

Academic Year
1982-1983

Daily Illini
July 1, 1982

5th teacher says change made in Winters' grades

by Scott Heiberger

Another former high school teacher of Illinois basketball recruit Efrem Winters said Wednesday that grades she'd given him were changed.

Miriam Socoloff, the fifth teacher to say that grades given Winters while at Chicago-King High School were changed, maintained she awarded Winters successive quarterly grades of "F," "F," "D" and "F," in her art course in 1979-80. The transcript and course book now show grades of "D," "D," "C" and "B," Socoloff said.

The Chicago Board of Education reached a conclusion in between these contrasting entries Wednesday when it announced Winters *did* pass one semester of art, but failed the other. This leaves him one-half credit short of a June graduation.

"The district superintendent (Frank Gardner) asked me to come in and look at the grades," Socoloff said. "He asked me if I could remember what grades I had given (Winters) three years ago. I said I'd have to look at my teacher's roster (where teachers initially enter grades)."

Socoloff said what she found in her records didn't match the Official Records Transcript and the course book.

"They were not my handwriting and my signature wasn't even signed 'Socoloff.' It was signed 'Goltz,' or something."

Socoloff said grades had been changed before at King, but little action was taken concerning teachers' complaints until the recent publicity of the Winters situation in the Chicago Sun-Times.

"Mr. Schwartz (history teacher Harvey) found instances of his grades being changed, and brought this to the attention of various high administrators," she said. "They didn't seem to want to act on it because they felt it was the principal's prerogative to change grades if he thought they were inappropriate."

King principal Joseph Lee denies changing Winters' grades.

Socoloff doubted complaints from the school's predominantly white teachers about grade-changing were racially motivated. Lee is black.

"The principal who was at King before Lee (Dr. Charles Elmo) was a black person who the same teachers worked with very well," she said.

"Any attempt to say that the teachers' objecting to the changing of grades is racially motivated is just an attempt to throw a smokescreen up and obscure the real issue."

Bryan said the grades teachers said they gave Win-

Stargell's 1st homer since '80 sparks Bucs over Cubs

by The Associated Press

After almost two seasons without a home run, Pittsburgh's Willie Stargell was taking some good natured kidding from Pirates pitchers who reminded the 38-year-old slugger that they were out-hitting him.

Stargell silenced the needlers Wednesday with a three-run pinch-hit homer in the seventh inning, leading Pittsburgh to a 7-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

"I was just trying to make contact and bring the man in from third," Stargell said of his 473rd career home run, which came with Bill Madlock at third and Dave Parker at first.

"I just thought it was going to be a long line drive," Stargell said. "when it went out it just made things that much better."

Stargell's blast supported Pittsburgh starter Don Robinson, 8-3, and reliever Rod Scurry, who combined on a four-hitter as Scurry posted his fourth save. Yet, Stargell hadn't forgotten the ribbing he received from Robinson and other Pirate pitchers.

"They had said, 'Why don't you put on a toe plate and get in the rotation. You might get to hit more,'" Stargell said.

Pirate manager Chuck Tanner said he didn't have any doubts about Stargell's ability.

"You can't make a bad move when you

put him in," Tanner said. "It's an honor to manage guys like him. They keep managers in baseball longer."

Stargell, hitting for Mike Easler, blasted reliever Dick Tidrow's first pitch into the right field bleachers for his first home run since August 1980. It scored Madlock, who reached on a throwing error by shortstop Larry Bowa, and Parker, who had walked.

Robinson went six innings and gave up two hits, while striking out three and walking two. Scurry pitched the final three innings, striking out three. Lee Smith, 1-4, took the loss.

The Pirates took a 1-0 lead in the third on Omar Moreno's RBI single. But the Cubs moved in front 2-1 in their half of the inning on Bill Buckner's two-run double.

Pittsburgh tied the score in the fourth on singles by Parker, Tony Pena and Dale Berra. The Pirates took the lead the following inning on an RBI single by Johnny Ray which scored Moreno, who had walked and moved to second on a throwing error by Smith.

