allow any one to leave the UGSA meeting until an appropriation was made. BSA also received a similar appropriation from UGSA in 1969.

Although no BSA representative attended a meeting set up by George Frampton, vice chancellor for campus affairs, for organizations which wished to participate in negotiations with the administration concerning a

voluntary fee, Winley said the absence was not intentional.

Present plans call for collection of a voluntary fee during registration in September. At that time a student could fill out a card specifying what organization he wished to contribute to or if he declined to make any contribution. One of the main issues discussed at the meeting Frampton organized and as yet undecided is what organization should be named on this card.

Hammer: UGSA and GSA

Pete Hammer, UGSA chairman, contends that only UGSA and the

Graduate Student Association should be named on the card. He also said he does not feel the administration should be involved in the decision on what groups are named.

Winley said Wednesday that he feels the fee should be purely voluntary and students should have the right to designate whatever groups they wished to contribute to.

However, if such a system is impossible to administer, Winley said he feels UGSA, GSA, and the Federation of International Students Association should be

named on the fee card. Winley said this would provide some representative group for the entire student body.

Winley: Not IPIRG

Winley said he does not favor listing the Illinois Public Interest Research Group (IPIRG) on the card. IPIRG has been one of the organizations seeking a fee during the past academic year. IPIRG should function as a subcommittee of UGSA and GSA and not compete with them, according to Winley.

Some plans were made to incorporate IPIRG into UGSA and GSA last spring, but were never carried out.

Winley also said he felt the University administration should only perform a collective function and should not be concerned with what organizations are named on the card.

Winley said he was opposed to any system in which those organizations which could obtain a specified amount of student signatures in their favor would be put on the fee card. This would put BSA at a disadvantage since its membership is smaller than many other organizations, Winley said.

Charles Clark, another member of the BSA executive committee, and Jeffrey Roberts, a member of the BSA communications committee, declined to comment on the voluntary fee.

Pal offers music lessons

By MARK POYNTON

Summer Illini Staff Writer

The Pal Program, a community organization designed to increase the learning experience of local children, has initiated a summer program to give black children in the area a cultural understanding and appreciation of music.

The program is headed by Jim Burnett and co-chairwomen Peggy Mienor and Ria Harmon. The children choose a particular field of interest from percussion, guitar and piano. More than 100 children from the black community are enrolled, Burnett said. Plans for the fall include expansion into the white community.

Burnett said the main reason for the program is to provide local students with a cultural education which transcends the introductory music courses offered by the public school system. According to Burnett, the strong point of this program is that it has parental initiative and participation as its fulcrum. The program brings the family in as a functioning integral of the learning process, he added.

The climax for the music program will be a summer festival.

The program is directed by Augie Colon, also a member of the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) steering committee. UGSA contributed \$500 to the program earlier.



(Staff photo by Steve Cross)

A YOUNG STUDENT gets his first music lessons in the Pal Program Summer Youth Music Program.

Housing defeat surprising

By MAURY DUBIN,

Summer Illini Staff Writer

The defeat of a bill that would have made possible the construction of 233 units of married student's housing was a surprise to many involved in its planning.

From the beginning the project had looked good. The University owned a tract of land adjacent to Orchard Downs. And administrators had lined up support in the Assembly in the persons of Rep. Paul Stone, D-Sullivan and Sen. Canby Weaver, R-Urbana.

But of more importance was a guaranteed loan from Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for \$15 million at 3 per cent interest over 33 years.

The total cost of construction including financing is "roughly \$17.5 million" according to Larry Gaffney of the housing department.

According to Gaffney, the only money required from the University would be approximately \$200,000 of the general funds just for the first year.

The rest of the money would come from bond revenue and rents. The reason for the low rents, Gaffney said, is because of the low

interest rates which are available to the University.

To be sure, there was a need for more such housing units. According to an assistant in the office of married student's housing, "The last two years we have been backed up with applications from the last year."

This statement was supported by Jack Smith, manager of married student's housing, who clarified the exact situation.

Smith said that for those who wished to occupy apartments in September, the wait was approximately one year, while those who wish to begin occupancy at some other time usually find a slightly shorter wait.

This is due to the fact that for the approximately 760 units at Orchard Downs there are "over 700 applicants," according to Smith.

News analysis

The plan was defeated by Senate Republicans who claimed there was no need for such housing. They cited recent financial studies on the local housing situation as a basis for their actions.

But the question remains, if there is no need then why is there a year's wait to get one?

Perhaps the answer lies in the rent charged at Orchard Downs. A two-bedroom unfurnished apartment at the Downs rents for \$90 per month plus gas and electricity, according to Smith.

The reports state though that such housing in the private sector, of which they say there is an overabundance, rents in the "middle range" of \$133 to \$159 per month.

In recent months, interest rates on buildings have declined considerably, and because of this Champaign-Urbana is experiencing a boom of sorts in apartment construction.

Needless to say it would be in the interest of local builders if a more competitive commodity, such as the low rent University project would be, was not available.

Because married students are now forced to compete with single students and the local poor for apartments, rents have inched up yearly.

The vacancy rate in the area, according to the most recent surveys, is only 2.9 per cent compared to a five per cent national average.

Evidently local builders want to maintain this situation. According to Sen. Robert Cherry, D-Chicago, and Senate sponsor of the bill, someone representing local builders came to talk to him against the bill.

William Rice, the University's chief lobbyist, said that he was aware of strong pressure being put on the Republicans to vote against the bill.

The final vote on the bill was 25 Democrats for and 4 Republicans against with 33 votes needed for passage. Yet the final outcome must be looked at in light of the political scene in those final hectic days.

The night before the vote on House bill 1041, as it was, saw a bitter floor fight between both parties on the issue of a school aid formula.

The Democrats tried to amend a Republican plan to read like the Democratic one which had been defeated earlier.

Republicans said they had an agreement on the matter with the Democratic leaders, one of whom was Cherry, and seemed angered by the parliamentary move.

It seems reasonable as some observers have suggested that a fairly non-controversial issue such as this would be a good way for the Republicans to exercise some muscle against the Democrats as is so common in Springfield.

If the units are to be built under the HUD grant, construction must begin before the end of this fiscal year - June 30, 1972, according to Gaffney.

Because of the new constitution and the urgency of the coming fall session, it is not clear if the measure can be reconsidered at that time.

If it can be and if the University asks him, Cherry said he would be happy to sponsor the measure again.

BSA deserves collection privileges

The Black Students Association (BSA) should collect its own money at the voluntary student fee collection table at fall registration.

The Graduate and Undergraduate Student Associations (GSA and UGSA) are currently deciding which student groups, if any, in addition to themselves will be given a fee collection position at registration. A decision on the matter is expected soon.

We realize that this is a difficult decision for GSA and UGSA. In addition to BSA, every other student organization can be considered eligible for fee collection rights. One such organization, the Illinois Public Interest Research Group, has received rather wide support in its bid to collect a voluntary student fee.

Why, then, should BSA be singled out as the only group besides the two all-student organizations to receive collection rights?

First, BSA is the only campus organization (besides the Federation of International Student Associations, which has not asked for collection rights) whose members have needs radically different from those of other GSA and UGSA members.

Clearly, BSA is totally different from such organizations as the Champaign-Urbana Tenants Union or Zero Population Growth (just to name two campus groups). The members of such organizations are certainly interested in a cause, but are not part of a totally different experience than are most other GSA and UGSA members.

Black students share a unique lifestyle because they are black. Their culture, heritage, and problems are so different from those of other students that they should be able to independently work for solutions to those problems, and for an appreciation of their culture and heritage.

organizations represent unique lifestyles and problems. But all others, except FISA, are not grounded in a unique culture and heritage as is BSA.

And the problems and interests of other campus constituencies are not as unique as those of the members of BSA.

A second, and lesser, consideration is the past trouble over fund allocation between BSA and UGSA. This is not to say that because UGSA has had trouble with a certain group that group should have collections rights, for then the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) would probably head the list.

But because it is hard for organizations such as UGSA to understand, and thus work with, black groups, it would be easier for all concerned for BSA to work independently.

Too often have black groups had to depend on white organizations in order to fulfill their objectives. The paternalism and tension surrounding such situations should be cause for an independent relationship.

This editorial should not be taken as meaning that no other student groups deserve financial support. Many certainly do, but the nature of organizations other than BSA suggests that other groups can and should go to either UGSA or GSA with funding requests.

The UGSA and GSA leaders are elected by popular vote, and thus should be entrusted to dispense voluntary fee funds along the lines of priority voiced in their elections campaigns.

UGSA and GSA should act quickly on the fee problem since they must have a proposal completed by Aug. 15.

They should also arrange to fully explain their fee arrangements at registration so students know the reason why each group seeking collection rights was...

Black studies program changes cited

By MARY ANN ABELL

Summer Illini Staff Writer

Walter L. Strong, newly appointed director of the African-American Studies Program, plans a "change of structure" in the present program.

The new program will be an inter-disciplinarian studies program made up of present resources such as faculty members, library, personnel and administration plus the former 199 lecture series and anticipated new African-American courses, Strong said.

Strong wants a "closer tie" with the academic course offerings.

Present resources

Strong strongly stressed the need to rely on present resources. We must find "new innovative ways" to achieve our goals, he said. We must "identify resources on campus—coordinate and utilize these resources," Strong continued. Strong pointed out that the campus contains a large faculty of expertise. The African-American Studies Program needs not only social sciences teachers but experts in agriculture, food, nutrition, etc., he added. This will give the program a total overall effect the new director said.



DIRECTOR STRONG
...structure changes

The change of structure in the academic program includes the coordination of the Black World: Perspectives 199 lecture series into the African-American Studies Program, Strong said. The course will be entitled the African-American Visiting Scholars

Program.

The new program will enlarge on the presentation-reaction-discussion format. Strong feels the course should offer more in-depth discussion. The visiting scholar would not only lecture but meet student, have very informal class discussions and meet other colleagues, he said.

The visiting scholar would supplement the course work, Strong added. This may entail the scholar visiting the campus for two or three days.

Strong stressed the fact that the University does not have a Black Studies program. The Black World Perspectives lecture series is only "a beginning attempt for an academic program," he said. The Visiting Scholars program will expand it to an "in-depth academic encounter," Strong added.

Lines of expertise

"Too many universities have attempted to do too much, too fast," Strong said. Strong feels "we should develop along lines of expertise we can deliver. We should not deal in dreams, utopia. We must be realistic," Strong said.

The student response to the 199 lecture series was "very favorable," Strong said. "The lectures served a descriptive need

for both whites and blacks. raised the level of the descriptive need of what the black experience is all about—however, it was not in-depth experience," he added.

There has been a "growing receptiveness" among faculty members for the need of a black studies program, Strong said. Strong feels the faculty response will grow as the program expands.

Strong ties

The multiple-disciplinarian studies program will include very strong ties with the African-American Cultural Center for a Strong said, "culture is experience."

Strong pointed out that the black community gave the African-American Studies Program emphasis. "The black students asked for an education that would make them productive members of society," he said. The program is "not envisioned as a total ivory tower. It tries to meet social needs of the black community. It becomes a humanistic encounter. It depends on the community input," Strong said.

"The African-American Studies Program meets many needs. It gives a descriptive knowledge of the black experience and also meets the needs of students who want a more academic concentration or disciplinarian concentration. It provides a technical as well as a social need," Strong concluded.

UI completes program against bias

By KATHY REINBOLT
Summer Illini Campus Editor
The University has completed its affirmative action program to deal with the under-representation of women and blacks on the University staff.

Barry Munitz, equal employment officer and staff associate to the president, said Monday that he assumed the

report with a cover letter from University President David D. Henry had been sent to the regional Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) office.

HEW sent an investigative team to the University last October to review the University's employment practices before awarding a federal grant. All institutions receiving federal grants

must comply with executive orders banning discrimination because of sex or race.

Statistical evidence

The investigative team requested more statistics on the number of women and black employees at the University and HEW found statistical evidence of discrimination against the groups.

The University was then

required to develop an affirmative action program to submit to HEW. The University previously sent a preliminary plan and now has completed the entire plan. HEW has already awarded the federal grant in question during the investigation to the University.

Munitz said he did not know when the report would be made public; perhaps not until HEW responds, he added. The report deals with various areas of University employment, including faculty hiring, rank, tenure and salaries.

Munitz also said he did not expect an HEW "fact-finder" who was on campus last week in order to hear two complaints of discrimination to make any recommendations until September.

Investigating complaints

The HEW official was investigating complaints of sex discrimination filed by Rozann Rothman, former visiting assistant professor of political science, and Ann Saylor, former research assistant professor of veterinary pathology and hygiene.

Since both department chairmen involved in the complaints were not on campus last week, Munitz said he thought the HEW official would need to come to campus again.

Munitz said the "fact-finder" met with the complainants, department heads and administrative officials and gathered facts. He will report his recommendations and a formal hearing may be instituted if there is disagreement over the recommendations.

Munitz said the "fact-finder" had also been looking into the case of 11 University janitresses who are filing suit for sex discrimination, including unequal pay. The janitresses recently were integrated into the seniority list with janitors to determine what workers would be laid off.

Zoning board to rule on KAPsi charge against parking garage

Champaign's zoning board is expected to rule tonight on charges by Kappa Alpha Psi (KAP) fraternity that a four-story parking garage for Century 21 violates city zoning laws.

According to Harold Jensen, attorney for KAP, the parking facility will not meet city open space ratio requirements. He said KAP is appealing the decision by Laurence Kirby, superintendent of the city's construction codes

division, that the structure qualifies as university housing.

The building conforms to the less stringent open space requirements of the "University housing" classification.

The proposed garage will be on John Street, immediately behind the remains of the fraternity's house at 707 S. 3rd St. The house was gutted by fire in June. Arson was suspected.

Jensen said Monday that "there

is no way" that the Century 21 project could ever obtain the status of "University approved" housing it needs to qualify for the more lenient zoning ordinance.

Champaign is in effect saying that since the structure is in a university district, it may be university housing. Two or three years from now it will become clear it isn't, but what can be done about a building that is already up? It will be a perpetual violation," he said.

Kirby, in testimony Friday before the zoning board of appeals, reportedly said the structure did not have to be "approved" to be considered University housing, just "recognized" as such.

He said he had not inquired if the University would give "approved" status until the structure is completed and the owner asks for approval.

Robert Hormell, of the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission, testified that Kirby acted correctly in classifying the structure as University housing.

The zoning board's 7:30 p.m. meeting in city council chambers will be closed to the public.

Jensen said he may appeal to the circuit court if the board rules against KAP.

Hursey criticizes North End repairs

By ED DALLY
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Paul Hursey, former Urbana alderman, criticized the city for repairing a North End street with oil and gravel chips at the council meeting Tuesday night.

Hursey said, "This is the same kind of slap in the face as in 1965 when the city permitted the moving of 20-ton homes on our streets (in the Dr. Ellis subdivision) and the streets buckled.

"It means to me that the city doesn't give a damn about the North End," he said. Hursey described his street as a mess and he added that children could no longer play in the street and that residents would be bringing mud and dirt and oil from the street into their homes.

Work deters deterioration

Urbana Mayor Charles Zipprodt said the work was done to help slow down the deterioration of the streets and he added that oiling and chipping is done on a number of Urbana streets every year.

John Goodell, public works commissioner, said the asphalt streets had been improperly built by a developer who has since declared bankruptcy and who cannot be held liable by the city.

Hursey, who said he paid \$1,800 for the asphalt street in front of his home, told the council the city might have good streets if they had installed hard paving over time.

Presently, the city uses oil and chips to repair most streets, which Goodell estimated to be six or seven times cheaper than hard asphalt paving. Goodell was requested to prepare cost comparisons on various types of paving for

the council.

Improvements not installed

Goodell also told the council of two cases where subdividers had failed to install proper public improvements and he called for a policy direction regarding the performance bonds they submit to relieve the city of the costs of repairing defective work. The city has not accepted public improvements and released some 80 outstanding subdivision bonds.

DI names weekly players

Starting with Saturday's Michigan State-Illinois game and continuing through the season, The Daily Illini will designate an offensive and defensive player of the week award to the Illini players we judge are most deserving.



JOHN WILSON
...offensive star

The initial offensive winner is John Wilson, a 6-2, 200 sophomore fullback from Miami, Fla. The defensive selection is John Graham, 6-0, 177 junior from Lake City, S.C.

Wilson, playing in his first collegiate game, gained 48 yards in 10 carries, giving indication that he will become a fixture in the Illini backfield.

Wilson also caught three passes good for 19 yards.

One of several standouts on defense against the Spartans was Graham, who earned player of the week honors on the strength of a key interception and fumble recovery.

Graham fell on Eric Allen's fumble in the end zone, stopping an MSU touchdown drive, and picked off a Mike Rasmussen pass to cut off another.

At the completion of the season, The Daily Illini will also choose 1971 offensive and defensive MVP's after evaluation of the team's week-by-week performances.



JOHN GRAHAM
...defensive star

Order Your
1972 ILLIO
and Save \$2

Black Expo trip planned

The University YMCA Pal program will take youngsters, parents and University students to Chicago on Oct. 2, for the third annual Black Expo.

Three or four bus loads are planned. The buses will leave at 7 a.m. and return by 10 p.m. The cost will include entrance tickets to the amphitheatre and to the afternoon talent show.

The theme for Black Expo is "See the Dream Coming True at Black Expo." Over 500 businesses, largely black, will exhibit their products and services. The expo is organized by Operation Breadbasket, the economic action arm of

the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.).

The exhibits will fill two floors of Chicago's huge International Amphitheatre.

Black Expo will start Wednesday and continue to Oct. 3. Some of the nation's top entertainers will perform in the evenings and on Saturday afternoon. They include Aretha Franklin, Marvin Gaye, Flip Wilson, the Jackson Five and Bill Cosby.

There will also be political education seminars with black elected officials from 25 states, including Carl Stokes, Gordon Hatcher, Shirley Chisholm, John

Conyers, and Parren Mitchell. Performances of Sesame Street will be given daily for children.

Anyone in Champaign-Urbana may sign up for the bus trip. Call the YMCA at 344-1351.

'We are Somebody'

By EV BASILE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Black Expo '71—officially the Black and Minorities Business and Cultural Exposition—was actually more an exhibition of the people who attended than the displays in the various booths themselves were.

Black Expo '71, a mirror of black progress and hope, ran from Sept. 29 through Oct. 3 at the International Amphitheatre in Chicago, its main purpose being to help blacks to climb upward toward full membership in the United States business community.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, national director of Operation Breadbasket, compares the current black situation in America to that of once war-torn nations such as Japan and Germany, in which the U.S. invested and helped to grow in economic status and stability.

Black Expo '71 consisted basically of exhibits by 500 black business firms, entertainment, workshops, talks and discussions on sports, music, politics, business women, and African and Afro-American culture with bits and pieces of other minority groups represented here and there, such as the Puerto Rican and the American Indian.

Black Expo '71 was a logical, as well as dramatic extension of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) drive for black power.

The trip to Chicago itself was sponsored by the University YMCA Pal Program's director, Ed Nestingen, as a rather introductory orientation for its senior Pals as to one of the many types of activities a Pal can expect to be involved in.

As one enters one is instantly confronted with the Black Expo '71 emblem of a clenched black fist

grasping what looks like green dollar sign arrow heads. The motto "Toward Independence-Political-Cultural-Economic" is depicted on the green, red, and black colors of black liberation—the green, symbolizing growth and the red symbolizing the blood that has been shed on American soil by blacks.

The feeling that seemed to radiate from the entire exposition was one of a totally united and exhilarating show of minority pride. One had only to listen to the sincerity that was expressed with each "Hey sister" and "Hey brother" to understand that Black Expo '71 was a display of more than just black enterprise.

Even through the minority of whites who did attend, the absence of racial tension and hostility was paramount. The atmosphere was one of submergence in the simple pleasure of pride in black and minority consciousness.

The black bazaar section of the exposition seemed to be where the greatest amount of diversity and conglomerations of people existed. A black beauty boutique, black posters, Afro wigs and combs, and black cosmetics were among some of the things of interest to be found here.

There was also an African Roots Theatre, featuring all types of black music, an Afro-American History Exhibit which offered little known facts on the role of the black in American history and progress, a Peoples of Africa exhibit which displayed various African jewelry and tribal artifacts such as dance masks, and a display called Africobra which featured soft hued toned oils of blacks done on velvet.

Black Expo '71 exhibited a great deal more than just products of black enterprise—it exhibited black people and minority pride—two very necessary ingredients toward racial and economical liberation.

SEOP head expresses confidence

By KATHY REINBOLT
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Clarence Shelley, director of the Special Educational Opportunities Program (SEOP), expressed confidence in the program Friday, saying that about half of the



CLARENCE SHELLEY
...confidence in SEOP

original 500 participants are scheduled to graduate by June.

The SEOP program was initiated in 1968 to bring disadvantaged students, primarily blacks, to study at the University.

The students in SEOP have learned to cope, function and survive in the "ethical, cultural deserts" of the University. Hopefully, when they graduate, they will be prepared to deal with the contradictions black people must face in America, Shelley said.

Learning academy

Speaking to a largely white audience at the YW-YMCA Friday Forum, Shelley said if we make the University right for white students, it will probably be all right for black students, too.

The University perpetuates the European tradition of the learning academy, and the students in SEOP are a contradiction to that tradition, according to Shelley.

"These kids (in SEOP) are going to win for us on this campus... I don't know what the University did to deserve these kids," he commented.

'More disadvantaged'

Don Jedele, professor of agricultural engineering, commented that he could not feel sympathetic to many of the complaints of SEOP students because he came from what he considered a more disadvantaged situation than they.

Shelley said Jedele's comment was probably the prevailing attitude and an honest reaction.

However, another member of the audience, Marianne Ferber,

assistant professor of economics, said Jedele was not as disadvantaged as a black student because he was a white male and therefore knew that after a period of deprivation he would be successful.

Black students learn the things they need to know to survive on

campus, Shelley said.

When asked what black students must learn to survive, Shelley said he could not speak on that, only a black student could.

Shelley also said he thought most youths would be like their fathers when they were older. Adults can teach them to be exceptions to this

by being exceptions themselves, Shelley answered in response to a question.

Shelley also said he felt the SEOP program here was about the same as the programs at other Big Ten schools. "The program is as good as we're allowed to be," he said.

Johnson presents program for North End facilities

By RONALD L. KNECHT

Daily Illini Staff Writer

Stressing that the responsibility to meet social needs is being thrust upon the Champaign Park Board and other local governmental agencies by events in the community, John Lee Johnson of the Community Advocacy Depot (CAD) outlined a five-point program for the city's North End to the board at its Thursday night public forum.

Immediate goals would include renovation of the Douglass Center, more extensive programming there and a series of mini-parks. In the longer-range future, Johnson stresses co-operation between the park district, the city, the school district and other local governmental agencies and establishment of park facilities neighborhood committees as a liaison between residents and the district.

'Practical' proposal
Donald Bresnan, President of the board, termed Johnson's proposal practical.

Criticizing the district's

programming at the Douglass Center, Johnson said, "a basketball court is not the answer to drug usage, it is not the answer to unemployment and illiteracy, and it is not the answer to gang violence. You must design programs to deal with these realities."

He also criticized the district's failure to maintain the Douglass Center building and provide alternative facilities in the area. Johnson sees a system of mini-parks in the area as offering such an alternative.

"The only recreational facility at the center is the gym, and the locker rooms are so unsanitary that they cannot safely be used. The library there is wholly inadequate to the needs of the elderly people in the area—and, besides, let me put it this way: would you send your mother to a place where the kids carry pistols?" he said of the Douglass Center.

Discussing the mini-park concept, Johnson said "the congestion

at Douglass Center is dangerous and the district's concentration of facilities and programs there is very much a part of the problem. This increases the opportunity for violence and concentration of frustrations and hostilities."

"The mini-park concept, with an emphasis on activities out of doors, would take the pressure off Douglass Park. The specialized and personalized character of the parks would also enhance the neighborhood," he added.

Blacks ask principal's resignation

By DAVID HELLER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

At a Monday morning conference, members of the Black Coalition, the Black Ministerial Association and black parents whose children attend Centennial High School called for the resignation of Richard Longenecker, principal of the recently troubled school.

In a statement addressed to Dr. Marshall Berner, superintendent of Champaign schools, the group cited three reasons they believe Longenecker, Centennial's principal for the last four years, must resign:

"Longenecker has had difficulty in establishing and maintaining effective lines of communication conducive to an academic climate.

"He has shown a lack of ability in administering discipline consistently and equally for the needs of all students.

"He has displayed an incapability to lend support, both physically and emotionally to all students, parents and faculty."

Call for investigation

The group also asked that an extensive investigation of assistant principals Stuart Jenkins, Alfred Davis and Gary Wiseman be undertaken immediately.

The statement came on the heels of recent acts of racial violence which have seen 39 black students suspended from the school. Two uniformed police have remained at Centennial this week although the school's atmosphere has been peaceful.

Alphonso Johnson, Champaign's director of community relations, said "In my involvement with the problems at Centennial I have found that students and teachers are extremely dissatisfied with many aspects of Longenecker's administration."

"The consensus seems to be" he

continued, "that a lack of equal disciplinary measures most definitely exists at Centennial and Longenecker is to blame for the shortage."

Discipline unfair

"Even those white parents whom I have spoken with, have claimed that discipline in the school often fails to be equal or consistent for all students," he added.

Johnson said he believes that this lack of equal discipline has caused many of the anxieties that exist between white and black students.

"It's only logical," he explained, "that when students recognize that racial discipline is unfair they will become hostile and often aggressive in an attempt to protest against an undesired condition."

"The recent disturbances at Centennial were not unexpected, for discontent at that school has been brewing for a long period of time," he said.

Johnson said he supports the suggestion of allowing members of the community to hold personal

discussion sessions with the troubled students.

"I feel, that most students are able to identify more readily with

members from their rather than professors who may appear as them."

FAR appropriates \$150, then \$100 to black resident group

By POLLY ANDERSON
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Florida Avenue Residence Hall (FAR) joint council voted 14-8 Monday to appropriate \$100 to a group of black FAR residents, just four days after they voted to the same group \$150.

Monday's joint council meeting went without incident, in contrast with the Thursday meeting in which some of the blacks reportedly barred the doors and a brief scuffle broke out in which one white student was reportedly hit in the head with a chair.

On Sunday the student government of Trelease Hall, one of the two halls that make up FAR, voted \$150 to the blacks.

Of the money appropriated, about \$100 will go for a Thanksgiving banquet for FAR's approximately 90 black students and the rest would go toward expenses for a Christmas party for approximately 200 participants in the University Black Student's Association PAL program, Harry Blakey, junior in physical education, told the joint council members Monday.

Blakey said that as most FAR activities, supported by the joint council and other student government funds, are geared to the interests and culture of white

students, special activities are needed for FAR black students.

The black students at Monday's meeting left before the vote was taken so, according to Robert Burns, council president, they could not be accused of intimidation.

In an apparently unrelated incident, two white students were reportedly beaten by a group of blacks at FAR Saturday evening. The blacks were reportedly not residents of FAR, and Blakey reportedly tried to stop the fight.

Blakey was not available Monday evening for comment.

Thursday and Monday's appropriations to the black students leave about \$41 in the joint council's resident dues account, out of the \$1,400 the council had at the beginning of the semester, Dale Beatty, treasurer, told the council members.

A separate account, made up not of student dues but rather council profits from the sale of room-size refrigerators, has another \$174, he said.

Each of the approximately 1,300 FAR residents had given \$1 to that fund as part of his or her residence hall fees.

Beatty said later the money appropriated to the black students had already been planned to be

spent on a Christmas dance.

He also said that last year, the joint council allocated \$600 first semester and \$500 second semester for black activities, without incident.

Black parent group formed

In wake of the continuing racial unrest at Champaign Centennial High School, black parents have formed a committee which will concern itself with the quality of education in all Champaign schools.

The immediate aim of the committee will be to get the 39 students who were suspended from Centennial following the disturbances last week reinstated.

In another development, Terry Townsend, who is currently a consultant to the Champaign County Mental Health Center and was formerly an assistant to the dean of student programs and services, issued a 15 point plan designed to "decrease tension" at Centennial.

In a letter to Marshall Berner, superintendent of Champaign School District Unit Four, Townsend outlined his plan. Included in it were:

The removal of all guards from the school's halls. Townsend

suggested that student leaders replace the guards.

The appointment of a program director in the field of human relations.

Investigation into having an increased program of speakers and entertainers at the school.

Investigation into the question, "Is the school board politically dominated?"

Townsend also called for the establishment of extracurricular black, white and integrated programs.

He also called for the school system to take a more active role in community center work, family life training and recreational functions.

Townsend also said in his letter to Berner he was satisfied "with your release of the Centennial principal, Richard Longenecker. You are to be commended for your speedy removal of Longenecker."

Longenecker was relieved earlier in the week. Blacks had called for his removal shortly before the action was taken.

'It was a difficult decision

By DAVID HELLER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Caught between the cries of a group opposed to additional public housing in Champaign's North End and the conviction that such housing is a must for the city's underprivileged, the Champaign City Council recently voted to continue the North Harris Street and Fourth Street housing projects.

"It was a difficult decision to make," Champaign Mayor Virgil Wikoff said, "but the possibility existed that if we cancelled these projects the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) might terminate future financial assistance for the construction of public housing in Champaign.

"This was a chance just too big to take, for I'd actually be gambling with the lives of our citizens who reside in deteriorated, sub-standard homes."

Wikoff, along with councilmen Dwyer Murphy, M. G. Snyder and William Kuhne, voted for the continuation of the two controversial projects with the stipulations that the units be of the lowest possible concentration, not exceeding the density of the surrounding areas, and that all future projects be located south of University Avenue.

Their decision was then sent to the Champaign County Housing Authority (CCHA), where it first won approval, and was then forwarded to HUD.

Kuhne, in explaining the thinking behind the majority decision, said that, "The council was informed by Creative Buildings, Inc., the contractors for the projects, that it was just not economically feasible to abandon the two sites for others or to scatter all 110 units individually throughout the city. We therefore had to reach this compromise which called for de-densification but not abandonment."

Future housing risked

"By cancelling the projects," Snyder continued, "we would plainly be risking the chances for future public housing in this city. HUD would then probably tell us 'We can't fool with you anymore' and that would be the end of public housing in Champaign for good."

Although they agree that scattered units would be ideal, Wikoff and Snyder said they do not believe that density alone represents the main factor for increased crime, sanitation and social problems in a community.

"While not trying to specifically degrade any of our citizens," Wikoff said, "I still believe that it is the type of people who occupy an area that accounts for most problems and disorders that occur."

No problems there

"Just look at Country Fair apartments. They're twice as dense as Burch Village and yet they have no major problems there."

"I think some of our citizens are unduly alarmed over the problems of density," Snyder said. "It is just a handful of plain bad people who live in these projects who cause all the problems."

In voting to abandon the two sites,

councilmen Seely Johnston, James Ransom Jr. and William Bland, expressed the same belief that no future financial assistance from HUD is better than adding two more concentrated and thus problem areas to the city.

'Error made'

"Why can't we just admit that an error was committed in 1963, when we initially approved the projects, and vote to kill the sites now?" Johnson asked.

"Statistical evidence which indicates that concentrated housing does breed social

problems has been presented to this council, yet some of us pretend we can't read."

Sharing the disappointment of North End citizens who have fervently opposed the two sites, Ransom said after the vote, "Once again we have witnessed a continuation of our council's failure to represent the wishes of its public, by voting tonight to continue and perpetuate a problem which will hurt citizens of later generations.

"Certain members of this council still believe they know what's best for the people of the North End, particularly the blacks

and this is very wrong," Ransom added.

"It just isn't fair that 95 per cent of this city's public housing projects are located north of University Avenue," Bland said, "and our council has voted to continue this disproportionment."

"I strongly believe it would serve the best interest of our community if all future housing units including the two under question were scattered singly south of University Avenue."

TO MAKE

'Desegregation plan needed'

By TOM FRISBIE

Daily Illini Staff Writer

Illinois schools are more racially segregated than those in Mississippi," Frederick A. Rodgers, professor of education, said.

Rodgers is the director of a study on inequality in education sponsored by the National Institute of Education.

Rodgers cited a government report which stated that over one in three children in Illinois public schools attend all-black schools, while only one in 10 attends all-black schools in Mississippi.

Rodgers said the need for school desegregation is clear and agreed with the basic plan announced by Michael J. Bakalis, Illinois superintendent of public instruction.

Plans required

This plan requires each school district to submit a plan for desegregation by Jan. 2. If it is not received by the deadline, Bakalis' office will draw one up for the district.

"If it is left up to the local communities, it won't get done," Rodgers said. He added that every community is different and no one plan will work in every district across the state.

"This way gives him (Bakalis) the best of both worlds," Rodgers said, explaining that the plans can be designed by local communities aware of their local problems and yet the state will insure that plans are drawn up.

Objections

Some objections to the Bakalis plan have been made by educators. Olin Stratton, president-elect of the Illinois School Administration Association, was quoted as saying:

"I think most people are for equal opportunity in education, but not as a social force. I think they feel that this is a little out of bounds for the educator and more the responsibility of the politicians and parents."

Rodgers disagreed with this position. "Schools have a position which no other institution has. Every child, unless he is ill or handicapped, will come in contact with the school system. If we can't start in the schools, where can we?"

Rodgers said these objections are an example of a "reflection" theory. "There are some people who think that schools should reflect our culture and implement it in the students."

He compared this with a reconstruction theory, which says that social problems should be

worked out in the schools, rather than transmitted through them.

Rodgers said desegregation will not be complete simply when there is a proportionate number of minority group students and faculty in state schools.

Resources must be distributed equally as well, Rodgers said. "If you have two schools in a district," he said, "you might compare the libraries. One school might have twice as many books and twice as much equipment per student."

Number not all

He also pointed out that the number of books is not the only important thing. "You have to look at the kinds of books, too. The librarians in one school might say 'These kids don't read very well so we won't get this type of book.'"

Rodgers added that power must be redistributed. "In the University of Illinois, for example, there is not one black person in a 'line' position." A 'line' position is one in which the holder is directly superior to those below him as opposed to a 'staff' position in which the holder is really one in an advisory position.

Rodgers said what is needed is for more minority group members to be appointed to positions of actual power rather than to positions in which they merely face problems without the ability to do anything about them.

'Matter of practice'

"It's as much a matter of practice as of law," Rodgers added. "If you're going to pick a right hand man for your new business, you're going to pick someone you know. That's why school desegregation is important. It broadens a student's range of contacts."

"This principle applies to scholars as well. Nobody outside a field knows whether someone in the field is a scholar or not. So when a well-known professor gets

up and says that a student is good, that student is guaranteed a future."

Rodgers explained that these professors rarely have contacts with students from minority groups, making it harder for these students to become recognized in their field.

State supervision difficult

"This works even on lower-level education. At Champaign Central, which has more black students than any other area high school, not one black student received an award on Award Day.

Rodgers concluded that state supervision of desegregation programs would be difficult. "One school might look better on paper, but that doesn't mean they are doing more with what they have to work with."

Effective programs

Bakalis has said he will try to insure effective programs are implemented. He said he can withhold state and federal funds from a school district which does

not either draw up a suitable program or use the program drawn up by his office.

He said he can cut off funds to a school district by denying it recognition. Bakalis claims backing from the school code, the Illinois Armstrong Act and the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court Brown decision.

Rubin Cohn, professor of law, expressed doubt concerning Bakalis' ability to withhold state funds. Referring to Section 18-12 of Chapter 122 of the school code, Cohn said a school district representative must file a sworn statement which says the district is not following segregational policies and has complied with desegregation rulings before requesting state aid.

Cohn said that the statutes did not specify whether Bakalis could withhold funds if a school district filed a statement even though Bakalis did not feel the district had implemented effective desegregation policies.

Black Coalition, CAD disagree on projects

By DAVID HELLER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Black Coalition and Community Advocacy Depot (CAD), two leading organizations representing citizens of the Champaign area, have taken opposite sides on an issue regarding the status of additional concentrated housing projects in Champaign's North End.

"The proposed North Harris and Fourth Street projects," Roy Williams, a spokesman for the Coalition, explained, "will serve as a detriment to the blacks and whites of our city by increasing the density in those two areas."

Kenneth Stratton, a former Champaign city councilman (1961-1967) and representative for the Coalition joined hands with Williams by pleading before the council for the abandonment of both sites.

Approved in 1963

"I served on the council in 1963 when the initial proposal for the two sites was accepted. It was approved via a political compromise. Warren Browning, city manager, told us at that time 'by having public housing located in an urban renewal area the city would save some \$30,000.'

"Today we are told it would cost us over

\$250,000 if the projects were scrapped. We can't continue to view this problem from a dollars lost or saved aspect. Instead we must recognize that by continuing these projects many lives will be thrown into jeopardy."

Stratton also indicated that in 1965, while the Fourth Street project had yet to be contracted for, the Black Coalition did come before the council to voice its objection to the proposed site on the grounds of the excess density and future disorders it would create.

"Our words went unheeded then," he continued, "but it is still not too late to correct an earlier mistake. Instead of turning their backs on us because of that error, officials of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) must go back to Washington and devise a new housing plan which would better serve our community."

Breeds discontent

Stratton said he is a firm believer that concentrated housing is a major factor which breeds social discontent among the young which often exhibits itself in the form of juvenile delinquency.

"The Burch Village, Bradley-McKinley

and Mount Olive children are basically good kids. However we turn them bad by compacting them into these projects and then labeling and treating them as outcasts.

"One out of five black kids in the Unit Four school district live in one those three complexes. They're overcrowded and just have nowhere to move or go," he added.

Stratton said that while adults are able to handle the inconveniences perpetuated by overcrowded living conditions, kids cannot.

John Lee Johnson, spokesman for the CAD, an organization which deals extensively with neighborhood planning, strongly opposed the idea that through the abolition of multi-unit housing projects

communities can be cured of social ills.

"These social problems cannot be solved by changing housing designs," he said. "They can only be corrected through the administration of proper social services and improved community relationships."

Johnson indicated that through his close work with neighborhoods he has found the problems of young adults do not merely stem from multi-family units, but come from a poor channel of communication among members of communities.

"If you kill these projects, where do you propose to house the 320 families who are on their waiting lists and the hundreds of other people who reside in atrocious conditions?"

— 1973 —

Black students protest discipline

The Coalition of Afrikan Peoples (CAP) will hold a meeting tomorrow at 6:30 p.m. in the Florida Avenue Residence (FAR) halls lounge to discuss possible action in response to the "racist actions" of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline according to Keith Wingate, CAP member.

Frieda Valentine, CAP member, said that a black student was recently suspended from the University because of his reaction to white students harassment of black students in FAR.

"The discipline committees are trying to say that the brother harassed white students when he went to talk to them about racist phone calls that he had been receiving and racist leaflets that were being distributed in FAR," Valentine said.

Valentine said that all black students are invited to attend the meeting.

Another meeting has been called by Majr., the Black Student Union at the Peobody Drive-Fourth Street residence hall complex, for 6:30 p.m. Monday in the Snyder hall lounge to discuss the "racist" University discipline process.

UI black community program troubled

By **BOB HYKAN**
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A faculty member in charge of a University program in the Champaign-Urbana black community has broken off communications with a community advisory committee after a number of disagreements over the program.

Julian Rappaport, associate professor of psychology, confirmed Monday that he has decided to stop consulting with Community Action for Program Progress (CAPP), a

community group which was to serve as a board of directors for projects Rappaport is setting up in the black neighborhoods of the twin cities.

Rappaport is the administrator of a University program which will offer community psychology training to students working in community projects.

Rappaport declined to comment on his reasons for deciding to no longer consult CAPP.

Members of the six-man group

said Rappaport sought volunteers from the community for a project board of directors shortly after funds were approved last July.

According to the minutes of a July 20 CAPP meeting, "He (Rappaport) also stated that he would help make administrative decisions with the community people, but that he refused to make the policy-making decisions."

Later in the minutes it is stated a discussion of guidelines for the project led to the conclusion that

"the community is free to make any service agencies it feels it needs."

Rappaport decided to stop consulting CAPP after a dispute over the selection of a program director which "brought things to a head," according to CAPP member Henry Slaughter, 1603 Summit Ridge, Champaign.

Rappaport and CAPP members also split over the projects to be undertaken, with CAPP members calling for funds to upgrade already existing projects and Rappaport seeking to concentrate on a new day care center facility.

Since his decision to stop consulting CAPP, Rappaport said he had begun preparations to set up in one facility a day care center for infant children of teen-age mothers, as well as a communications service center.

Rappaport said he has also hired his choice for program director, Al Mitchell, 505 E. Fine St., Champaign.

Mitchell criticized the choice of Mitchell, who left this area two years ago, was criticized by a number of CAPP

members.

"The general consensus of the group was that we had qualified people involved now in the community. We didn't think it was necessary to go all the way down to North Carolina to find someone," Slaughter said.

Rappaport Monday defended his selection of Mitchell as "an excellent one in which I have complete confidence. He was born and raised here and has been working with community organizations for a long time."

Source of community input

To replace CAPP as a source of community input, Rappaport said he would consult with community workers in the project and with individuals who seek its services.

CAPP chairman Henry Matthews said last week he was encouraged by a meeting he had with someone "near the top" in the University administration. However, Matthews declined to elaborate.

Rappaport however, said he has virtually complete control over the project, and is not under obligation to meet any type of community consultation guidelines.

Black students prepare demands for Peltason

By JACKIE WOLF
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP) announced Thursday that they will "peacefully walk" to Chancellor J.W. Peltason's office at 11 a.m. Monday with a list of demands "encompassing the University of Illinois' public service responsibilities to the black community and the need for adequate representation of the concerns and views of black students on University committees."

A CAP spokesman said that the demands will include specific commentary on the University discipline system. The discipline system has recently come under fire by black students as being racist and a series of meetings have been held in University dormitories to discuss the problem.

CAP said in a release that concerned students should meet in the South Lounge of the Illini Union at

11 a.m. on Monday to sign a petition supporting the CAP demands and "to peacefully walk over to the Chancellor's office to signify collective support of the demands."

CAP also said, "This will not be a march or demonstration as such. No University regulations or laws will be broken. We ask that those who cannot act in an orderly fashion not attend. However, in view of recent and past incidents involving students we ask that representatives of the news media and people concerned about justice be present to guarantee the safety of the students involved.

"We ask that all those concerned about human rights lend their support."

A complete list of the demands and the sponsoring organizations will be available Monday, according to the release.



RICK WILLIAMS
...top veteran

Hawkeyes favor balance, experience

By REED SCHRECK
Assistant Sports Editor

A more experienced Iowa ball club will provide Illinois with its sternest home confrontation of the 1972-73 season Saturday in a decisive contest.

Both teams are 1-1 in conference battle with victories recorded in their respective friendly confines. Iowa's triumph came against Big Ten favorite Minnesota in a tough 65-62 overtime decision.

The Hawkeyes boast a starting quintet of three juniors and only two seniors, but three well-groomed regulars return from last season's deceptive eighth-place squad.

Heading the list of returnees are Rick Williams and 7-0 center Kevin

Kunnert. The 6-3 guard averaged 19.5 points per contest last year in finishing seventh among the loop scorers while Kunnert landed the 10th slot.

Six-foot-seven junior forward Neil Fegebank mans one of the forward positions as the other returning starter.

Rounding out the starting berths are junior college transfer sensation Candy LaPrince at guard and 6-9 forward Jim Collins, who started half the Hawkeyes' games last season.

This year Kunnert has been more impressive than the 1971-72 Kunnert who, outside of his prolific scoring, led the Big Ten leapers on the boards, made second team all-conference and shared club MVP

honors with Williams.

The towering pivoter from Dubuque, Iowa, has connected on 22 of 34 FGAs for a .647 percentage. On the year he is averaging 17.1 points and 12.8 caroms.

Hawkeye mentor Dick Schultz, in his third season as head coach, describes Kunnert's resurgence of late.

"He's just playing tremendous ball. The Minnesota-Duluth game is the only one he didn't see much action due to foul trouble. But against Minnesota, he was the one player who really came to play."

William's highly-commendable scoring rate of last season has tailed off quite a bit to 11.8 per game, but the slack has been offset by a well-balanced Iowa attack.

Fegebank is averaging 10.8 points and 7.3 rebounds, Collins the same boarding total plus 3.3 counters while LaPrince is canning 13.3 each contest.

Kunnert gets burden

But of late the scoring burden has rested upon the tall shoulders of Kunnert and the forwards.

"We've experienced a definite lack of scoring balance lately," Schultz said, referring to sparse production by his guards. "They're shooting 20 per cent when they're potentially the best shooters we have. They're getting excellent position shots but just not dropping them."

Collins' resurgence as a point producer comes as no surprise because the junior from Ft. Dodge, Iowa led the Big Ten last year in field goal accuracy with a .565 mark.

As a team last season, the Hawkeyes were second in charity toss accuracy, rebounding and total offense but accumulated the vast majority of the statistics at home, as evidenced by their 2-10 road slate compared to a 9-3 Iowa City record.

Sporting a 6-4 log this season, the Hawkeyes have registered impressive victories over Kentucky, Kansas and Iowa State in addition to Minnesota. Remarkably, Iowa outboarded the muscle-bound Gophers in their scrap and have been beat on the boards only by Kansas State.



DICK SCHULTZ
...heads Hawk

100 black students submit demands

By RICK PRINGLE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Approximately 100 black students waited outside the English Building at 11:30 a.m. Monday while 13 representatives from University black organizations submitted a letter of demands to Chancellor J.W. Peltason.

The demands, sponsored by the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP), called for more representation of blacks on disciplinary committees, authority by CAP to appoint voting members on committees to which the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) steering committee has authority to nominate members, and greater responsibility by the University for its function of public service to the Champaign-Urbana black communities.

1 week deadline

The letter stipulated that Peltason has a week to make a response to avoid "a national scandal through unnecessary confrontation."

Asked about the time limit called for in the letter, Peltason said, "I pointed out to them (CAP) I couldn't make any time commitment."

"The people who came were seriously concerned that we take their demands seriously," Peltason said, adding, "I'll discuss the demands with Mr. (Hugh) Satterlee (vice chancellor for

campus affairs) and others."

The actual presentation of the demands to Peltason, to which reporters were not admitted, lasted roughly five minutes. In a press release later, CAP claimed that the Chancellor was somewhat apathetic to the letter, because he stated that he had no prior knowledge of the letter despite that Satterlee had received a copy of the letter Jan. 11.

'Total apathy'

According to CAP, Satterlee said that he would send Peltason the letter immediately on the 11th. CAP said, "We feel that this lack of concern only emphasizes the total apathy of the Chancellor and the University's bureaucracy towards the needs of the black community and black students."

Satterlee later declined to comment on the matter.

The demands asked the CAP be granted authority as a representative of University-oriented blacks to appoint blacks onto the Senate Committee on Student Discipline and the Sub-committee on Undergraduate Student Conduct. Also, CAP asked that it be granted power to appoint blacks with full voting powers on all committees to which the UGSA steering Committee now has power to appoint members.

Conduct investigations

The letter of demands also contained a proposal that the University Black Housing Staff Committee be granted authority to investigate all conduct cases involving black students residing in residence halls and make decisions as to whether a hearing should be made by the Sub-committee on Undergraduate Student Conduct. CAP also demanded that a



(Staff photo by Kevin Horan)

REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS black student organizations walked from the Illini Union to Chancellor J.W. Peltason's office Monday, where they presented Peltason with a list of demands.

temporary committee of black students, faculty, and staff be established to review the cases of all black students now on conduct probation to be certain that the actions of the discipline committees were fair.

To further insure that black students on conduct charges will be fairly treated, CAP stated that it felt that the vice-chancellor for campus affairs should appoint or employ one more additional black disciplinary officer whose primary duty would be to investigate and process information concerning those black students' conduct code violations.

John Abrams, disciplinary officer, said that he was the only black currently working on the process of information on conduct code violations. Abrams added, however, "There are just two people, however, who process the actual information."

Public services

CAP demanded that a body of black community residents and black students, administrators, faculty and staff be established to deal with the programmatic design of public service responsibilities of the University called for by a University-sponsored conference last

April which found the universities have a responsibility to provide services to members of the black community and society as a whole. CAP also called for periods of time Monday through Friday that black community residents were to have access to such University facilities as Huff, Men's Old, and Freer gymnasiums, and the Intramural-Physical Education Building.

CAP later announced that it will hold a meeting Sunday for all blacks concerned, to discuss future actions to be taken in the event that no favorable answer from Peltason comes.

Several Illini rank among conference cage leaders

The cumulative Big Ten basketball statistics reveal that Illinois possesses its share of conference leaders in several categories.

The Illini boast three of the league's top 15 scorers in Nick Weatherspoon, Jeff Dawson and Otho Tucker. Weatherspoon ranks fifth in the league on the basis of 29 field goals in 66 attempts and 12 of 19 free throws for a 23.3 average. Spoon leads the league in field goal attempts.

Dawson is the No. 9 scorer in Big Ten play with 22 buckets in 48 attempts to go with 12 of 16 charity tosses. Dawson averages 18.7 points per outing.

Tucker's point production stands at 16.3 with 22 baskets on 40 shots and five of seven free throw attempts.

In addition, Weatherspoon rates as the Big Ten's second leading rebounder. Spoon is coralling an average of 12.7 rebounds per game and trails only Iowa's Kevin Kunnert, who is averaging 14.2.

Tucker's .550 field goal shooting makes him the No. 9 Big Ten cager in accuracy from the floor.

Big Ten field goal shooting is running far ahead of previous years. Kunnert leads the league at a sky-high .651, and the 10th-ranking player is hitting at a .550 clip. This compares favorably to last year when Michigan State's Bill Kilgore paced the conference with .554.

The league's top 20 scorers include two freshmen and four sophomores. Michigan's Campy Russell leads all newcomers with a 19.3 average followed by the two freshmen, Indiana's Quinn Buckner and Purdue's Bruce Parkinson.



MIKE ROBINSON
...leading Big Ten scorer

Buckner is hitting at a 17.5 clip and Parkinson is averaging 16.5 points per game. Other high-scoring sophomores include Tucker at 16.3, Purdue's John Garrett at 16.0 and Indiana's John Laskowski at 16.0.

Big Ten Standings

Michigan (10-3)	3	0
Indiana (10-2)	2	0
Purdue (9-3)	2	0
Michigan St. (9-3)	2	1
Illinois (7-4)	2	1
Minnesota (10-1)	1	1
Iowa (6-6)	1	3
Ohio State (6-6)	0	2
Northwestern (1-9)	0	2
Wisconsin (5-6)	0	3

FREE THROW AVERAGE

	ft	fta	pct
Fegebank, Ia	8	8	1.000
Brewer, Minn	6	6	1.000
Laskowski, Ind	6	6	1.000
Sibley, NU	9	10	.900
Johnson, Mich	7	8	.875
Winfield, Minn	5	6	.833
Russell, Mich	14	17	.823
Williams, Iowa	14	17	.823
Hornyak, OSU	9	11	.817
Kunnert, Iowa	12	15	.800
Robinson, MSU	16	20	.800

FIELD GOAL AVERAGE

	fg	fga	pct
Kunnert, Iowa	41	63	.651
Ritter, Ind	18	28	.643
Smith, MSU	15	24	.625
Kendrick, Pur	22	37	.595
Laskowski, Ind	13	22	.591
McCoy, Wis	13	22	.591
Brady, Mich	13	23	.565
Parkinson, Pur	14	25	.560
Tucker, Ill	22	40	.550
Garrett, Pur	14	24	.550
Kilgore, MSU	18	35	.543
Robinson, MSU	34	66	.515

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

	g	fg	fga	pct	ft	fta	pct	reb	ave	pts	ave
1. Robinson, MSU	3	34	66	.515	16	20	.800	4.0	84	28.0	
2. Hornyak, OSU	2	23	50	.460	9	11	.818	1.5	55	27.5	
3. Kendrick, Pur	2	22	37	.595	4	10	.400	9.5	48	24.0	
4. Kunnert, Iowa	4	41	63	.651	12	15	.800	14.2	94	23.5	
5. Weatherspoon, Ill.	3	29	66	.439	12	19	.631	12.7	70	23.3	
6. Sibley, NU	2	16	41	.390	9	10	.900	6.5	41	20.5	
7. Ritter, Ind.	2	18	28	.643	4	5	.800	4.3	40	20.0	
8. Russell, Mich.	3	22	47	.468	14	17	.823	8.7	58	19.3	
9. Dawson, Ill.	3	22	48	.458	12	16	.750	2.0	56	18.7	
10. Wilmore, Mich.	3	23	52	.442	8	12	.667	5.7	54	18.0	
11. Williams, Iowa	4	28	63	.444	14	17	.823	3.5	70	17.5	
11. Buckner, Ind.	2	16	32	.500	3	4	.750	4.5	35	17.5	
13. Parkinson, Pur.	2	14	25	.560	5	9	.555	9.5	33	16.5	
13. Turner, Minn	2	14	30	.467	5	8	.625	7.5	33	16.5	
15. Tucker, Ill.	3	22	40	.550	5	7	.714	3.3	49	16.3	
16. Garrett, Pur.	2	14	24	.550	4	4	1.000	6.0	32	16.0	
16. Laskowski, Ind	2	13	22	.591	6	6	1.000	6.5	32	16.0	
18. Kilgore, MSU	3	18	35	.543	11	17	.647	11.0	47	15.7	
19. Downing, Ind.	2	12	24	.500	5	9	.555	9.0	29	14.5	
20. Hughes, Wis.	3	20	40	.500	2	7	.285	10.7	42	14.0	
20. Ashbaugh, NU	2	11	29	.380	6	12	.500	6.5	28	14.0	

6 minutes flat Council okays budget, salary hike

By ART DRAKE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

In a six-minute meeting Thursday night, the Champaign City Council okayed an across-the-board five per cent salary increase for city employees and approved a \$9.2 million deficit budget for fiscal 1973-74.

Included in the salary ordinance is an "educational incentive pay plan," which will give police personnel extra pay for taking college courses related to police science or police administration.

Although the salary hike was unanimously adopted, council member Kenneth Dugan, 3rd, who is with the University fire department, explained that he voted yes with the understanding that salary levels can be adjusted after city firemen and policemen meet with the council in August to discuss salary their levels.

Dugan spoke from a wheelchair to which he is temporarily confined after a recent on-the-job accident.

The lone vote against the budget was cast by Council member John Lee Johnson, 1st, who, in explaining his vote, said, "I don't feel the needs of District 1 are reflected in the budget."

Specifically, Johnson said he would like to see more Motor Fuel Tax money spent to make improvements in his district, such as installation of more street lights.

"It's obvious that District 1 has the greatest problems in Champaign," Johnson stated. "Looking at the problems we have...I couldn't have morally or politically voted for something that doesn't affect the problems in my district."

Johnson added he does not believe the additional city personnel provided for in the budget will be from minorities and called the budget "unfair."

The council also approved budget transfers to complete the ledger for fiscal 1972-73, which will end June 30.

Peltason letter responds to CAP demands

By JACKIE WOLF

Daily Illini Staff Writer

Chancellor J.W. Peltason responded to the demands presented to him by the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP) Jan. 15 in a letter mailed to CAP Jan. 22.

The Chancellor and CAP refused to comment on the content of Peltason's letter.

Peltason said he "tried to respond to CAP's concerns" but said it was up to them to release the letter.

Outline later

A CAP spokesman said their group would outline and comment on the letter in a release later this week.

In a written statement handed to the Chancellor after a march in which 100 black students participated Jan. 15, CAP asked that University recreational facilities be opened to the black community, that CAP be allowed to appoint representatives to all University committees to which the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) has appointment powers and that the University discipline system be restructured to make it more equitable for black students.

Support implied

UGSA implied support of CAP's request to be given appointment power to University committees when the UGSA Steering Committee sent a letter to Peltason stating, "We feel that due to the composition and nature of our steering committee we are not fully representative of the concerns of minority students at the University of Illinois.

"Therefore, we feel that some additional mechanism should be set up to assure these students a voice in University committees and functioning of the University."

Peltason, responding to the steering committee in a letter

addressed to UGSA chairman Jeff Taylor, said, "I am not clear as to the purport of your letter of January 15. Precisely what students does UGSA claim not to represent? Black students, Latinos, women, Roman Catholics, Jews? What does that leave?"

"If UGSA is not representative of our undergraduate students, are you suggesting that we no longer seek your advice as to nominees for committees?"

Unhappy with letter

Taylor said he was unhappy with Peltason's letter. "I'm disappointed that he's trivialized a matter that should be of great importance to everyone at the University," he said.

The UGSA Steering Committee voted at its last meeting, however, not to endorse CAP's request given to the Chancellor. The vote was 5-4, with steering committee member Gary Homan abstaining and Taylor breaking the tie.

Taylor explained that the only reason he voted against the proposal was because he didn't think the community should be allowed to use University recreational facilities.

'Facilities over crowded'

"We've been saying people who pay for a facility should control and use that facility. I couldn't see,

as a student representative, overcrowding already overcrowded facilities, though there might be some way to schedule use of the facilities to minimize conflict between community and students," he said.

However, UGSA treasurer Mary Ludden, one of the four steering committee members who voted for the CAP proposal, pointed out that the student task-force Praxis unanimously endorsed the CAP proposal recently. "Praxis has led the fight for student control of student fee-supported buildings, and they don't feel that community use conflicts with their goals," Ludden said.

Roger Ebb, Praxis spokesman, said, "We feel that the University has a responsibility to the community to provide facilities."

Ludden said there is a time when student representatives have to choose between right and wrong regardless of how their constituents might feel.