PHILLIES 6, CARDINALS 3—Pitcher Larry Christenson drove in Philadelphia's go-ahead runs with a double Wednesday night as host Philadelphia beat St. Louis and moved back into first place in the National League East.

The Cardinals fell into second place Monday night when Steve Carlton shut them out

1-0 but regained the top spot Tuesday night, winning 15-3. With Wednesday night's victory, the Phils went on top by .002.

TWINS 4, WHITE SOX 3—Run-scoring doubles by Tim Laudner and John Castino highlighted a three-run fifth inning that powered host Minnesota to a victory over the Chicago White Sox Wednesday night.

Bobby Castillo, 3-5, went 7 1-3 innings for the victory, allowing seven hits and striking out four. Ron Davis earned his sixth save.

LaMarr Hoyt, 10-6, was the loser, his sixth defeat in his last seven decisions.

Hoyt allowed only one hit over the first four innings, but in the fifth Kent Hrbek opened with a single and went to second on Randy Johnson's bloop single.

Laudner then drilled a liner down the third-base line for a double that scored Hrbek. With one out, Gary Gaetti brought in Johnson with a sacrifice fly and Castino knocked in Laudner with a ground-rule double to center.

The Twins added another run in the seventh when Gary Ward slapped a ground-rule double into the right field seats. Gaetti followed with a double down the third-base line to make it 4-1.

Elsewhere in the American League, Rick Sutcliffe pitched a four-hitter for seven innings and Von Hayes knocked in three runs with two singles and a double to lead the

Cleveland Indians to an 9-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles... Mike Ivie knocked in four runs with a three-run homer and a single, and Lance Parrish added three RBI to lead a 17-hit barrage as the Detroit Tigers exploded for a 12-3 victory over the Boston Red Sox... Billy Sample hit a two-out, three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning to give the Texas Rangers a 5-3 victory over the California Angels, snapping the Angels' three-game winning streak... Gorman Thomas hit a two-run homer with no outs in the 12th inning to give the Milwaukee Brewers a 9-7 victory over the New York Yankees... Richie Zisk belted a pair of two-run homers and Dave Henderson added another two-run shot as the Seattle Mariners pounded Toronto pitching for 16 hits in a 10-4 victory over the Blue Jays... The Oakland A's defeated the Kansas City Royals, 4-0...

Over in the National League, Tim Wallach and Gary Carter hit solo home runs and Bill Gullickson combined with Jeff Reardon on a five-hitter as the Montreal Expos defeated the New York Mets 4-1... Dusty Baker's grand-slam home run carried Bob Welch and the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-1 victory over the San Diego Padres in the first game of a twinight doubleheader... The Atlanta Braves topped the Houston Astros, 5-4... The Cincinnati Reds were to meet the San Francisco Giants on the coast.

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Carew heads four California all-stars

NEW YORK (AP)—First baseman Rod Carew, chosen for the 13th consecutive year, heads four California Angels named Tuesday to the American League starting team for the 1982 All-Star Game in Montreal.

Joining Carew in the AL starting lineup from California are second baseman Bobby Grich and outfielders Reggie Jackson and Fred Lynn.

The other AL starters will be third baseman George Brett of Kansas City, outfielder Rickey Henderson of Oakland, shortstop Robin Yount of Milwaukee and catcher Carlton Fisk of the Chicago White Sox.

Fisk, chosen to start for the seventh time and third year in a row, finished with a total of 2,625,650 votes, ahead of Brett's 2,545,560. Carew's 2,165,296 was third in the total vote and Yount finished fourth with 2,014,651, overtaking Bucky Dent of the New York Yankees, who had led the shortstop balloting until the final weekend. Dent finished with 1,464,603, some 550,000 votes behind Yount.

Jackson led all outfielders with 1,782,745 votes. Henderson, who is setting a blistering stolen base pace, was second with 1,452,601, followed by Lynn with 1,353,890, just 3,359 votes ahead of New York's Dave Winfield, who finished fourth.

Other players polling more than 1 million votes were Milwaukee catcher Ted Simmons (1,313,800), first basemen Carl Yastrzemski of Boston (2,013,342) and Cecil Cooper of Milwaukee (1,196,736), second basemen Willie Randolph of New York (1,406,873) and Frank White of Kansas City (1,187,085), third basemen Toby Harrah of Cleveland (1,395,489) and Graig Nettles of New York (1,291,478) and outfielders Jim Rice of Boston (1,075,232) and Ben Oglivie of Milwaukee (1,014,3044).

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July 8, 1982

Council passes bill prohibiting more sex shops

by Tom O'Neill

In the wake of a furor caused by the May opening of an Urbana adult bookstore, the Urbana City Council approved a moratorium Tuesday night which prohibits the issuance of building and occupancy permits to any "sex-related or oriented business."

The motion for the moratorium passed unanimously and without debate.

According to Bruce Walden, zoning administrator for Urbana, the moratorium simply prevents the issuance of new permits. "The final package of ordinance suggestions has not been completed," Walden said, referring to a study being conducted by city staff to determine how to handle existing ordinance problems.

Twin City Adult Store, at the corner of University and Goodwin avenues in Urbana, has been the main problem and the reason for the investigation. Residents of the area near the business are upset that city ordinances allowed the placement of a sex-oriented store in a residential neighborhood. Concerned citizens have been picketing the store since early June, hoping to limit its business.

The citizens claim the store draws unwanted persons such as prostitutes into the neighborhood. Because of the location of a day-care center across the street and an elementary school a few blocks away, residents fear neighborhood children could be endangered by the store's clientele.

Lonnie Clark, an organizer of the protesting north Urbana residents, had mixed feelings about the moratorium. "If, in fact, this will pave the way for them (Urbana) to regulate our situation, fine. I think it's good," he said.

"But if they just say you can't build any more (sex stores), then it doesn't help us," he said.

Clark and his group have been pressuring the city to relocate Twin City Adult, claiming that such a business does not belong in a residential area. However, the store does meet the required zoning laws for its location.

Walden said the results of the staff study will go to the City Planning Commission, where further action could take place.

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South African blacks riot, 2 dead, 25 hurt

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—More than 1,000 black miners were fired or sent to their tribal homelands Wednesday after a night of rioting in which two miners died and 25 were injured, a mining company spokesman said.

There were no other reports of violence from the Klerk gold mining district, 30 miles

west of Johannesburg.

Southwest of here, which has been hit by a wave of riots and wildcat strikes since last Thursday.

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July 16, 1982

Local adult bookstore foes join national anti-porn organization

by John Madden

A local group protesting the existence of the Twin City Adult Store in Urbana decided Thursday night to join a national organization that combats pornography through legal action.

"We won't quit," said Lonnie Clark, an Urbana resident and a member of the local group, called Concerned Citizens for Decency in Champaign County.

The group decided during a meeting at the Urbana Civic Center, 108 E. Water St., Urbana, to form a chapter of Citizens for De-

centy through Law, a national organization.

The chapter was formed because the Urbana City Council did not pass an ordinance that would order the removal of Twin City Adult Store at University and Goodwin Avenues, Clark said. The council last week passed a moratorium on the future issuance of building and occupancy permits to any "sex-related or oriented business."

Clark said the national group has superior lawyers and a "good track record," and has helped citizens close down pornographic establishments in Decatur.

Clark said 2,000 signatures collected from citizens in Champaign County objecting to adult bookstores in residential areas show that Twin City Adult Store protesters have widespread support.

The group had picketed the store for nine weeks, and Clark said he thought the action had affected the store's business.

Clark said if the protesters are successful, they would like to help the community define some standards governing pornographic materials. He wasn't sure how the standards would be set but mentioned the possibility of surveys.

Black radio station to be completed next week

by Lucy Piton

Major construction for a new black radio station at the Afro-American Cultural Center should be completed by the middle of next week, Alicia Banks, junior in LAS and the station's general manager, said Thursday.