"We're student representatives, but we're also members of the community, and we have a responsibility to that community, and the University always shirks that responsibility. Since University facilities are the best this town has to offer, we should share them," she said.

Morgan denies motion to act against Carter

By BOB HYKAN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The controversy over the eligibility of Urbana Ald. Lloyd Carter, D-3, to retain his seat on the city council apparently came to a close Friday when Chief Circuit Court Judge Birch E. Morgan denied a motion to file quo warranto action against Carter.

The quo warranto complaint would have paved the way for a court hearing to determine if Carter had moved his legal residence outside the third ward and thus forfeited his seat.

Urbana Ald. Timothy Johnson, R-6, filed the motion Wednesday in the name of his wife, Doral Anne Johnson, and Patricia Brazelton, 901 W. Stoughton, a third ward resident.

Morgan's decision to deny the motion was based primarily on the argument put forth by Carter's attorney, Lawrence E. Johnson, that the plaintiffs in the case did not have the "special interest" in the case which the law requires to justify quo warranto action.

Johnson, the former Champaign County State's Attorney, referred

to a number of cases he cited as precedents for a ruling that quo warranto action could be filed only by "persons with a special interest separate from that of the general public."

Morgan said he denied the motion because, "They (the plaintiffs) did not have an interest in the case different from any other citizen."

After hearing of the ruling Ald. Johnson said, "I don't have the time, money or inclination to appeal this, and besides, I think the ruling is fairly clear. The judge just doesn't feel they have a special interest."

The dispute over Carter's eligibility to stay on the council arose after he gave his address as 1206 N. Lincoln, which is outside the present ward, on a statement of candidacy last December.

Carter told a special Jan. 23 council meeting he gave the Lincoln Avenue address, which is the home of his sister, so she can take messages on the frequent occasions when his work as an electrical contractor takes him out of town.



LLOYD CARTER
...will retain council seat

The council voted at that meeting 5-3, with three abstentions, that Carter was still eligible to keep his seat.

Blues bands leave crowd feeling good

By RICK POPE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Four hours of boogie and blues by Hound Dog Taylor and the Houserockers and Son Seals and his Band Tuesday night left the audience feeling good all over.

"I wanna know one thing—are you ready for the blues?" Son Seals asked the crowd in Illini Union rooms A, B and C, which responded with an enthusiastic "Yeah!" The long concert which most people enjoyed on the floor took its toll, however, and when Taylor and his band took a break at 11 p.m. the audience had thinned out considerably.

Harvey, who has been playing with Taylor for 13 years. Somehow he managed to beat a boogie pattern so clear it almost sounded as though he were playing with a bass, too.

Taylor has been playing essentially the same music since 1935, and is self taught.

"There ain't never been anybody that taught me how to do anything," he said. "Everything I done I done on my own."

Both Taylor and Phillips said the blues have had a substantial increase in popularity over the last few years, mostly among audiences of whites.

"Five or six years ago it was mostly all black," Phillips said. Now, he added, blues audiences are primarily white.

Son Seals and his Blues Band provided an excellent first performance, sticking mostly to hard, rocking blues with lots and lots of great lead guitar. Seals, who promised "blues power," and delivered.

Seals' band also performed some soul songs, with the aid of his friend Mr. Leo. They did a particularly fine rendition of "The Thrill is Gone." Rhythm guitarist Ronzales, Ronny Alderson, drummer Charles Caldwell (who wore cool shades and liked to grit his teeth) and bass player Richard Gary provided solid support.

"The Second Annual Hound Dog Taylor Boogie-Rama" was another fine concert brought to campus by Blues Power, which sponsored the excellent blues festival in October.

Non-white, older children await adoptive homes

By SARA DYKES
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Prospective parents may wait as long as two years before they can adopt a white infant.

But children who are not white or very young, and need an adoptive home, find they aren't in such high demand.

"Hundreds" of school-age black children in Illinois are available for adoption, according to Gov. Daniel Walker, who has proclaimed this week, Feb. 4-10, Black Adoptions Week in Illinois.

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services this week began a recruitment and promotional campaign to increase adoptive homes for black children, according to Walker.

As part of the recruitment program, the local Children and Family Services office is sponsoring a meeting Tuesday, Feb. 13, for anyone interested in adopting older or black children, according to Carol Greenough, a social worker with the local office.

The meeting is to be held at 7:30 p.m. at 2125 S. Fir-

adoptive parents, such as high income and home ownership, she said.

Single parents may adopt children now, and so can parents who both work.

Although legal, trans-racial adoptions are not encouraged, Greenough said. The trend is toward more black families adopting black children.

The Champaign office of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, a private adoption agency, has placed a few black children in white homes, according to its director, Joseph W. Simmons. Of 40 children adopted through the Champaign agency last year, 16 were black, he said.

"There's been a sort of moratorium on placing blacks in white families. It's been a struggle, because about one half the children awaiting adoption are black.

"I think we're doing a better job of recruiting now. We're finding more and more black parents."

His agency can usually find a home for hard to place children within three to five weeks, Simmons

Blacks charge funds inadequate

By RICK PRINGLE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Representatives of black interest groups charged Wednesday that current University programs for aiding the black community are operating in a void due to inadequate funding.

The black representatives, including members of the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP), a University student group, and several community organizations, said at a press conference at WILL-TV that the University had not responded adequately to a list of demands submitted to Chancellor J.W. Peltason in January.

The black representatives released a new letter to Peltason which reiterates the demands, including giving CAP appointive power to University committees, more black student involvement in the discipline system and freer use of University facilities for members of the black community.

Keith Wingate of CAP said Peltason had responded to the demands with a letter in which he stated that free use of recreational facilities by community members was not possible, although the intramural department is trying to increase recreational opportunities for blacks. Peltason also said he could not guarantee that blacks will be represented on discipline committees, since the committee selection process is random, Wingate said.

Unlike the original letter to

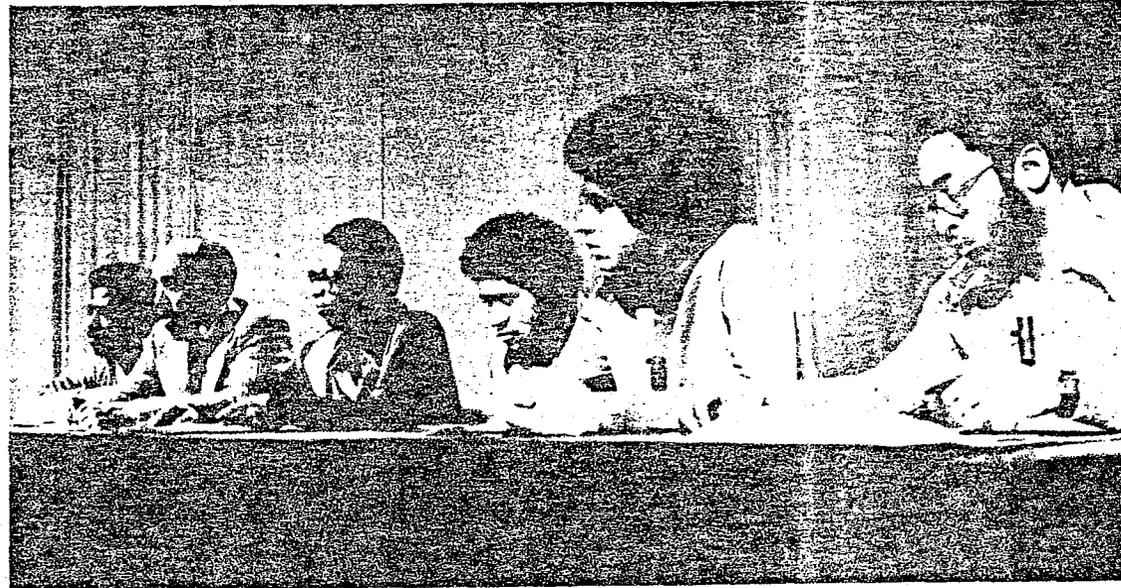
Peltason, the new letter had no deadline for a reply. The original letter stated that the University could avoid "embarrassment and national scandal" by granting the demands. Asked if any action to cause such embarrassment was planned, Wingate said the organization plans to support the formation of black organizations throughout the nation to put pressure on major universities.

A local campaign to pressure the University was also announced, to begin at 2 p.m. Saturday with a rally at the Auditorium, from which a march will be held to Free Will Baptist Church in Champaign where participants will hold a "freedom" dinner.

The groups also announced that they would submit petitions to the University Board of Trustees and the Board of Higher Education.

Asked if blacks themselves should develop existing programs between the black community and the University, Roy Barkstall, director of the Champaign County Urban League, answered that blacks could and would indeed develop these programs if they had the money for various programs turned over to the black community directly.

Asked if University black administrators are doing all they can for black students and the black community, Wingate answered that the black administrators lacked the funds necessary and that they were restrained by other



(Staff photo by Benny Sieu)

THE COALITION OF AFRIKAN PEOPLES held a press conference at which they charged the University with having inadequate funds for black programs.

University administrators.

He said, "Many black administrators have resigned due to a lack of communication with the chancellor and vice-chancellor."

Since the proposals were made, there has been a black appointed to one of the disciplinary committees, a major concern of CAP. However, Wingate stressed that this would have no bearing on CAP and its proposals because there still is "no

insurance that blacks will always be represented on the committees."

Wingate said anyone was welcome to the rally and march this Saturday, and that non-blacks were more than welcome to use any "viable" means in pressuring Chancellor Peltason to submit to the CAP proposals. He stated that writing letters to the chancellor was one way to help obtain the

proposals.

Other representatives present at the conference were Chris Benson representing CAP, Terry Townsend representing the Alliance for Community Progress and Thrust, Frank Hansborough representing the Champaign County National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Roy Williams representing the Black Coalition.

Herbie Hancock

Friday night show spectacular success

By LARRY LARSON
Daily Illini Reviewer

Anyone at all interested in music has to try to see the Herbie Hancock septet this weekend. The group's first show Friday night at Channing-Murray Foundation was fantastic, a spectacular success for its sponsor, Nonesuch Inc.

Jazz is a bad name to hang on Hancock's music, which can more

accurately be described as improvised music. The difference is that jazz limits itself as an idiom to a narrowly defined musical structure, while improvised music permits anything that can be done musically. Although Hancock relies on improvisation, he adds touches of classical sonority and blues-rock funk, a style he picked up in his association with Miles Davis.

The members of the septet are Hancock on electric piano; Eddie Henderson on trumpet and flugelhorn; Benny Maupin on alto flute, soprano and tenor saxes and bass clarinet; Julian Priester on trombones; Buster Williams on bass; Billy Hart on drums; and Pat Gleason on synthesizer.

For those who like to keep track of these things, Hancock won the Downbeat jazz readers poll for piano four times in a row and placed several times for composition.

The group performed three pieces, and each was stunning.

The soloing on the first piece, "Hornets," was superb, but I really have to mention in particular Maupin's solo, which was

beyond words. By the time he had finished, he had created such an unbelievable amount of tension that the rest of the piece was a denouement. "Hornets" alone lasted more than 30 minutes but had such an ethereal quality that no one noticed the time until it was over.

The next number, "Toys," started with an unbelievable bass solo by Williams, leading a traditional jazz exchange between the bass and the piano. The rest of



BUSTER WILLIAMS
...bass



HERBIE HANCOCK
...electric piano

the piece was spent developing a beautiful chromatic theme played by everyone, with a fascinating drum solo by Billy Hart.

The third number, "Hidden Shadows," started a blues phrase that developed into some fine solos. Again Maupin stole the show with some fine work on the soprano sax.

In all three of the numbers, the sound balance and special effects were close to perfect. Considering the exciting acoustic properties of the Channing-Murray Chapel, this was quite an achievement.

The special effects created by both the synthesizer and the echo on the piano effectively made the ending of each number sound as if it were echoing into the same place that it came from. Not gimmicky, just beautiful.

The band will play again tonight at 8, 10 and 12 and Sunday night at 8 and 10 at the Channing-Murray Foundation.



(Staff photos by Chris Kelsey)

BENNY MAUPIN
saxes flute

Black organizer hits schools

By JACKIE WOLF
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Bibi Amini Baraka, an organizer of the Afrikan Free School in Newark, N.J., said at a black women's discussion session in the YM-YWCA Tuesday that black children receive, at best, a poor education in the public schools.

Baraka is the wife of Imamu Amiri Baraka, formerly known as Leroy Jones.

"I wouldn't have been against my children learning European history in the public schools," Baraka said, "but they weren't learning anything. One thing we have in common is that our children are getting a bad education or no education.

"I have six kids and I wasn't going to see them all not get an education. So we started our own school."

The Afrikan Free School was started five years ago and presently accommodates grades one through eight. A day care center is provided for younger children. The school is accredited.

Baraka said there are more students who want to enroll at the school than the school can presently deal with. "Our children do very, very well when they finally enroll in public school," Baraka added.

Baraka explained that a major problem is that black people don't have the necessary skills. "We don't have enough business administrators, economists or real Afrikan school teachers. We're in trouble. It's important we organize to get out of that trouble.

"America's philosophy is 'pull yourself up by your bootstraps,'" she said. "They won't let us do that so it's obviously about something else. It's about culture. We're without any self-determination at all. Most of the clothes we have on were made in Europe. They're European made clothes with an Afrikan design. We've got to get away from European culture. We're going to try to develop a

people that will not plague the world with war. I don't think we have the stomach to oppress people that way."

Baraka said she is interested in establishing an alternative society within a society: "We believe in cooperative living, where you live in a home with other families. We pool our money and cook, shop and eat collectively. We have a collective day care center."

Baraka said she does not believe in sexual relationships before marriage. "The Chinese have no

problems with unwed mothers," she said. "The Chinese people have social development in their minds. They don't have some people with no homes and others with mansions. We have a lot of unwed mothers and drug problems because we have social problems."

Baraka added that the role of the black woman in American society has been defined by whites. "A black matriarchy is not something that blacks found. It's something whites who went into the black community said they found"



(Staff photo by Lyle Orwig)

BIBI AMINI BARAKA criticized the American school system in a talk at the University YW-YMCA Tuesday.

'Sounder' finds middle ground for blacks

By CHIP SHIELDS

With "Sounder" films involving black people seem to have at last reached the middle ground. Gone, of course, is Bill "Bojangles" Robinson hoofing his heart out at Shirley Temple's birthday party, and now, hopefully, those exaggerated ofay-smashers Shaft, Slaughter and Super-Fly will go, too. Replacing jive with what is genuine, if faintly sentimental, suggests that "Sounder" is a new threshold in the social history of American film.

Movie review

Playing at the Thunderbird
 Cicely Tyson.....Rebecca
 Paul Winfield.....Nathan Lee
 Michael Hooks.....David Lee
 Director.....Martin Ritt

Louisiana 1933: Sounder is a tan-

and-white blue tie-basset-bloodhound belonging to the Morgans, a black sharecropping family raising acres of sugarcane by hand. At night Nathan Lee and his eldest son David hunt with Sounder in the marshy woods near their farm.

Rebecca Morgan takes in washing from white Miss Boatwright and minds the two smaller children. The family is an affectionate and balanced one, not leaning towards an Ethel Waters matriarchy or Sidney Poitier's mannered smoldering.

The camera does not strive to emphasize any particular feature of their lives but films their conversations, their chores and the condition of their tenant farm with equal objectivity. Deft, humanistic touches in the filming bring the character's personalities into relief without overstating them into cliché or pretense.

While pitching during a Saturday all-black baseball game, Nathan pauses in his windup to cast a sly

look over his shoulder at a man threatening to steal second. The camera follows the small turn of his head and catches his knowing smile, capturing in this tiny segment the mock seriousness of a pick-up weekend baseball game between friends.

Returning home, the Morgan family is confronted by the sheriff standing on the porch, holding like a trophy the smoked meat Nathan stole several nights before to feed his family. To put a cap on the tragedy, a sullen white deputy impulsively shoots Sounder from the back of a truck as it rides away with Nathan. The dog runs into the woods to suffer with his wounds; Nathan is given a year at hard labor.

A weakness in the film, I think, is the sharp dichotomy of the white people. Ironically, they follow the same lines of stereotype applied to

black characters in films 30 years ago. You see, you got your good white folks and your bad white folks; what you got to do is get yourself a good one.

Miss Boatwright is blatantly that good one. Risking prosecution and public censure, she helps David Lee find out what work camp his father has been sent to, then drives

out to the Morgan's ramshack house to explain to the entire family what roads David Lee should take to get there. The contrived contrast of perspiring Rebecca Morgan beside the perfumed Miss Boatwright is too long a social statement about fragile white decadence to listen to with
(Continued on page 21)

'Sounder'...

(Continued from page 18)
interest.

As Rebecca, Cicely Tyson is a proud, determined woman who knows the limits of her situation. She encourages her children to attend school, taking pride in David Lee's proficiency at reading and writing. Her relationship with her husband is strong and uncomplicated, a change for director Martin Ritt, whose films "Hud," "Hombre" and "The Outrage" have included rape or male dominance.

After waiting four years since "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter" for a "dignified" role, Tyson has been nominated for an Academy Award along with Diana Ross for her lead in "Lady Sings the Blues." a film, after "Sounder," that I'm looking forward to seeing.

Black attorney asks new black political group

By JANE FRITSCH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Condemning the "exploitation of the black movement by the black bourgeoisie," Detroit attorney Kenneth Cockrel called for a new national black political organization in a speech Wednesday night at Gregory Hall.

Cockrel, whose visit was part of the Black Visiting Scholars Lecture Series, is chairman of the Emergency Committee, a group which led a march of 10,000 blacks in 1971.

He is also president of the Labor Defense Coalition, an interracial group organized "to combat police and government action considered to be repressive, and to build an independent political organization representing the interests of poor, working-class black and white people," he said.

In his Wednesday night speech Cockrel said, "Are we past the dashiki stage? Is Superfly straightening out? What about the hours spent before mirrors teasing and blowing our hair?"

"Our condition does not become resolved by lending ourselves to the exploitation of the 'black is beautiful' slogan."

"The identity we need to pull out," he continued,

"is that of a people historically strong enough to resist oppression through several centuries. Throughout all of this we have become the vanguard of the movement which will eventually sound the death knell of imperialism all over the world," he said.

He said black identity must become a question of political identity not focusing entirely on racism, but studying the economic structure that makes racism possible.

Cockrel condemned the Black Political Convention held last summer in Gary, Ind., calling participants "black bourgeoisie politicians."

"By the time they got to Miami they were struggling as independent power brokers, retreating, jockeying and trying to represent the ability to carry black communities," he added.

"The results of the election show us that neither major party is in any way prepared to deal with the problems that confront blacks in the United States."

Cockrel also lashed out at the Nixon administration, saying "We saw benign neglect of the Office of Economic Opportunities (OEO) in his first four years, but it is becoming malignant neglect of the OEO in his second four years."

Features

THE DAILY ILLINI

Friday, March 9, 1973

Fifth Dimension to play March 20

You always hear that big talents have to suffer for years as unknowns until they got their big break.

Somehow the Fifth Dimension bypassed that anonymity when they got together in 1966. In less than six months it hit the Top 10 charts with "Go Where You Wanna Go."

That was a restyled version of the Mamas and Papas hit, but it was a style with a lot of appeal. The Fifth Dimension will be bringing that style to the Assembly Hall at 8 p.m. March 20.

Appearing with the Fifth Dimension will be Merry Clayton, a former back-up singer who has recently emerged as a solo artist. She has worked with everyone from Pearl Bailey, Phil Ochs and Burt Bachrach to Carole King and the Rolling Stones.

The Fifth Dimension quickly followed its first hit with "Up, Up and Away," a song which won four Grammy Awards. The song also caused a bit of an uproar among Presidential aides when it gave a concert at the White House since aides were sure it was a drug-oriented song with secret meanings hidden in the lyrics.

The Fifth Dimension has totalled 11 gold records including such hits as "Aquarius-Let the Sunshine In," "One Less Bell to Answer," "Stoned Soul Picnic," "Wedding Bell Blues" and "If I Could Reach You."

The success of the Fifth Dimension has been attributed to many things, one of them being the business orientation of most of the members of the group.

A baseball player, a night-club owner, an education major and a business administration degree-holder make up a group that thought the song "Up, Up and Away" was too pretty to be a best seller.

Illini, Spoon to finish at Iowa

By JEFF METCALFE
Daily Illini Sports Writer

The long cries of "Spoon!" echoed into Assembly Hall history Monday night, but the last chapter in Nick Weatherspoon's fabled collegiate basketball career

remains to be written tonight at Iowa City.

Illinois ends its 1973 season in a 7:30 p.m. game against Iowa, and Weatherspoon, who scored 30 points Monday to take over first place on the university all-time

scoring list, will be damaging a Big Ten opponent with his deadly jump place on the University all-time

The Illini, whose 8-5 conference record ties them with Purdue for third place, approach the Iowa game with intentions of putting a bright finish on an already successful season.

Harv Schmidt's sixth season as Illinois head coach was expected to be a disaster, but seniors Weatherspoon, Nick Conner and Jeff Dawson have provided the needed leadership to spark victories over such teams as Furman, Michigan (twice), Ohio State, Notre Dame, Temple and Iowa.

But the Hawkeyes were only a two-point victim in the Assembly

Hall (80-78) and have been Big Ten giant killers with two wins over the Minnesota powerhouse.

Illinois presents Iowa with a quickness challenge quite different from the stamina battle which the Hawkeyes faced against Minnesota.

Iowa convincingly beat the Illini on the boards (52-37) in the two teams' January encounter but was forced into 25 turnovers by the Illinois full-court zone pressure.

Rick Williams, Hawkeye senior guard, burned Illini defensive star Otho Tucker for 29 points but traveled twice in the game's final minutes to give Illinois the victory.

Kevin Kunnert, Iowa's 7-0 rebound center, will be trying to hold his position as the Big Ten's fourth-leading scorer. His 21.8 average is less than one point better than that of Michigan's Henry Wilmore.

Weatherspoon, presently second in league scoring with a 25.5 mark, needs a strong finish to keep Mike Robinson, Michigan State junior with a 27.3 average, from capturing his second straight shooting

crown.

Kunnert and Spoon, the Big Ten's top two rebounders, meet head-on against the boards to renew the clash which Weatherspoon leads 16-14 after the January meeting.

Iowa will use Illinois prep stars Larry Parker of Joliet and Larry Moore of Quincy to bolster its attack as well as 6-7 Neil Fegebank, 6-9 Jim Collins and 6-1 junior college transfer Candy LaPrince.

Dick Schultz, Hawkeye head coach, is hoping for a win over the Illini, combined with the Monday triumph at Minnesota, as a final representation of his team's actual potential.

"Personally, I want to give the fans one good last effort, as do the players," Schultz said.

Iowa was considered to be the Big Ten front runner after its season-opening upset of Minnesota but faltered in the tight games and now only a win over Illinois will give the Hawkeyes a plus .500 season.



PROBABLE STARTING LINEUPS

Illinois (8-5)	Pos.	Iowa (5-8)
W'spoon	6-6 F	6-7 Fegebank
Schmidt	6-6 F	5-6 Parker
Conner	6-6 C	7-0 Kunnert
Tucker	6-6 G	5-3 Williams
Dawson	6-2 G	6-1 LaPrince

Time and place: 7:30 tonight, Iowa Fieldhouse, Iowa City, Iowa.

Spoon named MVP at basketball banquet

By JEFF METCALFE
Daily Illini Sports Writer

The University of Illinois basketball program, which was shattered by dissension and defeat last year, highlighted its 1972-73 reconstruction at the 51st Annual Kiwanis Club Banquet Monday in the Illini Union.

Nick Weatherspoon, the Illini's 6-6 scoring star, received the team's Most Valuable Player award; Otho Tucker earned the Ralf Woods free throw trophy for his .846 free throw accuracy; and a small group of dignitaries praised Harv Schmidt's sixth team with words about dedication and desire.

"Regardless of what outsiders may decide, I feel the coach of the year is Harv Schmidt and the player of the year is Nick Weatherspoon," University President John E. Corbally, Jr. said in a message read to the gathering.

Chancellor J.W. Peltason said, "I want to express my deepest appreciation for the magnificent manner in which this team has represented the University of Illinois. You have given new meaning and zest to the Fighting Illini spirit."

"I have to extend to the players and coaches the Athletic Association's sincerest congratulations for what we considered a great season particularly in lieu of the bad expectations," Cecil Coleman, Illinois athletic director, said.

The speakers all talked about Illinois upsetting the preseason pollsters to finish in a tie for third in the Big Ten, but Weatherspoon truly indicated the drive behind the Illini in accepting his MVP plaque.

"This is a great honor for me, but I can't come to appreciate it because we had a great team effort," Spoon said. "No one person can be picked out as a Most Valuable Player."

All three Illinois coaches spoke with assistant Dick Campbell, known for insight into the psychological

workings of the game, giving a short comment on each of the team's seniors.

"Jim Rucks had the desire night-in and night-out that gave us much inspiration," Campbell said. "Larry Cohen stuck the year out despite his personal disappointment at not playing. Jed Foster gave a reserve effort that makes it inconceivable to imagine us winning 14 games without."

"Nick Conner did just the greatest job facing the best centers around," Campbell added. "Jeff Dawson has earned my greatest respect for his ability, and Spoon just had the super-super year."

And Campbell, who traveled around Champaign-Urbana some six months ago promoting the team to civic groups, said, "There weren't a whole lot of people who stood in our corner after last year, and this season has to be considered one of reclaiming pride and respect. These kids have to be seen as overachievers."

Marshall Stoner, first year assistant who brought both new ideas and high school enthusiasm to the coaching staff, said, "If I had to pick out a cliché this team took to heart, it would be related to walking off the floor with pride no matter what the score is."

Schmidt, thought by many pre-season forecasters to be on his way out as Illini head coach after two straight 5-9 Big Ten seasons, made brief comments and letter presentations.

"You represented Illinois in a manner we want to be represented," Schmidt told his players. "You had an ability to come from behind which I have never before had a chance to coach. It has been a season of accomplishments in the country's best basketball league."

Illinois' usual practice of naming next season's captain was bypassed Monday in hopes that Dawson will be granted an extra year of eligibility and be available for the job.



(Staff photo by Jeff Goll)

NICK WEATHERSPOON, Illinois' 1972-73 Most Valuable Player, is presented an engraved game ball by Illini coach Harv Schmidt at the annual Kiwanis Awards Banquet Monday signifying Spoon's University career record of 1,481 points.

'Blacks need political power'

By LOUISE GILMORE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Richard G. Hatcher, mayor of Gary, Indiana, and first black mayor of a major American city, stressed the importance of gaining greater black political power through organization and electoral politics, as well as economic power and cultural awareness as he spoke Wednesday night on Black Identity: Establishing Political Power."

Hatcher is the second speaker for the Black visiting scholar Lecture Series offered as a course by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the Afro-American Academic Program.

The second term mayor discussed especially the National Black Political Convention, held last spring in Gary of which he was co-chairman. He said he considered one of the major accomplishments of the convention the bringing together of blacks from all different political views. While he has not supported a separate political party, he stressed the change in attitude that came out of the convention in which

blacks give first allegiance to the "black political movement."

Discussing the black role in established political parties, he quickly brushed aside the Republicans and described the present attitude of the Democrats by saying "We appreciate your vote, but we don't appreciate your mouth." Noting that "Black people have been extremely loyal to the Democratic party," voting 85 per cent for Hubert Humphrey in 1968 and 87 per cent for George McGovern in 1972, what they have gotten in return is "an advisory committee that has as its first member George Wallace."

While not intending to de-emphasize the importance of black cultural awareness and non-electoral activism Hatcher said he felt electoral politics is indispensable and the "simplest way of shifting power from the powerful to the powerless."

Answering a question about women's liberation, he said that while "some of our best friends are women," he considered black liberation more important to black women than women's liberation.



(Staff photo by Chris Walker)

MAYOR RICHARD HATCHER of Gary, Ind., the first black man to be elected mayor of a major U.S. city, spoke as part of the Black Visiting Lecture Series Wednesday.

Features

THE DAILY ILLINI

Saturday, March 17, 1973

Anniversary

105th anniversary of DuBois' birth celebrated

By RICK PRINGLE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"He wrote in his essays much accuracy and keen insight, predicting the emergence of the Third World and the rise of the black man."

Thus Richard Barksdale, University professor of English, described the controversial W. E. B. DuBois, black scholar, political leader and poet. Barksdale was the master of ceremonies for a program Friday night in the Illini Union honoring the 105th anniversary of DuBois' birth.

Others present at the program were Hal Rodgers, professor of African history at Antioch College, Ohio; Karl Turner, representative of the Coalition for Afrikan People (CAP); Lorraine Ashby, representative for the Champaign local of the American Federation

of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME); the Common People, a visiting folk group from Chicago that provided musical entertainment; and Peggy Lipschutz, a chalk artist who drew pictures of relevance to DuBois and his philosophy to the accompaniment of music by the Common People.

Barksdale said that though DuBois was active in poetry, drama, fiction and non-fiction, he was best and mostly known for his non-fiction "charged with poetic flavor."

Barksdale said the most unique thing about DuBois' "Song of Smoke" was that in it DuBois termed himself a black man long before the term "black" became popular.

Hal Rodgers, a close friend of the DuBois family, spoke on DuBois'

life in Africa and his struggle in aiding various African liberation movements against imperialism.

Many attempt to underplay the achievements of DuBois because he became a member of the Communist Party while in Africa, Rodgers stressed.

Stating that the black man in America can aid the liberation movement in Africa, Rodgers said, "Our fight against imperialism here will aid them."

Karl Turner asked that the philosophy of DuBois be used by progressive groups and individuals here at the University in fighting racism. He said it was practical that the "struggle" begin here.

Lorraine Ashby, the last speaker, called for unity of all progressives in fighting oppression throughout the world. She blamed racism as the key that keeps oppressed people un-united.



Letters

THE DAILY ILLINI

Thursday, March 22, 1973

DuBois article incorrect

To the Editor:

I would like to make a correction to the article that you printed in Saturday's issue of The Daily Illini.

The article on the W.E.B. DuBois celebration states that I was speaking at the event as "a representative for the Champaign local of the American Federation of State, County, Municipal Employees (AFSCME)." There are two mistakes in this reporting:

First, I was not speaking as a duly authorized representative of my union local and was not introduced that way by Professor Richard Barksdale. I was in-

troduced as president of the Clerical Union Organizing Committee, AFSCME, AFL-CIO. He also explained that I was invited to speak by the Young Workers Liberation League. In fact, only one speaker that evening spoke as an official representative of his organization, and I did not.

Second, there is not one Champaign local of my union, as your article implied. There are three locals: Bromley Hall, Local 2628; University of Illinois employees, Local 698; and the Clericals at the University of Illinois, Local 2638.

Thank you for printing this correction.

LORRAINE ASHBY

Features

THE DAILY ILLINI Thursday, March 22, 1973

Higher and higher Energy saves Fifth Dimension's act

By G.P. LABEDZ
Daily Illini Reviewer

Tuesday night at the Assembly Hall the music pressure built higher and higher until the audience's excitement blew the roof into a million sparkling Fifth Dimensional pieces.

The Fifth Dimension's concert was testimony to the idea that there's a lot more to producing a good concert than producing good music.

The act's the thing here, and every member of the group contributed some solo performance.

Music review

The show started down with a song about peace. I say down because the contrast between this number and the rest of the show as far as energy is concerned was amazing.

Their version of "Very Superstitious" was likewise fairly disappointing.

Then the voice of the group's recently featured singer Marilyn sang "Last Night I Didn't Get To Sleep At All..."

Her silky but solid voice rang out above the crowd as clear as the bell in the back-up band's music. She reached out to the audience, all of the audience and I could feel them reaching back.

When she sang "I'll see you next time..." in what she called her personal favorite "If I Could Reach You" the concert really started.

With the audience firmly under their control, they went into a set of the songs that launched their career, including "Up, Up and Away."

Shortened versions of more of their hits, "Stoned Soul Picnic," "Wedding Bell Blues," and "Age of Aquarius" followed. The only problem with these songs was that they were shortened versions. I just started to enjoy a number, and it was over.

At this point the best part of the concert was over musically, but the fun was only beginning. In the type of audience participation number that marks the Fifth Dimension, a number of volunteers were brought on stage (set in the center of the Assembly Hall floor, a great idea for this group) to do a little hip swingin'.

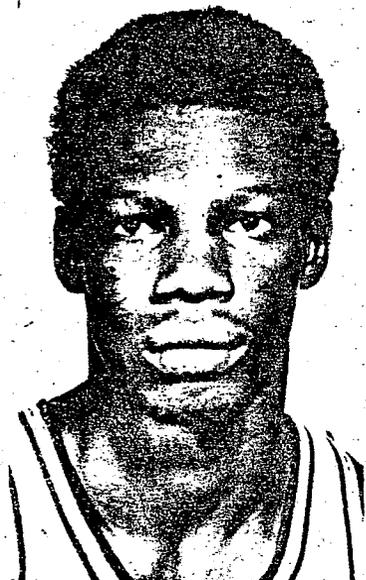
A show stopper and the show ender was "I Believe in Music," which brought the audience to its feet in a standing ovation that seemed a bit more exciting than usual. The Fifth Dimension came back coaxing "Do you Want to Go Higher?" And higher we went.

In an interview after the show the rogue of the band (at least on stage), Lemont said they change shows drastically about "every six months." The show presented here

is the one they use for college audiences "because we can do anything with them." They hadn't had a concert in two days, he said, "and that's a real vacation for us."

Doesn't that get tiring? "No. You get used to it. And audiences have always been good to us. I can't remember a bad audience." A few seconds after he shook my hand, the Fifth Dimension and their little children were out the door.

Spoon to play in Pizza Hut Classic



NICK WEATHERSPOON
...represents Illinois

Four outstanding collegians with Illinois heritage will be in action Saturday when the Red (East) meets White (West) at the Las Vegas Convention Center in the second annual Pizza Hut Basketball Classic.

Representing the East team coached by Ohio State's Fred Taylor will be Illinois State Olympian Doug Collins and Illinois' exciting Nick Weatherspoon. Playing for the West squad of Southern California's of Southern California's Bob Boyd will be Ruben Triplett (Galesburg) of Southern Methodist and Larry Moore (Moline) from Texas-Arlington.

Weatherspoon, a 6-6 forward, is the Illinois all-time leading scorer by virtue of his 1,481 points that averaged out at 20.9 per game for his 71 career contests. Spoon is also the best ever Big Ten scorer and rebounder in Illini annals.

The past campaign he was second in the league in scoring and rebounding as he gained first team all-conference and District 4 honors. Spoon scored 20 or more points 19 times as a senior, including a 37-point outburst in the opener against DePauw. His top league performance was 34 against Michigan in a game that saw him grab 16 rebounds in a 76-75 win.

Collins, a 6-6 product of Benton High School who

will play both guard and forward in the charity contest, established school records for most points (game, season, career) and scoring average (season, career) among countless others.

He was named Player of the Year in the nation as a junior, winning the Abe Saperstein Award presented annually by the Chicago Press Club. He was the nation's No. 3 scorer in his junior campaign preceding his selection to the United States Olympic team.

Moore is the Cinderella of the West team, having been voted onto the team by a massive write-in campaign in northern Texas. The 6-9 forward did not play organized basketball at Moline High School until his senior year when he averaged only 3.5 points per game.

Triplett, a standout 6-7 forward from Galesburg High School and Robert Morris Junior College, scored 759 points and grabbed 458 rebounds in his two years at Southern Methodist.

The all-Southwest Conference performer, who led Robert Morris to a third place national finish when he was a sophomore, hit a senior high of 25 points against tall and NCAA-bound Houston.



(Staff photo by John Woosley)

ROBERT B. HILL, director of the research department of the National Urban League, discusses his book "The Strength of Black Families" in a press conference at WILL-TV Tuesday.

Black researcher hits racial myths

Robert B. Hill, director of the research department of the National Urban League, attacked what he called "myths concerning the pathology of black families" at a press conference here Tuesday.

"One of the most popular misconceptions many Americans hold is that people are poor because they don't have the motivation to work," Hill said.

He added that although many black families are headed by women, 60 per cent of those women work.

Hill is the author of a 1971 study called "The Strength of Black Families," research work on family life and attitudes in the black community.

"The myth that the black wife makes more than her husband is false," Hill said. "In 85 per cent of black families, the husband makes more than his wife."

Attacking the theory that the proportion of black families headed by women shows that the black family has disintegrated, Hill said "More children run away from home in white middle class families than in low income black families, and one-third of white

marriages end in divorce." Referring to the Louds family of the television show "An American Family," Hill said, "The broken family is 'in' now. It is no longer pathological. Among blacks it's a vice, but among whites it's a virtue."

He said one reason a disproportionate number of black families are headed by women is that children born out of wedlock in the black community are "informally adopted," while 93 per cent of white children born out of wedlock are put up for formal adoption.

Hill also attacked "the myth that the black woman is castrating the black male. Every month unemployment statistics show that black women have a higher unemployment rate than black men."

"Women, white or black, don't make money proportionate to their education," he added.

He said the unemployment rate for blacks as a whole is higher than for whites, and that poverty is going up, not down. They changed the term to 'low income' but the people are still poor.

Minority nominations sought

By RICK POPE

Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Coalition of Afrikan Peoples (CAP) and the Urban Hispanic student organization will probably be guaranteed input into next year's Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) nominations to campus governance committees.

Under a plan being developed by UGSA steering committee member Gary Homan, CAP and Urban Hispanic would be given nominating power for one spot on each governance committee with more than one member for which UGSA makes nominations.

UGSA would submit the CAP-Urban Hispanic nominee to the administration as its own.

Homan explained his plan to the steering

committee in their regular meeting Wednesday night, and reaction was favorable. He said he would be conferring with members of CAP and Urban Hispanic to get their reactions and suggestions.

Earlier this year, a proposal to add one additional student to each of the governance committees, for which CAP would make the nomination, was flatly rejected by Chancellor J.W. Peltason.

"He wouldn't accede to our demands," as Stan Levy said," chairman Jeff Taylor stated. Levy is associate dean of students.

CAP had presented their demands for a change to Peltason Jan. 15, following a march on Peltason's office. Peltason met with several leaders while approximately 100 persons waited outside his office in the English Building.

The proposal was eventually endorsed by numerous student organizations, who agreed that existing channels did not guarantee that the special interests of black and Hispanic students would be represented in campus governance.

"I think it can do nothing but enhance the quality of nominees, because it will be involving more people than we've involved before," Homan said.

If CAP and Urban Hispanic were unable or not interested in making committee nominations, nominating power would revert back to UGSA, under the plan.

Also under Homan's plan, UGSA would notify all student organizations of committee petitioning in addition to giving public notice, and former committee members would be invited to assist in in-

terviewing petitioners.

Governance committees range from the Illini Union board to traffic safety.

In other action, the steering committee decided to support and work for a bill sponsored by state Rep. Paul Stone, D-Sullivan, which would extend financial aid from the Illinois State Scholarship Commission (ISSC) beyond tuition and fees into areas such as housing.

Taylor also reminded the steering committee that petitioning for the UGSA campus-wide election to be held May 1 and 2 would end at 5 p.m. today, and that members should be available for a candidate briefing session at 5 p.m.

Absent from the meeting were members Mark Jones, Mike Thomas, Robyn Shapiro and Mahboubeh Sedehi.

Evers: Kennedy-Wallace ticket?

By KAY MILLS

FAYETTE, Miss. (NNS) — Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette poses this question to his friend, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass): Did that Fourth of July appearance with Alabama Gov. George Wallace signal a Kennedy-Wallace ticket in 1976?

Evers, the first black mayor of a bi-racial town in Mississippi, said in an interview that Kennedy should make absolutely clear why he sat on that platform in Decatur, Ala., with the man who once stood in the university door to bar blacks from entering.

Kennedy "has the right to do anything he wants," said Evers, who has a reputation of doing pretty much as he wants as well. "But," he went on, "a man of his stature, the way he's looked up to, should explain why he's on the podium with an avowed segregationist."

Evers has been close to the Kennedys since assassination shook both families in 1963—first his own brother Medgar, field secretary, in June and then President Kennedy that November. Evers and Robert Kennedy felt a special bond and Evers was campaigning with him in Los Angeles when he too was killed in 1968.

"As close as I have been to the Kennedys," Evers said, "I don't



MAYOR EVERS

...questions Ted's motives

owe anybody anything.

"I'm not slapping Ted. I love him like a brother but he's got to do what's right. He's too important to this country to play games."

Looking at the Decatur speech, Evers said Ted Kennedy told the crowd there would be no Watergate with Kennedy, no Watergate with Wallace. "That looks like Ted Kennedy running for President, George Wallace for vice. And you

can quote me."

Later he said: "Can we assume then that this is a presidential and vice presidential ticket?"

Evers didn't raise the Kennedy-Wallace subject himself during the interview in the kitchen of his apartment off the Medgar Evers Shopping Center, which he owns. But he answered questions in candid fashion when the topic came up.

If Kennedy appeared with Wallace to try to convert him, to try to bring Wallace into the mainstream of the Democratic party, that's one thing, Evers said. "But if he's trying to make himself look good, to get the people who voted for George Wallace to vote for him, that will create another problem," the mayor added.

"Now make sure you get all of

what I say," Evers said. "This could turn out to be a good thing, if he could convert George Wallace into trying to be what an American should be." But if that's Kennedy's aim, he should make that absolutely clear, "then folks would understand," Evers added.

Too often, he commended "liberals lack the guts to say they're doing."

Even so, Evers added, "I think we've come far enough me to get up on a platform as him on the back. I didn't particularly like it."

6 groups request revenue sharing aid

By ART DRAKE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Meeting in a study session Tuesday night, the Champaign City Council heard six groups ask for chunks of Champaign's revenue sharing allotment. The funding totals \$3.6 million spread over five years.

Chuck Keeling, a spokesman for the TARGET program, which works in juvenile rehabilitation, asked for \$75,000 to build a minimum security facility. The current facility was built in 1955 for detention. Keeling said a new facility would provide a more "homelike" atmosphere which would aid in the rehabilitation process.

The last organization to present its request was the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) which trains individuals for jobs and places them.

The OIC asked for \$150,000 for operation expenses and to expand their program.

In a statement by Robert Brunson, treasurer of the Community Day Care Center, that group asked for \$7,500 per year to expand enrollment and increase salaries for its teachers.

The statement noted that the center's teachers, some of whom have bachelor's degrees, are paid less than \$450 per month, which makes them officially economically disadvantaged.

Wayne Weltman, president of Champaign Chamber of Commerce, presented no requests of his

own, but encouraged the council to put the downtown mall high on the priority list, if not number one.

The Chamber of Commerce also urged the council to join with Urbana, Champaign County, the City of Champaign Township and Cunningham Township in finding solutions to common problems.

Housewives Involved in Pollution Solutions (HIPS) suggested the city use \$5,000 of revenue sharing funds to buy a wood chipper.

According to HIPS legislative chairman, Betsy Pierce, the chipper would be used to dispose of fallen wood. The chips could then be used for composting and as mulch material around private homes to protect trees and shrubs, cover bare spots, fill in holes and for other protective purposes.

Dean Christ of the Young Workers Liberation League, proposed the establishment of a Youth Committee to advise government bodies and to develop programs to combat problems related to youth, such as drug abuse and child care.

The proposed committee would be composed of 25 people, 50 percent youth, 50 percent non-white, and 50 percent women.

Christ asked the council for \$10,000 for a full-time worker for the committee and \$5,000 for information and operation expenses. Christ said his group had asked Urbana's city council for aid also, and wants a total of \$15,000 from the two cities.

Black engineering students receive practical advice

By JAN BASKIN

The Junior Engineering Technical Society (JETS) successfully concluded its two-week summer program for inner-city high school students Saturday with a banquet and a few practical words for its potential engineers.

All 37 participants were black and guest speaker Homer Branch, a black engineer from Wheaton, Ill., discussed the problem of discrimination. He said he'd had a hard time growing up but believed that discrimination to the degree he experienced doesn't happen anymore.

Branch also said he believed today's Chicago school system could give the kind of preparation a black student needed to enter engineering college. He said blacks had previously been directed toward social work and education and that counseling and preparation for more professional fields like engineering were left out.

Branch challenged the students to pursue their interests, saying "you'll never be disappointed if you

stick with engineering."

Robert Eubanks, professor of civil engineering, also invited the students to "come into the racket."

Eubanks said that for a long time engineering has been the route toward management in industry and he said it was the best route for black Americans to get a piece of America.

He gave some figures: of 1,100,000 practicing engineers in America, only 7,000 are minority members. While one out of every 200 white Americans is an engineer, only one of every 2,000 Black Americans is.

Dave O'Bryant, director of JETS, said the first program was in 1968 and of those original 18 participants, 16 entered college. Eight will graduate next year in engineering, he said, and six more will graduate in non-engineering areas.

The students are recruited in their junior year by a JETS representative who visits the high schools and personally interviews high school counselors and students.

Minority counseling hurt by budget stringency

By JIM GEHRING
Editor-in-chief

One of the casualties of the University's budget squeeze in recent years has been counseling programs for minority students, and the person in charge of providing such counseling has drawn up a set of recommendations for restoring the programs.

Miriam Shelden, associate chancellor for affirmative action and dean of student personnel, told Hugh Satterlee, vice chancellor for campus affairs, that the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) desperately needs to have the 26 per cent cut out of its budget last year restored.

"We've been hit from all sides at one time," Shelden said Wednesday. Our federal program funds have shrunk, and we had to try to replace them with state money. But at the same time we were caught in the state pincers."

Shelden said that a major problem with EOP is that "Latino students are just emerging as a group that needs attention." EOP, established five years ago as the Special Educational Opportunity Program, was designed originally to meet the needs of black students.

Recently, however, more Illinoisians with Spanish backgrounds are pointing to the University's low Hispanic

enrollment and demanding that more affirmative action programs be directed at them. The burden of providing such programs has fallen on EOP which, caught in the budget squeeze, has been unable to expand its services to meet the needs of Latinos adequately.

Shelden said EOP requires "the earliest possible restoration" of its budget to hire graduate assistants as counselors for minority students. In addition, she said the program needs "just dreadfully" to establish a career development and placement service for blacks, Latinos and women.

As an example of where a career placement service is needed, Shelden cited the number of Hispanic students who major in Spanish but who do not have a degree in education, and hence cannot teach Spanish in Illinois schools. She said there were many jobs available for persons fluent in Spanish and English as translators in the business world, but that Latinos often have trouble finding such jobs.

"We need job counselors who are familiar with both the business world and the world of minority students," Shelden said.

Shelden said the EOP program would require a total of the equivalent of six full-time additional employes to meet the needs of minority students.

Another program which has been

lost in President Nixon's dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity is the "discretionary fund," which is used to meet needs of minority students which are not covered by other

Another program which has been lost in President Nixon's dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity is the "discretionary fund," which is used to meet needs of minority students which are not covered by other aid programs, such as dental work. The discretionary fund cannot be replaced by state money, and Shelden said the EOP would have to seek some other source of funds.

Satterlee is out of town and has not replied to Shelden's report, but said earlier this year that the student services budget for 1973-74 will not permit the addition of the new programs.

University President John E. Corbally referred to the situation of minority students in an address Tuesday, pointing out that the University has been made unable to provide them with the special counseling they require. However, Corbally could not be reached Wednesday to say whether his speech meant any plans were underway for restoring the EOP budget.

Blacks picket Burger King over firing of employe

By GREG MILLER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Nearly 15 blacks are in their sixth day of picketing a local fast-food franchise in an attempt to protest the firings of a black assistant manager and at least one other employe allegedly on the basis of racial discrimination.

Bobbie Reid president of the Champaign County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and leader of the pickets, said the demonstrators hope to force the management of the Burger King restaurant, University at Sixth Street, Champaign, to rehire assistant manager Odis Moore.

Lon Eastin, manager of the franchise, declined to give reasons for Moore's dismissal, but both Moore and Reid said Eastin based the firing on a claim he had "overheard" Moore discussing the short-changing of customers.

Moore insisted he had been baited into falsely saying he had cheated customers while he and Eastin "joked around" on the job. "He tried to make me say it," Moore contended.

He added that his firing followed a letter from the food chain's area supervisor received earlier this summer which suggested that Moore resign because he and Eastin "were not getting along."

Eastin insisted the firing was not discriminatory. "I would be fired if I did the same thing," he said.

One current employe of over five months said that

in the time he worked cashier on the night shift with Moore he had never been told to short-change a customer.

Moore also charged that the one black youth working with him at the time of his dismissal was fired "for apparently no reason" two days later after Eastin gave the youth a day off.

Eastin denied he had fired any blacks along with Moore and claimed the two black youths currently working at the restaurant were already employed at the time of Moore's firing.

Reid countered that the youths had been hired for "show" to accompany a meeting in the restaurant between Reid, Eastin and the area supervisor last Friday. He claimed that upon entering the restaurant last Tuesday and Wednesday the two blacks were not there.

Any lack of black workers, Eastin said, can be attributed to the "big turnover" of temporary help. Despite this, he contended, the black work force at his restaurant ranges from 35 up to 60 percent.

"I'm not a prejudiced man...and I hope I never am a prejudiced man," he said.

He said his business has not suffered during the picketing. Despite a loss of "some black trade," Eastin said, business for this week has not slumped and sales have increased beyond expectations.

The protestors have vowed to picket until Moore's job is restored, but Eastin said there would be no reconciliation. "They could be spending the rest of their lives out there, I guess," he said.

Bruce Beaman

Sophomore cornerback desires to be No. 1 at everything

By FRED EISENHAMMER

Bruce Beaman makes no secret that he's confident this year—confident as the Illini's starting cornerback, confident of the team's chances in the Big Ten and confident of extending his success on the track team.

And it's no wonder that he's confident when you consider that he was the second best kickoff returner in the conference in 1972 as a freshman besides advancing to the semifinals in the national indoor track meet in the 60-yard dash. But that was last year.

"Finishing second returning kicks don't mean bleep," Beaman said. "I want to be No. 1 in anything I deal with.

"I think we can have the best team in the Big Ten. I think I can be the fastest sprinter in the world. If I can't be No. 1, I don't want to deal with it."

As a cornerback, Beaman's responsibility is to stop the pass, and he approaches this task with that same confident attitude.

"The only person who really gives me trouble is myself," the 18-year-old native of Newark, N.J., said. "If someone beats me, it's because I failed myself.

"I have a hell of a coach in J.C. Caroline, and if any man does a good job

on me, it's because I had a breakdown."

Although he weighs only 162 pounds, Beaman is regarded as one of the most aggressive challengers of the run.

"I lose my frustrations that way," Beaman explained. "I like to be the thick of things."

Following the football season, Bruce will plunge into the second part of his sports year at Illinois as he competes on the track team. And his hope for success run just as high.

"I plan to do some smoking," Bruce said. "I'm going to bring some smokers with me, too."

Beaman said he was shooting for a 5.9 in the 60 indoors, which is one tenth of a second off the world record. As far as running outdoors concerned, Bruce is undecided.

"I'm here to play football, and if I don't play up to par in the fall I still need to learn a lot more, then I'll be out for spring football.

"But if I learned a whole lot and felt that it was more conducive for me to run track, then that's what I'll do."

Hope for a strong and healthy football season for one Bruce Beaman you want to see a sprinter on Illinois' side for a change.



BRUCE BEAMAN
...plenty of confidence.

Afro activities set for this weekend

Following is a partial listing of black student sponsored activities this weekend:

AKA

"Get It On" with the "Super-women" of AKA at the FAR multipurpose room Saturday night from 9-2. Ernie Westfield will be spinning the disks. Admission 25 cents.

Delta Sigma Theta

Those women of Delta Sigma Theta, Inc., will present their annual "Punch-Out" dance and

performance Saturday night from 9 to 12 in room 314 Illini Union. Admission 50 cents.

Omega Psi Phi

"Keep 'on Truckin'..." with the men of Omega Psi Phi Saturday night from 9-12 in the Illini Union ballroom. Admission 25 cents.

Sigma Gamma Rho

The women of Sigma Gamma Rho will be presenting their annual pledge-show Sunday night in the Illini Union B & C rooms from 9-12. Admission 50 cents.

Black cultural director aims for better programs

By RICK PRINGLE
Staff Writer

Bruce Nesmith, new interim director of the Afro-American Cultural Center, 1003 W. Nevada, feels this year's main goal for the center is increasing the quality of instruction of the center's educational workshops.

Referring to the educational value of the cultural center, Nesmith said, "We are trying to make the center and its programs a teaching experience. Guest artists are coming through the center not solely for the sake of entertainment, but for teaching and cultural experience (for the students)."

The center will again offer dance, drama, creative writing, photography and lab band workshops. But Nesmith emphasized there are plans to add more workshops to the existing programs in an effort to reach

more students. These new programs, he added, would not necessarily involve the typical cultural forms of art, dancing or music.

"Culture," he said, "is not limited to just drama, dance or art; culture is something that affects the people."

Nesmith selected his two assistant program directors, Nathaniel Banks, graduate student, and Maurice McKinley, senior in music education, to insure good cultural instruction is available at the workshops.

Banks, who will serve primarily as co-ordinator for the lab band, has played trumpet with such reknown musicians at Stan Conwell and Don Berg. He played on the University's first Jazz Band as well.

McKinley, a drummer, has played on such shows as "Hullabaloo," "The Ed Sullivan

Show," "Soul" and "The Today Show" and has performed and recorded with such artists as B.B. King, Melba Moore, David Frost, the Steve Miller Band and "Shaft" star Richard Roundtree. McKinley has also been involved with several shows on Broadway.

Hoping to add African authenticity to the center's activities, Nesmith appointed three Africans to work closely with the cultural center.

Ben Ale, from Ghana, is the master percussionist for the center and will work with all musical programs. Nii Yartey, also from Ghana, is in the University's dance department and will teach ethnic dancing at the center's dance workshops. Raymond Joseph, from the Virgin Islands, will work with the creative writers' workshops.

Nesmith said the cultural center will work extensively with other University programs. He used as an example the possiblity of the lab band working cooperatively with the music department's Black Chorus.

The cultural center was reassigned this year from the Chancellor's office to the office of Campus Programs and Services.

PAL offers black Expo bus rides

The Community PAL Program is offering bus service to the People United to Save Humanity (PUSH) Expo, Sept. 22, at Chicago's International Amphitheater.

PUSH Expo, the largest annual event in the United States, for blacks will have more than 600 business and cultural exhibits.

Buses will leave the University YMCA, 1001 S. Wright St., Champaign, at 8:30 a.m. and will return at 6:30 p.m. The cost of transportation is \$2.50 for the public and can be paid either at the front desk at the YMCA or by mail, no later than Sept. 21.

The Jackson 5 Saturday matinee concert, which is optional, is not included in transportation costs.

Afro activities set for this weekend

Delta Sigma Theta

The women of Delta Sigma Theta, Inc., cordially invite all interested young ladies to their Fall rush Sunday from 3-6 p.m. at the Illini Union Faculty Lounge. Theme: "Keep Your Head To The Sky."

Kappa Alpha Psi

The men of Kappa Alpha Psi will present "Ecstasy" at the Far multi-purpose room Friday night from 9-1. Admission 50 cents. The first 25 ladies to arrive dressed in crimson and "creme" will be admitted free.

Zeta Phi Beta

The women of Zeta Phi Beta are "Gettin' it on...." at the Illini Union ballroom Saturday night from 9-12. Admission 50 cents.

To those interested in pledging Zeta Phi Beta, there will be a rush Sunday in room 273 Illini Union from 3-6 p.m.

Roberson will return Saturday

By JEFF METCALFE
Sports Writer

The long wait for Garvin Roberson is nearly over.

After sitting out two games recovering from hepatitis and watching quarterback Jeff Hollenbach throw for 260 yards, Illinois' 6-4, 190 all-American split end candidate has received a doctor's permission to play against West Virginia Saturday.

"The doctor took Garvin's blood count just before practice and it was real low," Bob Blackman, Illini head coach, said Thursday. "The West Virginia game will be his first contact but he is still in excellent shape."

Roberson must go through one more practice session before debuting at home with hopes of recapturing the form that propelled him to all-Big Ten honors in 1972.

"We have a lot of confidence in the way Jeff Chrystal has matured at split end in place of Garvin," Blackman said, "but he just can't replace Garvin in experience and knowledge."

Roberson, who is the fifth leading receiver in Illinois history, is one of four key injured players that Blackman has succeeded in replacing through the first two games.

The other three players, half-backs Lonnie Perrin and Roger Coleman and linebacker Roy Robinson, will not play against West Virginia.

"If we can hold together until our

man Ed Murray of Niles Notre Dame to start at tackle with Studwell and has put freshman Jerry Finis on the varsity as a back-up tackle.

Illinois' defense will be hindered not only by injuries but also by the pass receiving of West Virginia's Danny "Lightning" Buggs.

Buggs, who scored every fifth time he touched the ball last season as a sophomore, and Mountaineer quarterback Ade Dillon can be a potent passing combination and are complemented by the rushing of sophomore Dwayne Woods.

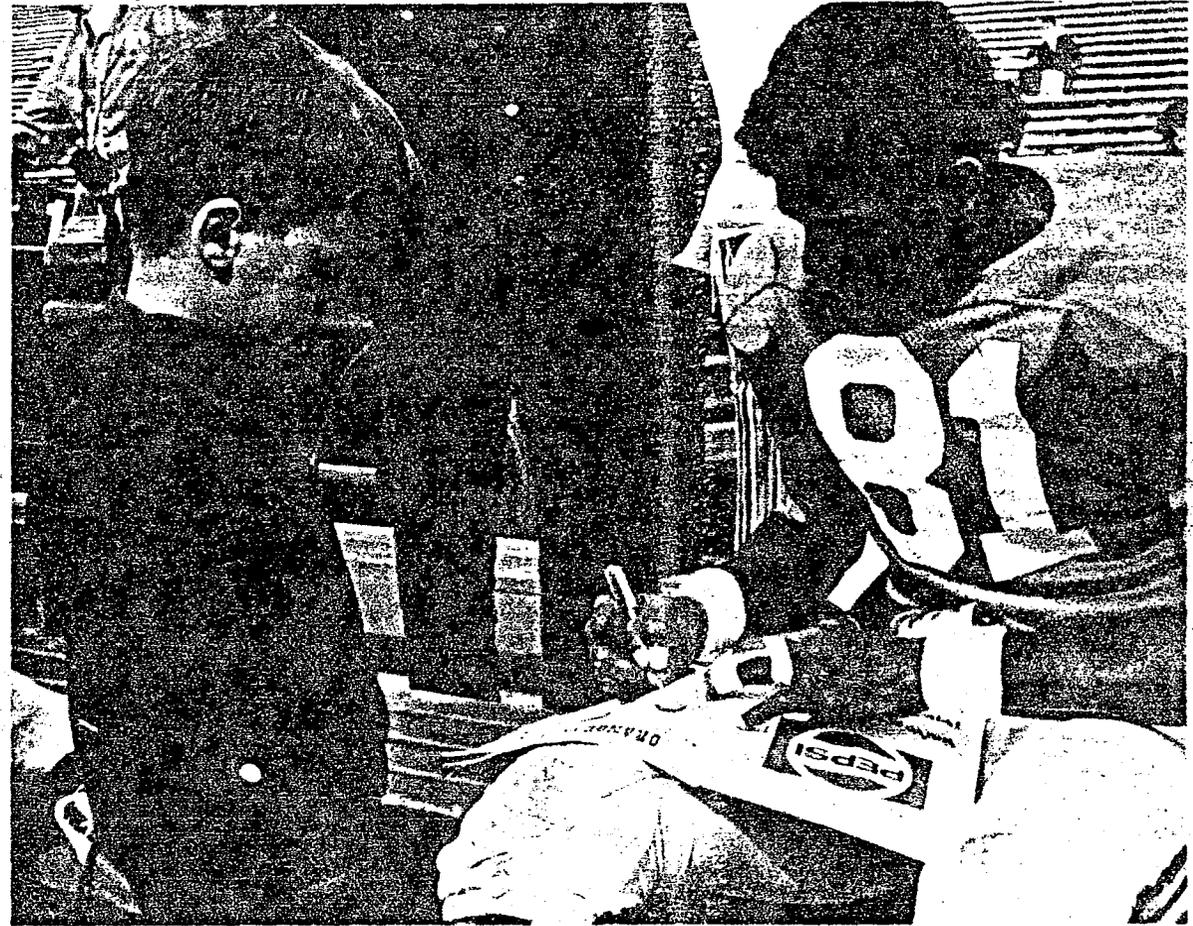
"We won't switch around our personnel to cover Buggs," Blackman said, "and just hope that the situation of being ahead will continue since it helps our prevent defense."

"The more I see of West Virginia," Blackman added, "the better they look. They held Maryland to only 130 yards on the ground and look awfully sound defensively."

Blackman compared the West Virginia defense to that of Michigan and cited middle guard Jeff Merrow as "a player who puts a lot of pressure on a center and gets to the halfback."

The Illini have not had one of their best practice weeks but Blackman said preparations for the Eastern competition has been no different than that for a Big Ten opponent.

"I don't really think there is much thing as sectional football," Blackman explained. "They don't



(Staff photo by Ken Zoline)

GARVIN ROBERSON, who has delighted Illinois football fans of all ages with his circus pass catches, will return to the lineup for the Illini home opener with West Virginia Saturday after recovering from a bout with hepatitis.

key players return and some of our minor injuries heal, we have a chance to be an excellent football team," Blackman said.

Defensive tackles Mick Heinrich and Scott Studwell both suffered leg injuries in the California game and Heinrich remains in questionable status for Saturday. Blackman has promoted fresh-

run the Wishbone but are extremely effective with the three-way option."

"It is true that schools such as Penn State and Syracuse dominate Eastern recruiting but this happens because many schools such as Ivy League universities just give scholarship on need," Blackman said.

IUB asks for black appointee

The Illini Union Board recommended Wednesday that a black be appointed to a staff position on its program board and that the appointee be charged with the responsibility of programming for black interests.

Keith Wingate, a board member and a representative of the Coalition of Afrikan Peoples (CAP), introduced the motion, saying the program board, Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA), had proved incapable of programming for black students.

IUSA has recently been interviewing applicants for the position.

The board also decided to send to committee a proposal by board member Terry Cosgrove that the Illini Union food service stop serving Iceberg head lettuce.

Cosgrove said Iceberg lettuce is more heavily sprayed with pesticides than other types of lettuce. He said the lettuce is oversprayed with four to six times the amount of "Monitor-4," an organo-phosphate, than the Food and Drug administration considers an "allowable" level.

At the meeting, Earl Finder, director of the Illini Union, said the Union seems to be doing well financially, though the financial statements for September have not yet returned. He said the Buffalo Roast, in conjunction with a speech by Earl Butz, secretary of agriculture, had proved successful.

Burke firing upheld in Urbana



(Staff photo by Randy Epstein)

REV. ARTHUR BURKS, fired as Urbana's human relations officer last week, watches as the city council failed to overrule Mayor Hiram Paley Monday.

By JANE FRITSCH
Staff Writer

The Urbana City Council failed to override Mayor Hiram Paley's decision to fire Rev. Arthur Burks, the city's human relations officer, in a special meeting Monday night.

Paley fired Burks Oct. 1, charging that Burks had "violated a public trust" by acquiring 12 substandard rental properties while he was employed by the city.

Paley had also charged that Burks relocated a family, in his capacity as the city's human relations officer, into a substandard house Burks owned. However, Paley reversed his position Monday night, saying, "If the property was not owned by Mr. Burks at the time of relocation, it was purchased within a few months from the date of relocation."

The special meeting, attended by about 60 people, mostly blacks, was called to comply with a state statute which requires that the dismissal of a city officer be brought before the council between five and 10 days after the removal date.

The council could have overridden Paley's decision with a two-thirds vote Monday night. However no motion was made, and no vote was taken.

While there was little debate among the alderpersons during the

35-minute session, several people from the audience made emotion-charged statements, both for and against Burks' re-appointment.

Anna Wall Scott, a former member of Urbana's Human Relations Commission bitterly attacked Burks' record as human relations officer, saying:

"He did not meet the requirements or show the amount of sensitivity that any man or woman in his position should have shown.

"I have philosophical reasons to believe he should not serve. As a minister of God he should be sensitive to the needs of the poor.

"It doesn't matter what your race is. Exploitation is exploitation whether it is by the black bourgeoisie or the white

bourgeoisie."

However, Roy Williams, 1302 W. Beech, Urbana, said, "Mr. Burks is not guilty of a violation of the code until his case has been heard in a court of law."

Williams charged that Paley's statement that Burks lacked sensitivity was "extreme hypocrisy."

"There is no evidence in your appointments to boards and commissions in your term that you've been extremely sensitive," Williams said.

Paley announced Monday night that a seven-member committee composed of both city council and Human Relations Commission members will interview prospective candidates to fill Burks' post.

Black funding delayed

MARK FERGUSON

Staff Writer

The Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) steering committee voted Wednesday to refrain from allocating money to Black Community Fund (BCF) until a lawyer for the UGSA-Service can be found. Steering committee members

said UGSA should wait "until the actual cost for the Legal Service are clear."

The motion passed stated UGSA would fund "at a later time if we decide we can afford it."

Keith Wingate, a BCF representative who requested a \$1,500 allocation from UGSA, said, "What that motion means is they're not going to fund BCF. It's

obvious from the attitudes expressed tonight that they won't fund it."

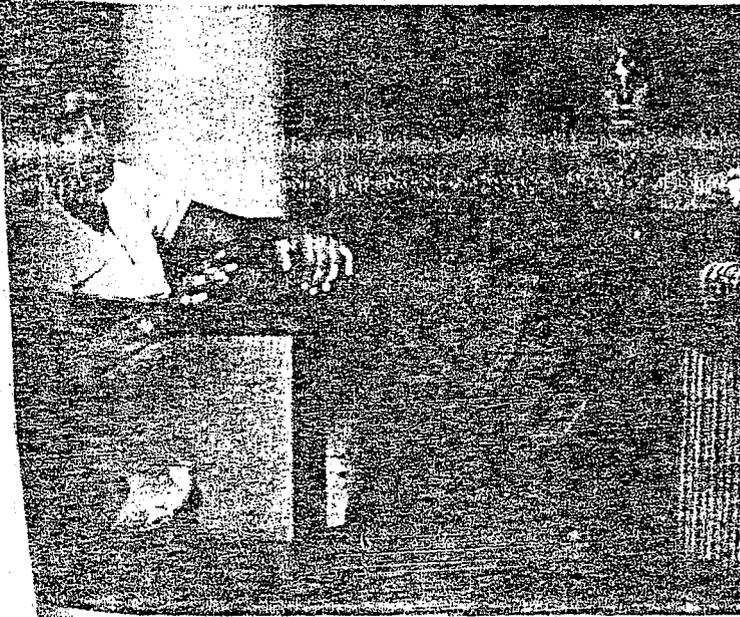
Champaign City Councilmember John Lee Johnson, 1st, urged allocation of the money to BCF, saying the program had been "a valuable service to the black community since the fund was started."

The steering committee voted three UGSA by-laws changes, including one which clarifies change calling for new ex officio committee members approved last week.

The three new members of the steering committee will be the student member of the Board of Trustees, a dormitory representative elected by the collective dormitory organization designated by the steering committee, and "a representative of a minority housing unit opinion."

The last position was added "so that if a steering committee was all Greek it would be required to conduct an election which would choose an independent housing unit representative."

Other by-laws changes included an addition to the existing by laws which states, "UGSA is and shall act as the official student government of the University." The third change revised the requirement for UGSA to hold a referendum from "a petition of the steering committee of 1,000 UGSA members" to a "petition of the steering committee of 10 per cent of the undergraduate student body."



(Staff photo by Wayne Zunivull)

STEERING COMMITTEE member Rudy Garcia discusses proposal at the UGSA meeting Wednesday in Scott Hall lounge

Blacks should consider Illini basketball

Basketball practice began last Friday with the usual light atmosphere that typifies the first get together of old teammates, coaches and reporters and which all involved know will get increasingly tense as the season of Big Ten pressures stretches six months long.

All the people who led Illinois to a surprising third place conference finish last season were there except for graduates Nick Weatherspoon, now playing in the National Basketball Association, and Nick Conner.

But the departure of Spoon and Conner left Illinois with a weakness which is even more noticeable than the effects of losing two top rebounders because they, and reserve guard Garvin Roberson, were the only blacks on the team.

With Roberson playing football and possibly not intending to play basketball, Illini coach Harv Schmidt may field the only pure white major college cage squad in the country this season.

"The fact that we have no blacks on the team is not something I am particularly



Jeff Metcalfe

proud of," Schmidt said Friday. "If you go back and look over my past record both as a player and coach in basketball, you will probably find that this is the first time I have not been associated with blacks."

Illinois has not been able to recruit a black ballplayer since 1970 when Schmidt brought Bill Morris and Kris Berymon here on Scholarship. Morris became dissatisfied with the program and transferred to St. Louis University while Berymon dropped out of school.

Schmidt heavily recruited black star Norm Cook of Lincoln last spring but Cook decided to attend Kansas after his high school coach Duncan Reid was hired as a

Kansas assistant coach.

"We want to get good kids here that have top basketball ability," Schmidt said, "regardless of color."

The fact appears to be, however, that Illinois has been blackballed by much of the black community and high school athletes are advised they will receive better treatment elsewhere.

"We really have to make an effort to show that we sincerely want the best athletes possible—white or black," Marshall Stoner, Illinois assistant coach, said of the recruiting situation. "If we can get some help from the black community, the situation can quickly be corrected."

Schmidt added, "We are going to have to rely on other blacks in the Illinois athletic program to talk to our recruits. We need help from some of the football players and help from people like Tab Bennett (former football star and present Coordinator of Athletic Promotion) to show the kids how much we want them."

Maybe most of all it will take a

reawakening on the part of the black community that Illinois is not out to give its kids a bad time.

The age of sports prejudice, while not completely over, is rapidly disappearing and a Big Ten basketball program involves just too many people and too much money to sit a cooperative black star on the bench because of his color.

The time is well past for Illinois to shake off the idea of anyone receiving preferential treatment and to get down to the business of helping the best athletes receive an education in exchange for their talents.

"Right now we are in contact with several black players who we hope and feel have a pretty good intention of coming to Illinois," Schmidt said. "We are just doing all we can to build their confidence in the school and our program."

Let's hope that this year, Schmidt finds the success he is searching for with his black recruits. It could make those pressures of future Big Ten seasons one hell of a lot easier.

Peltason delays decision to merge black programs

By RICK PRINGLE
Staff Writer

The fate of a recommendation to fuse three University programs for blacks into a single program will not be decided until the end of the semester, according to Chancellor J.W. Peltason.

Peltason said the recommendation to merge the programs needs more study because they were run ineffectively when they were centralized in the past.

Meanwhile, he said, the Afro-American Cultural Center, the Afro-American Studies Program and black community relations work at the School of Social Work will continue in the interim.

"Let's go through this first semester under the present system" before closer evaluation of the proposal, Peltason said.

Richard Barksdale, professor of English who chaired the committee that made the proposal last summer, said the group did not realize that the academic and cultural programs had at one time been centralized.

And Barksdale said the group recommended a merger because the black programs had run into program conflicts and budget overruns while they have been separate.

"We figured it could be run better if everything came from one central source," he added.

Bruce Nesbitt, director of the

Afro-American Cultural Center, said it makes no difference whether there is a merger of the programs into one.

Nesbitt added, "However they do it, three programs or one, it ought to be assigned with a particular department within the university."

But even if the idea of a centralized program is eventually approved, Peltason opposes another recommendation of the committee calling for an executive committee of University and community blacks to head the administration of the proposed plan.

"You can't just do that. I don't think you can turn over public money," Peltason said, referring to persons not affiliated with the University who might have control over University money.

Peltason said it would not be feasible to have such a large program that sponsors and administers black events under the proposed committee because committees do not provide effective leadership.

However, he said a committee of University and community blacks could serve in an advisory capacity by providing an input of opinion.

Peltason said he feels the recommendation for a single black program administered by a committee is the result of black political pressure.

"A black cultural program," he

said, "like any other cultural program requires talent to run. And that requires having a program that won't go up and down with political pressure."

Black scholar series scheduled on campus

By LIZANNE POPPENS
Staff Writer

Julian Bond, Coretta King, Dick Gregory, and Rev. Jesse Jackson have two things in common.

They are black and they are concerned about the problems minority groups encounter in coping with integration and achieving social change. They also will be lecturing for a course at the University next semester.

As well as being an introductory course to Afro-American studies, LAS 199 is a visiting black scholar lecture series which will feature Bond, King, Gregory and Jackson, along with three other scholars as speakers.

The series is scheduled to begin February 6 and students may advance enroll for it now, Elaine Shouse, co-ordinator of the series said. The series is also open to anyone who wants to attend, she added. The theme for the series is "A Quest for Unity."

According to Shouse, "It just came spontaneously to have this theme. Last semester when we had this program, we had concentrated on black identity and by the end of the semester we had established it. The question was, 'How do we go about unifying it?'"

With the speakers scheduled for next semester, the focus will be on culturally, politically, economically, and educationally unifying the black image, Shouse added.

The student taking LAS 199 will not only attend the lectures but will also meet in small groups for three hours a week, Shouse said. The enrollment for the course is limited to 250 so that the small groups will break down into seven to eight class members.

There are 35 teaching assistants who are selected black graduate students whose areas of concentration are in the social sciences.

"This year we will also have the help of black faculty members," Shouse added, "who will volunteer to speak to the small groups in the areas of their expertise."

According to Shouse, students can take the course which is worth three credit hours, consecutively up to nine credit hours. Evidently the course is a popular one since many students take it for the nine hours, Shouse said. "The students who take the course are from all areas of study," she added, "Even graduate students sit in."

Student interest has also extended to improving the course. "Students have asked for better books and for visiting scholars to spend more informal time with

(Continued on page 28)

Cuba's blacks: A different experience

The situation of Black people in Cuba is radically different from that of Blacks in North America. Even defining who is Black is handled differently because in Cuba, as well as most of Latin America, mulattoes are recognized as a separate category of people. This is quite removed from the United States where, in some states, a person with one sixty-fourth Black blood is defined by law as Black. This point alludes to the different historical development of the conditions of Black people in Cuba.

Today in Cuba there is no institutional racism. This conclusion is based on what I saw and heard during my two-month stay on the island as well as articles written by others who have visited or lived in Cuba.

Wherever I went, I saw Blacks in positions of authority. I talked with Black doctors and Black engineers. All over the island the Black Cubans were receiving the same benefits of the revolution and of socialist society as their white countrymen.

There is no unemployment. All children, regardless of color, receive a free education, and everyone receives adequate health care free of charge. This is what socialist revolution has meant to the Cuban people, and why Blacks and whites together support this revolution.

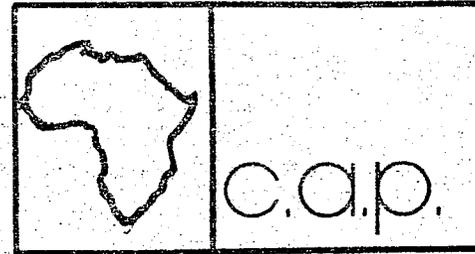
This is not to say that Cuba is an utopia. I

have heard of individual cases of overt racism. However, this is considered a crime and as counter-revolutionary. In one case I heard, after a woman was accused of racism her entire neighborhood began to come see her in hopes of re-education.

In the schools there is a conscious attempt to destroy the disease of racism in the new generation. This, coupled with the absence of institutionalized racism, means that in the future the root causes of the disease will no longer exist.

In Cuba there is a strong feeling of Cuban nationalism, and Black people share this feeling. This nationalism is fed by their knowledge of the important role that Blacks as a whole and particular Black national heroes have played in the history and formation of the Cuban nation.

During my stay in Cuba there were many occasions when meeting with a group of Blacks and whites, one would point to their skin and say, "In Cuba we are all brothers." At first this was difficult to accept because, as Cain Felder wrote, "Wherever the Black American goes, he cannot help but carry a deep-rooted sense of skepticism about the genuineness of white people." However, this happened so many times and with such sincerity that I began to accept "Hermandad" or brotherhood as a part of



contemporary Cuban society.

The Cubans are continuing to develop a national culture which is unique and can only be called Cuban. They are quick to declare that their culture has two main elements: Afrikan and Spanish. One of the most surprising things to me was that white Cubans related to the Afrikan heritage as an integral part of their culture, (surprising because many Black North Americans do not).

However, both Black and white Cubans stress Cuba's culture. Thus, in Cuba there is no strong Black consciousness movement as we have in the United States. For example, we did not see many Afros there. Most Black Cubans simply do not feel the need for such a movement and contend that it would serve to detract from the important unity the Cuban people now have. Whatever

future cultural innovations come to Cuba it must be understood that they will come primarily from the Cuban people themselves and not from Afro-North Americans or anybody else from the outside.

Finally, I would like to say that Cuba serves as an example of the great lessons a small underdeveloped country can teach the entire world. These are by no means confined to the area of race relations. These lessons include the battle against underdevelopment and the very serious problems it causes in meeting the needs of a country's people. These lessons would also include the battle a society such as the United States has to wage against moral underdevelopment.

Cuba serves as more than an example to those trying to combat these problems; she also serves as a friend ready to help at any moment. This is called internationalism. For as Robert Chrisman and Robert L. Allen wrote after their trip to the "first free territory of the Americas,"

"Socialist construction and internationalism are the main pillars of the new Cuba, a Revolutionary society which, by its example, is giving hope to oppressed peoples throughout the world."

Keith Wingate
Coalition of Afrikan People

Minorities hit affirmative action program



(Photo by Chris Walker)

ALPHONSO JOHNSON

...affirmative action program isn't effective

By JIM HILLIS
Staff Writer

Champaign's affirmative action ordinance (940) must be revised, or at least clarified, in order to be effective, according to community minority leaders.

The affirmative action program theoretically helps to ensure minorities equal job opportunities with firms that deal with the city.

Complaints are that the ordinance is not working, and perhaps cannot work as it is written, because of varying interpretations of the way the ordinance is to be enforced.

Brenda Crawley, Champaign field representative assigned to design and implement an effective affirmative action plan, said the program is in "such a state of limbo" that enforcement of the ordinance is confusing, if not impossible.

Alphonso Johnson, former community relations director and affirmative action officer, said he doesn't think the program is working at all. Johnson said minority unemployment figures are twice as high as those for whites in the city.

Harry Hilton, professor of aeronautical and astronautical engineering and co-chairman of the Council for Community Integration, is also skeptical about the program.

"My impression is that it has not been working too well," Hilton said, adding that the plan is not "vigorously pursued" by the city government.

"That is only a matter of opinion," City Manager Warren Browning countered, declining to make any further comment. As city manager, Browning is responsible for hiring and firing and for implementation of the affirmative action ordinance.

In theory, the plan is supposed to help the minority employment situation by forcing employers who wish to deal with the city to comply with the ordinance before any business can be done. Compliance is measured through affirmative action forms and written commitments which the firms must send to

the community relations director.

The forms request both general information about hiring practices and specific information about the company's work force, including a numerical breakdown of employees according to race and sex.

If an employer is considered by Crawley to be "non-compliant" with the ordinance, the situation is brought to the attention of the employer. If the employer persists in being non-compliant, Browning, Crawley and the employer attempt to work out the problem. If they can't, the city manager must "blackball" the employer from doing business with the city. The employer placed in such a position may appeal the decision to the city council.

Questions have arisen concerning the criteria used to measure "compliance." The result has been criticism about enforcement of the ordinance.

"The mechanism for enforcement is unclear there," Champaign City Councilmember John Le Johnson, 1st, said.

"There has been a failure on the part of the administration to strictly enforce ordinance 940," he added.

The criteria former community relations director Johnson used were the ordinance itself and the state's rules and regulations laid down by the Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEPC). FEPC authorizes a city to obtain from a firm its personnel statistics to be used to determine if the firm is employing minorities according to a "reasonable distribution, in terms of an area's population breakdown."

Johnson was fired Oct. 5 after releasing a report highly critical of the city manager.

After Johnson was fired, Crawley said she was to be administrative assistant Steve Harris to stop using the FEPC criteria. Seeking an explanation for the change, she said she asked Browning about it. He sent her a memo on Nov. 14.

(Continued on page 2)

Housing problems...

(Continued from page 1)

"We'll determine how to pay for it after it's determined there's a need," Browning said. He stressed that the moment the city is just "taking inventory" of neighborhoods to see what improvements should be made.

One organization investigating the matter, the Community Advocacy Depot has finished a report on the conditions of several neighborhoods, and will present its work to the city council shortly after Christmas.

The way in which capital improvements are usually paid depends upon what is being repaired and where in the city it is located, according to Spies. Lights and sidewalks are usually assessed 100 per cent on a footage basis when they are along residential neighborhoods, but at lower rates when on arterial streets. Street improvements are sometimes financed by the motor fuel tax.

Jim Williams, director of the Champaign Department of Environmental Development, has suggested assessing residents in low-income neighborhoods a lower percentage of the cost than normal.

The determining factor for deciding what is substandard in housing as well as streets, sewers, and lights will be city codes.

Residential structures will usually pass if they meet the code that was in effect when they were built, even if they do not meet present code standards, according to Spies.

Another way to make needed home repairs would be the "self-help" provision included in the Better Homes program. Spies described self-help as a program



**COUNCILMEMBER
JOHNSON**

...environmental awareness

which would involve teaching people how to make their own repairs.

He also outlined other possibilities such as a labor-trading pool, trading one skill or piece of equipment for another, and a self-help construction program.

The entire Better Housing program, including new study plans, will be ready for presentation to the city council sometime in the spring, according to Spies.

If it is passed at that time, he said, it probably won't be implemented for several additional months. "I don't see how we can do much before the middle of summer," he said. "I'd rather take my time with this and make as few mistakes as possible."

Taking a second look at black films

12-15-73

Shaft has made his big score on television and Pam Grier has proved that American black women too, can be sexy with their clothes off. The film industry has sufficiently drained the market for "relevant black films," and all the critics have turned their prolific pens elsewhere. Perhaps now that the newest Hollywood trend for fame and fortune has run its course Black America will realize it would have been better off watching old John Wayne movies on the late show. Critics who gave their superficial observations of "what it all meant," probably would have done better to stay at home and do the same.

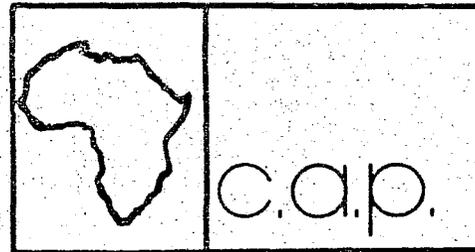
Those who applauded the new wave of black realism and those who stared in disbelief, actually did so because of the same reaction. The critics claimed the movies portrayed all blacks as pimps, hustlers, and glorified criminals; the advocates quickly screamed that blacks were finally getting roles which showed what blackness was all about. Both views are valid yet both arguments are irrelevant to the real problem.

The problem is that Black America has not developed a social structure compatible with a value system of its own. The critics would like to see blacks portrayed in roles which they actually hold in society, such as doctors, lawyers, and teachers as well as hustlers. They would like to see blacks socializing intelligently, exhibiting grace and charm. What they really want to see is but another stereotyped black, this time one exhibiting white middle-class values, rather than those associated with his own race.

Much of this criticism finds its roots

within the growing ranks of an emerging black middle-class; one which with increased income and status have adapted middle-class life styles and values as well. They find it hard now that they have "made it" to associate themselves with characteristics of lower class blacks. Regardless of the so-called enlightened state of black people today, they are subconsciously in worship of the "token Negro" the "only Negro", the "first Negro", en masse, as defined by a class of "first Negro" designated as the black middle-class. The values they exhibit are borrowed from their white counterpart. These nebulous values are equally incompatible with the true situation of black people and is why many rejected the "Uncle Tom" image of actors such as Sidney Poitier, yet could not accept the Super-Fly image either.

Two recent films which seemed to capture a certain artistic credibility and realistic appraisal of black life styles were "Lady Sings the Blues," and "Sounder." But, then it has taken over a century for people to accept the historic implications that makes "Sounder" a sensitive film. The 1915 version of "Birth of a Nation" is a prime example of the film industry's previous misinterpretation of blacks. Prior to the film blacks had been stereotyped as clowns, now they were portrayed as some sort of beast. The film glorified slavery and contained scenes which ridiculed blacks such as showing black legislators lounging in their chairs with bare feet upon their desk, a bottle of whisky in one hand and a chicken leg in the other. Such a role obviously distorts the role of blacks in Reconstruction



as well as the black character in general.

Similarly, it has taken the radical 1960s to ingrain into the American psyche that perhaps the story of Billie Holiday, because of the torture she encountered simply due to being black, says something about the way the world is today. Of course many blacks and whites left the film with the impression that this is the way the world used to be instead. Yet if it has taken that long for the film industry to come close to at least an historic truth, how long will it take for the present situation of blacks to be accurately portrayed.

The issue then is not whether Super-Fly portrays an image that is potentially harmful to black youth or whether Jim Brown should be given roles with fewer white females stars because this is harmful to the "natural" relationship between black men and women. The film industry is incongruent with anything except a interpreted account of reality, a symbolized and reflexive notion of what's going on. It will continuously seek out formulas for which there is a market and until black producers with sensitivity become involved in the film industry the screen audience will

be subjected to a one-sided interpretation. The issue then is, can Black America formulate a system of values independent of the simple adherence or rejection of the traditional and manufactured value system of society today.

The tremendous impact of popular culture today has proved to successfully integrate the black populus in whichever moment the times dictate. Within the space of thirty years we have watched the clownish character portrayed by Stepin Fetch divest himself of dirty clothes and chic wings to join the clean-cut college educated blacks of the Pepsi-generation. The 1968 television production of "Amos and Andy," which portrayed its hero Kingfish in the same format as the character of Fetchi has been replaced with the suave and sophisticated Shaft. Though some would call this progress, the images have not really changed that much. Blacks are still shown as fancy dressers and hipsters on one hand and typical apologetic middle-class "Negroes" on the other.

Clearly it can be seen that attention should be paid to developing accurate self image within the black community itself. No one can blame the film industry for distorting the black character if even black people themselves support such caricatures. No one can really know if such a distortion truly exists or not if there is no standard for judgment. And finally no viable standard can exist if it does not come from a source independent of popular beliefs of the day.

WILLIAM CLAR
Coalition of African People

— 1972 —

UGSA designates black community fund top priority

By MARGARET BICEK
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The black community fund was established Monday night as the top spending priority of the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) for money collected through the voluntary fee next semester.

The fund will receive 40 per cent of money collected. The remaining 60 per cent will be divided equally between the UGSA legal service and a drug store co-op planned for the future.

Political involvement

Establishing a board to administer the black community fund was discussed at the meeting, with Gretchen Faulstich, UGSA steering committee member, saying she felt there was a possibility of UGSA becoming involved politically in the internal conflicts of the black community by creating a board with members coming from the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot but ignoring other community groups.

Keith Wingate, the steering committee member who proposed the fund, said he did not feel such a conflict was present and that a white student group should not become involved in internal affairs of the black community.

No specific plans have yet been

made for the drug store co-op. Mary Ludden, the steering committee member working on the proposed project, said the group is still waiting for the results of a study of such a venture.

Ludden said the study was originally promised for this week, but may not be ready until after the end of the semester.

Free legal service

The legal service began operations this fall and has been providing free legal counseling to students.

The voluntary fee will be collected during registration. The University will provide a separate

card and station to collect the fee which students may request to be given to UGSA, the Graduate Student Association or the Black Students Association.

UGSA gained over \$4,000 of the \$6,662 collected during fall registration.

UGSA also decided Monday to show the movie "Mr. Freedom" on January 12 and to establish committees to study the sponsorship of movies and concerts in the future.

The group also allocated \$100 to support the United Farm Workers at a fund-raising dinner.

Wingate: NYDD represent blacks

UGSA defends fee priorities

By MARGARET BICEK

Daily Illini Staff Writer
Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) steering committee members Thursday answered charges that the priorities established for use of the \$3 student voluntary fee fund should be revised.



KEITH WINGATE
...proposed fund

Criticism of the top priority Black Community Fund centered on the make-up of the board which will allocate the funds.

Keith Wingate, the steering committee member who originally proposed the fund, said he suggested that the board have several members from the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot (NYDD) not because he was a member of the group but because the fund was originally set up to be sponsored by NYDD and that NYDD is representative of blacks.

Leave decision to blacks
Wingate said the composition of the board should be left up to blacks and that criticism asking that other groups specifically be

included on the board shows "the same kind of ignorance you expect from white liberals. First you say you shouldn't interfere in black community affairs and then you start doing it by mentioning a conflict that does not exist in the black community."

NYDD is a non-profit, social service agency that has sponsored community programs in the past, Wingate said. He cited such projects as alternative education for elementary and secondary school black children to supplement public education as a program that had been NYDD sponsored until lack of funds forced its end.

In addition to past programs and those of other groups, Wingate said NYDD was proposing use of the fee funds for such projects as a neighborhood culture or community center to offset inadequate recreation facilities, a black community newspaper and photographic service to counterbalance establishment news media, a community legal service, community health facilities, and possible odd job, food or free breakfast programs.

Pete Hammer, UGSA steering committee chairman, said Legal Services needed support for the student legal aid is it providing, but does not necessarily need another lawyer because its aim is to help persons manage many legal problems on their own and to have law students do much of the work.

"I don't know what more planning is needed for the drug store coop before it's a priority," Hammer said.

"There is no doubt about the need or possibility of filling prescriptions at a lower price—many discount drug stores are doing it now. Insurance office

figures show that most students spend their money at non-discount stores because they don't have cars," Hammer said.

The Black Community Fund is

slated to receive 40 per cent of fee funds with the remaining 60 per cent divided between the other two groups.

Sister Bessie unique

By CAROLYN GAUSE
Daily Illini Reviewer

"Adam and Eve don't tell it to me,
Meet me at the door."

Music was, ringing throughout the Lincoln Hall Theatre Wednesday night as Sister Bessie Jones of St. Simons Island, Georgia and her assistant Sister Bessie Burke of the same native islands sang during a unique presentation entitled, "Music from the Georgia Sea Islands."

The first song of the night was, "So glad I'm here." The commentator of this unusual affair was Brother Avon Gillespie who is currently teaching at Barat College in Lake Forest, Ill. Brother Gillespie assisted Jones by applying many of the traditional island ways to a more contemporary setting and discussing their possible application and significance to today's black society.

"Ours is a verbal culture," said Brother Gillespie as he enlightened

the audience on Sea Island culture. Gillespie also said, "Blackness is doing." It was at this point that those members of the audience who chose to participate were invited to go on stage and sing with this living witness to the historical nature of the islands.

Born in 1902, Jones is 70 years old and unusually verbal. Jones entertained the receptive group not only with her singing, but with her witty conversation. Constantly

moving and forever entertaining her audience, Sister Jones was always on the go.

To wind up a spiritually moving evening, Mrs. Jones asked the members of the audience to stand up and join hands to sing "Amen" with her and her newly formed ensemble. Immediately following the program, everyone was invited to attend a question and answer period held at the Afro-American Cultural Center.

Negro History Week observed at ISR with lectures, programs

By CAROLYN GAUSE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie has proclaimed the week of Feb. 6-13 as Negro History Week in the state of Illinois.

The purpose of the week is to recognize the importance of black history not only to the state, but to the nation.

The first Negro History Week observance was initiated in Chicago by the black historian Carter G. Woodson, who chose the second week in February because of the birthdates of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick A. Douglass. Woodson also organized the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915, which in turn led to the one week designated to celebrate the man achievements of the black man in American society.

All over the state, schools and various other insti-

tutions are having programs to mark the numerous events that black men have made possible.

At the Illinois Street Residence Hall (ISR) black students are presenting different aspects of the black man in today's society. Each night of this week a different view will be seen.

Monday night in the Townsend lounge of ISR, Richard Barksdale, professor of English at the University, spoke about black men at the turn of the century. A student from Malcolm X Junior College, DaNeil Waters, read poetry of contemporary black poets and also that of local University students.

Tuesday night black fashions were displayed. Black men and women of the dorm modeled American as well as African attire.

The other nights of the week will feature programs looking at black men and women in sports, dance, and drama.



(Staff photo by Steve Cross)

A BLACK FASHION SHOW presented Tuesday night in the lounge at Townsend Hall as part of Negro History Week activities featured both American and African fashions.

CORE's Roy Innis to lecture

Roy Innis, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), will give the first lecture of "Introduction to Afro-American Studies," a spring semester course offered by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

He will speak on "Community Control" at 8 p.m. today in 112 Gregory Hall. The public is invited as well as students enrolled for credit.

Thirteen other lectures by black leaders, scholars and writers will be offered during the spring semester as an introductory course for students interested in black studies. The course is one of 23 black studies offered by the college.

Innis has worked as a leader of CORE to help blacks gain control of their own schools and businesses in Harlem and other communities. He founded the Harlem Commonwealth Council to make capital available to independent black businessmen.

In 1968, when Innis was elected national director of CORE, he supervised drafting a bill submitted to Congress which proposed the establishment of development corporations in poor communities. It was the first Congressional bill drafted by an organization controlled entirely by black people.



ROY INNIS
...CORE head

Sociologist to speak on black families

Joyce Ladner, a sociologist who has studied the role of women in black family life, will give a public lecture tonight at 8 p.m. in 112 Gregory Hall.

The public is invited and admission is free.

She will speak on "The Black Family." The lecture is presented for "Introduction to Afro-American Studies," a course sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Ladner wrote "Tomorrow's Tomorrow," a book which challenged established theories about black family life in the U.S. She said the dominant American society should be examined to find pathological behavior it attributes to minority groups, and concluded that the black community in the U.S. has a separate social system which regulates much of its own behavior.



SOCIOLOGIST LADNER
...lectures tonight

African films planned

"Gelede" and "New Images Art in Changing African Society" two films sponsored by the African Studies Center will be shown at 8 p.m. Thursday in 213 Gregory Hall. "Gelede" is a glimpse into a contemporary Yoruba masquerade cult in southwestern Nigeria, showing the events leading to festival performances. "New Images Art in Changing African Society" centers on Oshogbo in Western Nigeria and the influence of outside cultures on its native art.

Blacks protest PAR breakup

By JIM GEHRING
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The breakup of the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Hall (PAR) Council has drawn strong protests from the black residents of PAR, who feel they can better represent their position to a central government.

The Black Students Committee (BSC) held a meeting Tuesday night, to which they invited white residents, to discuss reconstituting Blaisdell, Babcock, Saunders and Carr Halls in a way that would provide representation for black students.

"Go back and tell your hall governments that the black students are demanding representation (in whatever new governments are set up)," Napoleon Harris, BSC chairman, said.

A major issue in the controversy is the disposition of the \$4 per resident allotted dormitory governments. Formerly, the PAR Council distributed all of PAR's funds. This semester, however, Blaisdell decided to withdraw from the council and form an autonomous hall government.

Carol Shifrin, Blaisdell president, said the hall withdrew because, being the only co-ed PAR hall, it was more unified than the other halls and could design its own programs more effectively than the council could.

The Carr floors subsequently decided to withdraw individually, and have asked to be given their residents' money directly.

Saunders and Babcock are still undecided. Saunders, the only women's hall, met Monday and, according to one floor president, agreed that any action would be approved by all five floors, but there are indications that Babcock may go to independent floors. "I can almost say we'll have separate floors," Jerry Watson, Babcock president, said, "but I don't want to give up hope."

Harris said he didn't challenge Blaisdell's right to pull out of the PAR Council, but was concerned with the effect on black students who would have to deal with separate hall or floor governments in their fund requests.

"When you've got 17 black people and 233 whites in a hall, and the blacks are treated as a separate group, there's no way they can be democratically represented," one black resident said.

Last semester, BSC received \$1,000 from the PAR Council, and all the white residents at the meeting agreed that the money, which went to such programs as PAL and free tickets for the Black Chorus, had benefited both blacks and whites. Harris, however, said the blacks should not have to "beg" for funds from the different halls for their projects. "We're not a group like the Camera Club," he said, "we're a people."

Shifrin has said that Blaisdell would grant the BSC some funds, but that it might not be as much as it would have received from the council. Harris said Blaisdell's new government might work out if adequate black representation was provided, but that the independent floors would require a different approach.

Ruth Schmacher, Saunders head resident, said the PAR black students could be organized into a "fifth floor." In the fifth floor concept, all the PAR blacks would be organized into a single floor for administrative purposes, regardless of where they live. Several of the black residents objected to this plan, however, because it would provide at most \$4 for each of the approximately 60 blacks in PAR, and the amount received could further be limited by the hall governments.

Black officer: Need

I more black

By RONALD L. KNECHT
Daily Illini Staff Writer

George Hendricks is black and he is an Urbana police officer, one of only two on the 36-man force.

He thinks there ought to be more black officers on the Urbana force. He would like to see a third one as soon as possible, so that each shift might field at least one black patrolman.

But while Hendricks says he would very much like to see another black officer right away, he emphasizes he is not at all dissatisfied with the Urbana force or its administration. More than that, he says he thinks the department is doing a fine job in the area of police-community relations, both in the black community and in the white community.

The way you conduct yourself

"It's all in the way you conduct yourself as to how police-community relations are," he says. "We have some white officers who deal with some black kids better than I do and in many cases I can communicate with certain white kids better than some of the white guys on the force."

"If you're courteous to a person it will go a long way," he adds.

"If you are pushy or obnoxious to them, you're just making your own job harder. But there is another important element, he feels, in dealing with people in the line of duty, and that is knowing them personally before the officer is in the position of having to talk to them officially.

Have known kids

"One reason some of our white patrolmen do so well with many of the black kids is that many of the officers have been bus drivers before and they knew the kids when they were younger. I know many people all over the twin cities and it sure helps," Hendricks says.

But the Urbana department doesn't rely just on the personal conduct and acquaintance of its individual officers, however important those factors may be, according to Hendricks. The department as a unit makes efforts to reach the community, he says.

One such effort is the annual "Pigs-Freaks" basketball game, scheduled for March 13 this year. The game is played between the officers of the Urbana force ("PICS"—"Pride, Integrity, Guts") and a group of regular patrons of the Red Herring Coffee House, the "Freaks." The tradition was started two years ago when disturbances on campus occurred in March and May.

"And just recently we did another thing along those lines," Hendricks said. "The

kids from the Douglass Center in the North End came to us and challenged us to a basketball game just like the game we have with the "Freaks." We had a great time. It was just as much fun for us as it was for them, even for those of us who aren't very coordinated and can't play basketball well.

He also points to the department's Junior Police program in the schools as a program that has helped shape good relations. This is another way in which many of the officers get to know many of the young people in the city. It has also been valuable to have had this kind of prior contact on the few occasions the police have been called to the schools to help quell racial problems, Hendricks said.

Why then, in spite of the efforts made by the department and the individual officers, doesn't the department have more black officers? About 18 per cent of the city is black, according to some estimates, and less than six per cent of the police force is composed of black officers.

The answer, according to Hendricks, is that most young men in Urbana's black community are just not interested. They are not interested for three reasons, he says.

One of them is the nature of the job itself.

"I'm sure you've heard how great the pay is and about the fantastic conditions of a police officer's job," he says, "breaking into a broad grin. "You know it's not really too bad. But people think usually that police have it terrible and they're just not interested."

Another reason pertains directly to black people. Hendricks said that many young black men he talks to about becoming police officers fear that they will be labeled an "Uncle Tom" if they do take the job. He says that he can see how such a prospect would be a real problem for a man, but that he himself has never had such a problem.

The final reason is that there is simply a long tradition with blacks here that blacks aren't policemen, he says. Since black adults aren't involved very much with the force now, there is no one to interest young blacks, and the problem is self-perpetuating, according to Hendricks.

The situation is possibly changing, however. There are currently four blacks on the 11-man waiting list for jobs with the department and while the department has no plans to recruit blacks specially, Hendricks and Blackman do talk to young black men who might be interested to encourage them to join the force. Police officials say they think that the two black officers are as effective a program as is needed.

Black protestors suspended at Triton

By **MICHAEL ROSENBAUM**
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Triton College officials would not specify Friday the exact number of students suspended after a disturbance Wednesday at the campus in River Grove.

However, administrators are giving full cooperation to Cook County State's Atty. Edward Hanrahan in his investigation of the incident, in which as many as 35 of the school's 50 black students may have been involved.

Jerome Long, director of community services at Triton, said the number of suspensions could not be released because identification of students from photographs was still in process and the number of suspensions might double over night.

To be suspended
Triton President Herbert Zeitlin said Thursday that all students who are identified as having been involved in the demonstration will be suspended indefinitely and have any

financial aid revoked.

The disturbance involved the takeover of the Fine Arts Building on the campus and the holding of five college staff members by 65 to 100 blacks, of whom about 35 were students. Long said that possible action against the non-students involved has not been decided yet.

Demands were made for the permanent representation of black students on the student council, a black studies curriculum and a greater representation of black artists on campus jukeboxes.

Black student center
Also demanded was that a special room be set aside for a black student center on the campus. Long said that an agreement to this demand and a promise of amnesty for all involved in the disturbance was signed by the hostage administrators, but would not be honored, for two reasons.

One is that the school has no student union. Student organizations, including the student

council, use empty classrooms for their meetings. He said that the school does not have facilities to provide permanent rooms to any group.

The second reason is that agreements signed under duress are not legally binding.

Demand 'ironic'
Long said that the creation of seats reserved for blacks runs contrary to the constitution of the council, which provides for at-large elections and prohibits constituencies.

He also said that it was ironic that the demonstrators should demand a black studies curriculum since an administrator had an appointment Friday with a professor at Chicago State University for the purpose of discussing the procedures involved in setting up such a curriculum.

Because of the added work of identification and investigation created by the disturbance, the meeting had to be called off.



(Staff photo by Rich Frishman)

BLACK ECONOMIST Duran Bell said Friday the gains made by blacks in the 1960s were not as great as many think. Bell spoke at the YM-YWCA's Friday Forum on "The Black Culture in Economic Transition."

Black economist at forum

Civil rights gains 'illusory'

By POLLY ANDERSON
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Black economist Duran Bell told a group of faculty Friday that the "great gains" in civil rights made in the 1960s are largely illusory, especially in the area of job opportunities for men.

And, he said, the illusion that significant progress has been made, shared by whites and blacks, especially hurts the men who can't get decent jobs.

Speaking at the Friday Forum at the University YM-YWCA, the University of California professor said, "We can look back on that period (the civil rights efforts of the 1960's) because I think that period is about over."

"It appears that white America has largely exiated its racial guilt and feels it's time to get back to living the 'Great American Dream,'" he said.

He said that much of the progress against racism which was made in the 1960's concerned customs rather than actual economic interests, and so were relatively easy to overcome.

It is progress made by black women, not black men, which has raised the blacks' earning statistics, he said, and in a male oriented society this is not enough. Between

1960 and 1970, he said, the average black woman's earnings were one-half that of the average white woman; in 1970 this figure was up to three-fourths. In the same time, the average black man's earnings went up from 60 per cent of the average white man's earnings to 63 per cent, he said.

"It's 'great' to see black women rise to the third class job status reserved for white women, he said ironically. "But," he said more seriously, "this is a male-oriented society and the status of the family is based on the status of the male."

"As I read the data it looks like white folks are seeing to it that they still hold the cards," Bell said.

Another factor which made the black man's progress in the 1960s illusory was that the Vietnam War created low unemployment, he said.

Bell is currently on leave from the University of California at Irvine to work as research associate at the Economics Studies Program of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

A study recently done there shows that relatively successful blacks tend to think success is based on luck rather than hard work, while poor blacks think hard work is the key to success, he said.

This suggests that "the successful black family sees position as extremely tenuous," said.

He said that the war on poverty programs of the 1960s were "but didn't focus on the defects of the society." Black people were training themselves "for jobs that weren't there," he said.

Fencers capture Big Ten crown

By JOE HAUGHNEY

Daily Illini Sports Writer

Happy days are here again. Not since 1968 has an Illinois varsity team captured a Big Ten crown, but Saturday afternoon Illinois' winningest team ended the drought.

The fencers, behind a total team effort that is indicative not only of its talent and excellent coaching but also its irrepresible spirit, came home from Madison with the Big Ten fencing crown.

Before the meet Dave Kronnenfeld, Illini captain, predicted a team effort would be needed to win the title. And this is exactly the reason the Illini did win.

Nose out Wisconsin

The Illini nosed out Wisconsin by a mere three points, 36-33, and all six Illini fencers in the meet contributed the winning margin. For example, the Illini's Dave Crawford failed to make the finals but he scored three critical points in his preliminary pool.

Further attesting to the Illini's balanced attack were the final squad scores—foil 15 points, epee 9 points, and sabre 12 points.

Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio State all placed five fencers in the final bouts, but Illinois, on the strength of their showing in the preliminaries, had an advantage which neither team could overcome.

Haywood only champ

Freshman Nate Haywood was the lone individual champion for Illinois. He finished tied for the epee championship with Wisconsin's Bill McNown and Michigan State captain Paul Herring. In a special fence-off Haywood out-duelled McNown 5-4 and Herring 5-3 to take

the title.

The epee competition was especially tough. Both Haywood and Crawford, the Illini's other epee fencer, finished their preliminary pools with identical 3-2 scores. Crawford was eliminated from the competition by a fraction of a point, while Haywood went on to take the title.

Kronnenfeld, Littwell help

In foil both Kronnenfeld and Dave Littell combined for 15 important points to finish second and third. Kronnenfeld jumped to a 5-0 record in the preliminaries before slowing down in the finals. He finished with eight wins.

Littell's only loss in the preliminaries was to Neal Cohen, the foil champion, and he finished with seven wins.

Garret commented on the fine performances by the foil and epee fencers. He said, "The performances of our fencers, considering the severity of the competition in foil and epee, was outstanding."

Acker finishes 2nd

Displaying an aggressive and quick style sophomore Al Acker finished second in sabre competition. His only loss in the finals came at the hands of Bill Espinosa of Purdue. Espinosa defeated Acker 5-4 on a questionable call by the official. Acker finished the day with eight victories to his credit.

Senior Al Oberrotman finished sixth in sabre. He blasted through the preliminaries at a 4-1 clip.

The key to the Illinois victory was spirit of the entire team. As Littell commented, "We were the only team that was doing any loud cheering."

Haywood seconded Littell's thoughts. He said, "When I went into the fence-off I didn't think I would win since Herring had beaten me twice, but when I heard our whole team cheering I just couldn't lose."

"The gym was still when we walked in, but then the place lit up



NATE HAYWOOD

...happy champ

with our cheering. It was just fantastic."

Oberrotman said, "Spirit wise we dominated the meet. The other teams watched us to see our next moves."

So after four long years Illinois has a championship team and appropriately enough it belongs to the fencers who won that last league title for Illinois in 1968.

Speaks at ISR

Jackson 'pushes' for effective methods

By BOB HYKAN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Rev. Jesse Jackson said Monday night blacks should employ all effective methods including the "politics of confrontation" in their efforts to achieve economic and political goals.

Jackson, the national director of Operation PUSH (People United to

Save Humanity), met with students and reporters at Illinois Street Residence Hall after giving a speech in the Auditorium.

Operation PUSH will utilize both the "regular political routes" as well as more militant programs, Jackson said.

Current Operation PUSH activity centers around "research of the economic facts" with which blacks have to deal, Jackson added.

Jackson said the "Research stage" will be followed "by a stage of education, and then of action."

'Bill of Rights'

Operation PUSH is also currently drawing up an "Economic Bill of Rights", Jackson noted. Among the issues dealt with in the bill are welfare programs, inequities in the income tax system, and manpower training programs.

Jackson also said Operation PUSH will open an office in Washington which will serve as a government lobby for the organization. Plans have been made for offices to be set up in New York and Los Angeles, he added.

Jackson headed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Operation Breadbasket before a split in the organization led to the formation of Operation PUSH. About that split, Jackson said, "A conflict arose that could not be resolved," which led to what he termed an "amicable" decision to break away from Operation Breadbasket.

Jackson declined to elaborate on the details of the dispute, saying "further discussion would serve no social good."

Poor whites exploited

In discussing national racial problems, Jackson said, "The ultimate challenge is not black insensitivity, but the fear of poor whites." He charged that poor whites as well as blacks are exploited by the nation's politicians.

Jackson called for poor whites to become sensitive to the "class problems" which they share with blacks. "We must become brothers in survival," he added.

Jackson also urged blacks to become "issue oriented" in their political thinking, instead of "having the Democrats take us for

granted." He warned against "assuming a Democrat is automatically better than Nixon."

Questioned about a recent suggestion by the Rev. James Bevel, a veteran civil rights activist, that Alabama Gov. George Wallace and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y. run together on a presidential ticket, Jackson said, "What he's suggesting is politically possible but practically unreal."

He noted, however, that despite differences in their rhetoric, Wallace and Chisholm are

"somewhat alike in their positions."

Urges unity

Speaking of the political situation of blacks in the Champaign area, Jackson said, "Blacks down here can't afford to be isolated." He urged local blacks to unite with blacks in other parts of the state.

Jackson spent 1959-60 as a student here before transferring to North Carolina A&T University. Speaking of his experience here as a student, Jackson noted "There was no attempt to respect our difference," due to the racial integration theories which prevailed at the time.

Jackson criticized the concept of racial integration, saying, "We want cultural interchange, not integration."

Black-white lifestyles

By RICH KATULA
and AL YAFFE
for The Daily Illini

In the spring of 1968, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (the Kerner Commission) said, "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white, separate and unequal." In the fall that year, the University initiated an educational opportunities program, bringing 500 black students to the Urbana campus.

This program (SEOP) has continued to bring approximately 500 blacks each year. Now, for the first time, an appreciable number of blacks attend the University.

Blacks and whites at the University now find themselves in day-to-day contact, living together in the dormitories. Have these last four years borne out the Kerner thesis?

Separation in dorms

Indeed, there are two separate societies in the dormitories. In a survey of over 200 dormitory residents, both black and white, we found an overwhelming agreement that blacks and whites go their separate ways, they eat at separate tables, have separate social functions and room with members of their own race. Personal interviews confirmed the findings of our survey, and even Sammy Rebecca, housing director, acknowledged the separation of blacks and whites in the dorms.

But there is a catch. Where the

Kerner Commission viewed separateness as potentially violent, the situation in the dormitories seems to have the tacit approval of the majority of students, both black and white.

Many black students look at separatism as necessary to the growth and survival of their own culture. When asked about eating at separate tables, one black student told us, "It's a necessity among the black people to sit as a separate group, not as any form of forced segregation...but as a tool of rebuilding black people as a separate nation within this nation."

'Identity in unity'

And similarly, a black girl noted, "Right now blacks feel that in unity they'll find identity. And they are just sick and tired of identifying with whites. Only after 'blackness' is truly established will the blacks and whites have a wholesome existence."

This is the most conscious justification of separatism by blacks; however, it is also evident that blacks group together because they are more comfortable with members of their own race. One black student told us, "Blacks and whites may seem to be friendly, but it is not really a friendly relationship, like a black would have with another black person, or a white with another white person.

This attitude stems from a strong feeling among black students that they have a distinctly different life style; different tastes in music and

fashions, different time orientation, different social habits, etc. For example, black students commented that whites make noise from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m., and then when blacks take over, the whites complain.

Different social habits

One black student, referring to the different social habits of the two races, found it incomprehensible that white students could enjoy throwing water-filled balloons at one another and yet could object to loud music coming from black stereos.

Black separatism is also rooted in the numerical factor. Blacks make up no more than 10 per cent of the population of any dorm complex. Thus, blacks feel a sense of isolation, and intuitively tend to stick together.

Closely related to the feeling of isolation is "race consciousness," to which many blacks referred. Once a black student arrives at the University, he immediately seeks out members of his own race because of his sense of aloneness. He is made aware of the predominant black view on separatism, and the result is "peer pressure" to accept separatism.

Fear becoming outcasts

Some blacks commented that they would like to have more social contact with whites but fear becoming outcasts from their own race. This is a phenomena which blacks will deal with in the future. As one black girl noted, "No one is

willing to take the first step.

Many white students seem to want to "take the first step," but in the course of our interviews, we got the impression that few knew how to do so. White students, who in many cases are brought up with the idea that blacks want to integrate into white society, are puzzled by the disinterest shown by blacks in establishing social relationships. As one white student commented, "The relations are unsatisfactory, but I'm not sure as to what would be the cause. I'm still open-minded, but it takes both sides to get along."

Whites also accept the premise that the two races have distinct life-styles. One white girl was upset by the fact that blacks talk differently in their own groups than they do as individuals or when they are in integrated groups. White students also made continual reference to the noisiness of the blacks. As a whole, white students seemed more annoyed by black life-styles than blacks did by white life-styles.

Different mode

To summarize, separatism is a way of life in the dormitories; however, it is a different mode of separatism than that discussed in the Kerner Commission report. While the Kerner report describes a situation of forced segregation resulting from institutional racism, the separatism in the dormitories is voluntary. Certainly racial isolation contributes to friction, tension and, at times, physical confrontation. Nevertheless, at this particular stage of black-white relations, dorm residents have chosen to live this way.

Two or three major areas of tension are attributable to separatism, dorm funding heading the list. In our interviews with black students, they stated unanimously that they lacked adequate funding for their social and cultural activities. In the past, blacks have received more than their numerical share of funds from predominantly white dorm councils. They were thus able to sponsor separate black cultural activities.

This year, however, whites have begun to show a reluctance to support such activities. A good

example is the situation in the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls (PAR). Prior to this semester PAR had a central dorm council which handled funds for the whole complex. This semester, however, the central council has dissolved, and each floor has begun to handle its own funds.

No money as group

In the past blacks had to make only one petition to a central council for one lump sum. Now they must petition each floor in each hall for a percentage of the funds. As a result, PAR blacks are getting no money as a group. Moreover, since blacks consistently stated that they do not enjoy or attend white social functions, the individual blacks on each floor feel they are getting nothing for the \$4 they are assessed. Thus, blacks see the PAR council split as a racial move.

Although white PAR residents whom we interviewed did express resentment at what they called black demands for funds, they all denied that the dorm council split was racially motivated. They said that the council dissolved because Blaisdell Hall, which is coeducational, wanted to govern itself. When Blaisdell pulled out, the rest of the hall just followed suit. However, our overall impression from the interviews fails to support this explanation. One word seemed to arise consistently in our conversations with white students at PAR: intimidation.

The plain, hard truth at PAR is that whites are afraid of blacks. White students admitted that at central council funding meetings they were afraid to vote against allocations because large numbers of blacks were in attendance. And in fact, blacks have applied at least psychological pressure to gain their ends. One white girl said that one just didn't vote no both because blacks were watching and because of the fear of being labelled racist. Four other white students in the room nodded agreement as the girl spoke.