Bruce Nesbitt, director of the center, 708 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana, said the center is working on room preparation and design, involving carpentry and electrical work. Most of the work of soundproofing studios should be done by the end next week, Banks said.

In the fall, the station should begin operation and be on the air 26 hours a week, Nesbitt said.

Sandra Scheld, WPGU-FM general mana-

ger and senior in communications, said WPGU, a student-run station, is helping the center set up the black station. "We've given them pointers on everything from a frequency to how many albums (they should have) in the wall," she said.

"There's been good cooperation between the new management (at WPGU) and the center," Nesbitt said.

Tim Anderson, Illini Publishing Co. assistant general manager, said the IPC is providing the new station with old WPGU equipment, valued at \$1,500 to \$1,800. The IPC oversees operations at WPGU.

Banks said the station "should be broadcasting by New Student Week, if everything goes as planned."

But broadcasting may be delayed a few weeks, she said, because several people in important jobs, such as disc jockeys, are out of town this summer.

She said the station is slated to broadcast on frequency 740-AM over carrier current—which can be received only by students in University residence halls. "We hope to eventually move on to cable and then on to FM," she said.

Ideas for a separate black station came about last spring after intense group protests by black students for more soul music programming at WPGU. The group had asked for 29 hours of black programming a week, then later reduced its demand to 25 hours.

However, WPGU only offered blacks their original time slot of four hours, which had been canceled in December.

An agreement with the IPC, concluded in March, gave blacks no guaranteed programming increases. But the agreement gave assurance the company was aware of the student's requests for air time.

The agreement said the IPC was aware that the black students wanted 15 hours of programming on WPGU in the fall unless a new soul music station was operating by then. WPGU currently airs a black music show for four hours every Sunday in addition to a one-hour slot of a prerecorded black music concert every other Sunday.

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or the year.

Mr. Cub finds eloquence at Old-Timers game

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Ernie Banks did not suggest "Let's play two," as he did as a shortstop for the Chicago Cubs, but he showed his usual unbridled enthusiasm Monday night as he awaited the start of the Cracker Jack Old-Timers Baseball Classic.

"Baseball is the greatest game invented by man," the 51-year-old Hall of Famer said in the dugout at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, home of the Senators until baseball abandoned Washington 11 years ago.

"YOU KNOW why it's the most unique game in the world?" Banks continued. "Because it ameliorates the classic polarization between self-motivated individuals and collective ideology. At bat, it's one against nine, but in the field, you're part of a collective group and play as a team. That's what makes baseball the greatest game ever invented, so let's all say, 'Amen.'"

Banks's oratorical skill was not enough to overcome the hot weather and the rain, which shortened batting practice. Until the drenching rain, however, the field bustled with former players ranging in age from 75

year-old Luke Appling to the 38-year-old Dick Bosman, the former Senator pitcher who was on the mound for the last baseball game here in 1971 and again for batting practice Monday night.

THE RAIN stopped in time for Terry Cashman to sing "Talkin' Baseball" about Willie, Mickey and The Duke (none of whom were here) and for James Brady, the White House press secretary who was wounded in the assassination attempt on President Reagan, to throw out the first ball before a crowd of 29,196.

Then, in a reversal of All-Star Game form, the American League beat the National League, 7-2, in a five-inning game that featured 56 players and was won by Whitey Ford. The game's most delightful moment was a first-inning home run by Appling, who ran haltingly around the bases and then received high-five hand slaps from his teammates.

Throughout the day, there was talk of long-gone heroics, like Bobby Thomson's

1951 pennant-winning home run for the New York Giants and of records yet to be broken, such as Lou Brock's 118 stolen bases in 1974. Both players were here. In between, as always, there were autographs to be signed for old people who remembered and youngsters who had heard the stories.

WHEN EARLY Wynn, 62, Monday night's American League starter, was handed a softball rather than a baseball to autograph, he observed that "that's the way my fastball looks to hitters today." When Stan Musial, 61, was given a sepia-and-white postcard of himself, vintage 1949, he said, "Did I look that young once?"