Preferential treatment

Another major area of tension in the dorms involves the question of preferential treatment. Our survey indicates that the majority of black students feel that whites get

preferential treatment, in terms of the election of dorm officers and in the scheduling of social and cultural activities. One black student, in a typical statement, noted, "The whole operation and structure of the dorm is geared to a different life style than mine. Most regulations do not benefit me."

And, in another statement, one black girl said, "These dorm parties and exchanges and coffee houses are geared to white cultures and are more in their favor."

Finally, with reference to dorm elections, the following remarks sum up a frequent black attitude. "In an election of officers in the dorm, favoritism was shown toward friends, rather than considering qualifications. Officers were chosen through cliques." In general, black students feel that their minority status militates against them in the dorms.

Whites different belief

In contrast to the black viewpoint, the majority of white students surveyed did not feel that any race received preferential treatment; however, there is a vocal minority who sense favoritism to blacks. The typical attitude of this group is that blacks are allowed to break rules with impunity.

Such feelings were especially strong among those white girls who claimed that black males pay no attention to visitation regulations and harass white girls in the dorm hallways. Interestingly enough, the Housing Division gets few complaints of this nature directly from white students, but more often from parents. This indicates to us that the frequency and intensity of such incidents is not high, and that white parents may be overreacting.

There are, of course, obvious racist remarks from both blacks and whites on the question of preferential treatment, but they are few and far between. One white student may have summed up the situation most concisely with the following response to the question about preferential treatment, "No, everyone is treated the same around here—like dirt."

Progressing relations

What is most obvious from all of our findings is that black-white

relations in the dorm have come a long way since 1968, when the sudden influx of black students threatened to result in major racial confrontations. In the spring of 1969, the Illinois Street Residence Halls (ISR) were close to being a combat zone. White students resented blacks massing in the ISR lounge at all hours of the night, and black students resented being moved to dorms all over campus for what they felt were racist reasons. Only an all-out effort on the part of dormitory administrators and black student leaders prevented violence.

Since those troubled beginnings, however, much has been accomplished. Our survey indicates that racial incidents are isolated occurrences, and that tension between blacks and whites in the dorm is at a low ebb.

This is not to say that problems do not exist; rather, it seems to indicate that blacks and whites have established a level of co-existence. For instance, Rebecca noted that there has been little pressure for an all-black dorm on campus, and our survey supports the statement.

More blacks on staff

It might be worthwhile at this point in the discussion to focus on what the administration has done over the past four or five years in terms of black-white relations. Most significant is the increasing number of blacks on the housing staff. Rebecca noted that between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of the residence halls counselling staff is black, and that the search is always on for qualified black advisors and counsellors.

Further, the administration has taken the psychological rather than the physical approach to dorm trouble. The Housing Division employs a large staff of people, both black and white, whose task it

is to deal with offenders without the threat of punishment. The plan seems to be working effectively. The administration seems to be aware of the situation in the dorms, seems to want to stay involved, but wishes to let the situation evolve through the students. This appears to be a healthy approach.

The situation in the dorms is a reflection of the situation in our society. For generations blacks and whites did not communicate. More recently blacks and whites have come together in common situations; under pressure from the civil rights movement businesses and schools have slowly opened their doors to blacks and other minority group members.

In any situation where two cultures are thrown together, the problem becomes one of establishing an equilibrium. The two groups must decide if they want to communicate, and, if they decide to communicate, they must choose whether to ignore or to accentuate cultural differences. Dorm residents at the University are still searching for an equilibrium, a set of behaviors which will cause them the least amount of anxiety and which will allow them to identify distinctly with their own group while benefiting from contact with another life-style.

Now there is a voluntary separatism, but line crossing is going on. There is a subtle give and take, a slow process of adjustment, and this is the necessary course right now. What happens in the future depends on many factors, but most of all on the ability of dorm residents to respect other people's choices about how they want to live.

If this respect is given, the future can bring a lessening of separatism without the wholesale obliteration of any group's cultural identity.

Black conference possible

The possibility of a conference to promote unity among black students and organizations on campus was discussed Thursday night at a rally attended by more than 100 black students.

Ron Winley, president of the Black Student's Association which sponsored the meeting in the Auditorium, said the conference was necessary because black students in different areas had no communication with each other and often duplicated each other's programs.

The conference is tentatively

scheduled for the end of the semester, after final exams. It would consist of several workshops on black problems and concerns, particularly in relation to the University. Winley said blacks should work on developing unified action within the University in order to prepare for work in the community.

The conference would be held in one of the University residence halls.

One audience member said the blacks should concentrate on

organizing programs for next year. He said there was an air of apathy among black organizations, so that new black students arriving on campus got the impression that nothing was happening. "We're less organized now than we were in 1966," he added.

Another said the most important thing for blacks to remember was "not to compete with the honky." He said they should try to develop programs so that blacks could follow their own life style in a white-dominated university.

Black lecture series brings famous guests

By JEFFERY ROBERTS
For The Daily Illini

The Black Visiting Scholars Lecture Series has brought several prominent blacks to campus this year in an effort to introduce many students to Afro-American studies.

The series, which was started in 1968 by the College of LAS, is now coordinated by the office of the Afro-American Studies Program.

Also known as LAS 199, the lecture series has brought black scholars, educators and public figures to the University. These scholars have spoken on topics in four areas: the black community, a black political economy, a definition of culture and the black curriculum.

National, local speakers

Speakers in the lecture series ranged from national to local leaders. Some included in the series were Roy Innis, national director for the Congress of Racial Equality; the Rev. Jesse Jackson, national director for People United to Save Humanity; Rep. William Clay, D-Mo. a member of the Congressional Black Caucus; and John Lee Johnson, Champaign-Urbana black community leader.

Walter Strong, director of Afro-American studies, termed student response to the program tremendous. "There are 240 students enrolled in the LAS 199 course for credit, and a large number of people from the campus and the Champaign-Urbana community have participated in the lectures."

He added that the average number of people attending each lecture has been 300, but that a crowd of 2,500 came to hear Rev. Jackson.

'Pleased with speakers'

"The people attending the lectures have been very pleased with the speakers. But we have tried to avoid simply entertaining people," Strong said.

"Our goal has been to increase their knowledge and information regarding various aspects in Afro-American studies. We have brought black scholars in the series in various areas that most students wouldn't have been able to see before," he said.

"All of the speakers on the program have given lectures which had a - serious message, and while on campus they have lectured at different classes. For example, Roy Innis not only gave a two hour lecture to 500 people but lectured at three different classes," he added.

LAS support essential

Strong said he believed the number of speakers participating in the series would not have been possible without the support of LAS.

"None of the series could have been possible without the cooperation and financial support of the LAS college. LAS Dean Robert Rogers has been a strong supporter of the lecture series for the past four years," Strong said.

"We hope to continue the lecture series next year and intend to begin collecting responses from students and faculty regarding scholars they would like to come to campus as part of the series," he said.

'Not our answer'

"The lecture series aids and supports instruction in Afro-American studies, but by no means is this our answer to the need for more black faculty and for greater inclusion of the Afro-American experience in the academic offerings of the University," Strong said.

Speakers from Cornell, UCLA

Black symposium next week

By JEFFERY ROBERTS
for The Daily Illini

James B. Turner, director of the African Studies and Research Center at Cornell University, will be the opening speaker of a three-day Pan-African Symposium sponsored by the Afro-American Studies Program and the George A. Miller Lecture Series.

Turner, who in 1967-1968 served as president of the Northwestern University black student organization, will speak on "The Black Land Thesis: Neo-Colonialism." He will speak at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the University Auditorium.

The symposium will be concluded Thursday night with a performance by The Max Roach Music Ensemble in the Illini Union. All of the symposium events are free and open to the public.

Other speakers to participate during the symposium are Arthur Smith, director of the Center for Afro-American Studies at UCLA; Gerald McWorter, Fisk University director of Black Studies; Victor Uchendu, University of Illinois director of African Studies; John Stewart, fellow at the University of Illinois Center for Advanced Study; and Walter Strong, University of Illinois Afro-American Studies Program Director.

Afro-American Studies Program librarian and symposium co-

ordinator Pamela Cash stated that "a high student interest in Pan-Africanism influenced them into putting together a symposium of leading scholars who have done extensive research on the historical development of Pan-Africanism." She expects at least 500 black students to participate in each event planned during the three-day program.

Cash added that the number of students participating will probably increase if people know the qualifications of the speakers. "For example," she said, "John Stewart taught the Philosophical Themes in Black Literature class at UCLA the year before Angela Davis became instructor for the same course. She also noted that McWorter is on the editorial board of The Black Scholar Magazine.

Defining Pan-Africanism, Strong said "the concept promotes the unity and the humanity of black people across the world. Pan-Africanism is a very strong social and political force in the world and should be discussed and understood by all people."



JAMES B. TURNER
...opens symposium

Strong said his office will collect manuscripts and edit proceedings of the symposium.

23 black Triton students sue college, administrators

Twenty-three black Triton college students involved in a building takeover at the River Grove junior college last month filed suit Monday in Chicago seeking \$5.75 million in damages.

The complaint, filed by the black students in federal district court, charges that the school's student life committee, which is conducting hearings into the takeover in suburban Chicago, is not allowing them to participate in the hearings. The takeover centered on such issues as a black student center.

The suit names as defendants the college, its trustees and its major administrators.

A hearing on the complaint was postponed until Tuesday.

Black chorus to visit here

"Spirit of the Mind," a black chorus from Northern Illinois University, will sing at 3 p.m. Sunday in a free performance in the Auditorium.

In addition to their director, the chorus travels with an organist, pianist, and trumpeter. The group consists of about 75 members and will perform a variety of Afro-American songs.

The performance is sponsored by the Afro-American culture center, which also sponsored the Max Roach Ensemble. That performance, which was held Thursday night, was attended by a crowd of approximately 800.

The center is hoping for a similar turnout at Sunday afternoon's performance.

Blues artists to wail in Union

Urban electric and acoustic country blues will converge on Champaign-Urbana Tuesday when Memphis artists Walter "Furry" Lewis and Harmonica Frank Floyd and Chicago bluesman Jimmy Dawkins play at 7 p.m. in Illini Union Rooms A, B, and C.

The Spring Blues Festival, sponsored by Illini Union Student Activities and Bluespower, sprang largely from the success of the Hound Dog Taylor-Blind James Brewer concert earlier this year. The appeal of an electric-acoustic blues concert was apparent as the IUSA, Bluespower-sponsored event nearly filled the three Union rooms.

Dawkins displays an easy, fluid, and unsensational playing style, but Taylor calls his guitar work the best of any Chicago blues artist. Dawkins first album—"Fast Fingers"—was awarded the Grand Prix prize by the Hot Club of France in 1971. The award is traditionally given to the best jazz album of the year, and it was only the second time in the 42-year history of the Grand Prix that a blues artist received it.

In addition to playing the blues, Dawkins has gone out of his way to

promote the musical form. He has regularly contributed analytical articles and interviews with fellow musicians to various blues journals.

"Furry" Lewis, the 79-year-old acoustic bluesman from Memphis, received his first guitar from W. C. Handy, the composer of "The St. Louis Blues," and also accompanied the legendary Blind



JIMMY DAWKINS
... 'fast fingered' blues

Lemon Jefferson and Bessie Smith during some of their blues engagements in the South.

Finding it difficult to make a living by simply playing the blues during the 1920's, Lewis worked as a street sweeper in Memphis. He then began to travel with a medicine show, and his music was used to attract customers to buy his accomplice's elixir, which allegedly cured everything from baldness to cancer.

Harmonica Frank's early life is about as well-known as his residence, which "Living Blues"

magazine claims is "somewhere in the middle of Tennessee." Floyd, who is thought to be in the 60's, made a living by traveling around the South and playing his guitar and mouth harp on street corners. At one time, he even performed as a fire-eater in a roving carnival group.

In addition to the three blues performances, two accomplished local folk-blues acts—Fred Koller and Mark Smith, and Goddard Graves, who plays the Nashville steel guitar—will perform.

Little black input received on NDP

By DAVID HELLER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Champaign Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and Human Relations Commission (HRC) recently sought input from the black community regarding a governmental decision; they got very little.

The CAC and HRC in the month of March held six seminars with the intent of having blacks voice their opinions on the issue of a Neighborhood Development Program (NDP) for Champaign's northeast section.

Only 66 of 1,800 residents living in that area, which the CAC has proposed for the NDP, offered their opinions during the six meetings. Because the majority of these citizens came out in favor of the federal program the HRC has recommended the council apply for the NDP.

Iva Matthews, co-chairman of the HRC,

however, asked that the council allow citizens an extra month to discuss the program before it decides on whether to submit an application.

Matthews attributed the small black turnout of the city's inability to give citizens advance warnings of the meetings.

Matthews said the majority of the area's 205 homeowners were not contacted about the meeting and the few that were, received a biased picture of NDP.

Mayor Virgil Wikoff used the term apathy to describe the reason for the lack of black response to the issue of NDP.

"You could hold 12 more meetings and you'd get the same results," Wikoff said.

John Lee Johnson differed with Wikoff when he said, "Apathy occurs when people who hold power fail to use it to their ad-

vantage. Blacks in Champaign don't have any power to use and therefore shouldn't be described as apathetic."

Johnson, who, before the meetings, personally canvassed the entire neighborhood, said blacks didn't turn out in large numbers because they believed their input would carry little strength in determining the city's action on the issue.

With memories of the discontent generated among many citizens against an urban renewal program conducted in Champaign during the 1960's, the council has sought to weigh responses offered by the public before coming to any decision on the NDP.

Council members are now debating on whether to apply for the program immediately or wait the extra month which

they have allowed citizens for the purpose of holding another meeting pertaining to the merits of the NDP.

The city may apply without committing itself to the NDP. After submitting an application, NDP officials must first make a study of the proposed area and if it is approved the council then makes a binding decision.

"If we apply," Wikoff explained "and then change our minds after they accept us, the city stands to lose only expenses charged during the study."

Dwyer Murphy, a councilman, said "Our applying for the program may ignite a spark and stimulate citizens into taking an interest by attending this last meeting."

The council is due to decide on whether to apply at their next meeting.

Duke Ellington shows talent, variety

By D. C. LINDER
Daily Illini Reviewer

Rarely does one see a concert with as much variety that demonstrates as much talent as was presented Friday night in the Krannert Center's Great Hall by Duke Ellington's band.

The Great Duke's format was a simple one. He allowed the individual members of the band to steal the show through some spectacular solos. What Ellington called in an afternoon interview before the press, and music students, limiting yourself to the things you do well, was demonstrated that evening in solos by men such as Cootie Williams and Rufus Jones, who learned how to limit themselves on the trumpet and drums. They stunned the audience with the brilliance of their limitations.

Perfect organization

The great bandleader who said, "I'm not a piano player, I'm a band leader," had the concert organized perfectly. The first two numbers were played to show off individual talents, as if to foreshadow what was to come. Then the Duke made his appearance, and the show began to grow in intensity.

"Muddy" Johnson and his trumpet followed the introduction with the first of many trumpet solos. Ellington said that he likes to hear a style before he'll say anything about it.

He didn't say anything about "Muddy," but it was obvious that he liked Muddy's style. For after "Muddy" performed, as well as for all the other soloists, the Duke yelled out the soloist's name amidst tremendous applause.

Cat whines to grunts

Following "Muddy" was Harold Ashley's saxophone for several solos. The sounds coming out varied from cat whines to grunts.

What this saxophone did with Ashley hanging on demonstrated what the Duke called getting involved with your music and your instrument. It became obvious as the concert progressed that not only was Ashley involved, but so was the entire group. Even Ellington, when he wasn't one with his piano, would suddenly stand up and gyrate to the music.

Ellington's gyrations and his young voice can indeed be deceiving. Hearing him over the PA, his voice sounds young and even sexy one would never guess he is in his early seventies.

Old look, young hands

But seeing him up close, one notices the large bags under his eyes and his thinning hair. But an even closer look, when he is bent over the piano, will reveal

graceful, forceful hands that maneuver with unbelievable agility for a man of his age.

There was only one slip in the performance, but this reviewer will not criticize Paul Gonzalaz for bumping the microphone because he allowed the audience to see a side of the professional performer one rarely sees. After his mistake Gonzalaz was disgusted with himself. This shows his great devotion to the show and the perfection of his art.

The end of the Duke's program was nicely planned to please the mothers with old, but good tunes. Here such pieces as "Satin Doll" and "Caravan" were well received and provided the necessary change from heavy jazz to make this not just a fine concert, but a rare one.

Wide spectrum

The Duke's selections covered a wide spectrum and demonstrated his lack of concern for trends. "Trends have to do with money, not with music," according to Ellington, as he certainly proved Friday night.

Black Angus tourney provides preview

By JOE HAUGHNEY
Daily Illini Sports Writers

The Black Angus softball tournament held last weekend provides a good preview of the upcoming softball playoffs.

The 16-inch tourney, which was organized by the Crafty Bunch, included 14 of the best independent, fraternity, and dormitory teams on campus. At stake was pride and a keg of beer.

Who was the best team?

Sigma Alpha Mu (Sammies) was the class of the tournament. Nobody could come close to them. They had it all: pitching, defense and powerful hitting.

In the championship game against Tau Delta Phi, Sammies exploded for 20 runs in the sixth inning and demolished the Tau Delts 32-4.

The big bat for Sammies belongs to first baseman, Larry Golden. He had six hits in six trips to the plate. In the sixth inning Golden had a two-run triple and a grand slam home run.

Tau Delts and Sammies got into the final by eliminating two tough dorm teams. Sammies got by Taj and Tau Delts downed Third Chance.

Based on tournament officials and umpire's opinions, the following eight teams were ranked as the eight best:

1. Sammies
2. Taj
3. Tau Delta Phi
4. Evans Scholars
5. Garner Third Chance
6. Tau Epsilon Pi
7. Townsend 5S
8. Three Fountains

1st black yearbook to show roles of blacks on campus

The University's first black yearbook, titled "Irepodun" and meaning "Unity is a must," will go on sale today, according to Jeffrey Roberts, senior in communications and editor of the book.

The theme of the 124-page book, sponsored by the Black Students Association, is "Pride, Awareness and Skills," Roberts said, and attempts to show "what roles a black student plays on a white campus."

"The book is more of an anthology of black student life on campus and its relation to the community," Roberts said.

Along with pictures of black life and cultural events are poems written by black students on campus and interviews with some black administrators.

Gospel music composer here today

The man often credited with being the originator of black gospel music will appear on campus today and Friday to talk about and perform his music.

Thomas A. Dorsey, now in his mid-70's, has written over 400 songs during his career as a

composer, which began more than 50 years ago. Though no longer actively writing songs, he still directs a gospel choir at the Pilgrim Baptist Church in Chicago.

He will appear at 2 p.m. today in 106 Smith Music Hall and twice on Friday.

"This is a rare opportunity to hear him performing his own music," Henrietta Yancey Hock, lecturer in music, said. Known as a composer and choir director, she explained, he has never cut a record of his own and has seldom sung in public.

Hock teaches courses in Afro-American music and is coordinating Dorsey's visit to campus.

It was Dorsey who first blended blues chords, jazz syncopation, and improvisation with the traditional black church music of the early

20th century forming a musical style which has had great influence in the formation of soul music, she said.

Dorsey's Friday lecture performances will be at 11 a.m. in 25 Smith and at 2 p.m. in 106 Smith.

Blackman suspends Osley

By REED SCHRECK
Daily Illini Sports Writer

The Illinois football team lost two premier performers Tuesday in its last hard contact session this spring, losing Joe Lewis to injury and Willie Osley for disciplinary reasons.

Referring to Osley's suspension, Blackman said, "Something we didn't want to do but were forced to was suspend Willie Osley for conduct detrimental to the team.

Tremendous talent

"Osley has tremendous talent, speed and ability," Blackman praised, "and led the Big Ten in interceptions last year.

"His suspension was for a combination of things, and missing Sunday's practice was not the primary reason," Blackman elaborated.

"Willie has a number of problems I appreciate, but so do most students his age," Blackman said.

Scholastically, Osley, a 6-1, 196 senior defensive back majoring in physical education, is not progressing very well, according to Blackman.

"Also, Osley has financial problems and doesn't really know what he plans to do in life," Blackman added.

"His future, from every standpoint, will be greater if he plays and does well next year," Blackman said.

Blackman added, as it stands now, Osley will have to attend summer school to catch up on hours.

As to whether Osley will play next season, Blackman said, "It all

depends if he changes his attitude."

Osley was unavailable for comment.

Joe Lewis, a 6-2, 187 senior split end, suffered a dislocated hip during Tuesday's practice drills.

Injury painful

"It's a serious, painful injury," Bob Blackman, Illinois head football coach, explained. "It's also a very rare injury. Only one or two players I've coached have incurred a dislocated hip.

"Lewis was coming along fine and was to be Wells' top receiver Saturday," Blackman continued. "I imagine we'll move Joe Smalzer, now Garvin Roberson's backup man on the Orange team, over to the Blues."

On the brighter side, Blackman praised several recent performances of his offensive halfbacks.

"At the start of this spring we felt we had only one potential pro half-back in George Uremovich," Blackman said. "Now I feel Bob Hayes is going to be a good one. He played extremely well in the Joliet rain Friday, and looked great in practice Tuesday. Still, he has a lot to learn, but is making the transition from defensive quite satisfactorily."

Blackman was very pleased with Tuesday's practice, saying, "We accomplished 20 times more than normal, partly because we finally got some decent weather.

Way behind

"Still, there's no question we're way behind because of all the rain the last three weekends. It's so hard to tell much from the Joliet films and as a result we're behind," Blackman said.

Today and Thursday the Illini will hold two complete sets of practices with the Blue and Orange teams working out on different fields. Blackman added that both teams will try to provide some surprises in Saturday's intrasquad contest.

To announce Miss Black U. of I.
Black pageant set May 19

By JOYCE GEALOW
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The third annual black pageant will be held at 10 a.m. May 19 at Illinois Street Residence Halls.

The major feature of the pageant will be the announcement of Miss Black U. of I. In addition, Miss Congeniality and Personality and

Mr. Athlete will be chosen.

After the pageant a black conference on campus and community issues will be held.

This year there were 20 contestants for the title of Miss Black U. of I., from whom a panel of judges selected five finalists. Voting to pick the winner will be

held the day before the pageant.

The purpose of the contest, according to Vern Pollard, one of the pageant's coordinators, is to choose a woman to represent the qualities of all black women on campus. She is to be chosen on a combination of personality, poise, academics and participation in activities relating to blacks on campus.

The pageant, according to Pollard, also will give black women an opportunity to get to know one another and give the community an opportunity to participate with students because the woman chosen need not be a University student.

White, Schulenberg

Women athletes working towards goal: 1972 Summer Olympics

By DEBBIE RETEL
Daily Illini Sports Writer
It's leap year.
If you're still not sure about this,
wander over to Memorial Stadium

in the later afternoon and watch
Willye White practice the long
jump and Donna Schulenberg
hurdle a high jump.
Together they train from three to

six hours a day in preparation for
the July 6 and 7 summer Olympic
trials, which will precede the
Olympic games in the fall at
Munich, Germany.

For White, this may be her fifth
Olympic appearance while
Schulenberg is shooting for her
first.

Long jump record
The 32-year-old Olympian has
held the United States record in the
long jump since 1957 with a 21-7 3/4
effort. She has been a prominent
figure in track for 22 years.

"I'm training here because it's
too cold in Chicago (where she
lives) and because of Prof. Robert
Shelton's clinic. It's a beautiful set-
up. It's been tremendous so far.
That's why I'm here.

Schulenberg's sentiments are
similar. "I can do so much more
now due to the clinic. I've learned a
lot about techniques. Before the
clinic I was jumping 5-0 at best.
Now I'm averaging between 5-0
and 5-6."

White wins long jump
Over the weekend both athletes
participated in the Amateur
Athletic Union meet in Quantico,
Va. White took the long jump with
a 19-6 leap, while Schulenberg took
a first in the high jump at 5-4 and a
third in the hurdles with :14.2.

The 5-9 Schulenberg is preparing
for the pentathlon which she will
compete in at the Los Alamos, N.
M. Olympic trials. "I'm planning
to stay here after finals and work
out twice a day until June 23," the
junior in physical education said.

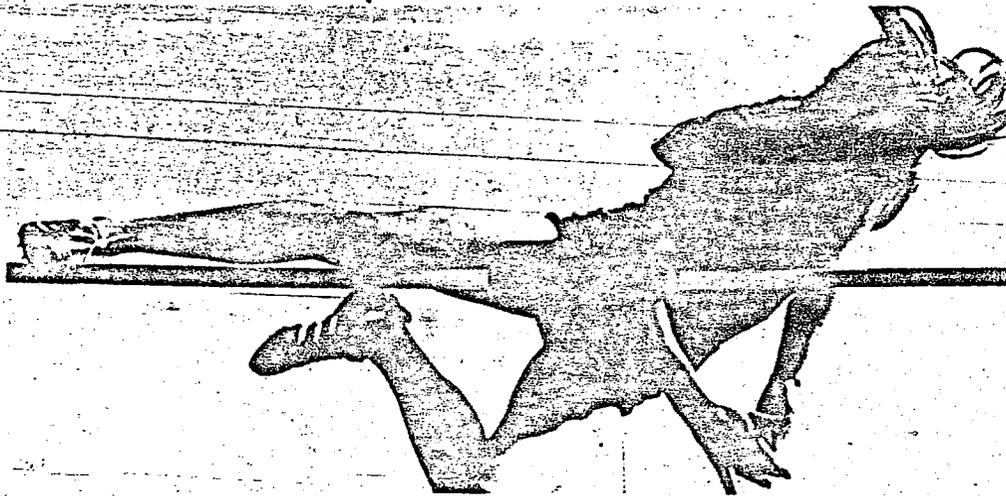
Schulenberg became interested
in track through her sports-minded
father, who implanted sports into
his daughters until a son arrived 15
years later. "I've been thinking
about the Olympics for a long
time," she said. "I believe it's in
the back of every athlete's mind."

The red-haired White, who was

also a sprinter, felt that the most
impressive event of her career
occurred last summer when she
read the Olympic oath at the
Junior Olympics in Colorado. Her
plans for the future are uncertain,
except for the upcoming trials.

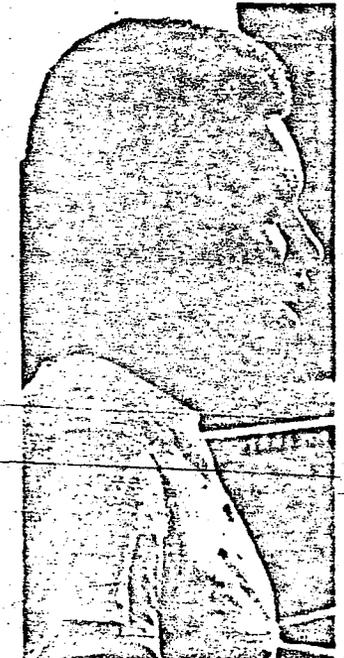
Schulenberg, on the other hand,
grinned and said, "So far, no
particular event stands out in my
mind. I hope they're yet to come."

The registered nurse and the
future PE teacher have big things
on their minds. That future is only
a leap away.



(Staff photo by Rob Glick)

DONNA SCHULENBERG, an Illinois student and an Olympic hopeful, practices high jump-
ing in Memorial Stadium Wednesday afternoon. Schulenberg plans to enter the pentathlon
in the Summer Olympic trials in July.



WILLYE WHITE
...four-time Olympian

BSA to sponsor conference Friday

By RICK PRINGLE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Bringing together the various black student factions on campus, bettering the relations between campus and community blacks, and causing University blacks to become more politically, socially, and culturally aware are among the main themes to be discussed during the Black Students Association (BSA) Conference to be held this weekend.

Scheduled to start at 7 Friday night in 314 Altgeld Hall, the conference will feature several speakers as well as a variety of workshops. One purpose of the workshops will be to assess better methods of communication between black students for next year. The workshops are also designed to be vehicles for providing information on existing programs for blacks, such as the Afro-American Cultural Center and campus-community relations.

It is also hoped the workshops will give participants a chance to evaluate the effects of black students living on a predominantly white campus.

Another topic to be included in discussion, will be ways in which the living conditions for campus and community blacks can be bettered.

David Addison, one of the conference's main speakers, will begin the conference with a discussion of the political awareness of the University blacks. Addison, the 1968 president of the University BSA, is a New York lawyer and is investigating last fall's Attica Prison incident. He will speak at 7 p.m. in 314 Altgeld Hall.

This Friday is also the birthday of black leader, Malcolm X. The conference will commemorate his birthday.

Brooks incisively humorous

By CHIP SHIELDS
Daily Illini Reviewer

Gwendolyn Brooks: middle-aged, black, Pulitzer Prize winner, Poet Laureate of Illinois, reads her poems in a lyrical, rhythmic voice that speaks of the distance between white and black people seen from both racial perspectives.

The people in her poems are "vanilla with blue eyes," "rough," wealthy, ill-educated, all imaginable characteristics illustrating her belief that "every aspect of life is the proper material of poetry."

So her work demonstrates in poems like "Beverly Hills, Chicago" spoken by a black person (herself years ago) while riding in a car through Chicago's palatial suburbs. "Even the leaves fall down in brighter patterns here" it seems to the woman who has newspaper on her table instead of oilcloth and is married to a husband who has been laid off.

"John Cabbet," white and dainty, fluent in French suddenly feels the fragileness of his lifestyle unnecessarily endangered "because" one afternoon "the Negroes are coming down the street." He falls in the chaos, asking, "forgive these niggers Father, they know not what they do."

By offsetting the affluent John Cabbets with, Maude Marthas a domestic servant, Brooks em-

phasizes social differences with contrasts that are rarely intended as angry and usually produce laughs of mild embarrassment when audience members hear themselves and their friends described in terms best suited to a racist.

Despite her mouth's perpetual frown, Brooks writes and reads poetry that is incisively humorous as shown in her "obituary for a Living Lady" which concerns a young woman who, discouraged by the problems accompanying romance, empties herself of emotion. Ironically, even when the safety of the first pew in church her minister considers the possible consequences of placing his hand on her knee.

Addressed poets

Often during her reading, Brooks addressed potential young black poets in the audience, advising them to continue writing, identifying herself with their efforts, inviting anyone to come onstage afterwards and take copies of her works from the large number of books she brought along.

Like the poets Lawrence Ferlinghetti and James Dickey who have also visited this campus, Gwendolyn Brooks showed a sense of communality with the audience and genuine unpretentiousness that came without effort from a woman holding 12 honorary doctorates and called "the black empress of poetry."



(Staff photo by Ed Barry)

GWENDOLYN BROOKS read her poetry of sharp contrasts, which won her a Pulitzer Prize.

Black group hears Addison

By RICK PRINGLE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

"We must look at the institution and then bend it to make it relevant to our lives," David Addison, University Black Student Association (E.S.A) president in 1968 told a group of 100 black students Friday.

He said the University is irrelevant in the lives of the black students, especially to their relationship with the black community.

Addison said that until the black student makes his university experience relevant, he will be unable to return to the black community and effectively use his skills in solving the problems of the black community.

Addison is now a lawyer in New York and is the Deputy General Counsel of the New York State Commission on the Attica Prison disturbance.

Addison said that the purpose of the BSA Conference this weekend is so that black students will have an opportunity to evaluate the relevance of the University to their lives. The conference is also meant to be a means of finding solutions for this irrelevance.

Addison also cited as other problems facing the University black those of employment after graduation and of coming together with the common goal of effectively dealing with the situations existing in the black communities.

He said that the situation that the black student finds himself in at the University is far different from that of the real world after graduation. "If white graduates are finding it very difficult to find employment, then one can imagine the difficulty that the black graduate will face," he said.

Black students must face this reality before graduating and finding themselves in the "real world," he said.

Addison said that the conference this weekend is an opportunity for University blacks to come together with the common goal of facing problems that confront blacks on "the most dispicable campus in the nation". The University is a training ground for blacks in—helping to perpetuate the present systems in America, he said.

A very difficult problem for University blacks, according to Addison, is that of choosing whether or not to go along with the present University systems, or as he said referring to the audience, "whether we will be a political entity of our own."

In reference to Friday being the birthday of black leader, Malcolm X, Addison said, "We must acknowledge this as a special day."

BSA's conference will continue through Sunday.



DAVID ADDISON
... 'UI irrelevant'

Black education enters Phase 2

(Editor's note: This article is excerpted from the May 30, 1970, issue of the Journal of Higher Education.)

By PETER A. JANSSEN

The initial phase of the entry of blacks into the mainstream of American higher education is over.

Most colleges and universities have opened their doors—if not their hearts—to black students and faculty members. The recruiting drives, started hastily in the closing days of the civil rights movement, now are well-entrenched at most white institutions. The black studies programs—created rapidly, guiltily, after the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.—now fill a standard, if insecure, niche in the curriculum.

Phase 2 of the relationship of black America and American higher education is just beginning. But it is beginning with the profound, deeply troubling realization that the revolution of rising aspirations and consciousness made blacks ready for higher education before most of higher education was ready for blacks.

Indeed, a recent survey of 1,168 white colleges and universities, directed by August Eberle of the department of higher education at Indiana University, reported that higher education was not responding to the real needs of black students.

"Much is being said" about helping blacks, it concluded, but "little is being done." Only one-fourth of the institutions, for example, said they had special financial aid for black students; only half offered academic help.

Many white administrators are only starting to realize the tremendous amount of help—financial, academic, and social—that black students need on a college campus. Up to now, many blacks have been dropped on a campus with little guidance or encouragement.

"They really don't want us here," says Lois Watson, a junior and one of 350 black students (out of a 40,000 enrollment) at the University of Texas.

"They just kind of tolerate us. If we didn't go to class one day, they wouldn't miss us. It

might be obvious that there wasn't a black spot sitting there, but they wouldn't miss us one bit."

But the problems far exceed a general lack of warmth. Colleges today—both black and white—are in a financial crunch and have trouble offering aid to needy students. The 100 black colleges in the South, the traditional training ground of the black middle class, have their own problems, including new competition from white institutions for the brightest students and the blackest faculty on the one hand and more competition from burgeoning systems of public, low-cost community colleges on the other.

Despite the problems and the pressures, there is little doubt that post-secondary education is more open to blacks today than ever before.

The enrollment of black students in college doubled from 1964 to 1970—to 470,000 students. Still, the most recent reliable figures show that in 1970 only 5.8 per cent of the college population was black, while 11.5 per cent of the U.S. population was black.

The figures do show that blacks no longer are limited to attending the black colleges in the South—which traditionally prepared a large number of "teachers and preachers"—but have moved across the spectrum of U.S. higher education. In 1970 about one-third of all black students were enrolled in the black colleges, one-third in public two-year colleges, and one-third in four-year, predominantly white institutions.

At least some blacks are suspicious of what those enrollment statistics mean. Elias Blake, Jr., president of the Institute for Services to Education, says that many blacks are enrolled in part-time, non-credit general education or remedial courses.

The figures indeed are bleak for graduate schools. In 1970, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, only 22,302 (or 4.1 per cent) of all graduate and professional school students were black. Black enrollment had almost doubled since then in medical schools, but some black administrators

Editorial Page

(Editorials reflect the opinion of a majority of the members of The Southern Illinois editorial board.)

think it may actually have declined in the graduate schools.

Others maintain that the federal government itself needs to do more to increase the number of black graduate students.

Herman B. Smith, Jr., director of the Office for the Advancement of Public Negro Colleges, says, "People say there is a surplus of Ph.D.'s, and the federal government cuts funds for fellowships and research. But there is no surplus of black Ph.D.'s. If there were a shortage of white Ph.D.'s there wouldn't be any cutbacks."

Mr. Smith cites a National Science Foundation study last year showing that 18 per cent of the Ph.D. candidates in the natural sciences were foreign nationals—but only half of one per cent were American blacks. "There's just no way you can justify that," he says. "Why should we continue to educate foreign people and not our own people?"

At the undergraduate level, one of the signposts of Phase 2 is the recognition that black students are often poorly prepared for college by the public elementary and secondary schools.

In one study, Humphrey Doermann, former director of admissions at Harvard, conducted a survey of the scoring by male 1970 high school graduates on the verbal portion of the Scholastic Aptitude Test. He found that only 3.5 per cent of black students scored 450 or higher, compared

new problem. The education system for blacks didn't start getting bad just last year. It's been bad all along."

Mrs. Verda Beach, dean of the learning and instructional resource department at Malcolm X College in Chicago, says:

"The students I meet on city college campuses are functional somewhere between fifth- and eighth-grade level. I would expect a student in the eighth grade to be able to write a complete sentence, subject, predicate, adjectives, put a period at the end of it and a capital at the beginning of it."

"But when they come to us, most often they are not able to do that. They are either writing one long sentence that takes up half a page, or they are writing as they tend to think, in fragmented terms. It's not even a functional level, when you think in terms of national competition."

"So that means that our programs must be structured to build the skills that should have been established in the third through eighth grade."

Many students at the black colleges in the South are from rural areas; most are poor. Median family income for freshmen at the traditionally black colleges last year was \$3,900. One-third of the students at those colleges, according to one survey, are from families earning less than \$3,000 a year; two-thirds are from families earning less than \$5,200 a year.

Most of the black colleges themselves are

Steinem terms women's rights revolutionary

By POLLY ANDERSON
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Calling the women's movement "a revolution, not a reform," Gloria Steinem, the mediagenic feminist and journalist, brought her lecture tour to the University Thursday.

Some 2,000 persons, mostly women, packed the Auditorium during the noon speech. Speaking with Steinem was Margaret Sloan, a black feminist from Chicago who now works for Ms., Steinem's national movement magazine which made its debut in January.

Unity needed

Much of their speeches concerned the need for unity between women. Both accused the white, male power structure of "divide and conquer" tactics of pitting the black movement against the women's movement.

Though a coalition of women did not mean fusion or total agreement, feminist issues such as abortion, welfare, and equal pay affect black and brown women especially, Sloan said.

'Abortion not genocide'

She denounced as "Mickey Mouse street-corner revolutionaries" those black men who label abortion reform "genocide" and encourage the birth of as many black babies as possible. "Anybody that's oppressing me is not my brother," said the veteran of early 1960s civil rights activism in the Congress of Racial Equality.

Many black women are part of the women's movement, contrary to what the media say, Steinem said.

They both said they support the presidential candidacies of both Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., for different reasons. At a morning press conference, Steinem called McGovern "by far the best candidate who has a chance of winning" and the "best white male candidate."

Chisholm important

Chisholm's candidacy is important for the issues it raises, though she has no chance of winning, she said, adding that she is on the New York state primary ballot as a Chisholm delegate. Sloan called Chisholm "a black heroine" for her five-year-old daughter.

Briefed hurriedly on the local political scene as they got off the airplane, Steinem said at the press

conference that state Sen. Stanley Weaver, R-Urbana, should be voted out of office for "declaring himself an enemy of women in this country" by voting against ratifying the equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution Wednesday.

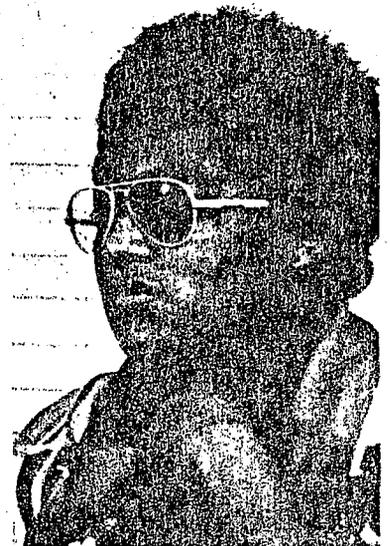
Now in her mid-30s, Steinem first gained fame as magazine writer in the early 1960s. In 1968, she ran for office in New York City.

In a question-and-answer session following the noon speech, several male commenters were hissed by the women in the audience and some received sarcastic answers from Sloan and Steinem.

One attractive blond, with the letters "Sigma Nu" on his shirt, was jeered when he argued that "in this society, man is polygamous, while woman is monogamous," and that women could choose between a career and getting married while men had to choose having a career.

Steinem replied that because of women's greater potential for having orgasms, they were actually less likely to remain monogamous than men except that they are conditioned to do so. To his other argument, she pointed out that most career men are married, too.

In a later "rap session" with Steinem at the University YW-YMCA, 150 women voted to allow the dozen men present to stay but not to allow them to talk. Sloan held a separate discussion for blacks.



FEMINIST SLOAN
...black women's role

7 former athletes to help blacks

Duke appoints commission

By TOM CARKEEK
Daily Illini Sports Editor

Wayne Duke, Big Ten commissioner, appointed seven members to a conference commission on black athletes Thursday and promised that Big Ten athletic directors and faculty representatives meeting this week in Champaign would discuss the redshirt rule and grants-in-aid policies today.

"At our meeting last March, the joint group of athletic directors and faculty representatives adopted action to approve a commission on the matters of black athletes," Duke said.

"The members of the commission were selected from among former black athletes at Big Ten institutions who have distinguished themselves in their chosen professions," the commissioner added. "We have tried to get a cross-section."

More to be selected

Duke then named Buddy Young, Robert S. Dorsey, Dr. George Taliaferro, Ernie Cook, Judge A. Dickson, Leroy Bouldin, and Willie D. Jones to the commission, noting that two or three more members would be selected within a week and that Frank Remington, faculty representative from Wisconsin, Bump Elliot, athletic director at Iowa, and Duke himself would serve on the commission.

Duke said he expected to add "a high school basketball coach and another former letterman who has gone on to be a success in his profession" within the next week.

"We are also conducting a concerted effort on a training program for black officials," Duke added. "There are some real shortages in this area and we hope to establish better training."

Result of brawl

Duke said the extensive action taken in the area of black athletes was "not a direct result" of the

appearance of Dr. Robert L. Green, Michigan State president, before the joint group. Duke did say that Green's presentation influenced the move, but other factors, such as the Minnesota-Ohio State basketball donnybrook and "the climate we find ourselves in right now," also affected the decision.

Duke also indicated that "faculty representatives began very preliminary discussion on the five-year (redshirt) rule, and I would presume there will be more debate tomorrow."

On the subject of financial aid, Duke said, "I hate to see any reductions in our program; I'd like to see expansions. There's no question that intercollegiate athletics is facing financial problems. Since it appears we've exhausted our sources of revenue, we must reduce our operating expenses."

In other action, the conference granted an extra year of playing eligibility to eight Big Ten athletes, including Illini baseball player Bill Hodges.

7 former athletes to help blacks

Duke appoints commission

By TOM CARKEEK
Daily Illini Sports Editor

Wayne Duke, Big Ten commissioner, appointed seven members to a conference commission on black athletes Thursday and promised that Big Ten athletic directors and faculty representatives meeting this week in Champaign would discuss the redshirt rule and grants-in-aid policies today.

"At our meeting last March, the joint group of athletic directors and faculty representatives adopted action to approve a commission on the matters of black athletes," Duke said.

"The members of the commission were selected from among former black athletes at Big Ten institutions who have distinguished themselves in their chosen professions," the commissioner added. "We have tried to get a cross-section."

More to be selected

Duke then named Buddy Young, Robert S. Dorsey, Dr. George Taliaferro, Ernie Cook, Judge A. Dickson, Leroy Bouldin, and Willie D. Jones to the commission, noting that two or three more members would be selected within a week and that Frank Remington, faculty representative from Wisconsin, Bump Elliot, athletic director at Iowa, and Duke himself would serve on the commission.

Duke said he expected to add "a high school basketball coach and another former letterman who has gone on to be a success in his profession" within the next week.

"We are also conducting a concerted effort on a training program for black officials," Duke added. "There are some real shortages in this area and we hope to establish better training."

Result of brawl

Duke said the extensive action taken in the area of black athletes was "not a direct result" of the

appearance of Dr. Robert L. Green, Michigan State president, before the joint group. Duke did say that Green's presentation influenced the move, but other factors, such as the Minnesota-Ohio State basketball donnybrook and "the climate we find ourselves in right now," also affected the decision.

Duke also indicated that "faculty representatives began very preliminary discussion on the five-year (redshirt) rule, and I would presume there will be more debate tomorrow."

On the subject of financial aid, Duke said, "I hate to see any reductions in our program; I'd like to see expansions. There's no question that intercollegiate athletics is facing financial problems. Since it appears we've exhausted our sources of revenue, we must reduce our operating expenses."

In other action, the conference granted an extra year of playing eligibility to eight Big Ten athletes, including Illini baseball player Bill Hodges.

Herb Washington

Spartan sprinter streaking towards the future

By FRED EISENHAMMER
Daily Illini Sports Writer

Herb Washington, the talented sprinter from Michigan State, advanced to the finals in the 100 and 220-yard runs in the first day of competition in the Big Ten Track Championships.

But the graduating senior has other things on his mind these days, plans for the future that he considers far more important than the outcome of his individual races.

He wants to make the Olympic trials and then he wants to make the Baltimore Colts.

Months away

"It's only a month away from trials and I want to get on the right timetable," Washington said. "It's my main objective and the only thing that matters to me."

"Anything else I do is secondary. The Olympics is the only meet that counts. It's the Utopia for a trackman."

Washington proved his ability by winning the 100-yard dash in the Kansas Relays in 9.2, over a talented field that included Southern Illinois' Ivory Crockett.

He feels he can repeat that performance today and

defeat the only person that has beaten him this year, Purdue's Larry Burton.

"If I can get out good, I think I can go 9.3, and if I have an exceptional start, I think I can run a 9.2," said Washington. "And I'm not being arrogant. It's just a matter of conditioning."

Washington fully realizes that a good performance may pay off in handsome dividends in negotiations for football.

"I was drafted by Baltimore as a wide receiver, and I know the better I run, the greater my negotiating power will be. It's just a little extra I will have going for me."

12th round choice

Washington was a 12th round draft choice and played football for Michigan State his sophomore and junior years. He feels this training may provide the boost he needs to make the team.

"I have some knowledge of football," Washington said. "I feel if I can run a time that will open the scout's eyes, it will be that much more in my favor."

"When opportunity knocks, I try to be there. Baltimore needs a speed threat at end, and I think I can be that."

African churchman to speak here today

A leading South African churchman and advocate of black liberation will speak at the annual meeting of the Illinois Conference of the United Church of Christ here at 1:15 p.m. today.

The Rev. Helenard J. Hendrickse heads the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa and is a leader in the Labour Party, which opposes the South African government's policy of apartheid. Hendrickse is chairman of the Labour Party's Executive Committee and the party's chief spokesman on educational issues as well as a proponent of black consciousness and integration.

Hendrickse previously was a member of the Coloured Representative Council, an elected body which advises government officials on legislation affecting the "coloured" community in South Africa. "Coloured" is the South African government's official designation for people of mixed racial heritage.

Educated at the University College of Fort Hare and the University of South Africa, Mr. Hendrickse has been a high school teacher and minister. He served as associate minister of the Dale Street Congregational Church, Uitenhage, where his father was senior minister, from 1957 until his father's death a few months ago.

He is now the only minister for the church, which has more than 3,000 members. Hendrickse's father, the late Rev. C. W. Hendrickse, was the first black ever to be chairman of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa.

Education of blacks mental health goal



(Staff photos by Anne Cusack)

By LARRY INGRASSIA

Summer Illini Political Editor

Yolanda Harris is faced with a difficult job this summer.

As a mental health specialist trainee at the Champaign County Mental Health Center she wants to educate people in the black community on mental illness and, thus, check retardation in children at the earliest stages.

Harris said since most black people consider seeking mental help a weakness she must first overcome the negative attitude toward mental health care in the black community.

"Most people don't feel comfortable

discussing their problems. I am concerned with helping black people cope with the idea of mental health care. I want to concentrate on relaxing people while working with mental illness," she said, while sitting in the austere office she shares with Terrence Townsend, mental health consultant, at 1206 S. Randolph, Champaign.

Her first step in educating persons in the black community will be screening children in the twin cities for possible lead poisoning in conjunction with the Francis Nelson Health Center.

The program should serve a two-fold purpose, she explained:

—first, it will help parents recognize

symptoms of retardation, and show them how to administer simple tests (like color distinctions) to determine illness due to poisoning;

—second, it will help familiarize community residents with employees from the health center and show them mental illness is not an inherent weakness to be ashamed of.

"We want to incorporate the mothers into what we're doing, and thus relax the kids," she added.

Harris noted that her attempt to remove the centuries-old stigmas attached to mental retardation will be helped by the fact that she can relate directly to the members

of the black community, and, at the same time, maintain their respect as a professional.

Harris said she hopes black people will eventually become used to the idea of coming into the center and seeking mental health and advice for any problems that might in any way be related to mental health.

Seeking counseling will help people see their personal problems from a perspective outside the limited circle of persons with whom they usually come into contact.

"I never solve problems for people, but do help them come to a solution for themselves," she noted.

Black colleges struggle for survival

By JOHN EGERTON

In the half century after the Civil War, the 17 Southern and border states—joined by Ohio—created a series of public colleges for Negroes only.

Today there are 35 such public black colleges—with 112,000 students (including 11,000 whites) and 6,000 faculty members (including 1,500 whites). Both their rate of growth (enrollment has more than doubled in the last 20 years) and the amount of desegregation would seem to indicate a promising future for them.

But the public black colleges are a troubled segment of American higher education—perhaps even more beset than most other colleges and universities—and the root cause of their difficulties is essentially the same as it was a century ago: They are controlled by whites, and they are generally regarded by those who control them as inferior, second-class institutions.

Systematically understaffed and underfinanced, the public black colleges were locked into a cycle of perpetual disadvantage. Against near-impossible odds, they took students who, more often than not, were too poor—and too poorly prepared—to succeed at college, educated them as best they could, and sent them out to fend for themselves in a society that was hostile even to the most capable of black citizens.

Ironically, segregation was one of the main reasons the schools were able to survive. As long as only a few black students could get into white institutions, the black colleges were an alternate route.

Since the mid-1960s, however, patterns of enrollment have changed noticeably.

Today, 60 per cent of the nation's black college students attend formerly all-white institutions. With that change has come an admission by educators in some of the states that the separate black schools never were equal. But that acknowledgement, instead of prefacing a commitment to redress the inequities, has frequently been followed by public policies designed to further weaken the black colleges. Some examples:

—In Montgomery, Ala., Auburn University has opened a branch campus to compete with Alabama State University, a 100-year-old black institution.

—In Jackson, Miss., a university center is being planned by state officials as an "alternative" to Jackson State College, almost all of whose 5,000 students are black.

—In Nashville, the University of Tennessee has elevated a night school to degree-granting, branch-campus style, clouding the future of Tennessee State University, the state's only public black institution.

Court suits to block these efforts at duplication have been only minimally successful.

Some states have equalized funding of all their colleges, and a few have given supplementary appropriations to the black institutions to help them "catch up" with the white schools. But, in no state have educational and political leaders made an overt and official commitment to eliminate all state-imposed disparities in the black schools.

A far larger commitment has been made to the development of competitive institutions. Large predominantly white universities in three states have annexed

Editorial Page

(Editorials reflect the opinion of a majority of the members of The Summer Bank editorial board.)

black colleges, and the rapid growth of white enrollment in six others has altered their status as black colleges. Annexation and integration may improve the fiscal fortunes of those institutions, but many blacks see them as an attempt by whites to destroy black institutions.

Many whites are encouraged by such developments. Mergers, they say, will bring strength to the black schools, and desegregation is, after all, what society has been working for, all these years. But there is a considerable amount of black opposition and protest.

The crux of their argument is this: Decisions by white officials, made without consulting the blacks affected by them, have resulted in the loss of nine black institutions through merger or integration. The consequence is an increase in white domination and a decrease in black identity. Eighteen other black colleges are suffering because predominantly white state colleges close to them duplicate their programs, entice away some of their black students, and keep them from enrolling more than a few "token" whites. That leaves just eight public black colleges relatively unthreatened—and six of them are in rural areas or in small towns of

no more than 15,000 people. The message seems to be that white domination is the price of survival. A few will be chosen for "salvation," and the rest will be killed off by unfair competition or left to languish in the rural backwaters.

Whether or not that line of reasoning is realistic in all its particulars, it is clear that the public black colleges have never had as much influence and control over their own fortunes as their white sister institutions have had. Control has always resided with white governors, legislators, and trustees.

Even today, not one of the black institutions has a majority-black board of trustees. (South Carolina comes closest: the chairman and three others on its eight-member board are black.) Most of the colleges are governed by statewide boards responsible for a network of institutions, and few if any of the appointees to those boards are black.

One result of this pattern of neglect has been to impose and perpetuate chronic weaknesses on the colleges themselves, on their administrators, and on their faculty and students, who are in fact the victims of the neglect.

But in spite of all that, many of the institutions show some surprising strength. The 100,000 black students they now enroll make up about one-fourth of all the black collegians in the United States. The colleges award some 12,000 degrees a year.

The largest of the institutions, Southern University of Louisiana, has more than 11,000 students, and eight others have more than 4,000. By such indices as past productivity, range of curriculum, and public services, quality of scholarship, and overall potential, such institutions as Morgan State in Baltimore, North Carolina Central in Durham, and Texas Southern in Houston—to name just three—are competitive with many highly regarded, predominantly white schools of comparable size.

Even the weakest of the black institutions is performing a valuable service that not many colleges have the temerity to tackle: enrolling large numbers of students who cannot go elsewhere because they lack the funds of the academic preparation.

The mounting problems that cloud the future of the public black colleges have brought some conflicting attitudes and opinions to the surface in the colleges themselves. There have been concerted efforts to attract whites and hostility to the concept of integration. There have been both the demand for change and a defense of the status quo. There have been support for cooperative ties with white schools, and insistence upon complete independence from such alliances.

Yet it does not appear to be integration the black colleges fear. They fear, instead, the loss of higher educational opportunity for the poor and the poorly prepared, the loss of jobs and status, the loss of visible institutions serving black communities, the loss of black identity and pride, the loss of black traditions and culture.

All of those things—tradition and culture, enrollment and employment, identity and respect—have not been abandoned to blacks by white institutions. Black colleges under public control cannot expect to remain all-black, just as other public colleges can no longer be all-white, and in spite of some sentiment for separatism, the black colleges are making no such demands. They are insisting, rather, on an appreciation for their past, a positive acceptance of their unique differences, and a promise of parity in their future development.

That would require not only more money from state and federal agencies, but a different attitude on the part of white officials. The public black colleges have traditionally been viewed by the white majority as a liability. Until they are properly seen as a vital asset for blacks and whites alike, their potential will continue to be wasted.

7-7-72

DAILY ILLINI

Duke Ellington concert Saturday

Duke Ellington and his orchestra will return to the Great Hall, Krannert Center, at 8 p.m. Saturday.

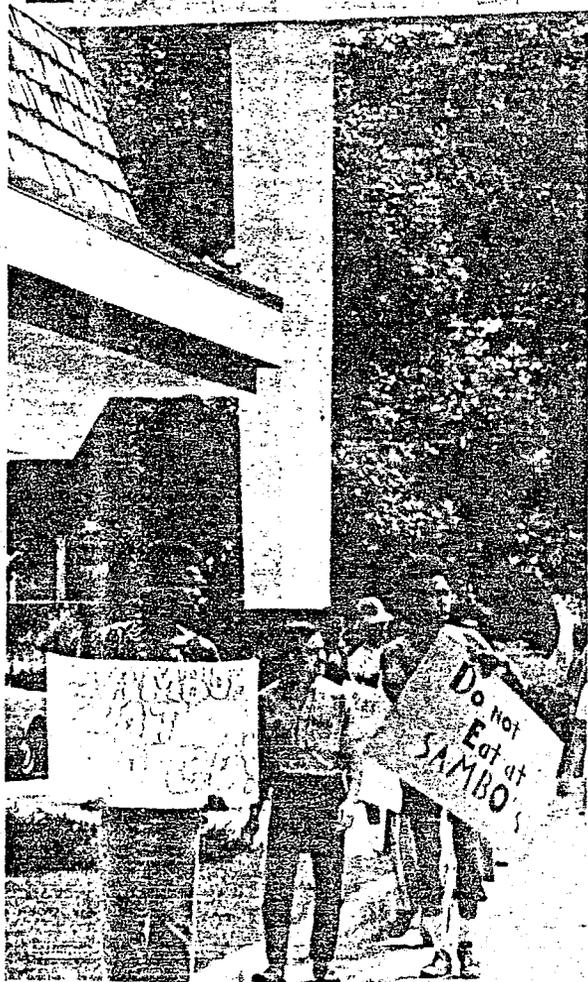
Ellington's concert at the Krannert Center in May was sold out. Both Ellington and the appreciative crowds expressed a desire to have him return.

Joining Ellington in the concert will be jazz greats Paul Gonsalves, Harry Carney, Russell Procope, Rufus Jones and Cootie Williams.

Tickets are available at the Krannert Center box office.

Sambo's

RESTAURANT



(Staff photo by Sam Langham)

12 picket Sambo's to demand restaurant change its name

By MARGARET KAVANAUGH
AND POLLY ANDERSON

About 12 persons picketed the newly opened Sambo's Restaurant, on Second and Green streets in Champaign Thursday, charging that the name had racist overtones and demanding that it be changed.

Nello Nicioli, the manager of Sambo's, said that the name could not be changed by him since he did not own a franchise, only a 20 per cent interest.

The picketers claim that the name Sambo originated with the children's tale, "Little Black Sambo". One female picketer said, "Sambo has the same connotation as nigger."

Nicioli stated that the name Sambo is derived from combining the two names of the co-founders of the chain of over 270 restaurants.

Nicioli added that the original "Little Black Sambo" tale came from India,

anyways, and as such should not be offensive to the black community.

"A lot of our help is colored," Nicioli said, "We have nothing against them. They're just going to have to get used to it."