The old-timers game was played as a benefit for the Association of Professional Ball Players of America, a non-profit organization formed in 1924 to offer financial assistance to ill or indigent members.

Most current major leaguers voluntarily join the organization, paying \$25 in annual dues. Class AAA and Class AA players pay \$7 a year in dues, and Class A players and those

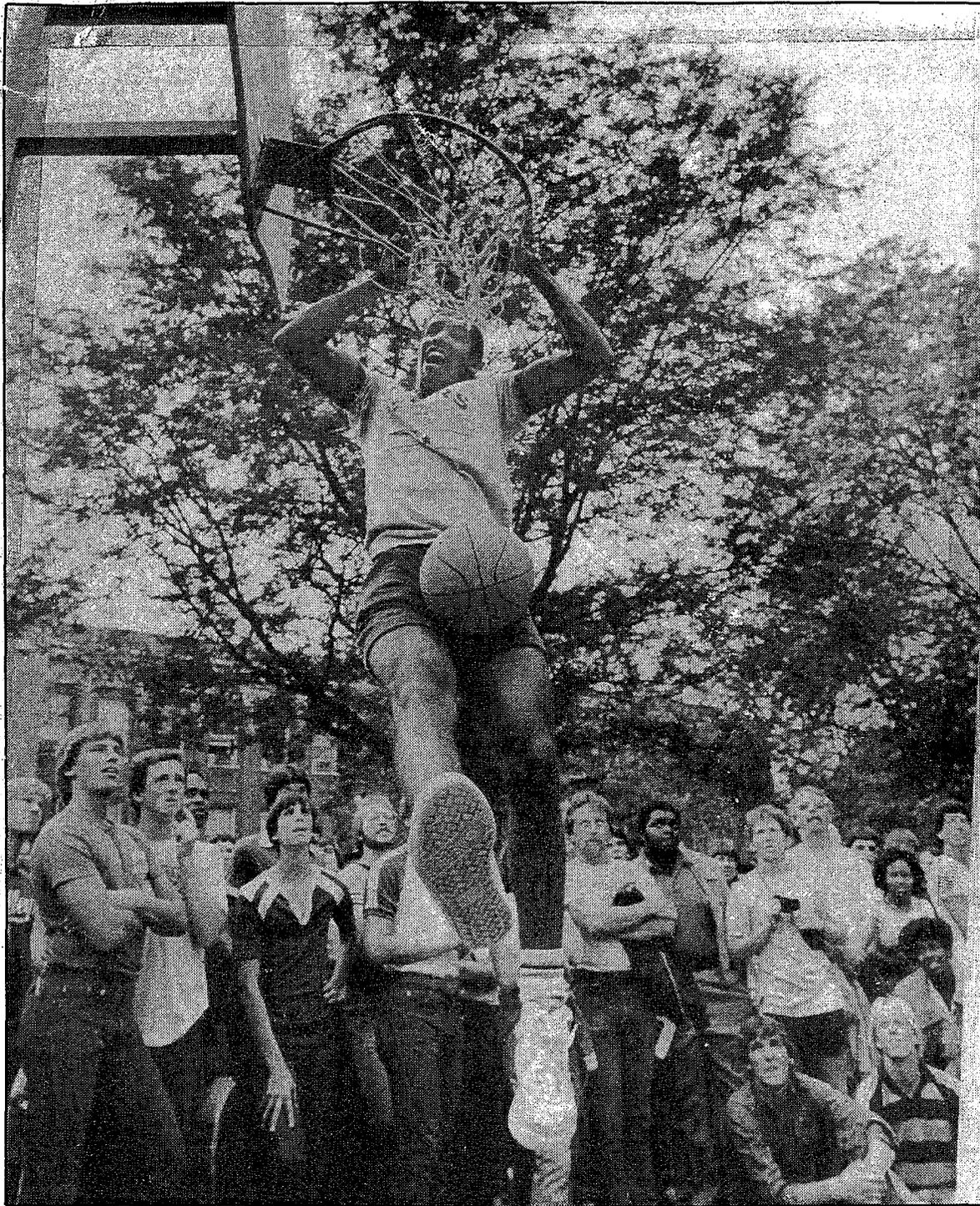
who have retired pay \$5. The organization has had 53,000 members over the years, and many of its recipients played before the introduction of the pension system.