Keith Wingate said it didn't matter if the tale was originally Indian. "We don't like them doing that to our Indian brothers either," he said.

'Respond to shit'

"The honkies that go in there respond to that shit," Wingate added.

About one-half of the persons who were given the picketers' leaflets turned away.

Alfonso Johnson, of the Champaign Human Relations Commission, said the commission had received a number of complaints against the use of "Sambo" as a restaurant name. Johnson reported that Jack Waaler, Champaign city attorney, told him that legally

nothing could be done to change name.

Sambo's black cook, who refuse give his name, said of the picketers understand where they're coming from and I'm with them. You see, right now I need the gig, but if it wasn't for that I'd be out there picketing with the brothers and sisters."

According to Alice Lohrer, professor of library science, the tale "Little Black Sambo" was written in 1889 by Helen Bannerman, an English woman who had spent 30 years in India.

Lohrer said, "The tale was not intended to be offensive to anyone. Children have always loved it. We adults have added the bad connotations."

The picketers vowed to continue picketing until the name is changed and said they hoped to enlist more community support.

'Sambo' name offensive to blacks

To the Editor:

On Thursday a new restaurant opened on Green Street. The restaurant is called Sambo's, and on the inside there are pictures of little Sambo with an umbrella.

This business is not black owned or controlled but is simply an outrageous display of total disregard for the black community. A group of black people from the community and the campus met with the manager, but he seemed unconcerned. Perhaps, as one sister pointed out that since he was Italian, he might be concerned if it was called "Dago."

We must demonstrate to him that the days of Sambo are gone forever. We must show

that black pride is not a fad, that it has meaning and that we are concerned. We are a proud African people and can not allow our black children to be continually haunted by Sambo.

The Coalition of African People urges that people not patronize this restaurant until the name is changed. We are also in great need of pickets, and if you are able to help, please sign up in our office, 295 Illini Union. We are indignant, we are angry, and to paraphrase Eldrige Cleaver, "We shall have our freedom, we shall have it, or the earth will be leveled by our attempts to gain it."

COALITION OF AFRICAN PEOPLE

Blacks ask to be treated as 'interest group'

By POLLY ANDERSON

Summer Illini Campus Editor

A report on higher education responsibilities in the black community released Friday calls on the University and Parkland College to treat and help blacks as a special interest group just like farmers and businessmen.

The report, which came out of an April conference of local and University black leaders, contains detailed recommendations in 13 different categories such as health training, day care and recreation.

"Higher education institutions in this community have had the single minded concern of perpetuating and enhancing the specific felt needs of those in power—white special interest groups," the report states.

"It has been generally accepted that public education, particularly public higher education, has a responsibility to provide a variety of public services to the community which it serves so the community may develop to its fullest potential."

Among the report's major recommendations are:

—one black vice president and one black vice chancellor at the University and blacks at the departmental chairmanship level;

—re-evaluation of police, law, teacher, medical and social work training toward better meeting the needs of the black community;

—more research into the law enforcement and other systems to discover better ways to help blacks;

—more muscle in the affirmative action programs at each campus, making its success a major part of the evaluation of administrators;

—more community use of recreational facilities, and assistance to the local community in improving its facilities;

—efforts to better local housing and the environment;

—extensive assistance in the development of a drug center, a day care center, a legal-aid service and a radio station for the black community;

—help to local teenagers to meet their educational needs;

—more black programming on WILL-TV and WPGU radio.

About 61 persons participated in the

conference, held at Allerton Park under the sponsorship of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the University's Institute of Government and Public Affairs, and the University's Campus Community relations program.

Said 'yesterday'

One spokesman, asked when he hoped the recommendations would be implemented, said "yesterday." No specific timetable was set, he said, and he doesn't expect a detailed reply from the two institutions until fall.

Among those participating in the conference were the University's James Ransom, Jr. and Clarence Shelly; local activist Anna Wall Scott; students Ron Winley and Keith Wingate; and local Urban League director Vernon Barkstall.

Ellington 'cultural highlight' of summer session

By MARC D. SCHNEIDER
Summer Illini Reviewer

The performance of Duke Ellington and his orchestra Saturday night in the Great Hall of Krannert Center for the Performing Arts lived up to its expectations—cultural highlight of the University's summer session.

Ellington, the venerable pianist who has charmed audiences across the U.S. since the 1920s, once again displayed his famed technique.

Last May (campus Mom's Day weekend) he played to a sell-out crowd; Saturday night he drew an estimated 1,500, a respectable turnout for summer sessions.

The dozen charts the group played in the first half included old classics like "Creole Love Call" (1927) as well as a newer tune "Afro-Eurasian Eclipse." The styles of the tunes were equally varied. "Togo Grava Suite" combined the explosive large ensemble sections with quiet interludes in a very effective manner.

Another highlight of the first half was tenor saxophonist Paul Gonsalves' walk through the audience during "The Strolling of His Violins." Gonsalves, who like Ellington has enjoyed a wide following, executed the ballad-like tune in a delightful boudoir fashion.

"Afro-Eurasian Eclipse," a McLuhan inspired work, provided the deepest insight into Ellington's modern trends. Based on McLuhan's dictum "No one will be able to maintain his identity," Ellington took the perspective of a kangaroo—"down out or out back?" The moderate beat coupled with the stereotype of Far Eastern music gave the impression the piece was leading nowhere—Ellington's intention.

The second half, however, proved too much for Ellington's corps. The harder they tried, the more the signs of exhaustion from the recent Newport Jazz Festival and traveling appeared.

Some of the most interesting performances were found in "Beginning to See the Light," a medley of Duke's hits. Ellington featured two young singers, Anita Moore and Tony Watkins. Both vocalists displayed powerfully resonant voices and an abundance of talent.

By the time they completed their initial efforts, the second half had already turned into a farce. Cootie Williams, veteran trumpeter who has been in the business as long as Ellington, played so little in the second half that his absence at the end went almost unnoticed.

The appreciative audience, nonetheless, gave Ellington and his orchestra a deserved standing ovation for their efforts.

African Studies Center concerned with African continent's problems

By VIOLA GUICE

Summer Illini Staff Writer

The continent of Africa need no longer be a mystery for University students, for there now is an African Studies Center, located at 1208 W. California in Urbana, offering courses in the colleges of Education, Liberal Arts and Science, Fine and Applied Arts and Agricultural.

The center, one of four major world areas centers of study, has been in existence since March, 1971, though courses in the study of Africa have been offered on campus since 1921. It was in the mid-1960s that the idea for an African studies program became a reality that grew into the African Study Center.

Since that time more than 38 people have graduated from the program with a M.A. or a Ph.D.

Victor Uchendu, the center's director, said that the purpose of



VICTOR UCHENDU
...no conflict

the center is divided into three areas: teaching, research and community service, all set up to help the student and the public learn more about Africa. The program is also geared to help the countries of Africa, by publishing the research done by its students and faculty.

"There is no conflict with the Afro-American Study Center," said Uchendu, "for the programs are complementary. The African Study Center addresses itself to problems on the African continent while the Afro-American Study Center is concerned with the development of the African people in America."

Black 'sensitivity' justified

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to Mr. Theodore Kraft's letter which appeared in the July 18 Summer Illini. In his letter he suggested that we picketers of Sambo's go through some introspection and made some mention of "sensitive blacks." My experiences and the historical experiences of my people had led me to believe that black people are exploited and oppressed. Now thanks to Mr. Kraft I have been informed that we are only "sensitive."

In the process of being brought to this land of freedom historians estimate that some 50 million of my "sensitive" ancestors died. The surviving black people endured one of the most brutal forms of slavery ever known in which black women were legally raped while black men and women could not marry and had no rights regarding their children. After "emancipation" black people remained "sensitive" because of the black codes, Jim Crow and the Klu Klux Klan. Today we are "sensitive" because we are poor, un- or underemployed, living in substandard housing, victims of crime and drug abuse and denied the self-

determination necessary for these problems to be solved.

Furthermore, in reference to my alleged comment about "honkies," I must first point out that I do not use that term. I do use the term "hunkie" but not as a means of racial identification, but as a term describing a certain type of ignorant, racist mentality which unfortunately is very pronounced in American society. For as often said, "Racism is as American as apple pie."

We picketed and are continuing to boycott Sambo's Restaurant because we feel that the stereotype of Sambo's and all it represents must die. Our information is that the restaurant was originally called "Little Black Sambo's," and some other "sensitive" black people took them to court, where it was ordered that the name be changed. We received this information from sources close to the management.

Our position is that they change the whole thing, and we ask that you help by simply refusing to patronize the business. In this manner you will be helping us to deal with our sensitivity.

KEITH WINGATE

UI to respond to black report

In September the University will release a statement about the recommendations that will be implemented from the report of higher education responsibilities in the black community.

William K. Williams, University ombudsman, is gathering comments from about 15 administrators and department chairmen before making a response to the report. Several of these people are now out of town, which makes it difficult to get a complete University reaction

sooner, Williams said.

According to Williams, some recommendations are beyond the University's control or would duplicate services other agencies perform.

"The demand for a clinical psychologist in the black community is for the Mental Health Department to handle not the University," Williams said. He added that the University can do exploratory consultative work in areas such as psychological aid but the jobs have to relate to the University's purpose.

There will need to be cooperation

between the University and Parkland College, Williams said, in determining what demands they can meet separately and together.

Rochell Broome, director of Afro-American Campus-Community Program, said even though some of these demands will definitely be accepted, all these recommendations should be a reality now.

Broome was involved with the April conference of community and University black leaders which considered issues including health training, day care facilities and a drug center.

Blacks, council clash over construction

By RONALD L. KNECHT
Summer Illini Staff Writer

A year-long, uneasy truce between the Champaign City Building and the community's black North End collapsed at Tuesday night's city council meeting amidst charges of police brutality and racial discrimination in public construction.

The action came, as it often does, during the audience participation session near the end of the meeting.

Roy Williams, who said he represented the city's Black Coalition, rose first to charge that the city is not enforcing its equal opportunity and affirmative action ordinances. He said the University Asphalt Co. and the Champaign Asphalt Co. affirmative action plans are out of date and that University Asphalt has not hired any minority group members since

it began work on a city parking lot.

Warren Browning, city manager, pointed out that the city's ordinances do not require quotas of minority group employees on any particular project. They merely require the contractors to file affirmative action plans for overall employment practices.

Williams suggested the companies do not meet even those requirements as outline for implementation in their own plans, both of which are over a year old.

Browning asked Alphonso Johnson, the city community relations director to investigate the charges.

Johnson is also investigating the police brutality charges. He said he hopes to report to the council on both charges today.

The brutality charges came from Curtis M. Knox, who read a bombshell statement after

Williams had finished the opening barrage. Knox, who was bound over to the grand jury Thursday on counts of burglary and attempted rape, complained that Champaign officers who made the arrest in the

case on July 2 threatened, cursed and abused him.

In the business portion of the meeting, the council passed a resolution requesting bids for a community antenna television

(CATV) system for the city and an ordinance regulating the placement of sidewalk furniture, such as planters, in business areas.

UI studies report on black education

By MARGARET KAVANAUGH
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Response to a report on higher education responsibilities in the black community seems to be uniformly positive. William K. Williams, University Ombudsman, said.

The report, released July 18, has been distributed by Williams to various University departments. When all the departments have responded, "we will have to summarize, get together with community and Parkland College representatives to hold several meetings to go ahead and get things done," said Williams.

13 areas listed

The report, which evolved from a conference of community and University black representatives held last April, listed recommendations for greater University and Parkland College participation in 13 areas such as health, training, day care and recreation.

Williams stated that in fields such as recreation the University

plans to work with local park and school districts.

The report also called for a re-evaluation of teacher, medical and social work training to better serve black community needs, research into law enforcement and an increase in black administrators. Also included were demands for assistance in establishing a drug center, and a black community radio station.

Part of program

The conference, held at Allerton Park and attended by about 61 persons, was part of a research program headed by Roy Williams, a black community leader. The program was funded through the University's Institute of Government and Public Affairs, the Illinois Board of Higher Education, and the University's Campus Community relations program.

A full report, with results from various surveys and interviews processed by the research staff will be released next month, according to the Institute's office.

Lumpkin: Education a right



LUMPKIN

JOHN LUMPKIN
...board candidate

By RICK POPE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A basic tenet of John Lumpkin, Communist party candidate for the University Board of Trustees, is "It is the responsibility of a society to educate every member in that society, and that education is a right that every person has as a member of that society."

Lumpkin is a student at Northwestern University's medical school and the only black running for a trustee position. Incumbent Earl Neal is presently the only black on the board.

The Communist Party is running a full slate of candidates in Illinois, including two more trustee candidates. They are presently awaiting a court decision which might allow them to be on the ballot.

Loyalty oath required

Illinois law requires all candidates to sign a loyalty oath which in part says they are not Communist.

In an interview with The Daily Illini Tuesday, Lumpkin said his effectiveness as a trustee, should he be elected, would be how involved students and people of the state get in running the University. "I don't think as it is now the board is very effective," he said.

Lumpkin desired the abolition of University housing and visitation regulations, as well as the in loco parentis concept behind many University policies, saying, "I think once a student gets out of

high school he should be considered an adult."

More attractive dorms

Since if the housing regulation were abolished, students would not be forced to live in residence halls, Lumpkin said the University should make them more attractive to students "by exploring with students what sort of dorm facilities should be built."

Lumpkin said students should be given stipends to live on while attending a no-tuition school as part of their right to education. To gain needed revenues, Lumpkin said industries should be taxed "their real worth" and defense spending should be cut to zero.

"The U.S. historically has been an aggressor," he said.

Preferential admission should be given to minority group students, according to Lumpkin, but educational opportunities for all students should be expanded at the same time.

Concerning educational reform,

Lumpkin said, "the problem with education is not so much the form as the content." What is needed, Lumpkin said, is education "that teaches the truth. That means it's relevant. An education can't be relevant if it's trying to apologize for a system that's corrupt and bankrupt."

Grades could be a measure of evaluation if open admissions made competition for scarce spots unnecessary, according to Lumpkin. He said all areas of education, particularly such institutions as medical schools, should be expanded to meet the twin demands of students who want to be doctors and communities that need doctors.

"There definitely should be regular teacher evaluation," Lumpkin said, with the major portion coming from students, "because they're the ones who see the teacher day in and day out." He said peer group, as well as self-evaluation, is necessary too, ad-

ding, "Teachers should understand that it's something that's not going after their job. It should be in the context of improving education."

Discipline by peer

Discipline should be administered by a jury of peer according to Lumpkin, because "what may seem lenient to an administrator can be devastating to a student." He said if students were tried for a civil case not concerning the University, "there should be no University reprisals against them." Presently a student can be disciplined by the University in such an event.

He said the only way big business could be outvoted on the board is to develop "a mass independent political movement away from big business" and the two major parties, which he termed big business parties.

"Nothing has ever been given to the people of this country," Lumpkin said. "They've had to take everything."

Black students get \$150 *FAR splits dorm funds*

By TOM FRISBIE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Florida Avenue Residence Halls (FAR), which have not received any of their student funds, will finally get at least some of the funds after a decision by the FAR joint council Thursday night to give every floor in FAR \$100 and the Black Student Union \$150.

\$50 for Homecoming and \$300 for FAR joint council bills were also allocated.

John Nelson, president of the FAR joint council, said the decision made was an "interim solution." He said until the joint council budgeted the money, no funds were released to FAR. "Everyone was getting terribly upset," he said.

Nelson also said about \$2,180 remained to be distributed from FAR's total budget of \$5,080 at full occupation.

Constitutional amendment

Distribution of the remaining funds, however, may come through a constitutional amendment. Two amendments proposing allocations to the Black Student Union were introduced at the Thursday night joint council meeting, Nelson said.

One amendment, if enacted, would divide 60 per cent of the entire \$5,080 between Trelease and Oglesby, the two halls of FAR, and give 20 per cent to both the Black Students Union and the joint council.

The second amendment would allocate 33.3 per cent to each of the

two halls and 16.6 per cent to both the Black Students Union and the joint council. Nelson said some petitions calling for a new referendum were circulating through FAR Friday. If either of two new amendments is to be passed by the joint council, it must be passed at two separate meetings.

Defeat previous proposal

A previous distribution proposal made by the Black Students Union was rejected in a student

referendum Wednesday night. Tracy Page, who called for the referendum, said his opposition centered around the idea of appropriations written in the constitution.

"I have always felt that any appropriation to a private group should not be written in the constitution, but should be decided by a student referendum," Page said when the referendum was defeated.

Garvin Roberson

Former Indiana prep aims at pro grid career

By FRED EISENHAMMER
Daily Illini Sports Writer

Junior Garvin Roberson established himself as the fifth most proficient pass receiver in Illinois history last week as he grabbed five passes for 64 yards against Northwestern.

Roberson has also proved himself as a competent player on the varsity basketball team and he recognizes that this competition in athletics will assist him as he approaches his future career.

"This world is always full of competition," Roberson said, "and the competition in sports can prepare you better in life. Trying to achieve your personal goals and team goals through competition can help you go a long way."

Hopes for pros

And the big step the former Indiana all-stater hopes he can make is that jump to the professional leagues.

"My first goal is to play pro ball," Roberson said, "and then I always have my education to fall back on. You can only stretch out playing professional football for about 10 years."

Roberson feels the role of college football is to prepare athletes for that transition to the higher league.

"I consider college football as a stepping stone to the pros," Roberson said. "It's like a business. I'm on scholarship so I'm paid to play college ball."

Roberson ranks seventh among the conference's top receivers with 10 catches for 153 yards, but expressed disappointment of not performing to his standards.

"My goal was to catch 55 passes this year," Roberson said, "but with Mike's injury, I've been slowed up awhile. I'm not nearly satisfied and I don't think I've

reached my peak, but I'm always striving to reach it."

"An athlete just has to take the bad with the good days. I just hope my potential will come out."

One of the most difficult duties of the split end is the blocking of the safety downfield on a running play and Roberson feels he has improved in this department.

"Hardest block" "It is the hardest doggone block," Roberson said. "The safety knows what you are trying to do and you know what you are trying to do."

"It's like a bullring with the man dodging you. I've been trying to

improve with my blocking and I think that I have."

Roberson admits that there are times when he feels the team does not utilize his pass catching ability to the fullest.

"Getting discontented is natural for a receiver," Roberson said, "but I know that as long as I keep getting open, they can't keep on missing me."

"As long as I keep on doing my thing, it's bound to pay off."

A successful season end for Roberson just may lead to the beginning of a career that may stretch those ten years.

Isaac Hayes in concert here Friday

The Black Moses, Isaac Hayes, is gonna bring the Assembly Hall "down to Soulsville" Friday night.

The composer of the Academy award winning song from the movie "Shaft," Hayes is a legend in his own time. His last four albums have earned over \$2 million.

Born on a farm 40 miles outside of Memphis, Hayes, like his female counterpart Aretha Franklin, began singing in a church choir.

After spreading his special brand of hot buttered soul around a number of black Memphis nightclubs, he teamed with lyricist David Porter in 1964 and the two began composing for Stax records.

Their most noteworthy effort was a song which earned a gold record for black stars Sam and Dave. Entitled "Soul Man," the song also brought Hayes the honor of being named as one of the Jazz Artists of the Year (1964) by Record World magazine.

From composing Hayes decided to make it on his own. Make it he did. His first album, "Hot Buttered Soul," was a smashing success and received much critical acclaim. Now it is a gold bricked road of ever-expanding fame and fortune for the black superstar.

His performance Friday, sponsored by Star Course, will undoubtedly provide its listeners with some much needed soul.

There are plenty of good seats remaining at the Assembly Hall ticket office. The concert is scheduled to begin at 8:00 p.m.

Black scholars, kabuki, laymen law offered in 199

By LARK ZONKA
Daily Illini Staff Writer

A lecture series by leading black scholars, a law course for laymen and a course in Kabuki will be among the electives available to students next semester.

Richard Hatcher, mayor of Gary, Indiana and Louis Farhkan, minister of the Hon. Elisha Muhammad's temple in New York City are two of the speakers scheduled to appear as part of LAS 199, "Introduction to Afro-American Studies: Black Visiting Scholars Series." The class is being offered by the department of Afro-American studies to all undergraduates and will meet every Wednesday in 112 Gregory Hall from 7-9 p.m.

A black scholar will lecture each alternate Wednesday with a class discussion to be held the following week. Students wishing to enroll for this course, which is not listed in the time table, should list LAS 199 - Section A-call number 04740 - 3 credit hours. Elaine Schouse will be the instructor.

Black identity

Schouse and Walter Strong, director of Afro-American Studies designed the course, which is based upon the theme "Black Identity: the Search and the Sacrifice." Schouse said they have attempted to develop a program that is "relevant to black

students and that can be relevant to white students," along with affording a wide perspective on blacks as well as a close-range study. Schouse explained the University has not had any extensive programs in this area and it is hoped this course will satisfy specific academic and cultural needs. All students are encouraged to register.

Laymen law

"Law for the Laymen," a 199 seminar course, was developed by a student who recognized the need for students to have information on their legal rights and responsibilities. There will be one lecture and one discussion section each week. Topics to be covered include consumer protection, criminal justice, family law, personal injury and legal safeguards of contracts and warranties.

Kabuki

"Kabuki" - a Japanese popular, classical theater form - is being offered under FAA 199, Section A, by Shozo Sato, to any undergraduate. Sato, a visiting assistant professor of art, explained "there is a need for art in human society and kabuki can satisfy this need."

This "exotic element which is a basic element of the theater art form" will meet in the Krannert Center, Monday and Friday, from 2-5 p.m. Students may earn two credit hours.

Soul man

Isaac Hayes 1st lord of music

By ALLEN ESTRIN
Daily Illini Reviewer

The tall blue curtain parts like the Red Sea and a majestic figure strides toward center stage.

His head is hidden by a black broad rimmed chapeau and his entire body is draped with a multi-colored cloth. As he gathers all attention, he slowly slips off this regal garb revealing a shining brown body dressed in a glittering gold chain vest and brown pantaloons.

He silently acknowledges the admiration the stilled hall offers by shooting his powerful arms toward the

heavens welcoming the audience into his flock. This ominous personage is Isaac Hayes, the Black Moses. His religion is music and his listeners are his disciples.

There have been kings in music, but there has never been a Lord before Isaac Hayes. His power stems from his hot buttered soul-voice which combines with his elegiac eloquence in his narratives and his lyrics to arouse a love for the man and his music. He does not command admiration, he humbly seeks it through his music.

Last night's Star Course concert is an excellent example of this power. The large audience was his from the opening song, "Theme from Shaft," to the final song, "I Stand Accused." It would be silly to review the concert number by number because they were consistently superb. "Never Can Say Good-bye," "Look of Love," "Theme Song from Shaft," "Ain't No Sunshine When She's Gone" were particularly moving, but comparing these songs to others in the concert is like comparing filet mignon and lobster. The distinction is only in varying degrees of enjoyment.

What is exceptional about Isaac Hayes' music and what makes him one of the finest musical talents in the world today is his ability to make songs which are originally specific and makes them universal. For example, he takes Carol King's "It's Too Late," a lovely song, but one which appeals only to white people and converts it into a magical music language so that both whites and blacks can understand and appreciate it. He does this by injecting the song with soul, not just any soul, but hot buttered soul.

Parkland blacks charge aid bias

By LARRY INGRASSIA
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Parkland College Black Student Association (BSA) charged Thursday that Parkland's financial aid office discriminates against the school's black students.

Preston Ladson, vice president of BSA, said the blacks may begin "peaceful picketing" of the school in the near future if financial assistance is not made more available to blacks.

Ladson and another black who wished to remain unidentified claimed that it is more difficult for a black to get financial aid, especially short-term loans, than for whites at the predominantly white junior college.

Student denied loan?

Both said they witnessed a black student being denied a loan by an administrator who said the school had no funds, but who then made a \$132 loan to a white student after the black had left.

Ladson also claimed school officials do not inform needy blacks of their eligibility for state scholarships, preferring to give loans that must be paid back.

A Parkland College administrator denied the charges, saying that receipt of financial assistance is dependent solely on financial need.

Asking special treatment

The students making the charges are asking for special treatment to further their own personal interests, he added.

He said the controversy began when the college refused a loan to a former black student who wanted to return to school but has never paid back a 1½-year-old loan.

"He's asking us to treat him different than we treat other students," the official said.

Ladson said the signatures on the petitions are "confidential" because blacks who signed the petition fear any aid they might receive would be removed if their names are released to the college.

The Parkland College administration has agreed to meet with representatives of the disgruntled students this afternoon in an effort to solve the dispute.

Parkland administrators discuss blacks' complaints

By SUSAN CHICOINE
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Parkland College administrators met with a black student representative Friday to discuss communication problems and charges of discrimination in the college's financial aid office.

The administrators declined to comment on the meeting's proceedings until they have met with representatives of Parkland's Black Student Association (BSA).

BSA not present

Harris Moeller, Parkland dean of students; Richard Karsh, dean of student activities; Kenneth Gunji, head of financial aids and Charles Gerron, former president of both the Parkland student government and the BSA attended the meeting. Official BSA representatives were unable to attend, but meetings with them will be scheduled for next week.

A petition charging the financial aid office with discrimination against black students and demanding the dismissal of Parkland President William Staerkel, Moeller, Karch, and Gunji was a matter of discussion at the meeting. The meeting had already been scheduled by the BSA when the petition began to be circulated.

"We're trying to get more meetings to find out what students are concerned about," Gerron said.

A lack of communication between the financial aid office and all Parkland students was cited by Gerron as a large part of the present problem. "People aren't being adequately informed by the office about the financial aid available to them," he added.

'Willing to listen'

"The administration is very receptive and willing to listen," said Gerron. A study of the criteria for financial aid will be made, he added.

In denying the petition's charges, Moeller said that one student rather than BSA has initiated the petition. The financial aid office denied this student a loan because he hasn't repaid a 1½ year-old loan; such a request for special consideration cannot be granted, he added.

Preston Ladson, vice president of BSA, said approximately 50 students have signed the petition. He attributed their support in part to their frustration resulting from problems in obtaining financial aid.

Over half of Parkland's total amount of financial aid is awarded to black students, said Moeller. Last quarter black students comprised 10 to 15 per cent of Parkland's 4,147 students.

Ransom takes petition; candidacy still in question

By DON YARLING
Daily Illini Staff Writer

Champaign City Councilman James Ransom took out petitions Wednesday from the city clerk's office for a possible second term in office, but maintains he is not yet ready to make public his plans as to whether he will seek re-election.

"That doesn't mean anything," Ransom replied when asked if his taking out petitions meant he would seek re-election.

'Impropriety'
He charged "impropriety" in the manner with which the city clerk's office is handling the distribution of petitions. He said the petitions should be handled as they are in Urbana.

In Champaign, when a person takes out petitions for a place on the ballot, that person must register, giving such information as name and address. But in Urbana, no record is kept of who takes out petitions.

Ransom said his decision on whether he will run again will come if he turns in petitions.

The councilman said he did not go through the procedure of registering for petitions when he first ran for the city council in 1969.

"It is not your's or anybody

else's business who picks up these petitions," Ransom said Wednesday afternoon.

In Ransom's district, district one, only one other candidate, Michael Alisandrelli, has announced his candidacy.



JAMES RANSOM
...charges impropriety

- 1974 -

Blacks rap grading, aid policies

By LARRY INGRASSIA
and MARK FERGUSON

About 100 black students packed the lobby of the chancellor's office in Coble Hall Monday and charged that grading and financial aid policies are designed to phase blacks out of the University.

The group then marched to the Law Building and demanded that the College of Law reinstate two black students dismissed in December because of low grades after their first semester in the college.

The blacks claimed that economic and academic racism caused the 10 per cent drop in black student enrollment this fall.

"We aren't going to let the University tiptoe us out," shouted one black student in the chancellor's office. "We're going to stomp out if we have to go."

The Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP), a black student organization, held a closed meeting Monday night to discuss plans for protest. A spokesman said a statement outlining the CAP position would be released today or Wednesday.

The blacks also charged that:
—the dismissal of the two law students is contrary to the law school's usual policy;

—loans for minority students have been inexplicably delayed because of administrative errors for up to six months;

—shrinking amount of money available through the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) grants has caused economic hardship for black students.

Paul S. Riegel, assistant vice chancellor who met with the blacks in the chancellor's lobby because

Chancellor J. W. Peltason is on leave, said he will make inquiries into any specific charges of alleged racism.

He acknowledged that blacks face serious problems and said they must be faced by the campus as a whole. However, he said individual academic departments must deal with dismissals and charges of capricious grading.

At the law school Wayne R. LaFave, acting dean of the College of Law, said after meeting with the two students that they probably would not be reinstated because their grades were so low.

LaFave talked to the students, who plan to petition for readmission, while the protestors gathered outside his office.

He denied that the college had acted contrary to policy in dismissing the two blacks.

The students did not pass eight of their 16 hours as required by the college for continuation, he said.

"We allow students who fail

fewer than eight hours to return the next semester," LaFave said. "But they are dismissed after the second semester if they have failed to bring their average up to the C level."

However, black protestors claim that law students have in the past been allowed a full year to adjust before being dismissed because of low grades.

"The rule has never been followed this rigidly in the past," said Charles Powell, third year law student. "They haven't taken the human factor into account in this case."

Charles W. Quick, a black law professor, said, "There is definitely no prejudice in the law school. The deans have devoted a tremendous amount of time to insuring that there are black law students. If, after that, they don't make it, they don't make it."

The financial aid problem involves two types of monetary

assistance, loans and grants.

Robert G. Brown, assistant dean of the College of Law, acknowledged that law students have had difficulty obtaining Illinois Guaranteed Loans. But he said white students have had the same problems as black students.

"Loans have been held up in some cases, but it is because banks have not granted the loans. There is no racism involved to my knowledge," he added.

Students who qualify for the loans must find a bank willing to make the loan. "We can't pressure the banks because they would just say they don't have to make the loan," Brown said.

EOP grants have, as the black students claim, dropped drastically in the last few years. Many minority students need the grants, which cover college costs beyond tuition and fees, if they are to go to college, said David Eisenman, staff assistant to the

vice chancellor for academic affairs.

A change in the EOP grants by the federal government has lowered the amount of funds available this year to about \$500,000 from \$700,000 last year.

The drop in EOP grants is considered one of the reasons that black freshman enrollment this year is about half the black freshman enrollment of 1972-73.

EOP grants reached their peak in 1970 when about \$875,000 was available to disadvantaged students.

"If the grants were to meet the needs of these students, there would have to be about \$3.7 million available," Eisenman said.

Eisenman said the University cannot directly affect the EOP grant level, which is decided by Congress. However, the University could support higher tuition which would free more funds for aid to disadvantaged students, he said.



House leader

Odds-makers' IM choice: Alpha Phi Alpha

The oddsmakers have made their decisions.

Several days ago Jimmy the Creep and Tony B.B. James paid a surprise visit to the Big U to look at the intramural basketball teams.

Their No. 1 choice—Alpha Phi Alpha.

The Alphas, who finished first in frat orange last season, have star center Bruce Washington and forward Melvin Moore returning. But the addition of guards Willie Osley and Steve Caray gives the team extra quickness, more rebounding strength and a good outside shot.

Osley, a former Illini football standout, led the Big Ten in interceptions in 1970. He made an unsuccessful attempt to make the Kansas City Chiefs' football team this season, but he will be trying out for the New England Patriots next year after ex-Illini coach Jim Valek gave him a second chance at pro-ball.

But there is one big question mark with the Alphas—can they win the big one? The Alphas tend to get overconfident and lose their composure in the games that count and this is their only weakness.

Caray's credentials include being named the most valuable player of the 1971 IM basketball all-star game after he made 9 of 9 shots from the field.

The No. 2 team—Hopkins 2W. All you need to know is Lonnie Perrin is back. Perrin could give most centers in the Big Ten headaches and he is by far the most poised player in any IM



Joe Haughney

league.

Leaping forward Argie Johnson also returns and this deadly duo could spell doom for just about everyone. Joe Lewis and Alvin Keith are gone and this hurts Hopkins' overall strength, but they still stand head and shoulders above every team in the dorm leagues.

The picks get tougher after the Alphas and Hopkins are out of the way.

ATO ranks as one of the best. Most of last year's line up is back. Tom Hicks, Rick Bodie, Larry Jones and Dave Lungsted give the team a solid nucleus.

"Our major strength is our balance," said ATO coach, Bob Mathias. "We have a little of everything."

Betas will be breathing down ATO's neck. Last year the championship game between the two teams went into overtime before ATO came out on top. And the two could be slugging it out in the title game again.

Betas strength lies in their height and excellent shooting. Joe Smalzter, 6-7, and Tom Grans, 6-5, anchor a tough forward line. Betas also have what some people call "the finest guard in IMs" with

Jack Branta. In the title game with ATO, Branta connected for 11 field goals.

Delta Chi has overall strength and center Eric Haaga. Over semester break, Haaga scored 80 points in a college game in Finland.

This year's darkhorse team is TEPs. This scrappy team employs a pressing defense, fast breaks and good outside shooting, but it is one big man away from the title.

Omega Psi Phi could be the big surprise in fraternity orange, having come within two points of the Alphas and ATO last season. The other teams to watch in orange are Sigma Nu and Delta Phi.

A three-way race for the No. 2 spot in the dorm leagues appears to be developing between Weston II TAJ, Forbes 3E, and Snyder 3E.

TAJ, last year's runnerup, has lost a number of starters but rumor has it that some new players are as good as last year. Snyder relies on quick passing and good shooting but is handicapped by a lack of height.

Forbes has the best chance of competing with Hopkins. They have the needed height, experience, but they need more practice. In fact, most dorm teams

need more practice, and the winners will be the teams that do practice.

Sigma Chi, Alpha Deltas and Alpha Sigs are all long shots for the fraternity blue title. Alpha Deltas are big and good, but not good enough. And the question with Alpha Sigs is, Can they make it with a 5-7 guard, Sheldon Asher?

The powderpuff leagues will be in for a shake up as a result of a WISA ruling. No WISA basketball players will be allowed to participate in IM basketball, and that spells doom for Alpha Delta Pi.

After running away with two consecutive titles, ADPi will become an also-ran this season. One team member said, "We're really hurting this year, we're just out to have fun."

The reason for ADPi's decline is the loss of Ann Penstone, Katie Frank, Sue Shade and Candy Vought to WISA.

Frank explained the ruling, "Our coach doesn't want us playing free-for-all basketball outside of WISA," she said. "She feels—it would be detrimental to our play."

"She has a point," Frank continued, "although some kids don't agree. But we spend so much time with WISA there's no time for IM basketball."

So the No. 1 pick in A league is KMA. Sue Peterson, Pam Wolfe and Phi Mu's Kathy Keefe give the team balance scoring, rebounding and, above all, experience.

Phi Mu, Alpha Chi Jmeag and Green Machine could make the race interesting, but the team to watch is The Pyatons, a group of women who have played in A league ball in the past. Dee Dee Ragali leads the team.

In B league it should be no contest. Magi, last year's champion, is back. TAJ or Weston III will battle for second place.

Overpopulation and the Black community

One of the most controversial issues in the Black community is that of birth control-genocide. In attempting to make some functional statements in this area a number of things have to come to bear. Can we afford the unlimited reproduction that Dick Gregory talked about? The other question or factor is, should we advocate a kind of family control, what shall we mean?

To some men it seems that the most revolutionary thing that can be done is to flood the community with black babies. To these same men, talk of any kind of restraint is equated with genocide. We have some rather pointed objections to the first kind of mentality.

When one looks closely at the situation in our community, one has to ask: Can we really deal with many more children?

Our answer has to be a qualified, no. Consider the number of black children that die before they reach two years old because of the conditions of the society into which they are born.

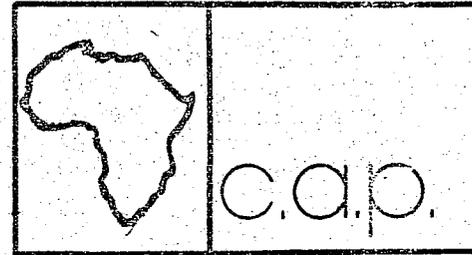
Black children must be provided for if they are to survive. They must receive medical attention, food, clothing, shelter, and compassion. The fact of the matter is that too many black children are hungry, sick, poorly clothed, and deserted. When one

looks at the number of black children on AFDC rolls it is evident that without welfare, a substantial number of children that are alive would be dead. It is our feeling that to add to that number would be to increase a misery which we cannot afford.

When we hear black men talk of genocide and look at the number of unwed mothers and no-dad children in our community, we must ask what it is that is called genocide.

We agree that if white people start massive sterilization in our community that would have to be genocide against us—a kind of genocide that we would have to fight with every ounce of our being. On the other hand to abandon a mother and child is no less cruel than outright genocide. Now when we talk about desertion, we do not want to include what we think of as the committed black father who is smart enough to be absent when the caseworker comes because that's another way of feeding his family, but is otherwise right there on the scene when his family needs him. This is one beautiful adaptation to survive in this hostile country. Pride must also be measured as commitment to those that you profess to love.

On the other hand we have to talk about and begin to deal with the slimy stud who



gets children and hats up as soon as they are born, if not before, in order to find somebody else's legs to get between. There are too many sorry individuals who think their only role is to make women pregnant, a sort of carryover from the stud the white men created during slavery. It is sad to think that our freedom is tied up in dealing with this kind of mentality.

Our own feeling is that this kind of man is on the same level with drug pushers, and ought to be "offed" as soon as possible. With the drug pushers, if too many of them wind up dead, they gon' stop pushing drugs. We must begin to make it clear that black men who can do no more than sleep with women are a drawback to our freedom. For it is well known any boy past 15 can get a child but it takes a man to father one.

We also hasten to remind you that black

people are the one thing that this country no longer needs. After Nat Turner they no longer needed cotton pickers, now they don't. Make no mistake about it, either we win, or we die.

When we talk about genocide in this country, we seldom talk about the institutional genocide that this country already using on us, the Indians and Chicanos. It is no accident that black people for the most part do not live to get as old as white people. It is no accident that in some areas 50-75 per cent of the black people die before they reach three years of age. Thousands of black people who are starving, the millions more who are malnourished, undernourished, are by no means accidental. And finally, the many black people who are murdered by white policemen, other black people, are not accidents in history.

We have to decide whether there is something better that is worth the risking is one thing, to make that family free is quite another. To have a large family of slaves no big thing, anybody with time and a brain can do it. To have even one son and to make him free takes something else...might your life and his.

BROS. CHICO & WOOL
Coalition of Afrikan People

Combined talents foster earthy blues

The picture on the cover of *Black-Eyed Blues* suggests what we might expect to find inside. Depicted is a black woman—earthy, intelligent, at once sophisticated and with a persistent twinkle in her eye. These same qualities are reflected in Esther Phillips' music.

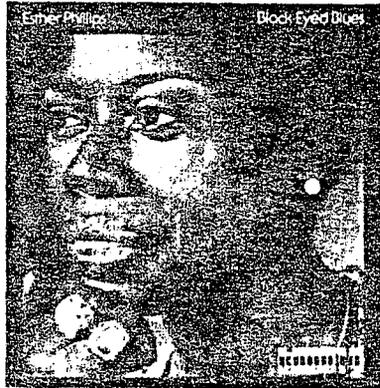
She is backed by an impressive array of musicians from the CTI stable: Charlie Brown, guitar; Boz and Ron Carter, bass; Tim Hinkley, piano; Ian Wallace, drums; Pee Wee Ellis (arranger and conductor) and Pepper Adams, sax; Jon Faddis and Marvin Stamm, trumpet; and various string players. Esther uses this talent to go through a strong repertoire of songs in a funky fashion, while producer Creed Taylor added his masterful touch at the controls.

Picking songs to perform is always a formidable task for an artist. On *Black-Eyed Blues*, Esther has drawn from myriad sources for her material. Bill Withers' "Justified" starts the disc off on the right track—a proud, funky statement about leaving her man 'cause she's had enough. Her throaty voice eventually yields to an ending spoken passage, which reasserts her justification for leaving.

One of the longer cuts ends the first side—the Duke Ellington-Paul Webster composition, "I Got It Bad And That Ain't Good." This song is a showcase for her emotions. She makes one feel the joyful anguish she has from being totally in love.

The title cut is Joe Cocker's "Black-Eyed Blues." If this doesn't quite cook, it simmers just

Black-Eyed Blues
Esther Phillips
KUDU Records KU-14



By t.s. lopez

below the boiling point, with a spicy guitar break leading from the first chorus to the next. Her ending is a gem—a slow, sultry statement of her fiercely independent womanhood:

"If you don't like it, you don't have to ride."

Having had no previous exposure to Esther Phillips I was pleasantly surprised after listening to her product. Her singing is a subtle synthesis of blues-type music and a jazz flavoring from Creed Taylor. Suffusing it all is Esther's womanhood. She seems to rejoice in the fact that she is a woman, master of her own fate and not a pawn in the hands of men. It's more than refreshing; it's an affirmative essay on the natural order of male-female relationships.

One minor criticism of this record is that Bob James' string

arrangements are at times too prominent. The final cut "You Could Have Had Me, Baby" more than compensates for these occasional lapses. On this track, Charlie Brown plays some of the cleanest blues I've had the pleasure of listening to in ages. *Black-Eyed Blues* is an indication of what the mixture of a talented singer and a capable producer are able to achieve in the proper setting.

2 black law students quit UI

Two black students who were dismissed from the College of Law in December because of low grades but were later readmitted on appeal have apparently decided not to return to school, according to Wayne R. LaFave, acting dean of the College of Law.

The students, whose readmission was one issue in a demonstration by 100 black students Jan. 21 at Coble Hall, were dismissed because they failed to maintain a 3.0 average and did not receive passing grades in at least eight hours of the classes for which they registered.

LaFave said that because the two freshmen had little chance of achieving a 3.0 average at the end of this year, they decided to drop out, although LaFave added that "if they really wanted to come back they could."

Instead of being dropped from the University, as provided for in the College of Law rules, LaFave gave the two students "special permission granted on petition" to return to the law school.

LaFave maintained that the black demonstration in Coble Hall had no influence on his decision to allow the law students' reinstatement.

Also untrue, according to LaFave, is the blacks' claim that disadvantaged law students in the past have been given a year to adjust before being dismissed because of low grades.

"Because we haven't had a case in ten years of a law student failing to pass eight hours of work in a semester, the blacks may simply be assuming there was such a law school policy," LaFave said.

Blacks ask new Williams probe

By GREG MILLER
Staff Writer

Citing what they termed as "many unanswered questions," local blacks have called for a renewed probe and full disclosure of the facts surrounding the 1971 shooting death of a black youth.

In a statement released late last week, the Champaign Organization of Black Human Service Workers posed specific questions to Champaign city officials concerning the shotgun slaying Aug. 8, 1971 of 17-year-old James Williams Jr., in a shoot-out with police near north Fourth and Bradley streets.

According to Melvin Mitchell, vice-chairman of the group and a former Champaign policeman, substantiation is needed for specific points in the original police report on the shooting.

Police contended in that report that nearly 20 officers broke up an "ambush" set by armed black youths for a rival street gang. Williams was reported to have been among an estimated eight youths who fired on police and was reportedly killed in police-gang cross-fire.

His body was reportedly found on top of a stolen shotgun in the circle drive of the Burch Village public housing project. His hands, according to police, wore rubber gloves.

The group's six-question statement asks:

night Mr. Williams was killed?" asks Mitchell's statement.

City Manager Warren Browning insisted last week that any police officer found guilty of covering up information in the Williams case would be disciplined, and hinted that even officers not indicted could find their conduct the incident under review.

The only person so far indicted for an alleged cover-up of facts related to Williams's death is Champaign Police Sgt. Charles Buckner.

Arraigned last Wednesday, the 14-year veteran of the police force is charged with perjury, official misconduct, obstruction of justice and obstruction of a peace officer. Buckner commanded the officers who took part in the Burch Village shoot-out.

According to the six-count indictment, Buckner knowingly recorded the black youth's death as occurring in a cross-fire, even though then-patrolman Michael Parker had informed the sergeant that he thought he had fired the fatal shot.

—Williams's position relative to the police officers involved in the shoot-out at the time of his death

—the location of the wounds in Williams's body

—results of the ballistics tests performed by pathologists on the shotgun pellets

—whether police gathered around Williams's body after the shooting

—the reasons Williams was wearing rubber gloves

—an explanation for the "silence of the owner of the ambulance service"—presumably Arrow

Ambulance owner Ed Piraino, a former Champaign policeman—concerning an alleged police cover-up in the incident, until he responded to a "news leak"

"What we need to know is the true facts surrounding the death of Mr. Williams," the statement maintained. The Williams shooting, it said, "a case with many unanswered questions", must be reopened.

"In recent days, news media reports have raised questions about possible indictments of police officers, withheld information and

All
spee
it de
King
citiz
spcic
Co
thro
newc
an ex
mone
In
Congr
includ
"to re
self-su
"I pi
billion
research
ponent c
next five
Nixon's
spend some
research a
increase of
cent over fisc
\$461 million "s
The Atomic En
is slated for a \$143-
in reser
million, supplemented b
unspecified amount fro

What really did happen on the

2-5-74

DAILY ILLINI

Ronnie Phillips

Standout Illini runner returns Friday as N!U track coach

By FRED EISENHAMMER
Sports Writer

There will be a familiar face in an unfamiliar role at this weekend's Illinois Intercollegiate track meet.

That will be Ronnie Phillips, long-time Illinois distance standout, who will be returning to the University as the new middle distance coach of Northern Illinois. Phillips graduated from Illinois following the fall semester and is now going to graduate school in De Kalb to receive his masters in physical education and serving as part-time coach.

Last year, Phillips combined with Rob Mango to give the Illini a 1-2 finish in both the 880 and 1000-yard runs in the Illinois Intercollegiate. As for this year's meet, Phillips feels the Illini's perennial domination in the middle distance events may be threatened

by some of the Huskies' runners.

"Tell them (Illinois team) to look out for our mile relay and tell them we're going to bring down a half-miler who plans to break up the half-mile tradition at Illinois," Phillips said Tuesday from DeKalb.

The highly-regarded Northern runner is sophomore Tim Scott, who Phillips said can run the 1000-yard run between 2:10 and 2:11 and the 880 in 1:51. Mango's winning times last year for both events were 2:09.0 and 1:51.0, respectively.

"He (Scott) should be pretty good," Phillips said. "The rest of them (Northern distance runners) are not in his class."

Phillips also was enthusiastic about Northern's Jerry Kranik, who won the 300-yard run last year and has run a 46.9 quarter-mile split on the mile relay this season.

Does Phillips feel his team can overcome the Illini and Southern Illinois of Carbondale?

"No, we don't have enough to break them up," Phillips said. "We have a couple individuals. Our miler's all right, our high jumper might place and our shot putter, maybe. That's about it."

Phillips, an all-American in 1972, said the training technique he uses for his runners is similar to the successful one used by Gary Wieneke, the Illini distance coach. But Phillips pointed to one significant difference between the two universities.

"Our indoor track is like a sidewalk," Phillips said, "and I've had to make them go outside to minimize the injuries."

Phillips is currently not doing any running, as he is "trying to get settled," but hopes to start working out in the near future.

Does Phillips still have plans for making the professional track circuit?

"I don't know," Phillips said. "I can't say right now."

Ex-Illini Copper invited to Fire camp

By FRED EISENHAMMER
Sports Writer

Norm Cooper, former Illinois defensive tackle, has been invited to try out as a free agent for the Chicago Fire of the World Football League.

Cooper was Northern Illinois' starting defensive tackle last year but will be seeking to make the Fire's team as an offensive tackle.

The Chicago product played for Illinois in 1969 and 1970 and was situated opposite star defensive tackle Tab Bennett. Bennett, Cooper's ex-roommate, credited much of his success during those years to the aggressive work of Cooper.

"In my opinion he (Cooper) was one of the better ones when he left here," Bennett said. "He complemented my pass rush quite sensationally. In all seriousness, he got me on the map and it was a sorry sight to see him leave."

The 6-1, 247 Cooper left Illinois in 1971 for "personal reasons," and transferred to Northern Illinois. He joined the Huskies' football team in 1973, which compiled an 8-3 record for the year.

Cooper said it looked "pretty good" for making the Fire's squad, but noted a vast difference between the caliber of football he encountered on NIU's team, compared with the Illini's brand.

"We had a good schedule at Northern but it just wasn't that competitive; it wasn't that tough," Cooper said. "The class (of football) was different from the one I played with at Illinois."

"We didn't have people like (Tab) Bennett, (Larry) Allen, (Mike) Wells, and (Willie) Osley. It was like going back to high school."

During his three years of college football, Cooper has never played a game at offensive tackle, but he feels he overcome this deficiency.

"They wanted me to try out as an offensive guard and I think my experience of playing defensive tackle at college is going to really

help. The offensive guard always blocks the defensive tackle so I've learned all the moves of the offensive guard, things like what side they block on. I feel I have a good chance of making it (the change)."

Cooper pointed to the Chicago Bears' offensive guard Glenn

Holloway, who switched to the offensive line after playing solely on defense at East Texas State.

The Fire has 20 games on its schedule, with its first game slated for July 20. The National Football League has 5 exhibitions and 13 games for each of its league teams.

Behind decreasing black enrollment

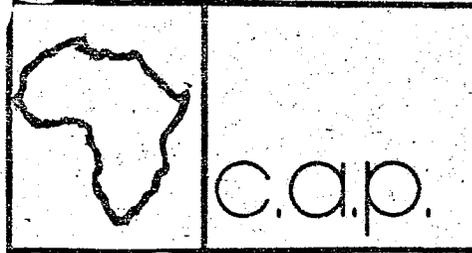
Imagine yourself staying up late hours to study subjects to which you were never exposed in elementary and secondary school. Imagine receiving the lowest grades in the class only because you are black. Imagine being thought in the wrong everytime you are in a conflict simply because you are black. Now, imagine in the event that you survive the turmoil and depressing atmosphere that your financial aid package does not come in time for you to register, pay rent, or survive.

This is the problem which many black students face. The problem has arisen through what seems to be a covert attempt to phase a majority of the black students out of the University.

A general situation is for a black student to go to the financial aids office and try to receive money which should be loaned or granted them in the first place.

The money is not there and they are told that their financial aid application is lost, was never handed in, or is incomplete. The student is forever attempting to find enough money to stay in school and as a last resort he may drop out a semester and work, or try to find the worst living conditions in Champaign, because those are the only ones he can afford.

This is one of the reasons that black student enrollment has decreased considerably at the University. As taxpayers of the State of Illinois, blacks should be guaranteed an appropriate amount of dollars to meet the expenses of the University. When you consider that blacks



pay school taxes for the worst schools, property taxes for the worst property, and law enforcement officers which beat them, they should be given much more financial consideration when they have met the academic requirements of the University. If this is a state supported university and blacks help to support the state through taxes and other means, then should not blacks be guaranteed financial aid upon meeting all academic requirements?

Of course they should! To a large degree, tuition has not seemed to be the main stream of black's economic problem; but to what level does tuition help, when a student does not have a place to stay and his personal needs cannot be met? Suppose he has enough money for housing and personal needs, but his Illinois State Scholarship does not arrive in time. This means that the black student receives his whole financial aid package; but does not receive enough money to meet his personal needs, then he will have a difficult time surviving. How do you go to school when that last pair of shoes

develops holes? What do you do when you are tired and the weekend rolls around and you do not have a nickel?

There are many people who will say that blacks should get the money from home, but that is not possible when the money is not there.

Some people want blacks to get a job, when most of them are already working and others do not have time. Some people want blacks to use summer earnings, even when they went to summer school or could not find a job.

My suggestion to blacks on campus is to go to Student Services and tell them what problems you have with financial aid. Perhaps you feel it will not accomplish anything, but it is a step—a step which no one has been taking. There have not been enough people to go and talk to the black administrators to give them any idea of what types of cases have evolved.

Another suggestion is to become an active member of the Coalition of African People (CAP). With your ideas, blacks can initiate more action. Go to Maji, which seems to be very active, and offer your help. I am sure both organizations could use your assistance.

As a last word to black students, even if you feel no pressure now just stay around awhile. Even though you may not be running with lead boots today, it does not mean you won't be wearing them tomorrow.

GREG ALLEN
Coalition of Afrikan People

Blacks celebrate culture with dance, music, poetry

By CHRIS BENSON
Staff Writer

The Gregory Hall auditorium was brought to life Wednesday night with gospel music, poetry, modern dance and dramatic presentations as a capacity audience of black students and community people came together in celebration of Black History Week.

The program, "A Kaleidoscope in Blackness," began with an invocation by the Rev. B.J. Tatum, pastor of the Morning Star Free Will Baptist Church in Urbana, and the singing of "Lift Every Voice and Sing," the black national anthem by James Weldon Johnson.

Designed to explore all dimensions of the black experience, according to the directors, the program proceeded into an artistic "Portrayal of Blackness" with a background

discussion of Black History Week by Robert Harris, assistant professor of history, a dramatization of a black woman asking God for freedom performed by Elaine Shouse and Bennie Lewis' singing of "Heaven Help us All."

The black love poems recited by Richard Barksdale, professor of English, changed the mood of the night in which the audience was transformed from a state of passive viewing to active participation.

Opening with the premise, "Love breeds trouble," Barksdale gained the approval of the audience by reading black folk poems and works by such noted writers as Claude McKay, Nikki Giovanni, Etheridge Knight and Don L. Lee.

The mood continued as members of the audience clapped to the beat of the gospel tune performed by the

St. Luke Youth Choir, directed by Willie T. Summerville, with brief sermons by the Rev. H.J. Thornton, pastor of the St. Luke's CME Church in Urbana.

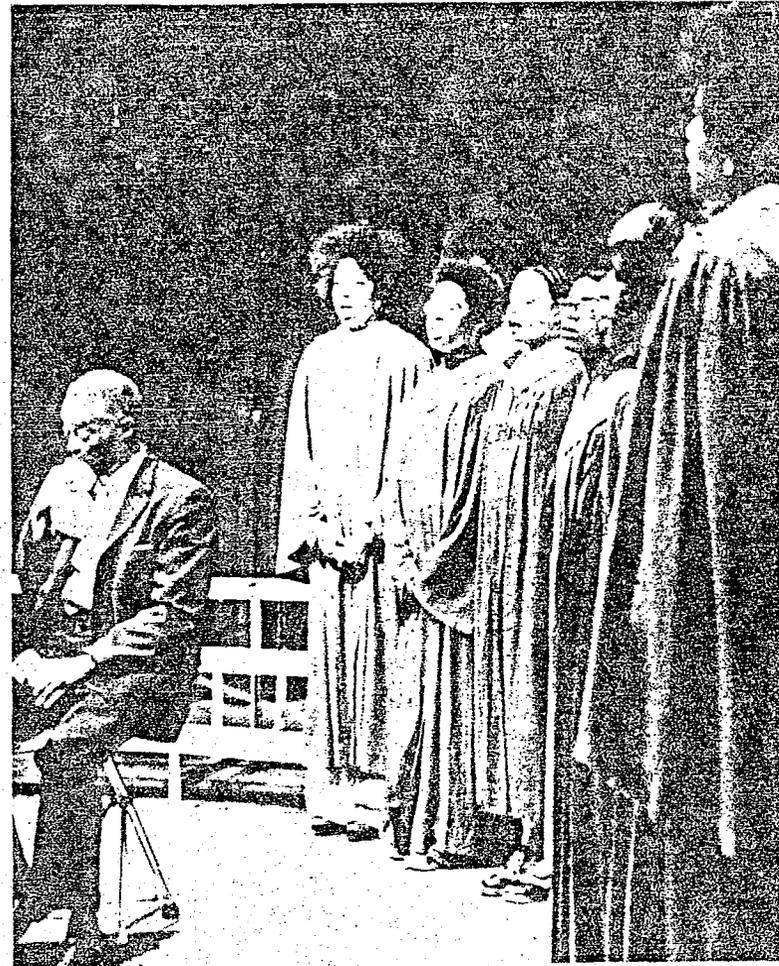
Performances of modern dance by the Afro-American Cultural Center Dance Workshop and jazz music by the Uhuru Ensemble, directed by Nathaniel Banks, brought the program to the closing song, "To Be Young, Gifted, and Black," performed by Sylvia Ray.

The celebration of Black History Week on a regular basis began in 1926 under Carter G. Woodson's Association of Afro-American Life and History, speaker Robert Harris said.

It was created out of a need to pass down through each generation an accurate account of the black experience in this country, he added.

Until that time, Harris said, it had been the accepted belief of the dominant white society that "the black man possessed no history worthy of preserving."

It is necessary for black people to continue this celebration in the future, Harris told the audience. "We need to observe Black History Week every day to determine the shape of our tomorrow."



(Staff photo by Wayne Zumwalt)

THE ST. LUKE YOUTH CHOIR, from the St. Luke CME Church in Urbana, performed in Gregory Hall Wednesday as part of an Afro-American program celebrating Black History Week. The Rev. H.J. Thornton (left,) was the narrator of the choir's gospel-music presentation.

2-14-74

it
e
,

Need blacks on fighting Illini

To the Editor:

The people who watch the Illinois basketball team play at the Assembly Hall are there, for the most part, to enjoy themselves. Considering this year's team, one of the only ways to achieve this seems to be the rather generally accepted practice of making fun of the members of the opposing team. One characteristic of our team, however, opens the gate to a lot of crowd comments that range from "in bad taste" to "disgusting."