"WITHOUT BEING overly sentimental," said Stevens, 64, a former first baseman for the St. Louis Browns, "we pride ourselves on looking after each other."

Wynn, the last man before Gaylord Perry to win 300 games, did not completely agree. "I don't begrudge modern-day ballplayers what they make today," he said. "But they should be a little more generous. I've seen guys about to be thrown out of their homes, eating at the Salvation Army."

Few of the players here Monday night volunteered the information that they were paid \$1,000 to participate. But Don Newcombe, 56, the former Dodger pitcher, was candid about his reason: "I'm here because I need the money; it's as simple as that. We're here to benefit the association and help ourselves. I haven't played in one of these things in 12 years."

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Slammin' home

Walter Grain, a Parkland College student, appears to be grabbing the ball with his legs in his final attempt in the slam dunk contest on the Quad Friday. Grain narrowly defeated Mike Toney, senior in Applied Life Studies, by a score of 42-41 to win the contest. (photo by Bob Sullivan)

Ex-page admits lies about sex charges

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (NYT)—Leroy Williams, the former congressional page who said in March that he had homosexual liaisons with lawmakers, said Friday that he had lied.

"These allegations are not true," Williams, 18, said at a news conference. "I have lied and I regret that. Words cannot express the remorse I feel."

He said he was compelled to tell the truth after two investigators from the House ethics committee questioned him Thursday at a lodge at Arkadelphia, south of here.

Williams' allegations that he had sex with two congressmen who propositioned him and that he had arranged a liaison between a U.S. senator and a homosexual prostitute helped prompt an inquiry by the committee, formally known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

A spokesman for the committee said Friday that its chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, and its special counsel, Joseph Califano, would take a deposition from Williams Saturday morning in a Capitol Hill office.

The appearance of the committee investigators, Williams said, "offered me a chance to get it off my mind." He said he had felt great remorse for what he had done to the members of Congress, their families, members of congressional staffs and his own family.

Living with his untruths had become unbearable, Williams said Friday. He was arrested Saturday night at Little Rock for public intoxication, and he said Friday that he had become drunk deliberately so that he could kill himself.

He said he had never been propositioned by a member of Congress or legislative aides and that he

knew of no other pages who had been propositioned.

He made up the charges, he said, to draw attention to the unsupervised conditions and the pressures affecting the congressional pages, high school pupils appointed by senators and representatives to run errands.

"I hope I have done nothing that would cause the future of the page system to be hurt," he said.

Pages are completely unsupervised and are free to drink excessively, take drugs and take part in sexual affairs, he said.

"When I left Little Rock, I was held in very high esteem by people in my school and in church with me," he said. "In Washington, I got free rein, and being a teen-ager, I wanted to experience all the things that teen-agers want to experience."

Henderson steals four, snaps mark

by The Associated Press

Rickey Henderson swiped four bases to break Lou Brock's major league record for stolen bases in a single season, but Jim Gantner's two-run single in the bottom of the eighth lifted the Milwaukee Brewers to a 5-4 win over the Oakland A's in Milwaukee.

Doc Medich, 9-11, allowed only four hits over eight innings and Rolie Fingers pitched the ninth inning to earn his 29th save.

Henderson broke the record when he stole second base in the third inning. He accomplished the feat in 127 games, 26 less than Brock needed when he stole 118 with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1974.

Henderson walked on four pitches with two out in the third against Brewers' starter Doc Medich. Medich threw four pickoff attempts at first base, twice almost catching Henderson as he dived back into the base.