The Illini coaches, starters and benchwarmers, as opposed to those of nearly all other large universities, are totally white (at least those visible to the fans at the games). As a result of this, the crowd is also almost totally white. Such a situation, it seems to me, tends to lower inhibitions in some as to the comments they make. At every home game this season—though more pronounced at closer games—comments directed at black players on opposing teams have been voiced by students in the crowd. These comments make fun of such things as playing style, speaking dialect or names. Though probably meant in fun, such comments come across with a very perceptible racist tone.

Last year, when 'Spoon made the Illini a respectable team, I seldom recall hearing any such comments. People could more easily see that players should be judged on ability and sportsmanship instead of characteristics that have nothing to do with the game itself. It seems that only by the presence of black players on our team can people realize how uneducated racist-type comments really sound at a basketball game. It is a shame that people can't be mature enough to know when they are offending others with their jokes.

The blame for all this lies not only with the fans in Assembly Hall, but also with the coaching staff and their recruiting policies. I am not aware of Harv Schmidt's personal feelings. All I know is that he has not successfully recruited black talent, thus setting the all-white mood at games. Considering the record of the Illini, it certainly would add to the low stature of the team if the head coach were unable to get along with such a large proportion of potential college players. There is no place for a biased attitude when it comes to athletics—no matter what the sport.

BERNARD SCHOENBURG

Seale: Presidency inimical to democracy

Panther leader calls for government by council

By CHRIS BENSON
Staff Writer

The offices of the Presidency and Vice Presidency, said Bobby Seale Wednesday night, must be replaced by a council of administrative experts if a truly democratic form of government is ever to exist in this country.

Seale, chairman of the Black Panther Party, told his LAS 199 black lecture series audience that the executive offices of the federal government must be eliminated because they have not been responsive to the needs of the masses of oppressed peoples in this country.

There has been a wholesale cutback in positive services in this country during the Nixon administration, said Seale, while the cost of living has steadily risen and corporation executives continue to get rich.

The revolutionary change needed to alter the existing situation in this country, said Seale, will not occur here in the same form as it did in China, Russia, or Cuba because the "particulars are different."

"Other countries that have undergone revolutionary change," he said, "suffer from underdevelopment while in this country we suffer from overdevelopment."

The real power in this country, according to Seale will stem from "counterbalancing the racist, reactionary forces" that exist here through exercising voting rights. Administrative experts, he continued, who have internalized the basic philosophy of the people must be elected to public office in order to transfer control of community institutions to the people.

The Black Panther Party since its inception in 1966, said Seale, has intended not only to defend the black community from racist attacks, but also to run candidates for political office.

Blacks realized in 1966, said Seale, that they had no control over the community institutions that affected their lives, and at the same time had no vehicle through which to gain such control.

Violence was seen as the answer, he continued. "Burn baby, burn" characterized the black liberation movement of the late 1960's and it was these spontaneous rebellions that caused the Black Panther Party to emerge.

The media, Seale pointed out, never articulated the real goals and objectives of the black liberation movement. Too concerned with headlines relating the occurrence of violence in the black community, he said, the mass media failed to show the concrete



(Staff photo by Lisa Wigoda)

BLACK PANTHER leader Bobby Seale said in a Wednesday visit to campus that revolutionary change in the U.S. cannot follow the same pat-

terns it has in Communist countries because this country suffers from "overdevelopment rather than underdevelopment."

programs on which the Black Panther Party was based, specifically the legal aid, medical services and free breakfast programs.

The people, said Seale, made a mistake in thinking that violent confrontation was the only means to achieve liberation.

Referring to the increase in the number of black elected officials, Seale argues that the black liberation movement in this country has, without violence, had more black people consciously demonstrating within the past year than ever before in this country's

history.

"By the very fact that they (blacks) voted for black candidates means that people are voting in direct opposition to racism, capitalism and exploitation. That is a movement, I say, that is paramount."

2-11-74

Story of black life for all readers

by Sandy Booth

"If Beale Street Could Talk," by James Baldwin, is published by Dial Press and sells for \$6.95.

"They looked at us as though we were zebras—and, you know, some people like zebras and some people don't. But nobody ever asks the zebras," explains Tish Rivers in "If Beale Street Could Talk," by James Baldwin.

Through Tish, 19 and pregnant, Baldwin tells a moving story of the fight to be black and in love in a white racist society.

Baldwin has returned to the literary world in full strength with this beautifully written novel of love and race-hate injustices in New York City's black communities.

Tish's lover, Fonny, is falsely accused of raping an ignorant Puerto Rican woman, and sentenced to prison after a mock trial that depended solely on the testimony of a white cop filled with hatred. Baldwin weaves his story around the search for evidence that will stand up in a second trial and set Fonny free.

Tish's lover, Fonny, is falsely accused of raping an ignorant Puerto Rican woman, and sentenced to prison after a mock trial that depended solely on the testimony of a white cop filled with hatred. Baldwin weaves his story around the search for evidence that will stand up in a second trial and set Fonny free.

The search involves white lawyers that Tish and her family can't afford, trips that cost more than money, and above all, an attempt to keep Fonny alive during his days in prison.

Tish's pregnancy is given a special meaning of hope and love for Fonny and the entire family. The strength of Tish's family, renewed by the thought of a baby with better chances for a happier life, carries them through some of the most depressing and frustrating examples of human degradation.

For Fonny, the baby represents the one hope that can provide him strength to face prison life.

For the most part, Tish's speech remains consistent with her lack of education, but

Baldwin sometimes gives Tish dissertations which are completely out of character with her illiteracy.

Her language is simple—her emotions are not—and in his effort to communicate a philosophy, Baldwin sometimes loses sight of her lack of education.

The dissertations themselves are beautifully handled and reflect an insight into life and love. But they simply are not acceptable as part of Tish's character and

must be viewed as intrusions by the author in his attempt to make a point in the story.

On the whole, Baldwin has composed a flowing book that weaves in and out of past and present, laced with thoughts of the future. Baldwin's intrusions into Tish's character clarify her feelings and move with the mood of the work.

In spite of the despair, there is determination, even to fight against injustices. Tish's family suffers at the hands of racists.

Fused into fears and hatred, Baldwin threads hope and love, tying the family together and giving them strength.

In the midst of destruction, Tish's family still holds on.

If the novel is any indication of Baldwin's literary revival, he will succeed. "If Beale Street Could Talk" is a magnificent story of black life, written with power and eloquence, that all readers can feel.

What will you do about racism?

2-20-74

I think it is important I lay down my goals and objectives for the simple reason this is the first article I have written for this column. I believe it to be necessary for the masses to understand that point of view I wish to project.

In my three years at the University of Illinois, I have seen enough injustice and prejudice against black students to write my own bestseller. I suppose now, all of the ultra conservative administrators, faculty members, and students expect me to reel off a massive volume of data, figures, and statistics. As hard as they are to obtain, the numbers will come later to justify my claims. But I want to know, what happens after I convey all of this information to you? Are you going to pick up the cries of protest?

Will you carry a crescendo of objections? Will you assert yourself until you have reached the Chancellor's office? I doubt it!

I was discussing with a friend of mine what prompted me to ever get an editorial column. I began telling him of instances where I was confronted with prejudice and injustice and had seemingly no place to turn. He began telling me of instances when similar burdens fell upon his shoulders. Our conversation never stopped at this point. We



**Greg
Allen**

began trading instances where other black students had met with problems and it appeared there was no one to voice their opinions. There was no one who had shared our grievances and could also express them through the media. It appeared to be justified that the black brothers and sisters on campus and in the community have a significant part in the media.

It is by that justification that the brothers and sisters on campus and in the community need greater representation in the media. Representation that has been denied until The Daily Illini editorial board granted me this column 10 days ago. Previously the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP) column appeared on Saturdays only, but that was not enough. Black students have two hours of radio time on WPGU-FM, Monday through Friday to play soul music at 4:00

p.m., when most dorm students are eating. Five minutes are taken out of those two hours to have Black Notes, a program which presents important issues facing the black community. Editorial time should be given to black students on WPGU at different times during the day in order to bridge the communication gap between black students.

I invite white readers to write to me out of lack of understanding, but not out of lack of experience. Do not attempt to attack my columns with a dogmatic attitude; when you have never experienced what I have expressed. Don't tell me what it is like to go through hell, when you have never seen fire. And don't tell me what it's like to be black, when both of your parents are white. I may be termed a racist, and even an extremist, but that's fine with me because I will speak against racism, and if speaking against racism demands those titles; I will assume them.

I welcome constructive criticism to solutions from black students, but after you have criticized; ask yourself what am I doing. I am attempting to initiate action and point out injustice, but after you criticize, ask yourself—what am I doing? Are you

collecting money for the starving, are you supporting a black political candidate, or are you sitting on your ass criticizing? What are you doing?

If you are not part of the solution, then you are part of the problem.

In my columns I will implore the assistance of CAP and anyone else interested in the obliteration of oppression. There are many such organizations on campus which will be more effective, if they merge on issues. I want to make it certain; I will combat not only issues, but also the problems of individuals. Individuals are what make up the University and community; therefore, individuals are important.

I feel the job of any journalist is to protect the little man. Serve those who need help the most. This is what I wish to do. I don't expect my pen to knock down buildings every Tuesday my column appears, but I wish for it to initiate action. Action in which, I will be more than ready to involve myself. If it seems as though I have not time; I will find time. If it seems as though none of you have time; I hope after reading my column, you will see the necessity to find time.

2 judicial candidates lack lawyer approval

By JIM GLENN
Staff Writer.

Five of the seven candidates for the Fourth Judicial District Appellate Court have been recommended for the post in a poll of 611 lawyers in the district.

The two candidates who did not get the lawyers' approval—state Sen. Robert McCarthy, D-Decatur, and Democrat attorney Thomas Walsh of Lincoln—say the poll is meaningless.

Receiving the lawyers approval as candidates were:

—Republican Albert Saikley, Danville attorney;
—Champaign County Circuit Court Judge Frederick Green, a Republican;

—Cass County Circuit Court Judge Richard Mills, Republican;

—Democrat Harold Baker, Champaign attorney;

—Vermilion County Circuit Court Judge Paul Wright, Democrat;

The candidates are entered in the March 19 primary.

McCarthy criticized the relatively small cross-section of lawyers polled.

According to McCarthy, this small number of lawyers, about 20 per county, does not accurately reflect who the thousand's of voters in the district really want as appellate judge.

"I do not attach much significance to the results of the poll," McCarthy said Wednesday. He questioned whether the 611 lawyers responded to all candidates on each individual ballot.

"We do not know the precise results on this thing," McCarthy said in reference to the fact that the Illinois State Bar Association did not release the exact results of the poll.

McCarthy said his legislative record of voting against special interest groups has made many enemies in organizations like life insurance companies and financial institutions.

"All of these organizations have attorneys," he said, adding that if a vote was taken today only among members of these organizations, he would lose the judicial race.

Walsh, the other candidate not recommended in the poll, said most lawyers do not pay attention to the poll. He added that the poll was merely a gimmick, designed to "impress the layman."

Walsh attributed the results of the poll to what he feels is the prevalent philosophy regarding the filling of judicial posts.

"These people all favor the appointments of judges," he said. In the past appellate judges were appointed from the ranks of the circuit courts.

According to Richard Molchan, chairman of the Illinois State Bar Association's Committee on Judicial Advisory Polls, the purpose of the poll is to "make a conscientious analysis of the qualifications of the candidates as viewed by their own colleagues, who know them best."

Molchan said. "The comparative ease with which judges may remain in office makes it imperative that only able candidates be nominated in the first place."

However, he stressed the point that a vote of "not recommended" for judge does not reflect on the capability of the individual as a lawyer, but only indicates that lawyers did not wish to recommend him for the judicial post.

The five recommended candidates were unavailable for comment.

Evelyn Burnett and the Urbana schools

3-5-74
It was the first nice weather we had experienced for some time. I didn't have the desire to interview anyone, especially a political candidate. I still thought I had better start accumulating information a couple weeks before my column was due. I trudged up the steps of Student Services to talk to Dean Shelly's secretary. I had heard praises of Evelyn Burnett's sincerity, but I wanted to find out if they were well founded.

There was no question of her experience, since she had been on the Urbana Board of Education all the way back to 1968 and was now seeking her third term in office. However, sincerity was my main concern; not experience. Nixon has political experience, but definitely lacks sincerity.

I greeted Evelyn and a broad smile went across her face. I took out my notebook and looked up the set of questions I had prepared. She looked at my actions intently; lowering her head slightly as if to get a better view.

I thought it most important to ask Evelyn what she had done. In 1966, before she had ever been elected, Evelyn helped in the desegregation of schools along with Paul Hersey and Carlos Donaldson, who were leading forces in the drive. Before then, grade schools were segregated and students were desegregated upon reaching junior high and high schools. Of course, Urbana has only one high school and two



Greg Allen

and one of its two assistant principals is black.

The more Evelyn spoke of quality education, the more intense her face became. She took off her glasses and leaned further forward with every word; each word coming out hard and sharp.

I found myself just as reluctant to leave the interview as I was to begin it. Evelyn Burnett has won my support because of her sincerity. She is the first political candidate

I have ever supported with anything more than a vote.

Evelyn has been offered jobs with much more prestige and money attached to them than secretarial jobs. Evelyn has refused such jobs because she feels that too many people have been controlled with their jobs and the possibility of losing them. Needless to say, secretarial jobs are plentiful.

I visited Taylor Thomas, Director of Community Relations, to see what he could tell me about Evelyn. He said, "She has backed programs that have been for the benefit of all students in the district. She has worked for Title Seven and been exceedingly vocal as far as blacks are concerned and poor whites are concerned."

Evelyn has particular interest in quality education, because she has five children in the Urbana school system. She is presently

in a fight against having only children from the North End and Orchard Downs bused all over Urbana. If children are to be bused, they should be bused from all over the city.

When Bobby Seale, co-founder of the Black Panthers, came to Champaign to speak, he said the black liberation movement in this country has without violence had more people consciously demonstrating in the past year than ever before. People voting for black candidates meant they were demonstrating against racism without marching in the streets.

Election day is April 13 and polling places are set up at all Urbana schools. I urge every registered Urbana voter to vote for Evelyn. Anyone interested in helping with the campaign should contact me by leaving a message at the Daily Illini office.

Blacks must not be complacent, scholar says

By CHRIS BENSON
Staff Writer

There is a grave danger that blacks in this country will become complacent with the few advances in obtaining civil liberties made within the past 20 years, said Dr. Benjamin Mays Wednesday night. Such complacency, he contended, will result in fewer advances in the future.

Through a conscious effort in the civil rights movement, said Mays, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, blacks must ensure that the federal government fulfills its commitment to the black community.

Over the course of history, said Mays, the U.S. government has made eight commitments to the black man.

The first was a commitment to enslave blacks which was successfully carried out for 246 years.

As a result of the Civil War, this first commitment to reduce blacks to a state of servitude was ended.

The next three commitments, according to Mays, resulted from the ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution granting to blacks freedom, citizenship and voting rights respectively.

Although these amendments gave blacks legal rights, he said, they had protection of the law only as long as the Union Army remained in the South.

With the end of Reconstruction in the South in 1877 and the mass exodus of Union soliders said Mays, the federal government's commitment to the black man, in the form of the three amendments, meant nothing more than a scrap

of paper."

By the turn of the century, said Mays, "the job of putting blacks back into slavery was almost accomplished." All means were exhausted to continue black subjugation, he said, without congressional intervention.

Discrimination in public schools, Mays contended, is another indication of the federal government's failure to keep its commitment to blacks. Having been denied acceptance into white school for many years, blacks were not afforded an equal education in black schools due to the significantly small appropriations they received.

The fifth commitment addressed this problem in 1954, said Mays, with the passing of legislation ending school segregation.

As a result of the Civil Rights Movement of the late 1950's and early 1960's, the sixth and seventh commitments came in the forms of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

The final commitment was the congressional decision to make annual appropriations to Howard University, a black college in Washington, D.C.

Today, said Mays, largely through the efforts of black leaders in the 1950's and 1960's, all colleges and universities are open to blacks and, for the most part, blacks are free to go and come as they please.

Blacks also have much more political power, he said, as shown in the number of blacks in congress, on federal benches and serving as mayors of several major cities.

It is dangerous for blacks to feel

complacent with these few advances, he added. "We're just getting back what we lost in the post-Reconstruction era." The rights inherent in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, he said, were only restored in recent years.

Blacks must maintain the level of consciousness raised in the Civil Rights Movement to "climb up that ladder of success," and ensure that the federal government will keep its commitment of the black community.

"He who starts behind in the race of life," he said, "must run faster to win."

Mays came to the U of I campus as part of the Black Visiting Scholar Lecture Series, a course sponsored jointly by the Afro-American Academic Program and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Called the "Grand Old Nan of Education" by Ebony magazine, Mays is a graduate of Bies College, Lewiston, Maine. He received his

Masters and Doctoral degrees.

Called the "Grand Old Man of education" by Ebony magazine, May is a graduate of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. He has received 31 honorary degrees from major colleges and universities throughout this country and two on the African continent.

In 1970, Mays was elected as the first black president of the Atlanta Board of Education and continues to serve in that capacity.

Black Bunch wins UI league crown

By WALLY HAAS

Sports Writer

The Black Bunch survived a close battle with Oregon's Handy Dandies to win its second straight UI league championship 40-36 Thursday night.

The Black Bunch led throughout the game, but had to struggle to keep the lead. They finally locked it up when Tracy Campbell tipped in a missed Lonnie Perrin free throw with 10 seconds to go in the game.

It was a rock'em sock'em game from the outset. Tempers flared early but the game remained under control.

The teams traded baskets early before the Bunch scored eight unanswered points and seemed to have the game in hand at 14-6. The Dandies kept fighting back, but still trailed at halftime 25-18.

The Dandies continued to chip away at the Bunch's lead in the second half. With 3:10 left in the second period Mike Wilson hit a short jump shot to pull the Dandies within one, 33-32.

With one minute to go in the second period Fuzzy Johnson converted two free throws to put the Bunch in the lead by three, 35-32. The Dandies came right back to end the period down by one, 35-34.

The Bunch slowed down the game and with less than two minutes remaining Campbell scored on a layup to make it 37-34. The Dandies' Kim Fuller came right back with two points of his own to close the gap to one again.

Seconds later Perrin was fouled and made the first of two free throw attempts. He missed the second but that's when Campbell came in to make the tip-in and put the game away.

"We played our game," said Argie Johnson who led all scorers with 11 points. "We can play both. We can run or we can work it around."

"We were trying to stay cool," said Campbell about the officiating. "You can't count on the refs. You have to win the game by yourself."

"When two refs are on the court one of them can get blocked out. That's why we argue to let them know if they miss a call," said Argie Johnson.

Fuzzy Johnson said that "they have to call it both ways. They hit us and we just touch them and we get a foul."

Many of the Bunch spoke out against the current all-University playoffs.

"If ATO wins the all-IM tourney they're still second place," Perrin said. "If they want it to be an all-University tournament they should let us

Hiring practices under fire in Champaign

Resignation stirs affirmative action controversy

By JIM HILLIS
Staff Writer

Champaign City Manager Warren Browning announced his resignation last Wednesday, and in light of the barrage of criticism aimed at his administration at a meeting of the Human Relations Commission (HRC) last Thursday, Browning may be all the more glad to be leaving.

The criticism was triggered by Brenda Crawley's resignation from the community relations department and, centered around an issue that has been a thorn in Browning's side for quite some time—whether the community relations department can do an effective job, under his supervision, of enforcing the city's affirmative action ordinance and handling complaints regarding discrimination by firms doing business within the city.

Browning has been the target of criticism from minorities in the past, particularly after he fired Howard Mitchell from the position of community relations director in July of 1971, and after he dismissed

Alphonso Johnson from the same position last October.

Crawley had worked with Steve Harris, Browning's aide, on the enforcement of the affirmative action ordinance, which attempts to guarantee non-discriminatory employment practices within the firms with which the city deals.

Critics of the administration have often charged that the ordinance is not enforced well, and that Browning and Harris do not have the proper "spirit" necessary to make the plan work.

At the HRC meeting last week, Crawley blasted the administration's policy on affirmative action, charging that Browning and Harris are ignoring existing state guidelines, as laid down by the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC), and that they are not following the city's ordinance closely enough.

She explained that when she first joined the community relations department last July, when it was under the direction of Johnson, the city used joint guidelines as criteria for determining whether a

firm was compliant with the ordinance. The joint guidelines were the city's ordinance itself, and the FEPC regulations, which allow for a stricter, more statistical analysis of a firm's employment policies.

After Johnson was fired, Crawley said she was told by Harris to stop using the FEPC guidelines. She said she questioned Browning about the legality of not using FEPC, but never received a clear answer.

In December, Harris denied he ever told Crawley to stop using FEPC. Browning was vague in answering the question, saying the city was "not necessarily" using FEPC.

But last Friday, Browning said that there is "no way" the city can use both sets of guidelines as criteria for enforcement. He said the city would enforce only its own ordinance until the city council agrees on a new affirmative action policy.

Crawley also said the administration does not require from firms, prior to the letting of bids,

(Continued on page 11)



(Staff photo by Cathy Lange)

GEORGE POPE presides over a meeting of the Champaign Human Relations Commission. Champaign's affirmative action has come under fire recently, and the commission has been in the center of much of the controversy.

3-12-74

Affirmative Action

(Continued from page 2)
written commitments which would outline employers' programs for affirmative action, including specific goals and timetables concerning the future employment of minorities. Crawley said the city's ordinance calls for such written commitment prior to approval of bids.

But Browning and Harris seem to interpret the ordinance differently.

At the city council meeting of March 5, a bid was approved for the purchase of a television unit to be used by the city in investigating its sewers. When asked about the firm's affirmative action status, Browning said a contract would not be drawn up until the firm is in compliance with the ordinance.

Conflicts such as these have resulted in numerous proposals in recent months to change the city's affirmative action ordinance. The main force behind the movement has been Councilmember John Lee Johnson, 1st.

After six or seven study sessions devoted to discussion of the proposals, the council decided to vote on three ordinances at its meeting of March 19.

One proposal is an ordinance introduced by Johnson. Under it, the city manager would be responsible for enforcing affirmative action, but would be required to use federal regulations laid down by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) as criteria for determining compliance.

Johnson said his proposal would make the administration responsible for obtaining "much clearer documentation for a better analysis" of a firm's employment practices. It would also reduce the minimum dollar amount for contracts with firms, so more smaller firms would be required to take part in the program.

Another ordinance to be voted on would adopt the state's FEPC rules themselves, and thus require all firms employing 25 persons or more to be in compliance with state statutes before they can deal with the city. This proposal was suggested by Mayor Virgil Wikoff, and has been backed by conservatives on the council.

Under the FEPC proposal, the city would be given a list of businesses that are in compliance with the state laws, and any firm that wasn't on the list would not be allowed to contract with the city. Browning said employees in the community relations department would be responsible for supplemental investigation of the FEPC-endorsed firms.

The rationale behind adopting such an ordinance is that it would lessen the amount of paperwork required from the employer, and not "lead him down so many roads," according to Councilmember William Kuhne, at large. It would also create a uniform policy that other local governmental units could adopt, some councilmembers contend.

However, Councilmember Mary Pollock, 2nd, said Linda Mayer, director of the FEPC office in Chicago, told her the state commission is overloaded with work already and does not have a large enough budget to efficiently handle the enforcement of the firms that want to deal with Champaign.

One of the reasons for the relatively small budget appropriated to the Illinois FEPC, compared to other states, is supposedly the effectiveness of lobbying against FEPC in Springfield last year on the part of state contractors.

It is perhaps ironic that Kuhne, a contractor himself, is backing the FEPC proposal, although he is participating in a suit seeking to suspend some of the FEPC rules.

The council decided to vote on a third proposal, sponsored by Councilmember Lynn Sweet, 5th, but Sweet removed his ordinance from consideration last week. Sweet said he was afraid that having three alternatives would have created a "log-jam" in which none of the proposals would receive enough votes to pass.

Besides the affirmative action matter, the HRC meeting brought out debate over which body, the community relations department or the HRC, should handle citizens' complaints of discrimination.

To try to settle the question, HRC member John Organek presented to the commission a proposal outlining a procedure for handling such complaints.

Under Organek's proposal, the community relations department would be the first to act on citizens' complaints. If a problem could not be settled adequately, in the opinion of a complainant, the matter could be brought before the HRC for further investigation. The suggestion drew immediate criticism from HRC Chairman George Pope and also Crawley.

"With the community relations department set up under the city manager, its director might or might not ever bring the complaint to the HRC," Pope said. He added, "The department can't do an effective job if it's going to have the administration looking over its shoulder."

"As long as the community relations department work has to flow through the second floor (the city manager's office) where it will be colored and tempered, you're going to have conflict and inefficiency in the department's work," Crawley said.

The possibility of conflicts in this area resulted in suggestions that the community relations department be removed from the authority of the city manager, and placed instead under the HRC.

In the past, Councilmembers Pollock and Johnson have tried to initiate changes of this type. Last December, Johnson proposed an affirmative action ordinance which would have made the community relations director responsible for enforcement of the plan, under the HRC's supervision. Johnson withdrew his proposal, however, when several HRC members hedged on the idea, preferring instead an HRC enabling ordinance suggested by Browning. That ordinance was adopted on Feb. 6, and gives the HRC a major role in the selection of the community relations director.

But after hearing Crawley's claims last week, several commissioners apparently felt their expanded powers were not enough, and expressed a desire to have the community relations department put directly under their supervision.

black colleges accomplish?

Save the black college. I haven't seen any such commercials in the Champaign-Urbana area—for obvious reasons. But when I was home in Chicago, every now and then, the message spread across the screen: Save the Black College. Okay. But why?

When the black scholar, Dr. Benjamin Mays, spoke in Champaign, I had the opportunity to ask him what was the role of the black college? If the black college had no role, there would be no reason to save it. Dr. Mays, president of a black school, Morehouse College, for 16 years, said that he saw the role of the black college as twofold. One, to prepare the black student with the best possible education to condition him for later life. Two, to be sensitive to the needs of the black community and accommodate those needs if at all possible.

I find it impossible to disagree with Dr. Mays. In mid-January, I visited Fisk University for two weeks. Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. is considered one of the top black universities. It is certainly one of the oldest and most prestigious as it was chartered in 1866, three years after the Emancipation Proclamation.

I attended classes in French, English Literature, Basic Psychology, and Drama for a full week. I found that Fisk is easily on the same academic level as the University of Illinois. The staff is highly qualified and the students are dead serious on grades. Every Saturday and Sunday there is a mass exodus of students to the library. Small wonder that Fisk constantly turns out black scholars; many more black scholars than the U of I could dream of turning out.

Perhaps the same material is taught by Big Ten universities as is taught by black colleges, but can we obtain a degree in Black Studies at the U of I. And check out the Afro-American Cultural Center, that old gray house on Nevada. Compare it to Krannert Center. And don't forget the Afro-American Studies Center on Fifth and Chalmers. That little building was supposed to be torn down this semester. A black student wouldn't have to face these cultural inconsistencies at a black college. Save the black college.

The black businesses don't stop at the



**Greg
Allen**

University of Illinois. They don't stop at Harvard or Stanford to recruit black employment. They don't stop at UCLA for anything but basketball players. When black businesses and white businesses are looking for black talent or tokens, they go straight to black colleges. They go to Fisk. They go to Morehouse. When Ebony Magazine or Black Enterprise is looking for writers they go to Howard University which is noted for its Communications College as well as its Law College. Black and white businesses go to black schools to recruit qualified blacks for jobs. Dave Bechtel, director of career placement at the University, can testify to that. But why do recruiters go to black schools?

The main theory is that black colleges turn out better black students, than white schools. A study should be done to find out if this theory is true. If the theory is true, why are our black schools preparing black students for life better than white schools?

I am sure black students at white universities around the country will stop beaming with delight about attending a prestigious white university if they find that after four years of struggling, they can't find a job at any of the black companies they had wished to work for, and that some of the white companies have already fulfilled their quota of blacks. There aren't many newspapers who will hire more than one black editor, if any. There aren't going to be many black executives working for white companies. There just aren't. But the few that are will probably come from black schools. High school counselors should alert black students to this situation. High school counselors aren't doing their jobs. Save the black college. That's where the black scholars come from.

Racism called main problem

By CHRIS BENSON
Staff Writer

The problem of racism in this country has not been met with serious deliberation, said Dr. Frances Welsing Wednesday night, because it is a necessary ingredient in the continued white domination of blacks.

"The biggest human problem on the face of the earth," said Welsing, assistant professor of pediatrics, Howard University College of Medicine, racism is a world-wide system that seeks to maintain white power by molding whites into functional superiors and non-whites into functional inferiors.

This is accomplished, Welsing said, through programming the behaviors of non-whites so that the very actions in the areas of education, economics, labor, politics and law only reinforce and maintain white domination. The result, she added, is self and group

negation by non-whites.

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) said Welsing, failed to consider a 1969 report by the Black Caucus of the American Psychology Association recommending a study of the behavior patterns of whites in order to provide a solution to the problem of racism: "the number one mental health problem and the number one cause of mental health disorders."

Instead of having behavioral scientists focus in on the problem, she said, NIMH chose to study the behavioral patterns of blacks and called for the establishment of more prisons as a solution to the problem of violence incited by racism.

Racism continues to thrive, said Welsing, and systematically teaches people to feel degraded, ashamed and inferior if they are non-white. These feelings increase with the proportionate increase in

skin darkness; "if you're black, get back; if you're brown, stick around; if you're yellow, you're mellow; and if you're white, you're all right."

This mentality permeates the black community, Welsing said, despite the recent upsurge in black nationalism.

In a 1973 study of behavioral patterns in black children, she said, a preference was expressed by the children for lighter pigment in their friends, marriage partners and themselves.

It is this mentality that has enabled whites to "divide, factionalize and conquer" blacks because those with lighter skin coloring tend to feel superior to darker skinned blacks.

Welsing came to the UI campus as part of the Black Visiting Scholar Lecture Series, co-sponsored by the Afro-American Academic Program and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

In addition to her current position at Howard University, Welsing served as Resident Psychiatrist at St. Elizabeth Hospital, 1963-1966 and Child Psychiatrist at Children's Hospital, 1966-1968, both in Washington.

Community relations head vows independent service

By GREG MILLER
Staff Writer

With the Champaign City Council still debating the function of the city's Community Relations Director, Larine Cowan, the new appointee, prepares to step into the job which essentially stands in limbo.

And as only a six month resident of the city, the 25-year-old Cowan explained she has no definite understanding of the problems of the City of Champaign or specific ways to deal with them. Still, the new director claims she will try to keep her post independent of interference by the city administration and responsive to the suggestions of the public.

"Hopefully," she said, "they will determine what we will put our attention to."

The new director, appointed last week by Champaign City Manager Warren Browning, suggested her office could become a forum for public opinion from which the city could initiate human programs and services.

"I hope we can be a prevention center. We can look into things that people want or say they want," she said. "We hope that we can form ideas and programs before these things become problems in the future."

The first woman department head in the history of the City of Champaign, Cowan said she plans to go out into problem areas of the city and "make myself known." She added she would like to establish an office apart from the city building in downtown Champaign.

Cowan suggested that residents may be intimidated by the offices of the city building as well as by the Champaign Police Department, which shares the structure. "If people are anti-policeman, they might not want to be anywhere around there," she said.

As the new community relations director, Cowan said she would strive to maintain an "adversary" but friendly role with other city department heads after acquainting herself with city government. "I realize I'm in the middle," she said, referring to the problem of representing the city to a sometimes irate public.

One of the first things Cowan said she intends to do

upon taking charge April 1, is confer with Police Chief Harvey Shirley "and find out what his ideas are" about police-community relationships in Champaign.

"I think they'll be pretty cooperative, but don't want to be too optimistic at this time," she explained.

Also in the future, according to Cowan, is an expanded staff. The new director said she would first fill a current full-time vacancy in the department staff and later possibly recruit student volunteers from both the University and Parkland College. "It would help us in our work and give them experience," she said.

However, Cowan explained she is concerned about getting the degree of independence she feels is essential to the job. That question will depend on a city council vote next week and their choice of successor for the recently-resigned Browning. Complaints of a lack of independence and what was termed a lack of cooperation by Browning figured prominently in the disputes which led to the firings of the city's two previous directors, Howard Mitchell and Alphonso Johnson.

Yet Cowan said she informed Browning and the three-member selection committee of the city's Human Relations Commission which recommended her over more than 70 other applicants that she wanted a free hand to do her work. "I said if I'm going to be cramped, I wouldn't want the job. They did say they agreed with that, but they didn't say 'you have it' either."

Cowan's involvement in social services stems from her native Arkansas, where as a student she worked on police-community relations, Operations Breadbasket and a "freedom school", where she taught black high school youth who boycotted classes in Pine Bluff in 1970.

She comes to the \$13,399 city post from the University's extension service, where she works as a teaching assistant in the clerical learning division. Her credentials include a sociology degree from Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College in 1971 and a master's degree in social work from the University of Arkansas in 1973.

Black Notes vs. the WPGU management

I don't know Sam Gresham, but after becoming familiar with his particular problem, I realized a great injustice was heaped upon him with no signs of objectivity to back up that injustice. I refuse to attack anyone for the mere reason that the facts present their own argument. Let me lay down the facts and give you some background on Sam Gresham.

Sam Gresham does the introduction for Black Notes, a five-minute program that presents important issues facing the black community. The program comes on three times a day Monday through Friday on WPGU-FM. The program is presented by the Afro-American Cultural Center Communications Workshop, which Sam serves as director. The program has had complaints from the WPGU management since its beginning.

The first complaint of Black Notes is that it had bad technical quality. The complaints came in December of 1973, when the show was just beginning. WPGU was forewarned about the technical quality since the show was presented by members of a workshop



**Greg
Allen**

who had no previous experience working in a radio station. Sam told WPGU that workers on the show were like "little babies" that would have to mature with time. The technical quality did improve and now rivals the technical quality of any radio show. The complaints concerning technical quality disappeared.

Mark Benton, production promotion manager of WPGU, says that the technical quality was probably because of the tape recorder and other equipment that Black Notes was using.

WPGU wanted Black Notes to put a disclaimer on the program. The disclaimer would say something to the effect that the views you are about to hear do not reflect

the thoughts of WPGU or its management. The disclaimer was put on the program and now the management does not think it should be on every program.

After these fruitless antics, WPGU directed its attacks on Sam Gresham. WPGU said Sam's voice was objectionable, but they never listed a criterion. They also said listeners were offended, but they could not document how many listeners. WPGU found the introduction objectionable. That is the only part Sam reads consistently and that is the part which WPGU objected to. Hardly a coincidence.

WPGU's management showed its objections to Sam's voice by sending childish notes to Alfred Beard saying such things as "Gresham sounds like shit" and "face it—Gresham can't talk." It's sad to think that such people manage the campus radio station.

The following guidelines were placed on Gresham by the management of WPGU:

1. "You are not to assume any speaking roles in the show's permanent introduction."

2. "You are not to host a program produced in the WPGU studios."

3. "You are not to assume any speaking roles in the show's permanent extro."

4. "You are not to assume any speaking roles in recorded promotion for the program which is to be aired on WPGU."

Now, I want to give you a little background on the man, Sam Gresham. Sam is 25 years old and a senior at the University holding a cumulative 4.46 grade point average in Urban Planning. Sam has worked on several radio and television stations in Chicago, San Francisco and New York. He has been a member of the Illinois Publishing Company Board for two years. He is a sergeant in the Marine Corps Reserve. He is also active with the Frances Nelson Health Center and is one of the key founders of the Organization of Minority Planning Systems.

When I spoke to Sam, I found him to be very quiet, very sophisticated and very humble. His pipe and moustache added dignity to his highly articulate voice and as

(Continued on page 15)

Black Notes...

(Continued from page 14)

listened to him, it left me wondering as to how anyone could accuse him of not being able to talk.

I didn't know Sam then and I don't know

him now, but I don't have to know him to smell the injustice. And even if I turned my head, the odor would travel into my nostrils. No, I don't know Sam Gresham but I know that the management of WPGU owes him an

apology and should allow him to continue giving the introduction to Black Notes, a program they have seemingly not been trying to help.

I am going to contact WPGU by telephone

and voice my displeasure over their actions. I was going to ask WPGU's general manager Bob Aulert for some editorial time on the radio. I know I don't have a chance now. Huh, Bob?

Allen answers the All-American bigot

I recently received two letters from a white reader who had a lot of things on his mind. The letters reinforced all goals I set forth in my first column, because I now see an even greater need to achieve those goals. Hopefully, today's column will bring some realization to that reader that there is a need for him to develop a basic understanding of what he is actually saying.

Below are contents of the two letters. They are printed word for word, punctuation for punctuation and letter for letter.

Mr. Allen,

This is a letter that I was going to send to the Letters to the Editor column in the Daily Illini. Since my identity could easily be found out, with the content of this letter and reaction of your people, for the protection of my wife and I, I decided to send it to you. I would appreciate it if you could have it published but you probably won't due to it's content. I really couldn't blame you if you tossed it in the trash but if you are as open minded and nonprejudice as you have given the appearance of in your column I believe you might.

Thank you for your consideration and I will be anxiously awaiting your comments in your weekly article.

Sincerely

To the editor,

For the past few weeks I've read articles written by Greg Allen about how how blacks



Greg
Allen

are abused in our fair city. First, before I am called the All American Bigot I wish to say that I believe that there are two types of people—those who work for what they get, and those who just get—these people I call niggers. There are white niggers as well as black niggers. Through my observations white niggers generally do not verbally protest their situation while black niggers do. If a white bombs out of law school it is no big deal but if a black does it is because of prejudice and discrimination where in fact it is easier for a black to get into law school than a white. Is this equal rights?

I live in a city that is 75 per cent black and do you think that I have equal rights? Ha! This summer I was told by almost every employer that if I was black I had a job. Where my father works it is impossible to fire a black. Equal rights?

About a year ago I went into a resuraunt that was being picketed by blacks saying—no blacks—no Whoppers. Recently I went

into the restraunt and it was ALL black and I never saw one white picketing saying—no whites—no Whoppers. If there are no blacks on the basketball team it couldn't be because five white players were better—it has to be prejudice. It seems to me that blacks don't want equality but superiority.

If blacks want to listen to "their" music let them set up their own radio station. Why should I have to listen to "soul music on WPGU from 4-6 pm. Mr. Allen acts as if black radio's only get WPGU. Guess somebody made a mistake when they sold me mine. Also Mr. Allen, why didn't you stay at Fisk and become a scholar instead of coming here to be prejudiced against? How many white scholars does Fisk turn out? Discrimination?? Black may be beautiful but white is WONDERFUL!

First, let me say that I have no intentions of calling you the All-American bigot. It is simple to read your letters and immediately tell what you are. It is obvious you are suffering from a great guilt complex because I have never labeled anyone a bigot in previous articles. When I said I would attack racial prejudice, it is obvious that you felt you were personally attacked. I only described a category, but you place your own person within that category.

Secondly, when you use the term, "nigger," you must realize "nigger" is a term that has always carried pangs of racial

prejudice, bigotry and hatred. It has always brought about concern, confusion and in some cases death. You attempt to portray me as a bigot, when you display bigotry in its fullest terms by using such words as "nigger." It seems you only apparent reason was to make a futile attempt at portraying yourself as open minded by saying there are white niggers and black niggers and also attempting to downgrade black people by calling them niggers who verbally protest their grievances. Nice try But you failed on both counts.

If it is true that there are employers who are giving jobs especially to blacks, could you please send their names to The Daily Illini office; I would like to notify friends who could use a summer job. I asked the last white person who made such a claim to also tell me where his mysterious employees were located. For some strange reason, he couldn't recall any "offhand."

When you write about the "Whopper situation," you give a very sketchy detail of what is happening. You never said whether or not the neighborhoods were black neighborhoods. Nor did you mention if any whites had even attempted to become employed at the restaurant. How can anyone understand the situation, when you present such a sketchy detail of the neighborhood, the customers and the circumstances?

(Continued on page 17)

Allen answers bigot...

(Continued from page 16)

The reason that black players were not on the basketball team is because they were not heavily recruited. The majority of basketball players for the Struggling Illini were from the central Illinois area. And if you think these five white players were so great, remember they secured last place in the Big Ten and had the worst in Illini history. Also keep in mind that when Cecil Coleman was looking for a new head basketball coach, everytime a black coach was mentioned; his name was immediately correlated with the rank of assistant. He was to be used as a recruiter for black players. The man's coaching ability was never in question. I only hope that the new black basketball players are dealt with as human beings and not machines.

Let me say that I am number one, an individual. After that I am black. Third, I am by definition, also an American and

because of that the University is just as committed to me as it is to you or any other white student, Chicano student or Oriental student. And for that reason WPGU should consider music that I enjoy hearing.

I didn't stay at Fisk and become a scholar because I realized if I stayed at the University of Illinois, I would have many problems to combat. Had I stayed at Fisk I would have been running away from that which I have no reason to fear. I probably would have turned out to be a black scholar at Fisk, but viewing how poor the University Of Illinois is at turning out black scholars, I thought to let them claim reason for my success.

Let me bring your attention to the message inscribed on the Statue of Liberty:

Give us your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free—send these the homeless, tempest tossed to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

When black people try to get through that door, the lamp suddenly goes out. And you call yourself America. I think it is appropriate to print a poem by the great Harlem Renaissance writer, Sterling Brown. It is called "Strong Men" and the message it carries is true, contrary to the message you may read on the Lady of Liberty.

They dragged you from homeland,
They chained you in coffles,
They huddled you spoon-fashion in filthy hatches,
They sold you to give a few gentlemen ease.
They broke you in like oxen,
They scourged you,
They branded you,
They made your women breeders,
They swelled your numbers with bastards...
They taught you the religion they disgraced.
You sang:
Keep a-inchin' along

Lak a pol' inch worm...
You sang:
Bye and bye
I'm gonna lay down dis heaby load...
You sang:
Walk togedder, chillen,
Dontcha git weary...
The strong men keep a-coming' on
The strong met git stronger.
They point with pride to the roads you built
for them,
They ride-in confort over the rails you laid
for them.
They put hammers in your hands
And said—Drive so much before sundown.
You sang:
Me an' muh baby gonna shine, shine
Me an' muh baby gonna shine.
The strong men keep a-coming' on
The strong men git stronger...
They brought off some of your leaders
You stumbled, as blin' men will...
They coxed you, unwontedly soft-voiced...
You followed a way,
Then laughed as usual.
They heard the laugh and wondered;
Uncomfortable;
Unadmitting a deeper terror...
The strong men keep a-comin' on
Gittin' stronger...
What, from the slums
Where they have hemmed you,
What, from the tiny huts
They could not keep from you—
What reaches them
Making them ill at ease, fearful?
Today they shout prohibition at you
"Thou shalt not this"
"Thou shalt not that"
"Reserved for whites only"
You laugh.
On thing they cannot prohibit—
The strong men...coming on
The strong men gittin' stronger.
Strong men...
Stronger...

If you feel you are being assaulted, it is only because you can't face facts. There is no reason to fear the strong men, because they will continue to come. The strong men getting stronger is as inevitable as death. There is no reason to say black may be beautiful because as sure as the strong men keep coming, black is beautiful. However, black people have moved past the point of commercializing that beauty and it seems as though you have just reached that point. I pity you.



(Staff photo by Ron Klass)

THE REV. JESSE JACKSON, a noted civil rights leader from Chicago, addressed a near-capacity audience in the Auditorium Wednesday night. During his talk, Jackson discussed the "three E's," ethnic, ethics and excellence.

Jackson: Rights effort broader

By GREG ALLEN
and CAROLYN GAUSE

The movement to secure black political and economic rights is no longer an exclusively black movement, but is a movement to save humanity, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, president of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), told a near-capacity Auditorium audience Wednesday.

Jackson explained his "three E" formula: ethnic, ethical and excellence.

"Ethnicity is a particular," said Jackson, as he spoke on "Black Unity in Concept and Methodology" to his Auditorium audience Wednesday night. Jackson's presentation was part of the campus Black Scholar Visiting Lecture Series.

"If you come to a university and work in your group and get your A's and B's in your class, then you've missed the fundamentals of coming to a university.

"You might as well have taken a correspondence course and worked at the post office at night," he said.

Jackson went on to say that each ethnic group must have respect for the cultural values of others.

Jews engage in Yom Kippur, but they must also have an intelligent appreciation of Arab culture, he explained.

"Being ethnic is good but then, let's deal with the ethical. The ethnic is particular, but the ethical is universal. "And blacks must deal with the ethical," Jackson said.

Jackson said black people should be ethical and have character. Black people must "come home with uncommon information." Without information, black people will be spreading ignorance throughout the black community, he said.

"You (black people) owe it to the people to develop your minds. I'm tired of talking about black is beautiful. Let's discuss revenue sharing. That ain't got no color.

"Now that we've hijacked the airplane, how do we get it off the ground?"

Excellence is the final answer, he explained.

Busing a 'smokescreen': Urban League head

By MICHAEL ROSENBAUM

The executive director of the National Urban League charged President Nixon with raising the "phony issue" of busing as a smokescreen for his Watergate woes in a speech here Thursday night.

Speaking at the 13th annual dinner meeting of the Champaign County Urban League, Vernon E. Jordan Jr. charged Nixon with purposefully attempting to increase national tension on the busing question in order to save himself from impeachment.

"He is using the busing issue to curry favor with those legislators whose support he will need in an

impeachment trial," Jordan charged, adding his belief that busing helps both to aid in integration and in improving education.

"Instead of providing moral leadership on the busing issue, the President has used what is left of the prestige of his office to launch an attack on the constitutional rights of little black children," he continued.

Jordan also attacked the federal government in general and Nixon specifically for their "abdication of moral responsibility" in the initiation of revenue sharing programs.

Revenue sharing is a five year

program under which the federal government grants funds to state and local governments, to spend as they see fit.

Jordan cited statistics that showed that of \$2.8 billion in revenue sharing funds distributed thus far, only \$125 million has been applied towards social services.

"Revenue sharing is a major step backwards because it takes national problems that require national solutions and throws them to states and localities that are neither inclined nor trained to change them," Jordan said.

Jordan proposed a federally financed and administered health insurance program be initiated to provide adequate health care for the nation's poor and suggested a national full-employment policy, under which new jobs would be created both to eliminate unemployment and to solve problems such as pollution.

"With so many needs in America today, who is to say that we should continue to waste our human resources instead of creating and developing meaningful jobs?" he asked.

The dinner was attended by 270 persons, but one absence was apparent to all. Vernon Barkstall, executive director of the county urban league spent the evening with a broken nose and fractured ribs in a hospital in New Castle, Indiana, after Wednesday's tornado lifted him and his car off the road and threw them about 200 feet.



(Staff photo by Ron Klass)

VERNON E. JORDAN JR., executive director of the National Urban League, accused President Nixon of hiding Watergate problems by stirring up the busing issue. Jordan spoke last night before the Champaign County Urban League.

4-5-74

The problem with black studies

No one seems to be concerned with the development or the survival of the Afro-American Studies program. The program began six years ago when black students and liberal whites screamed for a positive growth of the education and culture of black students.

As a result of those protest cries, the university implemented several programs into the University stream of life, such as the Afro-American Cultural program, the affirmative action program, and the Afro-American Studies program. The sudden origin of the Afro-American Studies program is a reason for some of its weaknesses.

One of the program's weaknesses lies not only in structure, but it also lies in the fact that it is a program. Afro-American Studies is a second class structure because a program is second class by practice and holds all connotations of being second class. Most academics at the University are not programs. They are departments.

History is a department and has 68 classes a semester coming out of that department. Afro-American Studies has one class a semester. Philosophy is a department that has 34 classes which that department controls. Afro-American Studies has one class to direct. Asian Studies has five classes produced by its department (and I think it would be good if they had more), but Afro-American Studies has one class to produce in its program-structured department. Why?

One definite reason is that the University is not bringing qualified instructors to the school to teach courses in the black experience. It's impossible to have the courses necessary for a good Afro-American Studies program unless we have good black instructors or good white instructors that have studied under black professors.

They only say "good white instructors that studied under black professors", but I use if I studied the skydiving experience I would want an instructor who had



Greg Allen

either done some parachuting himself or had an instructor that had experienced the thrill, fear, and freedom of the skydiving experience. Courses must also be proposed so that the new instructors have some way of earning their income.

Suggested courses would be two levels of introductory courses in the black experience, courses in racism, courses in social sciences and courses in the performing arts. Presently, the only course derived from Afro-American Studies is Liberal Arts and Science 199, also known as the Black Scholar Visiting Lecture Series.

Elaine Shouse, instructor in speech communications, is co-ordinator of the lecture series and has managed to contract such black speakers as Bobby Seale, co-founder of the Black Panther Party; Julian Bond, black national political figure; Lerone Bennett Jr., noted black journalist and historian; Benjamin Mays, black scholar who has earned more than 33 honorary doctorate degrees; Dick Gregory, great nationally recognized speaker against oppression; Jesse Jackson, president of Operation PUSH; and other scholars of equal importance.

All these scholars have been brought to campus with a budget of \$8,000. The budget for the lecture series was cut 20 per cent from last semester, and the series was expected to bring in only 10 scholars this semester. It will bring those 10 black scholars, but they will be scholars of even greater reputations than last semester.

The contracting of those scholars values 240 students this semester and the number of teaching assistants has increased from four to five. A committee of Danville senior citizens brings in a bus to listen to each speaker. Upward Bound, a program to prepare students for college, has students from Danville and Champaign to hear the lectures. Ministers from the community also come to hear the lectures.

At this point I know it would be honest to say that the lecture series

leadership and a small budget are reasons for the deficient development of the program, which has had five different directors in a span of five years and is currently under the leadership of a tentative director. The budget figure for the program would have been interesting for the students to see; however, it was informed by the tentative director that budget figures were not something to be just tossed into the public. At the same time I learned that the budget figures were public record. You or your parents pay taxes to help finance a state-supported university, so you are entitled to know how your taxes are being spent and what percentage of your taxes going to the Afro-American Studies program. Strange things are occurring in Champaign-Urbana. But let's move right along and consider the actual worth of the program.

Elaine Shouse says, "It is my sincere belief that the Black experience must be taught in any institution of higher learning if education is to become a light, a liberty, and a pathway of learning. I feel certain that the students, black and white, and the University at large, will benefit from a good Afro-American Studies program."

I hear and echo these sentiments and hope they come true. A good academic program with both black and white students enrolled could not only educate, but it could also bring about better racial relations if there was better understanding of what the black experience entails. I don't mean discussion groups but I mean bona fide and qualified instructors to both lecture and stimulate discussion.

In 1969-70, Elaine Shouse worked with a committee for black studies at Indiana University. In the committee's visit to 10 other large, predominantly white universities, there was found weak programs quickly throw together to pacify the protest cries of 1968, what many call "the year of pacification."

"As a result of those frail and crippled programs, few of those schools still have an Afro-American studies program. The death they experienced was as meaningless as their birth," said Elaine Shouse.

Being treated as little babies, the pacifier was put in the mouths of the 1968 protesters. And when the little babies were asleep, there was no reason to switch from pacifier to mild bottle. Well, the Afro-American

Ebony speaks

Editor urges awareness of latest black literature

By JAY FEUERSTEIN
Staff Writer

Blacks "should be able now to concentrate our attention and energy on the beautiful and bountiful literary outpourings of the black community," Hoyt Fuller, editor of Black World and associate editor of Ebony magazine said Wednesday night.

Fuller, guest lecturer for the Black Visiting Scholar Lecture Series sponsored by the Afro-American Studies Program and the College of LAS, spoke of the young, rebellious, black writers and poets of the literary black consciousness movement such as Nick Giovanni and Darnell Lee, who he said "are speaking freely and rejecting the American promise.

Speaking of the new black aesthetic movement in literature and poetry, Fuller said, "It addresses itself directly to the black people. It opens us up to the beauty and ugliness of each other. It unites us and exposes us to our weaknesses and our strengths."

Unlike black literary art in the sixties and its fight for civil rights, the new movement is "an art of liberty and vision, not protest," he said.

According to Fuller, the black aesthetic movement in literature has run into problems. Many of the established black writers do not accept it. Fuller said this because "they are first and foremost Americans. They believe the American Way will overcome" the problems of being black.

Also white critics who review black books and plays often don't understand them and consequently give them bad reviews, Fuller said. Fuller said black critics are not trusted because they have "screamed genius once too often."

Fuller asked blacks to "support your literary artists and they will create for you a literature without parallel."

Black enrollment increases in Southern law schools

WASHINGTON — Black students in predominantly white southern law schools have increased dramatically in the past five years, according to a Carnegie Corp. report released Wednesday.

The increase was attributed to grants from foundations, corporations and the general public to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the (CAP) Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, groups which want blacks to practice law in the South.

Butler Henderson of NAACP said at a joint press conference with Carnegie officials, "One of the most dramatic results is in the increase in black lawyers admitted to the bar in Mississippi." Five years ago, there were three black lawyers in Mississippi, the report said; Now there are 49, most of whose educations were financed by the NAACP's Earl Warren Legal Training Program through scholarships and fellowships.

Former Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, who lent his name to the NAACP program in 1970, also attended the press conference. Warren, 83, under whose leadership the high court upheld far-reaching civil rights legislation in the mid-1960's, said the number of black lawyers in Mississippi, compared to the state's total black population of 800,000, remains small.

"One black lawyer for every 16,000 black citizens in Mississippi does not begin to approach even minimal requirements for legal representation," he said.

There is one white lawyer for every 450 white people in Mississippi, according to the Carnegie report.

The Carnegie study surveyed black enrollment in large, predominantly white, Southern universities. It found that eight times as many blacks are going to law school in the south as five years ago and that more than 80 per cent of these students say they will practice in the South.

Carnegie program officer Eli Evans said that even the publicizing of the report is a sign of progress. "A few years ago, a report on the rising number of black lawyers graduated from predominantly white southern law schools might never have been made public," Evans said.

Law Students Civil Rights Research Council Director Lewin Joseph said that there are, however, other difficulties beyond admission to law school. The dropout rate of black law students is twice the national average, Joseph said, and half of those who graduate fail their bar exams.

Only 35 out of every 100 new black law students ever actually practice law, he said.

The Carnegie Study said that, in 1972, all 41 of the blacks who took

the Georgia bar exam, including graduates of Harvard and Columbia law schools, failed. Law suits are pending against the bar of Georgia and several other states, charging that their tests and examiners discriminate against blacks.

Many law schools have tried to counteract discrimination by adopting "affirmative action" admissions policies whereby they

admit black applicants despite grades and test scores that are lower than those of white applicants.

This practice may be outlawed, however, if the Supreme Court rules in favor of Marco Defunis (CAP D F), who is suing Washington University for denying him admission in 1971, when blacks with lower grades and test scores than his were admitted.

The fear of beating a dead horse

In the fear of maybe beating a dead horse or in this case a "dead ass" (meaning the animal mascot of the Republican party), I must take to task "old four-more-more-years," the security guard for the Office of the Presidency.

In the past months, the American people have heard such reassuring comments as, "Us presidents would rather fight than ditch" and "Richard M. Nixon is bullish on America." It seems as if a mini presidential campaign, with only one man running, is being conducted throughout the country.

From Texas to Michigan the President has been shaking more hands and kissing more babies than Dick Daley. He has toured everything from the Kennedy Space Center, to a congressional district, to tornado struck areas in his quest to bolster his ever-sagging popularity and validity.



While many of us take little notice of his news-making appearances, there is a fundamental issue at stake—the ability to govern.

Nixon has said time and time again that he must protect the office of the presidency at all costs—but should it be at the cost of running a virile and viable government? In order for a president to govern effectively, it

is imperative that he exert some type of positive relationship with his political party and the people that have elected him. Without the ability to command the needed trust and respect from one's own political affiliations and those who cast their votes in his favor, the presidential "plug of power" has no outlet to draw its sustenance.

The call for resignation from Sen. James L. Buckley, a New York conservative, and the fiasco in Michigan's Eighth Congressional District, added to recent Harris polls are cases in point.

Sen. Buckley, who adds credence to the word "conservative," is no political lightweight. He is very familiar with governmental and political machinery, and his call for resignation should not be taken as "playing politics." He has called his conclusion "the most painful decision in my life."

Buckley based his contentions primarily on his belief that the Watergate scandal has "effectively destroyed the President's ability to speak from a position of moral leadership."

While the view of Sen. Buckley might be considered a minority outlook, couple it with the loss in Michigan and the "big picture" becomes a lot clearer.

Michigan's Eighth Congressional District has been a Republican bastion for 40 years. A Democrat winning a seat in Congress from that district was as unlikely as George Wallace becoming mayor of Gary, Ind. However, State Rep. J. Bob Traxler, a Democrat, won by a 3,000 vote margin, in spite of the fact that Nixon visited the

district personally and made himself the issue. Ha! Put that in your political pipe and smoke it!

To heap insult upon injury, a recent Harris survey indicated that by a 57-30 per cent margin, the public believes recent indictments of Nixon's former top aides by the Watergate grand jury has made people "more convinced that the President was involved in the cover-up."

Also, a majority now believes not only that Nixon was deeply involved in the cover-up, but that the proof of his involvement has now been found. In addition, the public believes the grave charge that efforts have been made to tamper with and even destroy some of that proof.

These are very serious events and charges. When a staunch conservative supporter on one's own political party calls for your resignation and your administration and appearance count for the loss of a congressional seat in a district, historically controlled by your party and the polls consistently show that you are failing in the public trust, one should see the handwriting on the Rodino Committee's wall.

The issue is not the establishment of innocence or guilt, but the establishment of authority able enough to command respect and support from one's party and constituents. One can wear thin the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, then try, try again."

In one respect I wish that old soldier in the White House would die instead of just trying to fade, fade away.

4-20-74

Columnists

SEAL and why students need it

There is no doubt in my mind that I am writing today's column in hope that it will help the SEAL (Students for Equal Access to Learning) referendum pass, however, I see no reason to attempt to persuade intelligent readers when all the facts are laid neatly before them.

The students of the University will continue to vote today and tomorrow whether or not the SEAL program will continue to function. The referendum will determine the possibility of lower-income students either receiving a University degree or seeking a job before their education is completed. The education of these students will never be completed if they are not able to survive the weight of increasing college expenses and national inflation.

The great rise in expenses has been for room, board, travel and other personal costs, not in tuition and fees. Tuition and fees are less than 30 per cent of a student's college expenses. University students receive \$5 million in support of tuition in comparison with \$10-\$12 million needed for non-tuition costs. Students having trouble meeting non-tuition costs receive only \$1 million of unrestricted financial aid.

In the 1969-70 school year, 3,008 students received grants from the Illinois State Scholarship Commission (ISSC) and 5,837 students received tuition and fees waivers. In the 1973-74 academic year, 5,294 received the ISSC award and 3,800 students received the tuition and fees waivers for future teachers. Although \$5 million were awarded in support of tuition and fees, the tuition expenses not awarded by ISSC for 1973-74 totalled approximately \$3.7 million.

Students from families with an income of



Greg Allen

\$18,000 and less had 28.3 per cent of their numbers receive an ISSC award for the 1972-73 academic year. It is quite apparent that tuition and fees is not the most difficult financial question facing students. Thirty cents financial aid on every dollar is given toward tuition and fees, but only two cents aid on every dollar is appropriated for non-tuition expenses.

These non-tuition expenses are the main problem SEAL is trying to combat. A shortage of financial aid will reach at least \$200,000 next year and that same shortage will deny hundreds of students the benefits of higher education unless something is done.

In the 1969-70 school year, the amount of federal Educational Opportunity Grants (EOG) totalled \$856,444 but by the 1973-74 school year, the EOG totalled only to \$394,985—a drastic decrease for the lower-income student.

The federal grants are now almost impossible to receive, and yet the EOG remains cut 50 per cent from four years ago. In the meantime expenses are rising. The current price index has risen 34 per cent since the 1967-68 academic year. This means that whatever \$100 could buy six years ago it now takes \$134 to buy that same amount.

Non-tuition costs have risen at the

University from \$1515 to \$1914 in only five years.

In 1968, 31.3 per cent of the students at the University had family incomes of \$10,000 or less. In 1973, only 12.4 per cent of the students here had family incomes of \$10,000 or less. The main reason for the decrease in lower income students is an inability to fight the financial strain of attending the University in meeting the non-tuition expenses. This is the point at which SEAL can offer assistance.

SEAL first came into existence to call attention to the inadequate level of non-tuition student aid, which affects most lower-middle and low income families or those with incomes below \$12,000.

SEAL supporters feel that many potential classmates are deprived of the opportunity to join us in higher education. Financial barriers which hurt them also deprive us the opportunity to attend a University in which people from all social, racial, and economic groups are fairly represented. They also feel we may all later be deprived of the contributions these individuals could make if they had access to the same educational opportunities we have.

Here are excerpts of letters of some of the SEAL recipients. They state the need for continuance of the SEAL program:

—"I can say without question that I would have been unable to go to school if it had not been for the scholarship and grant I received this year."—B.H.

—"Something that should be more emphasized to students, I believe, is that the SEAL is a good investment. They're investing in their own future. When they put \$2

in the SEAL fund they are doubling their money and it's being put to good use—aiding their fellow students through school."—E.J.

I wish I could print the entire letters; but there are far too many students:

When students voted on the last SEAL referendum there were about 20,000 marked ballots. 14,879 approved the plan. Over half the students indicated they would leave the \$2 in the fund at registration and an additional 4,604 students approved the plan but did not wish to commit themselves to giving money at that time. 5,025 students rejected the plan.

Now, four years later, SEAL supporters are holding a second referendum because they feel that students should have the opportunity to vote again on the SEAL program.

There has been criticism of the fact that students must pay the SEAL contribution at registration. I personally have no problem walking over to the Administration building to get my refund, if I need the \$2 desperately.

However, the knowledge that your \$2 might keep a fellow student out of school should keep the least humane student from taking a refund.

I had never before realized the importance of the SEAL program.

In four years SEAL has given out over 1000 grants averaging \$400. I will be more than happy to give my \$2 to the SEAL fund and I hope after reading the facts, you feel the same way. I can't overemphasize the importance of SEAL. Please vote today for the continuance of SEAL and save a fellow student's education.

4-24-74

'Civil rights revolt over'

Black editor predicts economic revolution

By CAROLYN GAUSE
Staff Writer

The days for civil rights revolution are over, because an economic revolution is happening, said Earl G. Graves, publisher and editor of Black Enterprise Magazine.

"We will make it economically before we make it politically. When you say Gibson won in Newark, I say he lost.

"It is going to take an economic revolution to turn this country around. The days of making it and walking together because we made it are here," said Graves, Wednesday night in the Greg Hall auditorium.

Graves, guest speaker for the Black Visiting Scholar Lecture Series, spoke on "Black Unity: A Matter of Economics."

In World War I, the United States won. In the Korean War, the United States won. Vietnamese were killed until the United States decided to end the war, said Graves.

"When it came to the poverty program, we did not have a war. We had a scrimmage.

"When we decide to have a war, we'll win."

A graduate of Morgan State College in Baltimore, Graves served as an administrative assistant for the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. In 1968, after Kennedy's assassination, Graves was unemployed but not discouraged.

"Survival did it," he said. "The need to try to survive. I elected to strike out on my own."

"Doing something and being white is different from being black and doing something."

Graves formed a consulting firm, Earl G. Graves Associates, to advise organizations on urban affairs and economic development.

According to Graves, the strength of a business is based on three M's,—money (as an economic factor), managerial expertise, and a market.

Graves, a member of the Board of Directors of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, said the Nixon administration has been good for black businesses.

"I think Nixon is a terrible guy," he said. But business for blacks developed 10 times since 1968 and the inception of Nixon's administration, he continued.

"I see myself as a businessman who happens to be black—not a

black businessman.

"They've (white businessmen) got to see me not as part of the sideshow," Graves said, adding, "Unequivocally, I make no apologies. I don't have to. I want to make money because everybody wants to make money. It's not a shame to want to make money."

The answer to the economic problem will take 10 to 15 years, said Graves, and the matter of concern is "coming together."

"Coming together is a matter of re-evaluating our lifestyles and looking at where we are.

"It's not easy to make it in business. But it's a hell of an opportunity."

There is no luck involved in business, said the 39-year-old Graves. It's a matter of "ability, drive and hustle."

In the end, "we all have an obligation to reach back and help others."

Graves said he "paid his dues" by coming to the University to speak.

"It cost me \$30,000 to come here. Identifying (with other blacks) is \$30,000 that I could have generated sitting in my office on Madison Avenue."



(Staff photo by Greg Gaymont)

EARL G. GRAVES

...an economic revolution is needed

41-58-1

Clements spices up intramural

Tony Clements rummaged around his cluttered desktop for a bottle of aspirin.

"I'd like to go out west to some warm weather," Tony said as he fumbled with the childproof cap on the aspirin bottle. "This cold weather makes me sick too much, I must be getting one cold a month."

Tony, a native of North Carolina, supervises the largest co-recreational program in the nation. When Tony started his job two years ago, the program consisted mainly of volleyball and softball with a few other minor sports. But under Tony's direction, the program was spiced up.



TONY CLEMENTS
...air hockey whiz

He added innertube water polo, innertube basketball, basketball, football, cycling, bid whist, and the co-rec basketball grand loser championship.

"It was a good program when I started, but there hadn't been any new sports added in a while," Tony said as he played with the aspirin bottle. "So I just tried to improve some of the old sports, even eliminate a few, and add new ones.

"Overall I'd say the program is



Joe Haughney

much like a writers' workshop. You do a certain amount of paper work, and you spend time creating and coming up with new ideas, and Doc (Dave) Matthews, (director of the Intramural Division), is really good about helping us," Clements added.

But Tony's influence on the IM program goes much deeper than just the co-rec program. The current trivia bowl is one of Tony's ideas. As is the pinball tournament and the air hockey tournament (where Tony lost the championship game.)

Tony also has his hand in the IM officials' program. For two years he was in charge of the officials and he will assume those responsibilities again next year.

Tony spent his undergrad days at the University and he is probably best known for his work at defensive tackle for the Fighting

Illini.

But football is not Tony's sport; he came to Illinois to play basketball. In fact Tony didn't play football until his junior year. And his senior year he was honorable mention all-Big Ten.

"At 6-7, I was on the freshman basketball team. I started on and off, but mostly off," Tony smiled. "I made the team my sophomore year, but after a while I realized I wouldn't play much so I quit the team.

"I joined the football team for fall practice my junior year," Tony reminisced. "I started the fourth game of the season."

Tony, a good pass rusher, recalled his biggest games. "In 1968 I had a couple of good games. Against Ohio State, I tackled John Brockington twice for losses, and against Iowa State, I had 18 tackles in the game."

Besides football, Tony was involved with the IM program in his undergrad years. "I had to do some field work for a recreation class so I did my field work with the IM department. It was easy to get to the IM office at Huff and then go to football practice," Tony said.

So Tony worked his way up through the IM department. He worked as a manager, an official, a checker, an equipment room man. Finally he received an assistantship to work with the IM department, and then he started as director of the co-rec program.

Tony revealed his reason for enjoying his work with the IM department. "It's nice to do things off the beaten track; you know its hard to live a routine life," he mused. "With IM's you do a lot of different things and this makes life easier.

"I think you have got to enjoy what you're doing, but I don't

always show this philosophy. I appear to worry a lot. But all I worry about is having fun.

"I like to relax by reading old-time sports stories, listening to music and I write some poetry, short stories and children's plays," Clements continued. He also is a singer in a rock band called "Tony B.B. James and His Immortal Jets."

"I'm not exactly sure what my plans are," the jovial Clements said. "But I know it will be connected directly with people and I will be back next year."

And that's good news for everyone involved in IM sports.

Triumph for African liberation

To all those who don't know it by now, the time is over when money and military sophistication can alone suppress the desire and determination of an underdeveloped country to be free no matter what the cost. If you don't believe me, just ask the United States, France, England or most recently Portugal, about fighting a war abroad and living with the realities of it at home.

As many of you astute readers know (I hope I'm not taking too much for granted), a group of army officers seized control of the government in Portugal. They explained the takeover as a "civic mission" and mainly as a direct result of Portuguese military involvement in Africa.

The coup culminated the discontent and unrest the people of Portugal, especially those of draft age, were voicing about the military maintenance of Portuguese Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. Thousands of Portugal's young men were dying at the hands of FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front), the revolutionaries of the land who were trying to wrest back control of their country. Sound familiar?

I talked with Victor Uchendu, director of African Studies who is from Nigeria, about the ramifications of the political coup in Portugal and its apparent support for African self-determination.

Uchendu termed the current turn of events as a "triumph" for African



nationalism. He said that the big powers of the world are finally coming to the realization that it is a lot cheaper to negotiate than to try to use military force in dealing with underdeveloped countries.

Uchendu felt that if the new Portuguese government is sincere about giving the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea the right to govern their own land, then a peaceable climate is in sight.

Uchendu stressed, however, that if the change of attitude towards the African colonies was only theoretical in nature and the new policies were not enacted or "put on the ground," then violent resistance would continue.

I must join in concert with Uchendu in warning Portugal of practicing what it has so vocally and physically preached. If Africa is not allowed to determine her own destiny then those who try to impose upon her their intentions will never be able to sleep one peaceful night.

Uchendu also pointed out that landlocked

Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa are now in a precarious situation. With Rhodesia depending on Angola and Mozambique for her outlet to the sea, the thought of African control of these countries shakes racist Ian Smith in his boots.

While on the other hand, South Africa doesn't need the added boost in morale and incentive that the current situation gives to the oppressed Africans inside her borders. Freedom is to the oppressed like what the smell of water is to thirsty cattle—once they get the whiff there's no stopping them until they drink.

Ah so well Americans can tell the Portuguese how military involvement in foreign countries causes death abroad and heartache at home. The effects stir up so much internal strife among the people at home that lives are shattered, families are broken and a nation begins to second-guess its own intentions. But the Portuguese have to be told nothing. Their own commander-in-chief of Africa, Gen. Antonio Sebastiao Ribero de Spinoza, said that his country could not win in Africa.

The fruition of African liberation is close at hand. Those countries that still cling to the belief that 10 per cent of the population can suppress the remaining 90 are doomed. W.E.B. DuBois, Kwame Nkrumah and Amilcar Cabral have all predicted the current turn of events. Can't you hear the motion of the ocean?

African studies to move to LAS

By CHRIS BENSON
Staff Writer

The office of Chancellor J. W. Peltason made public Thursday changes in the administration of Afro-American Affairs which permanently place responsibility for the Afro-American Cultural Program with the office of Student Programs and Services (SPAS),

The changes also place responsibility for the Afro-American Academic Program with the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The most significant change, according to Joseph Smith, assistant to the chancellor, is the offering of an introductory course in Afro-American Studies. The course is to be administered by the Afro-American Academic Program.

Administration of the Black Visiting Scholar Lecture Series, formerly in the hands of the Academic program, will be handled by SPAS, under the changes.

The changes resulted from a need to tie these programs formerly administered by the chancellor's office, to campus programs better equipped to handle their day-to-day affairs, according to Smith.

The course Afro-American Studies course, proposed by Ora Brown, interim director of the Academic Program, will be offered as a two-semester sequence to be taught by a faculty member. The faculty member will have a joint appointment as the executive director of the program. Applications for the position will be considered by a special committee set up by the chancellor.

There will be no major changes in the administration of or services offered by the Afro-American Cultural Program, according to Hugh Satterlee, vice chancellor for campus affairs.

The program has operated under the interim directorship of Bruce Nesbitt through SPAS since last August.

"We have found the present structure (of the program) more productive in many facets of black culture," Satterlee said, "and feel that the overall operation of the program was superb."

"Bruce Nesbitt is a very fine manager of the activities and we expect the program to continue under the same guidelines."

Nesbitt, who was named as the permanent director of the Cultural Program, agreed that the change was necessary.

"The Cultural Program should have some home base if it is to be guaranteed the successes of other programs," Nesbitt said. "If it is not tied to another program, then it can have little success." SPAS is the perfect "home Base", Nesbitt feels, since it deals with student services.

With the cooperation of several college departments, Nesbitt hopes to provide course credit for the various workshops in music, dance and creative writing to be coordinated by graduate students.

Ehizuelen records best in triple jump

Named Most Valuable Performer at Drake

By BOB VANCE
Sports Writer

Relay events usually hold the major emphasis at the Drake and Penn Relays, but Saturday a pair of individuals managed to steal the shows at both meets.

North Carolina's Tony Waldrop and Illinois' Charlton Ehizuelen were the show stealers in their specialties with Waldrop winning the Penn mile and Ehizuelen leaping to victory in the Drake triple jump.

Waldrop, the world record holder of the mile indoors, continued his assault on Jim Ryun's world record in the mile with a 3:53.3 clocking. Four other runners also broke four minutes in the race.

Ehizuelen, Illinois freshman from Nigeria, recorded the nation's best triple jump of the season with his winning leap of 55-2¼. The jump broke the Drake Relay record of 53-7 set by Barry McClure of Middle Tennessee State last year.

"That was a whale of a jump," Illinois track coach Bob Wright said. "The best in the United States."

The winning leap was Ehizuelen's fourth jump of the day and came during a lull in the wind which helped to reduce the number of meet records at Drake.

"With the wind so strong, I wanted to wait until it died down

before I jumped," Ehizuelen said. "As it turned out my best jump was the only one that was legal."

Ehizuelen's series of five jumps was a very strong 51-8¾, 53-2½, 54-2¼, the record 55-2¼ and 55-½. Freshman teammate Mike Nipinak also recorded a personal best of 49-0, but did not place.

The effort earned Ehizuelen the Most Valuable Drake Relays Performer award as he received 25 of 39 votes from sportswriters and sportcasters at the meet.

"I think I can go 56 feet," Ehizuelen said. "I have run a 9.7 100-yard dash, and speed is an essential element of the triple jump."

Ehizuelen's victory in the triple jump was the 103rd Illinois win in the 65 years of the Drake Relays. The Illini also recorded a third, two fourths and two fifths in the meet.

Junior miler Mike Durkin was the victim of a slow pace in the mile, finishing third to Mike Boit of Eastern New Mexico in 4:08.5.

Hammer thrower Jim Coxworth finished fourth with a 151-8 toss and the shuttle hurdle relay team of Jim Hanlon, Holger Paetau, Al Melton and Dave Stoddard fell to fourth with a :60.3 clocking.

Hanlon led off for the Illini and was leading the race, heading for a strong time, before tripping over the eighth hurdle and falling over the ninth. His split was slowed to a

:16.5. Pateau (15.0), Melton (14.1) and Stoddard (14.7) pulled the Illini back to fourth.

"That's one we wanted to win," Wright said. "And I'm sure we would have."

Weightman Mike Baietto placed fifth in the shot put with a 56-11¼ heave, but failed to place in the discus despite a pair of strong throws. However, both were out of the throwing ring.

"I was a little disappointed with Mike," Wright said. "He had two throws that were over the 180-foot mark, but he wasn't able to control them. He's still one of our best bets for the nationals."

In other track news the Illinois track coaches announced the signing of a national letter of intent to Illinois by Ron Sterrenberg of LaGrange.

Sterrenberg captured the 1973 Illinois state high school title in the low hurdles with a :19.0 clocking. He also placed third in the 120-yard

high hurdles.

Sterrenberg is the third state track champion who will attend Illinois next year, joining mile champion Bill Fritz of Glenbard West and cross country champ Dave Walters of Lincoln Way.

"Ron is just a super athlete and we are extremely happy to have him with us," Wright said. "We think he has the potential to be one of the great hurdlers in the country."

"Ron will be a great addition to our team and will help in more than one event," incoming Illinois coach Gary Wieneke said. "He's the third Illinois state champion to announce for Illinois and we hope to have more. We think if we can get the best athletes in this state we can compete with anyone."

The Illini will return home for competition this weekend in the Illini-USTFF Classic and next weekend in the Illinois Intercollegiate meet.

What about racism in Champaign?

As I listened to my political science teacher lecture a few days ago, I couldn't help but disagree with what he was saying about racism. He said there were two forms of racism, overt and institutionalized. The disagreement came when he said that he thought the first form of racism he mentioned was beaten. For those of my readers who believe that overt racism has been abolished, I suggest they let their eyes saunter a few paragraphs down the page, and I will tell you all the story of Carole Pearson.

Carole Pearson is a University graduate student in music who has been the victim of overt racism and discrimination in securing decent housing in Champaign-Urbana. Carole has been inconvenienced to the point where she has not only been forced to walk two miles to school every day, but she has lost her stereo and had large amounts of her own money unlawfully held from her.

Carole is in the midst of two housing disputes, neither of which make the twin cities of Champaign-Urbana appear to be an ideal place for black students to live for four years. The aggravation, frustration and humiliation associated with housing discrimination are the main reasons for Carole's discontentment of housing establishments.

The first dispute occurred when Carole's property was moved out of her apartment while she was student teaching in Chicago. Carole departed from C-U to student teach in October and was still paying rent to her landlord, when her belongings were "put in



**Greg
Allen**

storage" November 17. While Carole's property was "in storage," her stereo was stolen. Carole's landlord subtracted \$30 from the damage deposit for such miscellaneous expenses as costs for cleaning the stove.

Although this dispute doesn't have racism written all over it, I'm sure upon reading the fine print you will decide that this landlord misused Carole for some other reason than her being a woman. But all the non-believers thirsting for tales of overt racism need only to read on.

The second dispute involved Carole and an 86-year-old woman living in Champaign by the name of Mrs. George Casebier. Carole was told over the telephone by Casebier that she had an apartment to sublet and it was okay for Carole to come over and see it. When Casebier saw Carole in person, she said that another inquiry was being considered. A week later, the landlady for 20 years told Carole the apartment was already sublet.

Greg W. Haynes, a white aide from the University Ombudsman's office inquired about the same apartment. Casebier told

him it was vacant, but asked the race of his roommates.

Casebier rents one of her eight apartments to a black couple and feels that one black rental puts her in compliance with all fair housing regulations. Even her lawyer, J. Stephen Beckett doesn't agree. He said, "That's dead wrong, but she honestly felt that."

Beckett pleaded ignorance of the law for his client, but everyone knows ignorance is no excuse for violation of the law. Casebier's problem wasn't ignorance of the law, it was just plain ignorance—ignorance of the fact that black people are human and don't like the idea of being inconvenienced or simply lied to for any reason, especially racial prejudice.

At any rate, the only reconciliation which Carole received was a recommendation by the city's Fair Housing Board for the city council to issue a "cease and desist" order against Casebier and monitor her future rental practices. Keep in mind that this is only a recommendation, and not an actual order. There has also been no talk of Carole being able to move into the Casebier apartment. There has also been no talk of any cash outlay for Carole's personal humiliation and for an undertoned assault on her character.

Carole Pearson is currently being denied due process of law, and while the law doesn't protect the rights of black students, it certainly isn't protecting the rights of Carole. It seems black students don't merit

the law in Champaign-Urbana, they only merit justice. And justice seems to evolve when a black student commits a crime, not when a black student is unduly wronged.

This same type of thing has happened to Carole Pearson several times before, but she didn't know where to turn. And after viewing how effective the law is for black students, she still doesn't know where to turn.

The Fair Housing Board can't come up with anything better than a recommendation. Carole's lawyer, Thomas Kennedy, has yet to speed up the due process of law which has Carole Pearson walking two miles a day.

Perhaps Champaign Mayor Virgil Wikoff can help Carole with her problems, or is he too busy coming out to watch students streak on Saturday nights? Perhaps no one wants to help Carole, but I'm sure many people have the power. The simple fact remains that action in Carole's behalf should have taken place a long time ago.

All readers who don't believe racism exists in Champaign either can't read or are the individuals who perpetuate the racist system. I don't care if Casebier is 86 years old or 186 years old, she should know enough to comply with the law. If she doesn't want to, let her pay her dues, drop out of the system or roll over and die.

Don't walk up to Carole Pearson and tell her racism, prejudice and racial discrimination doesn't exist in Champaign, I'm sure she doesn't want to hear it.

Gregory places future in hands of youth

By CAROLINE GAUSE
Staff Writer

America is in a lot of trouble, according to Dick Gregory. As far as he's concerned, the country is "morally bankrupt on one side and nature is moving in on the other side."

Gregory, one of the nation's best known black comedians, told a near capacity audience at the Great Hall of the Krannert Center Wednesday night that the only hope lies in the young.

Young people hold the key to force in this country and they should organize the laws and work on sickness, he explained. But a "slick, slimy, degenerate system" in this country is trapping young people by ridiculing them about drugs.

"Never before in the history of this country—or the history of this planet—have young people had the burden of responsibility dropped on them," Gregory said.

"If we see a 1976, it'll be because young people will organize this country and turn the moral force around," he continued.

The moral corruption of the country is best represented by the country's 'moral leader', President (Richard) Nixon, the 42-year-old Gregory said.

"Nixon didn't lie when he said he'd take crime out

of the streets," he said. "Nixon did take crime out of the streets. We should ask: 'Where are you going to put it?'"

Gregory, a vegetarian, said people should take out their hate on "this damn corruption" in America.

"You'd better go see how Hitler came to power," he suggested. "Then you might see some parallels in this country."

Nature is a universal force that is looking down on the earth. That force has been "violated (by pollution of the environment and bodies) since Plymouth Rock." "Now, nature will violate us," he warned.

There is one good thing about nature, he added. Nature will give a last warning. And "You're in trouble," he said, "when you can't deal with the last warning."

American people have not understood nature's warning, such as the shortage of food, he noted. Instead, they've become alienated. The police department and the Justice Department are used "to plug up" the problem. Only a temporary solution is provided.

"Four years from now, 80 per cent of the people in this country will be dead. But it won't be necessary."

If people become aware of the games being run on them by the government, the fate and destiny of America would be "turned around tomorrow."



(Staff photo by Jim Thurow)

DICK GREGORY, noted black comedian showed the deeper, social activist side of his nature Wednesday night, speaking to a near-capacity crowd at the Great Hall of the Krannert Center.

Black women have 'long way to go': panel

By CAROLYN GAUSE
Staff Writer

Black women have made many accomplishments in the struggle against injustice, discrimination and lack of recognition as women, but there is still a long way to go, a luncheon panel agreed Thursday.

Speaking on "Contemporary Problems of the Black Woman," Mildred Barksdale, Gina Jackson and Odelia Wesley said the problems black women have are not "too dissimilar" from the ones black women have had in the past.

This was the last in the McKinley Foundation's Thursday luncheon series that has centered on women's interests.

"The gates of employment have slightly been cracked," said Wesley, a retired Champaign elementary school principal.

Black women want to be accepted "for what we are capable of doing"—not because the law says so many must be hired.

The women's liberation movement has been one of non-involvement on the part of black

women, according to Wesley.

"The black woman has always been liberated," she continued. Unlike the white woman, the black woman has never had to "compete" with the black male. Because of "economic necessity" the black woman has always had to make decisions and as a result is independent and able to adapt to economic challenges, Wesley said.

"White women are striving for a different family structure. Black women are striving to make the family stable," Wesley said.

The priorities of black women are many, she explained: black women are working towards an elimination of racial prejudices, stabilization of the family structure, establishing a decent way of life, and economic and educational progress.

"Socially, the black woman is into her own thing. Young black women of today will be able to cope," Jackson, a senior at Urbana High School, said.

To Jackson, the big problem for blacks is that of exposure to dif-

ferent environments. Blacks have not had much exposure beyond "school, work and friends with the same things in common."

"Students have been led astray," she said. Many blacks have been put in special education classes and made to feel inferior because a label has been put on them.

The black woman especially

suffers in terms of job discrimination, Barksdale, an assistant dean in the college of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University, said.

The black woman is the lowest paid of all workers. White men, white women and black men—"in that order"—will receive jobs before the black woman.

Barksdale emphasized.

Contrary to popular sociological beliefs, the black woman is not taking the masculine role from the male. The black woman is helping her man. She's "saving him," Barksdale said.

"Lest we forget, we've got to work together as a people," Barksdale concluded.

By CHRIS BENSON
Staff Writer

The year is 1962. The setting is a busy intersection on Chicago's South Side. A black woman hustles a little girl and boy across the street and they go into the Tivoli Theater to catch the matinee.

The boy's attention is focused on the stage as he listens intently to a man, hailed as a "sensational Negro comedian," joke about niggers, watermelon, the Ku Klux Klan and Kennedy diplomacy.



(Staff Photo by Jim Thurrow)

Today the same young man who once sat spellbound in that South Side theater observes the result of twelve years of change:

—the Tivoli theater has long been closed and torn down,

—as many black leaders have commented conciliatory attitudes toward the black community are little more than a pleasant memory, and

—and the comedian who entertained that day has taken on a new role.

Dick Gregory, political satirist, civil rights activist, writer and, yet still, comedian, came to Champaign this week to provide a grand finale for the Black Visiting Scholar Lecture Series.

Arriving at the office of the Afro-American Academic Program, co-sponsor of the Lecture Series Wednesday morning, Gregory projected a somewhat different image than that of his earlier career.

At first he portrays an unassuming air but gradually becomes more enthusiastic as he talks with persons in the office about his trip, the spiritual nature of fasting and superior mental abilities obtained through maintaining a proper diet.

His cigarette and cocktail symbols of yesterday have been replaced by several newspapers which he keeps neatly tucked under his arm and to which he refers from time to time to emphasize certain points. These, for the most part, serve as the material for his performances: he has no script writer.

Gregory, a vegetarian who is currently fasting, skipped the scheduled luncheon and dinner usually provided for guest speakers. Explaining his philosophy about fasting, Gregory said that he is primarily cleansing his system.

His wife and 10 children, Gregory added, live on diets of

fruits and uncooked fresh vegetables. "When you cook something, you change its chemical composition. Whatever nutrient value it once had in the raw stage no longer exists.

His most widely publicized fasts, the longest of which lasting for 81 days, were politically induced in an attempt to call for world peace.

Gregory was born in St. Louis and received wide acclaim as a track star in high school when he won the Missouri State mile championship in 1951.

Gregory continues to run everyday and managed to secure a partner for his usual 5 a.m. jaunt before an early-morning departure Thursday.

During the course of the afternoon, Gregory became increasingly active, gesticulating more and talking louder as if he were receiving energy from the crowds of students, professors and reporters who followed him around.

By the time he walked onto the Krannert stage that night, Gregory appeared to have assumed his old style, ready to transmit the energy he had collected during the day back to the audience in his two and a half-hour lecture.

His method is simple: "Once I get them laughing, I can say anything."

After greeting the near-capacity audience forming a peace sign with his left hand and a clenched right fist, Gregory proceeded to "get them laughing."

"People ask, 'Who's gonna win the Arab-Israeli conflict?' I know who's gonna win it. Texaco's gonna

win it;

"If you want to know why the Mafia is still operating, just look at who's controlling it. If you want to get rid of the Mafia, let me take it over tonight, let the word get out and there won't be no more Godfather, there'll be a dead-father."

"You know that something has to be wrong in this country when

the only people on Nixon's enemy list are Americans;

"When a reporter called me up and asked for my reaction to being included on Nixon's enemy list, I said, 'Tell him I accept before he changes his mind.'"

He talked about political corruption, increasing police control, racism, the economic situation and

(Continued on page 26)

Gregory...

(Continued from page 25)

other pressing issues. Cailing young people the "only moral force America has left," Gregory appealed to them to bring about a change.

In essence, he called for a reassessment of the values in this country and added that students should consider offering services and teaching skills to the underprivileged.

"There is a universal force that controls this universe and you too. One day it's going to balance out everybody's ledger...and it's just going to ask one single question—how much service did you give to your brother and sister human beings while you were on this here planet?"

Whether persons consider him to be a comedian or not is irrelevant, Gregory had said earlier. He simply has something to say and says it in a funny way.

What he says though is far too serious to keep anyone laughing for long. "When I sat there listening to him," one student later remarked, "my first impulse was to laugh. But as I thought about what he was saying, I kinda wanted to cry."

Do more than laugh at Dick Gregory's words

Dick Gregory, the black satirist, spoke on campus Wednesday. No doubt many of you either heard his lecture or read accounts of it in the local newspapers. While he left many of us laughing in the aisles and cheering at his curt remarks about the President, there was more to his rap than just what excited the funny bone.

Gregory left us with a mandate—"young people clean up the society of your fathers and forefathers." He deposited in our trust the choice of either making this country live or letting it die in a quagmire of deceit and treachery. To us he left the fate of the world and the weapon that we will need in hammering out this "new day."

The weapon that Gregory gave us was morality. He said that morality was the only thing that could turn this country around. In a time when cheating is considered as a "legal deduction" and bugging a "proper" political tactic, the call for morality is none too soon. My only concern is that his words have not fallen upon deaf ears.

Four years ago when Dick Gregory spoke at the Assembly Hall, the mood on this campus and throughout the country was one



of taking this society by the tail and shaking it until the degenerate and slimy components among our ranks were flushed down the toilet. Now it seems that the majority of us would rather switch than fight. We have sold our soul to the company store and lost the receipt so there can be no refund. We have gone three steps forward and now ten steps backward.

Gregory qualified his mandate by cautioning that we can't clean up society until we first clean up ourselves—and that means internalizing the beliefs we want others to accept. We can't go national until we first go local.

While it is easy to preach what should be

believed, it is much harder to practice it. If we truly are the future leaders of the world then our existing apathy and our apparent apathy towards political and worldly issues will eventually surface through our leadership. If we are not interested in such organizations as the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) or the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP) which affect our campus lives, then it is wise to assume that we won't be concerned with organizations that will affect our lives once we are "making it" in the real world.

Nothing worthwhile is easy. The task of changing the collision course this country is on will never come about by chanting popular slogans, wearing beards or Afros or by running nude in the streets.

The time has come when we must begin to put our shoulders to the proverbial wheel. Hard work and dedication must become the watchwords of our movement. When Gregory said that we have a "big job" in front of us, he wasn't kidding. This country is approaching its 200th anniversary and it still as of this date has failed to live up to the

doctrines set forth by the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. We have become so intoxicated with the fumes of material gain that we have abandoned the only principles which make for a viable way of life—trust, equality, love, justice. Gregory hit the nail on the head when he said, "Our schools teach us how to make a living instead of teaching us how to live."

As we saunter and sashay through our four (in some cases five) years at this university we should keep in mind the present state of affairs. With Watergate on the brain, capitalistic fever burning our bodies and Mother Nature about to throw us her screwball, the future doesn't look so beautiful.

Maybe the old proverb "So as ye sow, ye shall reap" has some credence. If so we better start (if it's not too late) to change the seed or be prepared to bear the fruits. In any case, I only hope that we begin to see things in new way void of the values of the existing order. What this country needs money can't buy.

Earth, Wind and Fire succeeds again

Open Our Eyes
Earth, Wind and Fire
Columbia KC 32172
By Ozean Edwards

The group Earth, Wind and Fire had so much success with its previous album *Keep Your Head To The Sky*, they recently cut a similar album, *Open Our Eyes*. Much of the high quality that made the previous album a success is retained in the new album, but much more of the group's versatility has been brought out.

With so many groups around that are similar in style to Earth, Wind and Fire, such as War, and The Funkadelics, it takes a special effort for the group to retain its identity and produce a unique sound. But this group has a lot going for itself.

They are all fine musicians. Their voices blend together well, producing excellent harmonies and, even though this is a studio album, it has the quality of a live atmosphere.

Maurice White, the senior member of the group, who was the drummer for Ramsey Lewis for many years before joining Earth, Wind And Fire, wrote half of the selections on this album. A master of the drums, he also does incredible work on the Kalimba, adding an unusual sound and a fresh flavor to this kind of music. Because of his influence you will probably hear more of it in albums to come.

Also unusual is the sound of Andrew Woolfolk playing soprano saxophone. Right in the middle of two rock tempo cuts, Woolfolk breaks in with a number out of the jazz scene. "Spasmodic Mood" will remind you of something you heard Coltrane play once, very lyrical and energetic. After this, the group returns to the sound that is rightfully theirs.

"Mighty Mighty" is a single which has already advanced to the top twenty list, but it is one of the poorest tracks on the album.

"Devotion" and "Feeling Blue"

are much more representative of the atmosphere that the group seems to be at home with. "The Drum Song" is an excellent example of the creative talents of Maurice White on drums and Kalimba.

The major flaw in the group's music is the lack of a talented lead singer. "Fair But So Uncool" is a humorous and interesting tune but without a good vocal it tends to fall short of the other selections.

"Open Our Eyes" is the last cut on the album and it too needs a good vocal. Many of us are familiar with "Open Our Eyes" as the closing song played by Herb Kent when signing off on WVON. This spiritual seems out of place on this basically rock album.

Earth, Wind and Fire have many things going for it. Its last album *Heads to the Sky* was a hit, as are its live performances (including recent appearances on "In Concert") and with *Open Our Eyes* it continues to succeed.

What youth needs is commitment

Dear Readers:

Although this is my farewell column, I see no reason for you Wallace advocates to brake down and cry because I'll be writing again this fall. I could never bring myself to give up the access to information that my column has given me.

I am certain that I have learned more about the University and life from interviewing students, faculty, and administration that I could have learned staying home and watching television. I have been reminded of the evil but also the good which exists in the world.

What disturbs me is that I have seen much more evil than good. When Dick Gregory, the famous comedian and activist, spoke here a week ago, he cited morality as the force to save this country from natural, political, and economic destruction. He



**Greg
Allen**

encouraged youth to be involved in the initiation and manipulation of this force. "If something isn't done soon, in four years, 80 per cent of the people in the United States will be dead," Gregory warned.

It's past time for the youth or students to make some type of commitment to something. It isn't important whether your commitment be religious, spiritual, or just dedicated to helping others; if all you live for is a college degree, \$30,000 a year or a

nine-to-five job, you might as well kill yourself.

As I look around me, I see few students on this campus who have any viable commitment. When 12,000 students and the mayors of our twin cities crowd the Quad to see nudity in public (streaking) and only 5,000 students can come to the same place to vote on a highly important financial aid referendum (SEAL), I realize where the commitments lie—they lie in Dooley's streaking and having as much fun as possible while over 10 million people in the world are starving.

If you believe history is cyclical, take a look at the Roman Empire and notice the similarities in our two cultures. The United States doesn't have long before it decays, depending on the efforts of youth.

There are many problems to which youth

can devote their time and talents. They can try to clean up politics—form a youth party to run for office, if that's what it takes. They can work to end discrimination. Or they could make sure our tax dollars are being spent wisely. These are only a few problem areas open to concerned students. There are no easy solutions, but sacrifice is the only means to accomplishing just ends.

I would like to take this time to apologize to those students for which I promised to write a column. To students whose "problems" I refused to write about, the answer is still no.

Everyone keep writing. I appreciate all letters, even the ridiculous ones. To all those who burn crosses in hope that I never return: take off your sheets and relax because I'll be back.

Gwendolyn Brooks

Poet stresses black nationalism

GREG ALLEN
Staff Writer

One day, while he was yet seven, a thing happened. In the down-town movies with his mother a white man in the seat beside him whispered loudly to a companion, and pointed at the little Linc. "THERE! That's the kind I've been wanting to show you! One of the best examples of the specie. Not like those diluted Negroes you see so much of on the streets these days, but the real thing. Black, ugly, and odd. You can see the savagery. The blunt blankness. This is the real thing."

All the way home he was happy. Of course, he had not liked the word "ugly." But, after, should he not be used to that by now? What had struck him, among words and meanings he could little understand, was the phrase "the real thing." He didn't know quite why, but he liked that. He liked that very much.

These are excerpts from a poem which Gwendolyn Brooks, Illinois Poet Laureate and Pulitzer Prize winner in 1950 considers important for black people to look at and take into account when evaluating themselves. The poem is "The Life of Lincoln West" taken from her anthology "Family Pictures."

This poem illustrates black unity which she stressed again in a presentation at Parkland College Tuesday. She also called for "blacks to stop trying so desperately to be white."

Yet this philosophy is only a glimpse of Brooks' thoughts and personality. There is also her humanistic side, the side which allows her to autograph a large number of books and inquire about the life of each person whose book she is signing, as she did after her two-hour presentation Tuesday afternoon.

There is also the side that allows her to give four \$100 cash awards to the four elementary school children who submit the best poetic works for the Poet Laureate Contest she sponsors.

Brooks is "chiefly interested in helping youth" and said how she urges elementary school children to mail her poems they have written.

As Brooks sat erect and dignified at the front of the Parkland College Lecture hall before her speech, her eyes moved around the room, without adjusting her head. Her

hands lay in her lap and her feet and knees pulled close together. On had the impression she was about to speak on a serious matter, and, in fact, she did.

She spoke with a warm and unassuming manner. "Poetry is life distilled, I have come to distill life." And she did distill life as she spoke to the attentive audience for the next two hours.

Her one button fastened at the top of her sweater gave her a look of conformity, but the gold necklace around her neck of an

and dandelions until she reached the age of thirteen.

During her second stage she attended Hyde Park High School in Chicago, a predominantly white school at the time. At the beginning of her high school days, she began to write "integrationist" literature in protest to the prejudices of society. Her current stage began in 1967 when she met some of the "contemporary black protest poets." Her poetry has now changed so that she gives black people a positive direction through



(Staff photo by Chris Walker)

outline of Africa portrayed some sign of black nationalism.

After a warm ovation of applause when she finished her presentation, a question-answer period ensued. In this period, Brooks told how her poetry has moved through three different stages.

The first stage, she explained, began at age seven when she was writing "expression" poems. Her poems were concerned with clouds

her writing. Her desire is to write for the total black population and she wants to write to reach the people.

By the conclusion of her presentation Tuesday, the audience knew she had moved out of past ideology as an "integrationist" poet. It was clear that she was now attempting to move toward the same ideology of the "contemporary black protest poet".

Tired Ehizuelen stars in 3 events

By BOB VANCE
Sports Writer

It's 50 yards from the finish and here comes Charlton Ehizuelen with a smile on his face a mile wide.

The smile belied Ehizuelen's feelings even though the Illinois freshman from Nigeria won his heat of the 220-yard dash, then finished third in the semifinals to advance to the finals in the event today.

"It is very hard," Ehizuelen said of running the 220. "I praise those guys who run it in 20 seconds I wanted to run it once, but no more. I resign."

Ehizuelen, in his first 220-yard dash competition since coming to the United States from Nigeria, also was one of two Illinois winners in the first day of the sixth annual Illinois Intercollegiate.

The Illini freshman was one of



CHARLTON EHIZUELEN
...resigns' from 220

the busiest athletes of the day, running twice in the 220, leading off for the Illinois 440-yard relay team and competing in the long jump.

"I'm pretty tired," he said after completing his activities. "This is just supposed to be a workout for me. Next week we have the Big Ten."

Ehizuelen, who was the voted outstanding performer of the Drake Relays earlier this spring, leaped 25-5 to win the long jump on his first attempt of the day. He took two more jumps, but passed on all attempts in the finals.

Earlier in the day, Ehizuelen led off for the Illinois 440-yard relay team which won the second heat of the trials in that event. Ben App, Jim Hanlon and Al Melton combined with Ehizuelen for the 42.1

Then Illinois coach Bob Wright entered Charlton in the 220 because the freshman jumping specialist wanted to run the event. "I think the SIU guy (Eddie Sutton) didn't expect me to run that fast," said Ehizuelen after his win in the 220 preliminaries. Sutton finished third in 22.0, then failed to qualify for the finals running a 21.6 in the semifinals.

Defending champion Sandy Osei-Agyeman won that semifinal heat in 21.0 with Ted Edwards of Northwestern second in 21.1 and Ehizuelen third in 21.3

Ehizuelen will be busy again today with the finals in both the 220-yard dash and the 440-yard relay as well as his favorite, the triple jump.

What did Illinois coach Wright have to say about Ehizuelen's performance?

"It's just good coaching," the Illini coach said. "Just good coaching."

Black TA's getting less in UI funds, report says

By BOB COSENTINO
Executive Reporter

Despite the University's affirmative action efforts, black graduate students received a smaller proportion of assistantship funds offered by University departments in 1973 than in 1971, according to a report recently released by a group of black graduate students.

Black graduate assistants received only 3.1 per cent of the approximate \$14.7 million of assistantship funds allotted to the departments in the fall of 1973, while in 1971 black graduate assistants received 3.2 per cent of the total assistantship funds.

At the same time, however, the total number of black assistantships has increased 14 per cent over the two years, according to the report.

"This means that less money is being shared by more (black) people," stated the report, which cited figures obtained from the Office of Administrative Studies.

In absolute dollars, the University has increased its funding of graduate assistantships more than \$375,000 in the past two years, but only \$2,200 of the increase—or one-half of one per cent—was given to black assistants.

The report charged several University departments with discriminating against blacks in offering assistantship positions, and it claimed the reason there are only 3.7 per cent black students in the Graduate College is that departments are reluctant to offer assistantship support to more black graduate students.

A letter of acceptance without financial support for graduate students is "tantamount to a letter of rejection," the report said.

According to a spokesperson in



the Graduate College minority affairs office, most of the black students who were admitted to the Graduate College with no form of financial aid eventually decided not to enroll.

"The need for work is important," said Walter Strong, the University's affirmative action officer. "I concur in the general conclusion (of the black graduate students' report) that the departments have not met their responsibility in providing funds to minorities."

Strong contends that the blacks who apply to the University graduate school are high-calibre students, but "they are finding they can get more financial support at other institutions."

The forms of financial support offered to graduate students are; fellowships, through which students receive grants to study with no obligation to work; assistantships, which allow students to work for the department usually either quarter-time or half-time; and tuition and fee waivers.

Some graduate students get jobs outside the Graduate College to support their education, such as working as resident advisors for the University Housing Division. There are 71 black graduate students working for the housing division, according to Strong.

However, because there are other ways blacks can receive financial support at the University, many departments are not offering

employment opportunities to black graduates, according to the report.

Of the 24 colleges or administrative units on campus which employ at least 10 graduate assistants or more than five full-time equivalents, 20 of them have either decreased their black graduate assistantships, made no increase in them at all, or have not increased them by at least 2 per cent, the report said.

A full-time equivalent is a budgetary unit which can be divided, for example, into two half-time assistantships or four quarter-time assistantships.

According to the report:

—In the College of LAS, the number of assistantships increased from 1,701 in the fall of 1971 to 1,742 in the fall of 1973. At the same time, however, the number of black assistants declined from 44 to 42.

—Of the College of Agriculture's 345 graduate assistants in 1971, only nine were black. In 1973 the college employed 334 graduate assistants six of which were black.

—In the College of Engineering in 1971 there were 719 graduate assistants, of which only three were black. In 1973 there were 800 graduate assistants, of which five were black.

—In 1971 there were four black graduate assistants in the Graduate College out of a total of

(Continued on page 5.)

Black TA's...

(Continued from page 1)

210 graduate assistants, compared to three black graduate assistants out of 203 in 1973.

For the most part, however, the University departments claim the reason there are so few black graduate assistants is that few black students apply to graduate school.

In the department of agricultural economics, acting head Earl Swanson said the department sends recruiting posters to the top black agriculture universities in the country, but few blacks apply.

Of the department's 60 graduate students, two are black and two more black graduate students are entering the department in June.

"The general trend is that we got a bulge of blacks in 1967 and 1969," Swanson said. "There is a substantial fluctuation from year to year."

Two black graduate students entered the department in 1967, while four black graduate students entered in 1969.

"Usually we try to get them a graduate college fellowship. If they don't make it, we give them an assistantship. We haven't had any who were admitted but didn't receive financial support," Swanson said.

Richard Barksdale, acting head of the English department, said it is difficult to recruit blacks into the English department.

"It's not true that the department doesn't offer support (to blacks). The problem is getting competitively qualified black students," Barksdale said.

Barksdale explained that his department employs four black teaching assistants and has three blacks on graduate college fellowships. There are a total of 140 graduate assistants in the department.

One of the reasons the English department has trouble attracting qualified black students, according to Barksdale, is that many universities in the South are recruiting the southern black students who prefer to remain in the South.

Similarly, H.S. Gutowsky, head of the chemistry department, said there are only 2 to 3 per cent black graduate students in chemistry because only about 2 to 3 per cent of the chemistry applicants are black.

"We try to use the same criteria for admissions of all people," Gutowsky said. "Blacks coming from low quality black schools don't hack it here. We aren't going to give a Ph.D. to a black who doesn't meet the same standard as whites. We try to be as selective as we can."

According to the black graduate student report, the chemistry

department has 1 million in assistantships funds, but only about \$6,800 went to black assistants in the fall of 1973.

On the other hand, Gutowsky claimed that all the nine black graduate students in chemistry received financial support in the fall of 1973—three were teaching assistants, one was a research assistant, four had fellowships or training grants and one had veterans benefits.

One black graduate student who wrote the report, Randy Williams, claimed that the chemistry department and other departments should give employment opportunities to black graduate students not in the department.

to consider a black student for assistantship support before they can nominate the student for the graduate college fellowship.

"If the department says they've been considered, we assume they are telling the truth," she said.

It is difficult to determine whether the departments are actually considering black graduates for assistantship positions. But while the percentage of blacks in the Graduate College has increased slightly over the past two years to about 3.7 per cent, the percentage of full-time equivalent black assistantships has declined slightly to 3.1 per cent.

The conclusion, according to

Walter Strong, the University's affirmative action officer: "I concur in the general conclusion (of the black graduate students' report) the the departments have not met their responsibility in providing funds to minorities."

According to the report, the chemistry department "has a number of laboratory assignments which do not necessarily require chemical expertise. This department should set aside some appointments for black graduate students whether they are in the chemistry department or not."

"That sounds like a quota system and it is illegal to have a quota system," Gutowsky replied.

He added he would not "beat the bushes" to hire blacks in other departments. "If someone asked me to consider a black graduate in another department for some reason, I would certainly consider it."

Williams charged that departments discriminate against blacks by nominating them for the 35 to 45 graduate college fellowships instead of using the department's funds to offer them assistantships. While the purpose of the graduate college fellowship is to provide free financial support to less-qualified minority students so they can concentrate fully on their studies, Williams claims that qualified black students on fellowships lose the chance to receive higher-paying assistantships.

However, Helen Peterson, staff assistant in the graduate college, said the departments are required

Eddie Lawrence, director of the graduate college minority affairs office, is that many departments have not been affirmative in offering assistantships to blacks.

In response to the report by the black graduate students, Lawrence said, "If this report does nothing else to the University and the minority people involved, it poses some serious questions and it asks the departments to be accountable."

Lawrence is in charge of recruiting minority graduate students to the University, but he says he cannot force the departments to give blacks financial support.

He said for next fall, his office recruited 395 minority applicants to the graduate college. Although 190 of these have been admitted so far, only 94 of them have been offered graduate assistantships, fellowships or tuition and fee waivers, he said.

Lawrence said it is the responsibility of his office to find financial support for minority graduates who don't have assistantships or fellowships.

These minority students may either get jobs in the community or through one of the University's auxiliary services. Or they may simply decide not to attend the University graduate school.

Re-examine black TA's status

A report made public this week about the status and funding of blacks in graduate assistantship positions has revealed some interesting statistics that reflect upon the continuing affirmative action policies of the University.

Most disturbing is the revelation that while the number of blacks in assistantship positions continues to go up, the relative amount of money available is going down. Of a \$375,000 increase in graduate assistantship funds between 1971 and 1973, only \$2,200 (or .59 per cent) has been channeled to blacks. Based upon former figures, there is now less money for each black TA.

The University is going to have to consider in the future whether the end result of this kind of a policy tends to support the cause of affirmative action. We tend to think not.

Not disturbing, but certainly thought-provoking, is the meager

percentage increase in the number of black TA's. While the total number of black assistantships rose by 24 to a total of 174 in the last two years, blacks are still less than 4 per cent of the total number of TAs, and their percentage increase over the past two years has been only .26 percent.

While the University is making steps forward in allowing blacks to take part in the assistantship program, department heads should not sit back and convince themselves that they are doing "enough" for affirmative action, because they are wrong.

The Black Graduate Committee, author of the black report, have prepared a list of five recommendations (reproduced below) which could help ease the problem of equal opportunity for blacks in the assistantship program. They are very much worth consideration.

By RICK PRINGLE
Staff writer

—Black enrollment at the Urbana campus of the University decreased by nearly 10 per cent between the fall semesters of 1972 and 1973, according to Jane Loeb, director of admissions and records.

Though there were fewer black freshmen entering last fall, the 10 per cent drop can be attributed to many blacks leaving the Urbana campus between freshman and sophomore years. According to Loeb, there were 451 black freshmen last year, but only 216 sophomores this year, a decrease of 195 between the two years. Loeb said that although some might have failed and others transferred to different schools, her "best guess" was that most left the University for non-academic reasons.

The reasons black students leave school vary among individuals but the things mentioned most by black students who dropped out were the lack of social activities for blacks on campus, poor relations between the students and instructors, and pressure applied to black students to see if they can "adapt" to the University.

A sophomore from the East St. Louis area left the campus for half a semester last fall and then returned for the spring semester. He explained that he could not be happy here because of pressure applied to blacks, but that he came back to school to "better" himself by getting a high quality education.

He said he felt there was more pressure on him as a black student than on other students and that blacks had to live up to "greater expectations." Referring to the faculty and white students in general, he said, "They want you to live up to their expectations, and do not realize that there is a vast cultural difference between the two races.

"They have to recognize that we do things differently and we're not going to live their way," he said.

He said a major problem for black students is that there is little for them to do socially at the University.

"The community is not geared at all towards blacks." He also felt a black can not feel comfortable with whites in a bar and that there is virtually no musical entertainment for blacks in this area.

One former University student from Chicago is currently a sophomore at Wright Junior College. He said he transferred to Wright not because of social problems, but because he found the

Urbana campus engineering curriculum too difficult, though when he left his grades were above the minimal level.

He said his high school education in Chicago did not adequately prepare him for the University's curriculum.

In comparing the University to other state institutions, many blacks feel strongly that Southern Illinois University has more entertainment and social life for black students. Some say this may be simply because there are more black students there than at the University.

A female from East St. Louis said she came back after having left in October to "get the education" she needs, explaining that education is necessary for all blacks.

She could not cope with the pressures of being a black student, saying that coming from a predominantly black city to a reversed racial situation caused problems for her. The blacks, she continued, tend to feel "alienated in this environment." This alienation causes pressure, negatively influencing academic success.

She said she did not do well academically at first simply because she was not happy at the University. She said things would be much better for black students and more would stay here if more social functions and activities were provided.

She also said she had difficulty with one instructor who she considered a racist. She said she thinks that some instructors are prejudiced, but not the majority.

One student, who now attends Kankakee Community College after failing at the University, said he felt that the lack of black social life at the University had a very definite effect upon his grades. "It is necessary to have a social life for an academic life. They are complementary," he said.

He also felt strong pressure to succeed. "It seems that black students are being watched like experiments to see if they can succeed at the University," he said. "The black student tries to break the stereotype," and in so doing, creates more pressure for himself.

Referring to University counseling for blacks he said, "It is inadequate. Those who claim to understand blacks really don't. They tend to group all blacks as being the same, though they are all unique."

He said the hardest thing for the black student to adjust to is

University bureaucracy because bureaucracy to this extent was not experienced previously in black culture. "The University should give more special effort to help blacks in adapting," he said.

Walter Strong, assistant vice-chancellor for academic affairs and affirmative action, said he agrees that many blacks leave the Urbana campus because there are "feelings of alienation." However, this is only part of the problem, he said, since financial difficulty is the most frequent cause for blacks leaving the University.

"If there's a degree of alienation that exists in your mind, and then you don't know where that next dollar is coming from, then you feel even more alienated," he explained.

Strong stated that most blacks feel no differently than many whites who must adapt to the vastness and complexity of the University. He did say there could be more problems for blacks in adjusting since coming from predominantly black areas to a mostly white environment is a drastic change.

Referring to black social life here, Strong said, "There are not too many places to go; the lifestyle and pace of things are different here," compared to the urban area which most black students are from.

"It's true there's not that many outlets for listening to black music," he said, but added, that the Afro-American Academic and Cultural Programs are working to increase the availability of black entertainment.

Entertainment and special programming are set up to help blacks survive at the University, he explained saying that all students need outlets to take them away from their academic worries from time to time.

He said most blacks who leave go for the same reasons that most whites leave when going for non-academic reasons. But, he added, some blacks leave simply because they can not adjust to "a predominantly white campus."

He said these students are small in number and that most blacks at the University develop "coping skills" that help them get through for the four years. Priority is put on getting the education, he stated.

Strong said EOP, the academic and cultural programs and other community involvement programs are designed to help the black develop these coping skills.

Another aspect of black

enrollment decreasing is the drop of entering freshmen this year.

Loeb said this happened because the financial aids picture was murky last summer for those wanted to attend the University in the fall.

The "murky" financial aids situation she was referring to was the delay in Congress to appropriate money for the Basic Educational Opportunities Grant (BEOG) program applicable to only freshmen, according to E.T. Sanford, director of financial aids at the University.

He explained that the BEOG was directed at the federal level and that Congress had not made the appropriation until late June so that money was not available until last August after many students needed it.

Sanford also said that if financial difficulty was a major reason for decreased number of black freshmen, the prospects are "brighter" for next year because BEOG funds have been appropriated already for the upcoming academic year.

Clarence Shelley, director of the EOP program, said, "it's hard to tell" why there are fewer blacks at the University, but that financial hardships was not a major difficulty.

He said BEOG funds were made available for the first time to students at two-year institutions. Because of this, Shelley explained, many students decided to stay closer to home in Chicago and enrolled in junior colleges. Since enrollment is going up everywhere else, there is a decrease here, he said.

Shelley also said that many blacks coming to the Urbana campus are usually from Chicago and Northern Illinois University is so popular with Chicago students that Northern "competes" with the University in getting the black students.

Some at the University say there were less black freshmen enrolled because knowledge of the University's "racism" has spread to state high schools.

But, Loeb said that to her knowledge there are no widespread feelings among black high school students that the University is racist.

However, the Wright student referred to earlier, said the University has a reputation for being racist among junior college students in the city. He said he thinks this is also the case among high school pupils.

Meanwhile, many University blacks are very concerned about their decreasing numbers and strongly feel that enrollment going down is because of racism.

Pressures cause black enrollment drop

Ehizuelen wins NCAA triple jump

Illinois has an individual champion in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) track meet for the first time since 1960, but the Illini fell short of their goal of a top ten team finish in the meet held Thursday through Saturday in Austin, Texas.

Charleton Ehizuelen, a freshman from Benin City, Nigeria, won the NCAA triple jump title with a leap of 54 feet, 8 inches. The jump broke the NCAA record of 54-7 and 3-4 set last year by Milan Tiff of UCLA.

The last Illini to win an individual NCAA track title was George Kerr in the 880 in 1960. Illinois' 440-yard relay team took an NCAA crown in 1964.

Ehizuelen had earlier competed in the long jump, failing to qualify for the finals by less than an inch. Ehizuelen finished 13th in the preliminaries, but only 12 athletes advanced to the finals.

Ehizuelen was the only Illini to score in the meet. Two other members of Illinois' five-man contingent reached the finals, but could not place. Dave Kaemerer, who advanced to the finals of the 880 by winning a qualifying heat and finishing fourth in his semi-final, finished eighth in the eight-man finals with a 1:51.8 clocking.

Mike Durkin reached the finals in the mile after finishing fourth in his heat with the fourth fastest time—4:01.3—in all three qualifying heats Thursday. But Durkin's 4:12.4 in Saturday's final failed to place.

The other Illini who competed at Austin were Craig Virgin in the six-mile run and Mike Baietto in the discus. Virgin did not finish the six-mile after becoming confused over the lap count and starting his sprint too soon. Virgin started his finishing kick on the 23rd lap, thinking it was the 24th and final lap. He collapsed at the end of the lap and could not continue the race. At the time, he held fourth place.

Baietto did not make the finals in the discus with his throw of 171-6 in the preliminaries.

Tennessee, led by Olympian Doug Brown and sophomore Ron Addison in the steeplechase, blunted a desperate UCLA bid for a fourth consecutive NCAA

Track and Field title Saturday to give the Volunteers their first national track championship in the school's history.

Tennessee built up a big lead with 18 points in the 3,000-meter steeplechase, seconds in the 100-yard dash and the 220 and a first-place medal in the 880.

But the Bruins rallied spectacularly, taking their sixth consecutive NCAA mile relay victory on a brilliant 45.2 anchor by Maxie Parks.

With the Volunteers owning 60 points, it all boiled down to the triple jump where Clarence Taylor of the Bruins had to finish third to tie Tennessee and second to hand the Bruins the crown. Taylor could do no better than fifth. UCLA got 56.

Almost overshadowed in the Tennessee-UCLA duel in Memorial Stadium was a fabulous 220-yard dash by James Gilkes of tiny Fiske College, who rode a 7.4 mile an hour wind to a 19.90 clocking. The world record is 20.0 established by Tommie Smith of San Jose in 1966. The high wind took away any chance Gilkes would have to claim the world record. It equaled the fastest 220 ever run with an aiding wind. Carl Watson of Iowa had previously run the same wind-aided time.

With a large crowd gathered around the long jump pit, Taylor fouled on his final try and the Tennessee team leaped for joy. The entire Volunteer team did a victory lap around the stadium after Taylor's abortive try.

Brown, who won the 3,000-meter chase in 8:35.94 minutes, led the victory lap around the stadium. The 1-2 finish by Brown and Addison in the steeplechase gave the Volunteers of the Southeast Conference 18 points.

UCLA Coach Jim Bush, was the first to congratulate the soaked Huntsman after the dunking in the pool.

Bush had said before the meet: "If we can't win it, I hope Tennessee does. I have all the respect in the world for Huntsman."

Although the staff of Project Upward Bound plans a rigorous academic schedule for students enrolled in the summer session, with classes and labs lasting from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., there is often time for just horsin' around as these students discovered on a recent trip to the Paxton riding stables.

Upward Bound is a government-funded college preparatory program designed for low-income high school students who under-achieve and would otherwise not be considered college material.

Students selected for the program, the administrators feel, have the potential to do well in college but either lack the necessary motivation or possess special academic problems which cannot be given individual attention in their regular classes. "The students definitely need more individual attention," according to Freeman Hrabowski, director of the program. "We try to single out their weaknesses and work on them. At the same time, we help the students develop the self-discipline to work in high school."

Students participate in two phases of the program:

— Regular study sessions four days each week during the academic year to work with tutors on various problems they may have in their classes and to complete course work designed by the program; and

— A residential program each summer in which they live in a University dormitory and attend classes in English, math and reading five days a week.

The students manage to escape the tedious classroom work both through their elective courses in art, drama, photography and journalism and through field trips such as the one to Paxton and the Little Theatre on the Square in Sullivan, Illinois.

Are they indeed "upward bound?" One student commented: "I do kinda like the program. I mean the teachers really motivated me to want to learn...even though they worked us to death!"

Changes in Black program

J. O. Stewart appointed new studies chairman

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

An instructor from the University's anthropology department has been appointed chairman of the Afro-American Studies Program (AASP).

John O. Stewart, an assistant professor, accepted the position Aug. 21. Ora Brown formerly held the position as interim director. Brown is presently recuperating from surgery. She and her husband are expected to leave the University area later this year.

Stewart says his position as chairman is not necessarily permanent, but rather, "as permanent as these things (University appointments) are." The new chairman did admit that he plans to stay as long as he can be useful.

As one of the functions of the AASP was to sponsor the Black Scholar Visiting Lecture Series as a component of LAS 199. Late last semester, the office of Chancellor J. W. Peltason announced the series would be handled by the office of Student Programs and Services (SPAS). The AASP will help in selection of the lectures.

The studies program, under Stewart, will now administer LAS 199 only. The course is titled the "Introduction of Afro-American Studies."

"Maybe in the future we'll have Afro-American Studies 199," said Stewart, who is very careful in distinguishing between a course offered through the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and one offered through the AASP.

Now the program is "undergoing some restructuring, a transitional stage," says the 41-year-old chairman.

The new objective for Stewart as chairman is to redirect the focus of the program towards research and actual teaching.

"We're going to have to work to establish such a program," he said. And "such a program" would center around the availability of an Afro-American Studies major.

Concerning a major in Afro-American Studies, Stewart said, "I don't think it's fair to compare a degree in any of the humanities with a degree in engineering or



photo by E. Nolan Hester

John O. Stewart

law. The focus and objective of these programs are different."

Stewart says he wants the academic program, based at 512 E. Chalmers in Champaign, to be a center for feedback, open for suggestions and ideas from black students.

One step in that direction is the preparation of a directory of black faculty members by Stewart's staff: Bennie Lewis, staff associate, and Dorothy Friend, secretary.

Originally from Trinidad, Stewart became a U.S. citizen in 1968 while a full professor at California State University.

He came to the University in 1971 as a literary fellow at the Center for Advanced Study to work on a book, "Curving Road," a collection of short stories written by Stewart, is expected to come off the University Press in February 1975.

Not prone to staying at any one

university to complete his studies. Stewart received his bachelor's degree in English from California State University, his master's degree in English from Stanford College, a master's of fine arts in creative writing from the University of Iowa and his doctor of philosophy degree in anthropology from UCLA, where he was also a part-time instructor.

Presently, the father of two is working on another book and rewriting his dissertation for publication.

With all the training in English, why anthropology? Well, says Stewart, that training just wasn't enough.

A desire to have the actual experience of contact with people made Stewart choose anthropology. And now, as the new chairman of the AASP, second part-time assistant professor Stewart will be able to get that experience.

A tribute to a black man: Paul Robeson

9-4-74

I was engaged in conversation with a fellow journalism student last semester concerning a class in black politics, when I briefly mentioned Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. In passing, a third party asked the student if she knew any of Washington's accomplishments or was familiar with the man as a historic figure. I took it for granted that she knew his name from previous history classes—until she said, "Isn't he the guy that had something to do with the peanuts?"

Although Booker T. Washington is an important man in both Black and American history, I knew she was not at fault for her lack of knowledge.

What is at fault is the American system. It is evident that if this young lady wasn't familiar with Washington, then she never heard of Paul Robeson or his book, "Here I Stand," either.

I had not intended for my column to be a space for book reviews and in keeping with my intentions, this is not a book review. But it is a short tribute to Paul

Robeson. His Othello is unmatched on every level. And Robeson still spent 15 years in Europe before he had a chance to appear on an American stage.

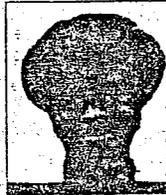
Paul Robeson, concert singer, was the first singer to present a program of songs composed and arranged only by black people.

Paul Robeson, scholar, was, in his time, the only black person to attend Rutgers College, one of the oldest and most prestigious colleges in the United States. He attended Rutgers on a four-year scholarship which he won against considerable odds.

Paul Robeson, football star, is enshrined in the College Hall of Fame. A football All-American at Rutgers, he went on to star on a professional level.

Paul Robeson, orator and debater, was "Mr. Everything." Most people would like to have half of Robeson's talents, but still he was still ostracized by the United States and denied a passport out of the country.

Why? Because he was a socialist. Because he



greg
allen

Robeson—not because of a lack of space, but because there isn't enough that can be said about Paul Robeson.

"Here I Stand," however, is not to go without mention because "Here I Stand" exemplifies Robeson, one of the most important figures in black history. He was the third part of what historians call the New Negro Movement, which began with W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey.

Paul Robeson, actor, won international acclaim for his portrayal of Shakespeare's Othello. Many critics

spoke out on the condition of black people. Because he had convictions which he lived up to at all costs.

"Here I Stand" exemplifies Paul Robeson, even though "Here I Stand" was ostracized by white critics.

No white commercial newspaper or magazine in the country mentioned Robeson's book. And leading literary newspapers such as The New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune even refused to put it on their lists of "books out today." The book didn't even appear in the listings of the Times book review or the BOOK Review Digest, even though the book received favorable reviews in London and Japan.

Although "Here I Stand" does not go into great depth about Robeson's achievements, it does give an idea of what held him to his convictions. It gives an idea of why a man would choose banishment over wealth and defamation over fame. Learn what drove a great man to his convictions. Read "Here I Stand" and learn about Paul Robeson.

Black center hopes to expand programs

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

"I try to rotate programs...finding what the climate is from student input," says Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Center, describing how he runs the center.

Nesbitt, formerly interim director until his position was made permanent in April, says the center under his direction will initiate new workshops for black students and community residents if enough interest is shown in the project.

Two workshops, one on African drums and one on photography, have been dropped this semester. A replacement cannot be found for Ben Ali, who led the workshop last year.

The photography workshop was abused and consequently cancelled. The Cultural Center, says Nesbitt, is built around a nucleus of more permanent workshops: the band, the writers and communications workshop, and the African and Afro-American dance workshops.

Under Nesbitt's direction, the center caters to campus and community people at the same time. As in the past, all Cultural Center events will be open to the public.

"We try to work very closely with the park districts in Champaign and Urbana, community churches and other community organizations—like the senior citizens," said Nesbitt. "We take our workshops to them."

Nesbitt explained how the dance workshop might go into the community and present a show just for residents. Senior citizens who would have difficulty coming to a performance on campus and local school children can benefit this way.

Nesbitt, who has been employed with the University for five years, was the coordinator of the Student Relations Program when he was appointed more AFRO on 10

AFRO from 3

pointed interim director under Dan Perrino, Dean of Campus Programs and Services.

It was during his employment as program coordinator that the idea of a Black Mom's Day and an Annual Soul Bowl Basketball Tournament became a reality. Both ideas came through Nesbitt's office.

For now, Nesbitt has other plans:

"I would like to work very closely with black studies in an effort to include the workshops in the black studies courses. I feel like we should be getting credit for the workshops."

John O. Stewart, newly-appointed chairman of the Afro-American Studies Program (AASP), has similar plans, including a separate Afro-American Studies Department that offers a major in Afro-American Studies.

To offer the workshops with course credit would require a "close, honest relationship" with the Afro-American Studies Program and LAS, said Nesbitt.

Beginning next semester, the Cultural Center will be the sponsor of the Black Visiting Scholar Lecture Series.

The Cultural Center, 1003 W. Nevada, Urbana, also has a "photo library of sorts," and a regular library where students can study, Nesbitt said. The center is usually open because there is always some workshop in the building, he said. Officially, the center is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

A lifelong resident of the Champaign-Urbana area, Nesbitt served in the armed forces in the Korean War. Upon his return, he spent four years as a policeman with the Champaign Police Department.

Nesbitt, 41, said the Cultural Center has two budgets: one for the lecture series, and the other for the operation of the Cultural Center, including salaries for the ten staff members.

Johnson not a specialist

Illini sophomore hopes versatility will mean pro career



Fuzzy Johnson

by Fred Speck
sports writer

At a time when specialization is becoming a common aspect of college and professional football, Frank "Fuzzy" Johnson is a non-conformist.

Where most players would be upset over the proposition of learning four positions in a year's time, Illinois' 6-4, 220, sophomore views his predicament as a benefit, rather than so much annoyance.

"Ever since I started playing football, I've wanted to go into the pros," Johnson said. "And when they see that I can play a lot of different positions, it can't do anything but work to my advantage."

If Johnson is correct, then only time stands between him and pro football, because not only has the former high school all-American performed at four positions, but he has excelled at each one.

Originally recruited as a safety, a position at which he intercepted 15 passes during his last two years at Westside High School in Gary, Ind., Johnson was pressed into service as a split end during the 1973 Illini season when hepatitis sidelined star receiver Garvin Roberson.

When Roberson returned midway through the season,

Johnson had yet another position to learn—tight end—and he did well enough to share that position with Doug Kleber.

With the opening of the 1974 fall practice and the subsequent injury to back Lonnie Perrin, head coach Bob Blackman called on Johnson to shift to the swing back spot. The change met with Johnson's approval, and in Saturday's intrasquad scrimmage he caught four passes for 96 yards and two touchdowns.

"It felt good to get back in the backfield since I played there in high school, but as long as I'm playing it doesn't make too much of a difference where."

Johnson has displayed his versatility in other sports as well, excelling in track and basketball. He was recruited heavily in the latter sport.

"I suppose Nebraska wanted me for basketball more than any other school," Johnson said, "but I've always had a great love for football, and I figured I had a better chance at playing in football since you can only put five guys on the court at once in basketball."

Asked if he was ever contacted by former Illini basketball coach Harv Schmidt as to the possibility of playing for Illinois' basketball

more JOHNSON on 25

JOHNSON from 28

team, Johnson said, "Schmidt talked to me once, but you can get into a touchy situation playing two sports, and I didn't want that to happen."

"If I would have had a real good year in basketball, it would have been very difficult to come back to football again. Football is a hard sport, and when you're having a bad day you wonder if it's worth it."

Johnson views the coming season with optimism, saying, "if we get the offense going we might end up in Pasadena (site of the Rose Bowl). But Lonnie's loss has got to hurt us. He's like me, because he wants to get in the pros to get money to help his family. Just the fact that he would be putting out that much more had to have helped us."

Black Center plans lectures

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

The campus Black Lecture Series will concentrate this year on less well-known speakers in literature, education and other fields, according to Raymond Joseph of the Black Cultural Center's Black Writers' Workshop, who is choosing lecturers.

The Black Cultural Center has taken over direction of the series in conjunction with the LAS 199 course. The 199 course is now run as a separate unit under the Studies Program. The lecture series will be offered in both the fall and spring semesters.

Joseph called this a year of transition for the program.

"Now that black studies is becoming a settled course with LAS 199, we want speakers who can contribute to the learning process—not big-name controversial figures. We've had too much of this in the past," he said.

"We are trying to get Maya Angelou," he said. Angelou is author of the book "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings."

Leon Damas, one of the founders of the "Le Negritude" movement in black literature, Gloria Marshall, an anthropologist at the University of Michigan, and Barbara Sizemore, superintendent of education in Washington, D.C., are also among the 10 lecturers Joseph hopes to have on campus this year.

Bruce Nesbitt, director of the cultural center, said the budget for the lecture series will be well spent this year.

Last year's lecture series included Black Panther leader Bobby Seale and the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity).

more LECTURES on 12

LECTURES from 11

"Why bring Bobby Seale to campus with a plan for Oakland (Calif.) and Jesse Jackson with a plan for Chicago? What about the Champaign-Urbana plan?" he asked.

"Why spend a lot of money on Dick Gregory, when we can get a film of Dick Gregory?" he said.

"The idea about films really comes into saving money—if we can't have the speaker," Joseph explained.

The first lecture is tentatively planned for October, Joseph said.

Afro-American center plans anthology of black literary works

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

Plans to produce another anthology of black literary works are in the making through the Afro-American Cultural Center's Black Writers' Workshop.

"We are considering another (anthology) to include short stories, not just poetry," according to Raymond Joseph, coordinator of the writers' workshop which meets at 7 p.m. every Tuesday.

Last semester an anthology of poems by workshop members was published. The book was called "Habari Za Watu," Swahili for "news of the people," and sold for \$1.

The enthusiasm of workshop members will play a big role in the production of this year's anthology, Joseph said.

The workshop has 25 active members this fall, including Afro-Americans, Africans and West Indians from the campus and community, Joseph said. Their majors range from creative writing and journalism to psychology.

Joseph said the purpose of the workshop is to supplement English literature and creative writing courses. Within the workshop, members study black writers and write poetry, short stories, plays and documentaries that are of interest in black culture. Joseph has been coordinator since 1971 and a member since 1969.

The workshop also sponsors campus lectures, which in the past have featured poets Gwendolyn Brooks and Don Lee.

Even though it's "still in the planning stage," Joseph said the workshop is trying to get Sarah Webster Fabio to speak this year.

"She's somewhere in Chicago," he said, explaining the difficulties he's had in contacting her.

Poet Carolyn Rodgers, who was here several years ago, is planned as another lecturer.

Workshop members also perform. The writers have appeared at the Kuumba Liberators' Theatre in Chicago, where they plan to

return this year.

Their first campus appearance will be Nov. 1 at Lincoln Hall. The program is called "Under an Afrikan Moon and Sun."

One workshop member, Nadine

Harris, a senior in social welfare, has been with the group since her freshman year.

"It's developed like a community, a family," she said. "I just go back mainly because of that."

Black dance open to all

Dance program director tries to explore black heritage

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

"When somebody gets so they don't want to work hard, I can't use them," says the director of the Afro-American Cultural Center's dance workshop.

Mickey Davidson, a four-year veteran of the dance workshop, the last three as director, said, "Dance is not an easy thing to do. If you want to dance as a hobby, it takes hard work."

"If I look for anything, it'll just be natural coordination," she said, explaining how some people can go to a party and dance well, but might not do so well when on stage.

Through the dance workshop, Davidson, a graduate student in dance, hopes students will become more aware of dance.

"I can't reach every single student," she said, "but I do hope every single student can come out and watch those who worked hard to dance."

Davidson defines the workshop under her direction as a service organization, fulfilling the need of black students.

"I do not believe in art for art's sake. Art for black people is functional."

Two students were robbed near Hopkins Hall Wednesday night in two separate incidents reported only 10 minutes apart, according to University police.

At approximately 10:50 p.m., an undergraduate resident of Forbes Hall reported to police he had just been robbed by two men while walking between Scott and Hopkins Halls.

The victim said two men kept him from entering Hopkins. When he began walking toward First St. instead, they demanded his money. The victim attempted to run toward Forbes, but was tackled by

one of the men. The robbers took his wallet, removed a one dollar bill and fled toward Hopkins.

At 11 p.m., an undergraduate resident of Hopkins Hall notified police that he had been robbed in the same area.

The student said that two men approached him as he was walking toward the MRH Snack Bar, and demanded he give them his wallet. The two men took \$10 and then fled.

Police reported Thursday that there are no suspects. It has not yet been determined if the same men were involved in both incidents.

The dance workshop is divided into two parts: a workshop open to students and members of the community on Thursday evenings, and a performers' workshop, which meets Tuesdays. Only the nine to 12 regular performer female workshop members attend these sessions.

At the Thursday sessions from 7 p.m. till 8:15 p.m. there is an exercise period. And it is "open for anybody and everybody," she said. After that, Davidson teaches dance steps, which became "a way of life" to her early in childhood.

"People come when they get a chance or as often as they like," Davidson said. She added there are about 35-40 Thursday workshop members (the regular performers are required to come, though). There is no pressure, according to Davidson.

On Tuesdays, the performing group members practice from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. during the week of a

DANCE from 7

"We can't put our toes in the soil," she said, explaining that African dancers do just that to get closer to nature.

"Most of the time, we dance on concrete, asphalt...sidewalks. We most definitely need and explore our traditional heritage."

Along with their Tuesday and Thursday dance sessions, the dance workshop members perform on campus and out of town.

In the past, workshop members have performed in Terre Haute, New York, Danville, Springfield and Joliet. Plans for this year include performances at Purdue and Indiana universities.

Tonight will mark the dance workshop's first performance of this academic school year.

performance, daily rehearsals are not unusual.

"The majority of my performing group isn't made up of dance majors," said the New York native. Group membership in the five-year-old dance workshop is varied. There are older women, high school students and two or three males along with University students in all different fields.

Four performing group members are dance majors and seven dance majors are in the Thursday workshop. Davidson pointed out that the performing group members are not always the best dancers, but they are "the best people to work with at that dance."

When dances for the workshop group are made up, Davidson says common elements are sought. "We're not living in Africa," she said. So the dances are created around elements common to the Afro-American experience.

"Dance, Black Dance, More Dance."

Davidson choreographed the seven dances that will be performed in Lincoln Hall theatre at 8 p.m. The Uhuru Ensemble of the Afro-American Cultural Center will provide live music for all of the dance pieces. The performance is free and open to the public, as are all programs sponsored by the Cultural Center.

"The show in general is a reflection of my broad background," the director said. Davidson has done jazz, African, ballet and commercial dances, as well as having taught dance privately.

"I can only give what is me," she said.

by Nancy Conner

No one told Champaign's new community relations director that her job would be easy. And after six months on the job, Larine Cowan is finding out just how difficult it can be.

Cowan, who was hired last April, has a new boss, City Manager Gene Miller, but she's not sure he's interested in community relations.

"The city department heads had lunch with Miller when he was hired. He seemed negative about the community relations questions I asked him and talked about 'not being aggressive' in our approach," she says. "We'll just have to wait and see what happens after he comes."

Not only that, but she has already met with frustrations working with the police department, the affirmative action ordinance, and private citizens filing complaints with her office.

The 25-year-old woman talked about her job and her background. Despite some problems, she is optimistic about the possibilities of her position.

Cowan says she recently met the community relations director from another similar-sized Illinois city who made a big impression on her.

"I looked at how depressed and tired he was, and I asked him why," she says. "He just sighed and said, 'It's so frustrating working for mankind.' Right then I decided I couldn't let that happen to me. I relaxed a little about my job, and I think I've become more confident as the result."

But as she outlines the scope of her work, it becomes obvious that she has a big job to fill.

"The day after I started work, the city council passed a revised affirmative action ordinance. We've sent out more than 400 forms to businesses who deal with the city in amounts over \$100, as the ordinance requires, but only 25 per cent have come back. I suppose the rest of the employers are reluctant to get involved in affirmative action," Cowan says.

"We help employers set up plans for hiring a fair number of minorities if they have too few working right now. We are supposed to follow up on their progress," Cowan says, "but we are certainly ham-

pered in doing this by our small staff. I only have two part-time assistants. The city council asked us to accomplish a lot, but they haven't given us enough to do it with."

Not only is she responsible for helping institute affirmative action programs, but Cowan's other official duties include acting as liaison between social service agencies and the community, being an ombudsman for citizens with complaints against the city, and providing staff assistance for the Human Relations Commission and the Fair Housing Board.

"We've had people complain about their boss not treating them fairly, for example, but before we can get the problem worked out, we find that they have quit the job.

"Or sometimes they will file a complaint with us, then hire an attorney who tells them not to talk to anyone about the problem. We've already been talking with the employer they accused, and suddenly the accuser won't cooperate with us."

Cowan's own life has met with frustrations, also, but it might not be obvious in hearing her tell about them.

Coming from the rural Arkansas town of Kensett, 50 miles northeast of Little Rock, she says she wasn't prepared for the unfriendliness she found elsewhere.

"We had a happy life in Kensett," Cowan says. "It was a town of only 1,400 people and everybody knew each other and got along fine.

"Of course, the drinking fountains, restaurants, and schools were segregated. I rode on the school bus past the 'white' school every day, but I really never thought too much about it. By the mid-sixties, when the civil rights movement got going, I was in high school. We were bused to Searcy, a few miles away, to the White County Training School. That sounds like a vocational school, but it was the county's black high school.

"I remember thinking I didn't want my little sister to be bused when she started school. But then somebody, I don't know who, made the county intergrate.

"It went very smoothly. The white students bent over backwards to let us know it was okay with them. They elected black class presidents every year for a while. I was president of my junior class, and my boy friend was elected president the senior

Larine Cowan copes with people



year," she says.

"But, this is funny," she adds, with a rueful smile, "until a couple of years ago, we still called it the 'white' school."

After graduating, Cowan says she went to Omaha, Neb., to live with her cousins for a few months. Her father worked in a pulp mill, and although she wanted to go to college, she didn't have enough money.

Cowan says she talked her way into a work-study program at A. N. & M. (now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff), took out a student loan, and graduated with a sociology degree.

"I applied at the state employment office in Little Rock, but they kept losing my application. Finally I realized they weren't going to do anything for me. I started doing domestic work in homes there. I was really getting depressed.

"So I went to the University of Arkansas in Little Rock and heard the same story I'd heard at A. N. & M. at first—no money available."

However, she was admitted into the School of Social Work, was granted a Veterans Administration stipend and graduated from their program with a master's degree. She worked with deaf and dying veterans as her clinical experience under the program.

Then Cowan came to Champaign to live with an aunt and look for a job.

"I found a position with the University of Illinois' clerical training program for minorities that was set up in 1972 under the Equal Employment Act. I helped train them for the civil service tests by teaching business English—that's way out of my field," she says.

"I'd been doing that for six months when a friend talked me into applying for the

community relations director's position, which was open. I have always wanted to work with groups as well as on a one-to-one basis, so I decided to apply."

The first group on which Cowan is concentrating her attention is the Champaign Police Department. "At first, I didn't know if it would work. I'm hopeful now. A lot of complaints come in about police brutality, so I went over to talk with the policemen. I think the Chief (Harvey Shirley) was somewhat reluctant. We worked out a system for a few officers from each shift to come to my office and talk with me.

"I felt the chief must have wanted this thing to fail, because he sent up officers who had been complained against the most. But I told them right away that if I could find they had brutalized somebody, I was going after them.

"We're meeting every other week now in a group of six or seven, two from each shift. Two psychology professors at the University, Ed Renner and Tom Moore, are teaching a seminar this fall, and they are having their group work up a questionnaire for the community about police contacts. They've been meeting with the police group, too. When the results come back from that, we'll try together to develop a way to educate the community about police problems as well. Police officers don't know much about community relations, and people don't understand what the police have to do, either," she says.

Her office has the look of being occupied only temporarily, devoid as it is of any personal touches, but when Cowan talks, her feminine face cheering the drab, institutional, jammed and cluttered room, she sounds like she has settled in for the long haul.

Weatherspoon, Washington to face Bulls tonight in Assembly Hall

Former Illini basketball star Nick Weatherspoon will return to Assembly Hall at 8 p.m. tonight when the Washington Bullets face the Chicago Bulls in an exhibition game, but three vital factors in the Bulls' National Basketball Association title hopes will not be in uniform.

Bob Love, Chet Walker and Norm Van Lier are still in the midst of contract negotiations with Bulls coach and director of player personnel Dick Motta, and have not begun workouts with the club. The Bulls open their regular season Oct. 18 against the Atlanta Hawks.

Love, who led the Bulls in scoring last season and has twice been named to the NBA all-defensive team, is holding out for the second straight year. The 6-8 alumnus of Southern University has three years remaining on his present five-year contract, but is asking that it be renegotiated. Motta has refused any negotiations, claiming that Love has a legal responsibility to the Bulls.

Van Lier is also holding out for more money. The Bulls' premier playmaker, Van Lier led the league in assists in 1970-71 while with the Cincinnati Royals and last year was named to

WASHINGTON	POS.	CHICAGO
Hayes 6-9	F	6-7 Hewitt
Riordan 6-4	F	6-6 Garrett
Unsel 6-7	C	6-11 Thurmond
Chenier 6-3	G	6-6 Sloan
Porter 5-11	G	6-3 Adleman

Time and place: 8 p.m. tonight in Assembly Hall

the league all-defensive first team at guard. Rumors have circulated that Motta would be willing to trade Van Lier to another club if the offer was right.

Both Love and Van Lier are being fined \$50 for each practice they miss.

Walker, who has spent 12 years in the NBA, many of them as an all-star, is having difficulty deciding whether he wants to play another season. Walker hinted throughout the 1973-74 season that it might be his last. A successful businessman, he apparently is not desparately in need of another season's salary, and is not sure if he wants to weather another 82-game season.

Motta had hoped that the acquisition of center Nate Thurmond might entice Walker to return for another season. Thurmond is the sixth-leading rebounder in NBA history and,

according to Motta, "the one ingredient has been missing" from the Bulls' attack. Bulls have tried numerous players at C since Motta became coach in 1970, none whom have been able to help the Bulls. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and the Milwaukee Bucks' stranglehold on the NBA's Midwestern Division title.

According to Motta, the acquisition of Thurmond gives the Bulls a legitimate shot at the NBA title, an accomplishment Walker said last season is his only remaining goal.

The Bulls' only returning regular from last season at this point is guard Jerry Sloan, who averaged 13.6 points per game in the Bulls' pre-season games. Sloan is almost completely recovered from the arch injury which kept him out of the final few games of the playoffs last year.

Sloan is the only member of the original Bulls team of 1966-67, and has been a perennial selection to the all-defensive team since his honor was initiated five years ago.

Weatherspoon, meanwhile, has been forming as the Bullets' third forward behind Elvin Hayes and Mike Riordan. Spoon was named to the NBA all-rookie team last year after setting a career-scoring record at Illinois.

Wonder to come to campus

Stevie Wonder, who has been awarded five Grammys this year, will perform Oct. 29 at the Assembly Hall.

Wonder has been performing since the early '60s when he was known as the 10-year-old phenomenon "Little Stevie Wonder." Although he shed the "Little" somewhere along the way, Wonder has never ceased to be a phenomenon. He has had 14 gold singles, including "Superstition," "You are the Sunshine of My Life" and "Living in the City." Among his four gold albums is his most recent hit, "Fulfillingness' First Finale."



Black political convention threatened by internal split

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—There may very well be no National Black Political Convention in 1976.

The convention, born in Gary, Ind., in 1972, christened in Little Rock, Ark., in 1974, and scheduled for a third anniversary in 1976 is threatened by a growing probability that a co-convenor, Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, will walk out.

If Hatcher leaves, many convention participants and much of the convention's already sagging credibility will leave him. The reason behind all the speculation is the growing split between Hatcher, the only politician of national prominence formally and visibly affiliated with the convention, and another convention co-convenor, Imamu Baraka, an activist from Newark, N.J., who heads the Congress of African People.

The split revolves around whether the convention is going to

open up to participation by all segments of the black community, as Hatcher wishes, or whether it will continue to primarily represent the goals of the nationalistic minded Baraka faction.

Hatcher hinted at that in Chicago over the weekend. After referring to the convention's 1972 call of "unity without uniformity," he added: "In two short years we've acquired a good deal of uniformity and lost a great deal of national unity."

He said, "The National Black Assembly cannot get the job done for black people if it is limited to people with one skill and one ideology."

Last month, at a meeting in Columbus, Ohio, the Baraka forces moved to consolidate their control of the convention.

The move, at a meeting of the National Black Assembly (made

up of representatives to the convention), took the form of increasing the Assembly's executive council from three to nine members. Observers concur that seven of the nine are Baraka people.

The executive committee originally was made up of the three convention co-convenors: Hatcher, Baraka and U.S. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., D-Mich.

Diggs never formally resigned,

though he failed to attend the 1974 convention. He was replaced last month as president of the National Black Assembly by Ron Daniels of Ohio, a move some observers believe is illegal since the convention charter, and thereby the system of replacing officers, was never ratified.

Hatcher has repeatedly threatened to resign if the con-

vention did not open up. Some think it may all come to a head next month when the executive committee meets in Gary.

Baraka's position, as stated in a recent article, is that a black political convention will have to come about with the support of black politicians. In fact, they will be opposed.

Black choir meets cultural needs

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

In 1968, four undergraduate students at the University decided to form a chorus that would cater to the cultural needs of black students.

Now, six years later, the University of Illinois Black Chorus is continuing that tradition under the direction of Robert Ray Jr., an assistant professor in the School of Music. He has been with the choir since it began.

Ray says, "The kind of music we sing attracts a certain kind of

folk—the choir sings a little bit of all kinds of music." That is why, according to Ray, both University and community people join the group.

Even though the choir does sing all kinds of songs, Ray is the first to admit the Black Chorus is known mainly for its presentation of gospel music.

Since its beginning, the Black Chorus has become an accepted part of the University structure. Chorus rehearsals and performances can be taken as a

more CHORUS on 29

CHORUS from 28

course, Music 261, for one hour of credit. But, for various reasons, "a lot of people choose not to take it as a course," Ray said.

In the past, everyone was required to audition, but it was commonly accepted that anyone could join, no matter how poorly he or she did at the audition.

Now, things have changed. Economic reasons have forced the choir to restrict its membership. Costs incurred from renting buses and feeding the group on trips—when the invitation extended to the choir didn't include expenses—were very high, said Ray.

And because neither the Afro-

American Cultural Center nor the University School of Music would foot the bill, the choir's treasury would have to if the choir members decided to go.

There are currently 47 choir; membership in the past has been as high as 80 plus.

"I can afford to select now the cream of the crop," said Ray, who does the piano accompaniment for string instrument players in the music school and instructs Music 134, an introduction to Afro-American music.

"I think it important that the

more CHORUS on 30

CHORUS from 29

entire music school become acquainted with black music," Ray said as he explained that even white students should know how to deal with black music.

"What if a white student receives a job in a school with black children and they say, 'Teach, we want to do some gospel?'"

Ray says admitting white students in the choir would be similar to the men's glee club admitting women: a woman might be able to sing the same range as a man, but it would be of a different quality.

As well as performing away

from campus at places like Purdue University (the choir performed there last week), the choir always does one paying concert per academic year.

The choir's first campus performance will be tonight at 8 p.m. The title of the program, "A Dark Symphony," comes from a poem written by black writer Melvin B. Tolson.

Jeanette Smith Irvin, a new faculty member in speech communication and black studies, will do a dramatic reading of the six-part poem while the choir sings. Admission is \$1.



photo by Bill Coon

Paul Branzburg

Detroit journalist lectures on investigative reporting

by Jay Feuerstein
staff writer

"If my mother gave me information I would check it out," Paul Branzburg, investigative reporter for the Detroit Free Press, told the members of Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists, Monday.

Branzburg's refusal to disclose his sources before a grand jury led to the Supreme Court decision in *Branzburg v. Hayes* that the First Amendment does not protect newsmen from having to reveal their news sources in criminal proceedings.

While working for the Louisville Courier-Journal, Branzburg used criminal sources for a drug abuse story that was nominated for a Pulitzer prize.

One of Branzburg's stories was accompanied by a photograph of hashish with a caption quoting a source as saying, "I don't know why we're giving you this story, I

guess it's to make the police mad."

"Had I just talked to the sources and not gone and seen the evidence I wouldn't have been in trouble. The court promoted second-rate journalism as opposed to checking out a story," Branzburg said.

Branzburg realized he was losing his case so he moved to Detroit to work for the Free Press. He said that he would face six months imprisonment for contempt of court if he ever returns to Kentucky.

Branzburg admitted that, "The best story is the one where you name your sources," but added that criminal sources would not cooperate if they thought he would give their names away. "Cut me off from my sources and I have nothing."

"What you want is hard evidence that will stand up in a libel suit. You've got to get that evidence from someone who is involved. These people are unlikely to talk," Branzburg said.

Ol' Man River rolls to the University

by Rick Shapiro

Movie buffs rave about his performance as bjoie in the film "Showboat". Opera fans marvel at his portrayal of Porgy in "Porgy and Bess." And music aficionados applaud his musical versatility. But on campus he is simply known as Prof. Warfield.

Those who do not frequent music recitals, symphony, or opera may still recognize William Warfield as a riverboat deck hand singing Jerome Kern's "Ol' Man River" in the 1974 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer musical tribute "That's Entertainment." The classic scene was selected from "Showboat."

The first-year professor is teaching 16 private lessons and a graduate class in oratorio, a dramatic musical composition. He decided to teach in order to fulfill his original musical ambition.

"I started out to teach. Then I got into performing from one thing after another," says the 54-year-old Warfield.

"I was really tired of trouping around continually," says Warfield, who decided to cancel his annual three month performance at the Folksoper musical festival in Vienna which made teaching feasible.

"The University came after me with a tremendous deal. It was a godfather offer I couldn't refuse."

The offer gives Warfield free weekends so he can participate in national performances. This arrangement relieves him of the demands of a full-time performer, yet

at the movies.

still allows him the opportunity to select the concerts he would like to do.

"What I do, is make this my headquarters and I go in and out of here for performances."

Warfield will perform in his personal friend John Wustman's program at Kranert on Nov. 4. December includes performances of "The Messiah" in Chicago, a Verdi requiem in Philadelphia, and a solo with the University undergraduate chorus.

For spring, he is scheduled to perform with Robert Shaw and the Atlanta Symphony, to give a recital in Los Angeles and solo at a March recital in Carnegie Hall to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his professional debut in New York's Town Hall.

Warfield continues to perform not for money primarily but for the artistic gratification.

"This is my form of expression. I wouldn't be in the business if it wasn't for that. I don't think any amount of money could pay me to go through the kind of rigor, the kind of discipline it requires unless inside of me I was being fulfilled by it," says Warfield, who still practices between two and three hours daily.

"When it has gone past the stage of



learning notes and I begin to express myself, that's a catharsis for me. The audience is sort of like the whip cream on the cake at that point. And of course the adulation--the audience and the acclaim--that is very gratifying but it only sends you right back to the studio to work again. If it doesn't, then as an artist you dry up."

Warfield believes it is advantageous for a performer to be versatile in his performing talents.

"It's like an artist with a pallet. He doesn't just use a few colors, he uses all the colors and all kinds of strokes with the brush. And this to me is what a performer is. I'm lucky in the sense that I have been exposed to many aspects of performing. Not just the symphony, not just opera, or Broadway stage or movies, but everything."

Contrary to some, Warfield does not think that the musical is dying as a form of entertainment. He claims the popularity of the post-war musical extravaganzas declined so the musical adapted to this change.

"The musicals are still a big hit but they have moved out of the vain of just anything light and whimsical. The Broadway musical now is a cross between the old musical and the opera. The result is a show like "West Side Story," which is a musical drama."

Warfield believes that race is no longer a major factor in music, however, he says racial prejudice did have an impact on the development of his career.

"One of the big reasons that I am not into the opera and not geared to the opera is because as a youngster there was no future in opera for a young black man. So I started studying things like oratorio, symphony, concerts and recitals because these fields were wide open."

Stevie Wonder brings sunshine to our lives'

by Jon Jorstad
staff reviewer

The wave of applause in the Assembly Hall gradually died down and the grin on Stevie Wonder's face disappeared as he leaned toward the microphone hovering over his piano.

"Thank you very much. This next song you may have heard before, but it is only an illusion," he said, the grin returning as he turned toward his band, Wonderlove. "It's really garbage," he added, spreading laughter in the vast blackness surrounding him. Suddenly, impatient shouting

Stevie Wonder a concert review

from C section erased the smile from his face and he scolded, "Stop! Don't ever interrupt the work of a genius," bending over the piano keys with a sly smile.

The crowd howled then continued to laugh as he pounded "Pop Goes the Weasel" on the piano, shifting the song into a slow jazz rhythm. Then catching everyone

more STEVIE WONDER on 30

STEVIE WONDER from 29

by surprise, as he did often Tuesday night, he broke into "All in Love is Fair."

The funky beat pulled the full house to its feet, smiling, clapping and singing, and kept them up through two more of Wonder's seemingly endless backlog of hit songs: "Living in the City" and "Sunshine of My Life."

Because of the tremendous anticipation of Wonder's appearance, many were confused when only his band, Wonderlove (three female singer-dancers, three horns, two guitars, organ, bass and drums) opened the set with jazz music from the new album, "Fulfillingness' First Finale."

Wonder is less adept at writing jazz music than at writing his own soul-rock songs. The audience did little more than clap politely.

The emcee's loud introductions were annoying, coming before anyone had enough time to appreciate the extent of Wonderlove's talent. Not surprisingly, few people clapped.

Wonder walked on stage singing, a mike in his hand. He brought on a standing ovation that lasted a full minute: A musician's musician, he expertly guided the collective energy up and down, mixing tender ballads ("Visions," "Too High" and "You and I") with medleys of his well-known hits.

He continued to humor his listeners between songs, and at one point, took time out to relate his concern for their happiness. "I want to somehow thank you for your support in buying my albums for all these years," he said.

An extraordinary moment came when Wonder announced the Ali-Foreman outcome. "I won the money—Ali won the fight," he said.

The silence erupted into pandemonium, and Wonder directed the energy into a sing-along soul-medley: "Angel," "Grapevine," "Uptight," "Respect," "What'd I Say" and "My Cherie Amour."

Near the end of the concert, Wonder explored the keys of his synthesizer. The piercing sounds

were rarely attractive, but the long synthesized howl that ended his performance was exhilarating. The Stevie Wonder show was easily the year's best so far.

Back-up group Rufus created their own brand of excitement but were greeted coldly. Lead vocalist Chaka Khan has an exceptional range and Tony Maiden was impressive on guitar.

**ature
ded:
writer**

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

There is a need for more research about African acculturation in the Americas, Leon G. Damas, an internationally known poet and writer, said Wednesday in a lecture and poetry reading in the Law Auditorium.

"Research done so far has not been enough. Studies should examine acculturation in the context of social, political and economic factors," Damas told an

audience of over 80 people.

Damas, a 62-year-old native of French Guiana, emphasized the need for new directions in studies of blacks as he spoke about "Survival of Some African Cultures Under Slavery."

"Acculturation should cease to be a problem," he said. "And it must be treated as a human experience."

Damas' lecture was the second in the Afro-American Cultural Program's Visiting Black Scholar Lecture and Performing Arts

Series for this academic year.

Currently a professor in African studies at Howard University, Damas began his career in law and oriental studies, but was diverted along the way. He has also studied anthropology and ethnology.

"I'm still in the research in Washington, New York and many places in the United States," he said.

Introducing his prepared paper, Damas said, "What I have to tell you will be nothing new to you."

He then traced the movement of

Africans from their native continent to the New World and the more important studies that have been done.

Citing the civil rights movement of the 1960s as a turning point in the focus on black culture, Damas said the movement led to an increased interest in African studies.

"Haiti, Brazil, rural Cuba and the Bush Negro settlements of the Guianas reflect the highest degree

more DAMAS on 12

Jackson expands PUSH

by Paula Godwin

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of the People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), announced the expansion of PUSH into the Champaign-Urbana area in two appearances Thursday.

PUSH, which is already operating in nearly 30 Illinois communities, is an agency oriented toward finding jobs and providing food for underprivileged Illinois residents.

The Champaign-Urbana branch will be run by a cross-section of ministers, many of whom appeared with Jackson at a Thursday afternoon press conference at Champaign's Morning Glory Free Will Baptist Church.

"We're prepared to form soup lines and job lines to visually dramatize the indifference of the present administration if necessary," Jackson said while pointing out Illinois is one of the leading states in agricultural production yet still ranks second in the nation in the number of hungry people.

"If there is to be serious legislation for jobs and

food," Jackson said, "then I'll have to show you an aroused, moving public." He indicated organizations composed of concerned individuals could succeed in changing the system better than political parties.

Jackson met Thursday evening with a local PUSH steering committee which he hopes will be aimed at "economic generation, spiritual regeneration, jobs and feeding the hungry."

"I am glad to see these ministers and their congregations gathering together to seize the reigns of leadership in this community," Jackson added.

Jackson said PUSH, which receives no funds from any level of government, places high value on the resources of people and hopes the program can work with "a minimum of money and a maximum of commitment."

Appearing on the heels of the recent election, Jackson said his plans for seeking future office are "slim and next to none" and indicated the Democratic gains nationally "represents an exchange of Democrats for Republicans and not any change."

Black culture study needed: Black writer

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

There is a need for more research about African acculturation in the Americas, Leon G. Damas, an internationally known poet and writer, said Wednesday in a lecture and poetry reading in the Law Auditorium.

"Research done so far has not been enough. Studies should examine acculturation in the context of social, political and economic factors," Damas told an

audience of over 50 people.

Damas, a 52-year-old native of French-Guiana, emphasized the need for new directions in studies of blacks as he spoke about "Survival of Some African Cultures Under Slavery."

"Acculturation should cease to be a problem," he said. "And it must be treated as a human experience."

Damas' lecture was the second in the Afro-American Cultural Program's Visiting Black Scholar Lecture and Performing Arts

Series for this academic year.

Currently a professor in African studies at Howard University, Damas began his career in law and oriental studies, but was diverted along the way. He has also studied anthropology and ethnology.

"I'm still in the research in Washington, New York and many places in the United States," he said.

Introducing his prepared paper, Damas said, "What I have to tell you will be nothing new to you." He then traced the movement of

Africans from their native continent to the New World and the more important studies that have been done.

Citing the civil rights movement of the 1960s as a turning point in the focus on black culture, Damas said the movement led to an increased interest in African studies.

"Haiti, Brazil, rural Cuba and the Bush Negro settlements of the Guianas reflect the highest degree

more DAMAS on 12

DAMAS from 11

(African culture) retention," Damas said. "In areas predominantly African, African retention tends to be the strongest."

It was with Aimé Césaire of Martinique and Leopold Senghor of Senegal that Damas became widely known. As students in Paris in the early 1930s, the three founded the journal "L'Étudiant Noir" (The Black Student).

This magazine was the forerunner of the "Le Negritude" movement in black literature. It was not until 1945, however, that the trio's ideas about blackness came to be termed "Le Negritude."

"Pigments," Damas' first volume of poems, was the first collection of poems to carry the mark of the new negritude. It was published in 1937.

Aside from the ideas, this volume was "the first time a Caribbean poet was calling attention to the color of his skin," wrote Ellen Conroy Kennedy in her translation of "Black Writers in French."

Blacks react

Students fear black community

by Judd James
and Jim Hillis

In the aftermath of the Gregory Williams slaying last Saturday, many problems have come to light concerning the relations between black students and other members of the cities' black community, and the University's attempts to deal with related security problems.

The Williams shooting is one of the recent incidents in which black student organizations have been harassed, according to University sources and two members of Kappa Alpha Psi, the black fraternity of which Williams was a member. Williams' cousin, Tommie, who is also a Kappa member, said he feels that only black students are the victims of these incidents that he said have occurred at the Illini Union, Daney Gym and other sites used by black student organizations.

"The black community has an enormous chip on its shoulder and is taking its frustrations out on the black students," Tommie Williams, a junior in communications, said.

"This isn't the first time we've been terrorized. The black fraternities have taken the brunt of the frustration of the city people," he continued. "Every homecoming people in the north end pack up their guns and come down and harass us."

The slaying has resulted in many inquiries into the University's security responsibilities. Since Oct. 1, there have been at least seven University-coordinated black social functions, under the supervision of Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Center.

These activities have as their purpose, Nesbitt said, the furnishing of facilities for black social functions, and as their goal the unification of the black student community to hopefully provide more security. A lack of space, such as available fraternity and sorority houses, has necessitated the use of University facilities, Nesbitt said. Consequently, the University has provided security, and so far no reported incidents have occurred at these activities, Nesbitt said.

The Kappa fraternity is the only black organization with its own space and has declined to join University-sponsored functions.

Miss Black U of I chosen at Homecoming dance

"I was quite surprised," said Peggy Hines, a junior in communications, as she described her feelings about being selected Miss Black U of I 1974 at Saturday's homecoming dance.

"I really wasn't enthusiastic about being in it (the contest)," she continued. "I started to back out twice."

Hines said some friends of hers convinced her to run, so she did. And she won.

Hines, a board member of the Illini Publishing Company and a member of the University Black Chorus, was chosen as queen out of a group of 10 original contestants.

For her talent competition, Hines did the final scene from a play she had written earlier this year. It's called, "Welcome Home Old Lady."

Since her selection as the third Miss Black U of I in the last three years, Hines received a two-and-a-half foot tall trophy and a dozen red roses from the Black Greek Letter Association, sponsors of the event.

Hines will be presented at all-black Greek functions, as well as gaining free admission to those events.

Nadine Harris, a senior in social work, was first runner-up and Kathy Fields, freshman in LAS, was second runner-up.

Homecoming '74

Event marked by nostalgic bonfire, innovative court

Smith

dream come true for
 The spirit of
 which was
 years ago at the
 of Illinois, was
 Friday night at a
 west of the Assembly
 "H-o-m-e-c-o-m-i-n-g!"
 the Illinettes, the first
 rally to be held on this
 over 30 years began.



Revie Sorey
inspires cheering crowd

ered by the Interfraternity
 Annellenic councils, the
 was conceived to be a
 way to carry out the
 of this year's Homecoming:
 "Way It Was...1924."
 great many of the 5,000
 in the crowd, showing
 spirit seemed to be a lost art
 talent that had to be
 up to memory a little at a
 the pep rally progressed,

know just what to do. They
 crowded close to the stage, kicking
 beer cans from underfoot and
 nearly upsetting the pyramid being
 built by the cheerleaders as part of
 their trampoline act.

Many of the students had
 dressed for the occasion in out-
 dated fashions of the '20s. Mem-
 bers of the Marching Illini, seated
 to the right of the stage, all wore
 hats.

"Why is the band sitting
 down?" called out one bystander.
 "Why are the Marching Illini all
 sitting on their butts?"

"They're tired," explained
 band director Everett Kisinger,
 who was also sporting a large
 orange hat. "They just got out of
 practice and then came straight
 over here."

But the band didn't appear to be
 tired when Kisinger raised his
 megaphone for the next cheer. "I-
 L-L, I-N-I!" they screamed. "U-h-
 m-n! Nobody beats the band!"

Meanwhile, squeezed between
 the brass section of the band and
 the left flank of the crowd,
 members of the Illini football team
 anxiously stood in single file,
 waiting for their moment to walk
 on stage. All wore their orange
 team sportcoats; a few were ad-
 justing ties.

They waited while master of
 ceremonies Paul Rigby introduced
 Athletic Director Cecil Coleman,
 who in turn brought on football
 coach Bob Blackman. Blackman
 introduced the individual members
 of the starting line-up, elaborating
 upon the achievements of each
 player as they stepped up to the
 stage.

The crowd seemed impressed
 with the accomplishments, or a
 least the good looks, of the team
 members and cheered ecstatically
 over each one.

The crowd went wild when co-
 captains Ty McMillin and Revie
 Sorey stepped up to the
 microphone. Both commented on

Sorey added that it was the first
 time he had see, this many people
 at once. Both comments brought a
 laugh of disbelief from the
 students.

"It's my last Homecoming and I
 more HOMECOMING on 11

Matthews to make initial Illini start

by Fred Speck
sports writer

Highly-touted freshman Audie Matthews will make his first collegiate start at 3:05 p.m. today when the Illini basketball team faces DePauw at Assembly Hall.

"We want to give him a good look," Illinois head coach Gene Bartow said of his prize prospect. "and we think we'll be able to do that better if we start him."

Matthews will be replacing senior Tom Carmichael in the lineup, giving the Illini two freshman in their starting five. Rich Adams, the 6-8 leaper who earned himself a more or less permanent spot with his all-around play in Illinois' 69-58 win over Valparaiso Tuesday, is the other first-year starter.

"I'm pushing these guys," Bartow admits. "They're the ones I think are going to help us in long run and I want to give them as much playing time as possible. I think knowing that he is starting will help Audie. He had sort of a rough time coming in off the bench the other night. He picked up some fouls right away and wasn't himself."

Matthews had two points in the game, scoring on his only field goal attempt. He was whistled for four fouls in just under ten minutes of playing time.

At the other forward for the Illini will be senior Rick Schmidt, who had team-leading totals of 25 points and 10 rebounds in Tuesday's game. And at guard will be Otho Tucker and Nate Williams, the latter of whom is completely recovered after removal of a cyst last weekend. The surgery hindered Williams against Valparaiso, Bartow said, but the Burlington Junior College transfer is expected to be at

full strength today.

These two guards' combined shooting totals dismayed Bartow Tuesday, as they were able to connect on just six of 19 shot attempts. "We should be getting about a 50 per cent shooting job from our guards," Bartow said.

It perhaps could be the case that Illinois could win even without a 50 per cent shooting day from Tucker and Williams. DePauw has much of its team back from last year, but since the Tigers managed just a 5-20 record then, returning lettermen do not generate great excitement. Steve McCabe, a 6-6 forward, was the team's leading scorer last year—yet even he averaged only 11.1 points per game.

In their lone game thus far in the 1974-75 season, DePauw fell to Air Force on the latter's home court. The Tigers shot only 39 per cent in the game, and since their backcourt is manned by a pair of relatively small guards (6-0 Mark Emkes and 6-1 Tom Netzel), a great deal of improvement in the offensive efficiency on DePauw's part cannot rightfully be expected.

Today's will be the last Illini home contest until Jan. 2, and the last home game to be played while a semester is in session until Jan. 23, facts which can be attributed to the advance scheduling policy of the Big Ten. The 1974-75 schedule was planned well before the University revised its semester format. Under the old semester break-up, classes would be in session during conference games against Northwestern, Wisconsin and Purdue.

The Illini do face a number of road tests before returning to Assembly Hall, though, beginning with Monday's game at Iowa State. The Cyclones promise to provide

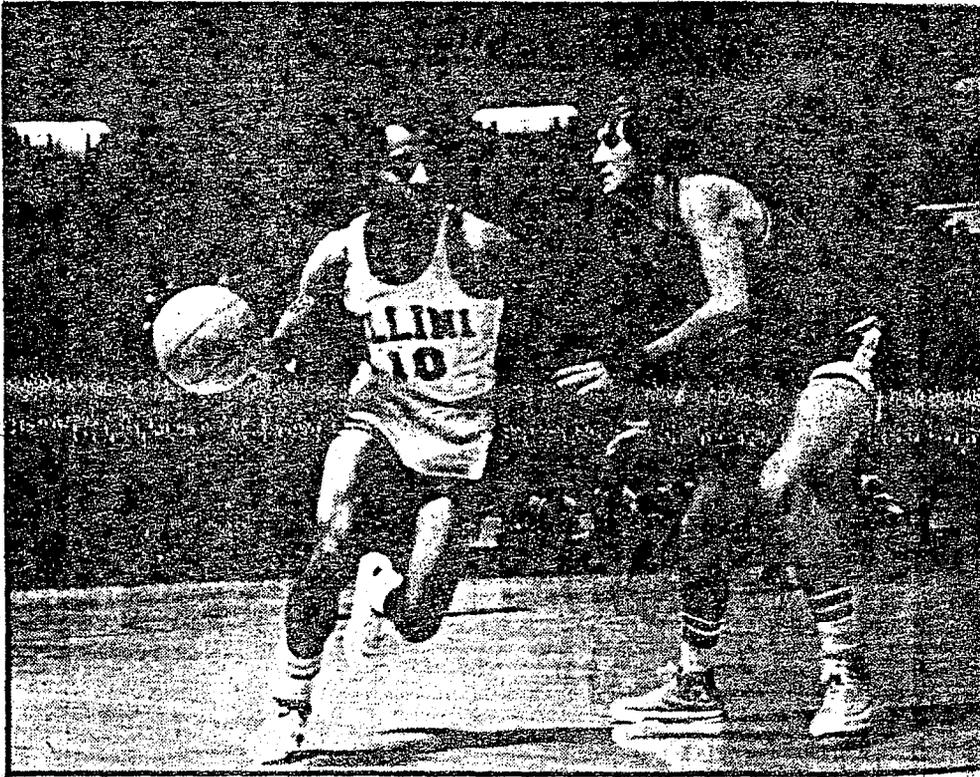


photo by Jody Elyna

Nate Williams (10) will start at guard in today's game against Depauw at the Assembly Hall. Williams is recovered after the removal of a cyst last week-end.

more of a struggle than DePauw, as they boast seven returning lettermen from a 15-11 1973-74 squad.

They are coached by Ken Trickey, who left a successful career coaching at Oral Roberts to take over the reins elsewhere. At

one time, Trickey was thought to among the candidates to succeed Illinois coach Harv Schmidt.

The Cyclones have split two decisions this year, downing Mankato State 99-81 and falling to Bradley 93-72.

Black teacher guide released

by Carolyn Gause
staff writer

The Afro-American Academic Program has released a "Black Teaching and Research Staff Directory" listing all black instructors at the University and courses about blacks to be offered in the spring semester.

Students will now be able to easily find out about black faculty members and their interests, explained John O. Stewart, assistant professor of anthropology and chairman of the program. Stewart said that with the aid of the directory, students can find those faculty members who are available for informal counseling.

"This directory is for everybody," he said.

The directory includes a foreword written by Stewart, which he used "to make a position statement for the program," and a calendar for the spring semester. There are also departmental listings for each of the University's 145 black faculty members, including position in the University, birthplace, educational background and courses taught.

The directory then lists 30 black-related courses to be offered in the spring semester.

The final section of the directory lists black

faculty members in alphabetical order, along with their research areas and publications. If a faculty member is available for informal counseling, it is listed in this section.

Stewart said, however, that the list is not comprehensive "since it does not include staff and nonacademic personnel." He said a complete list will be available by fall next year.

This is not the first time such a directory has been distributed, "But this is the first time the directory has been so comprehensive," Stewart said.

Copies of the directory will be available for use in room 130 Student Services Building through Ernest Morris, director of the Educational Opportunities Program; at the Afro-American Cultural Center, 1003 W. Nevada, Urbana; room 220A Library through Afro-American bibliographer Pola Patterson and in room 101 of the African Studies Center, 1208 W. California, Urbana.

Copies can also be found in room 337 Administration Building through Eddie Lawrence, minority student affairs director; at the General Curriculum Office, 912 S. Fifth, Champaign; and at the Coalition of African People's office in 295 Illini Union.