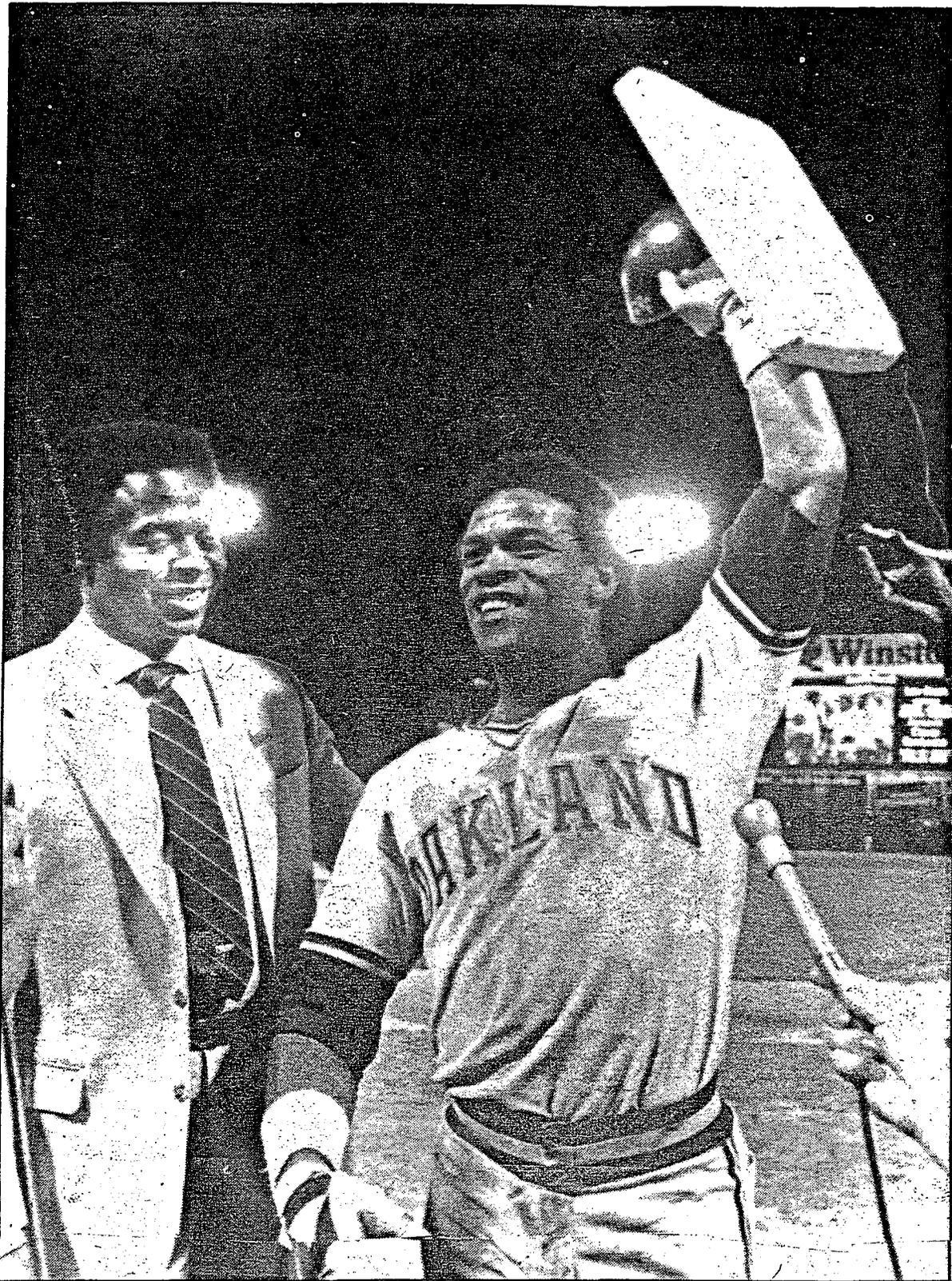
Then, on the first pitch to A's third baseman Wayne Gross, Henderson broke for second. The Brewers, anticipating the steal attempt, called a pitchout.

Catcher Ted Simmons released the ball quickly but his throw to shortstop Robin Yount was slightly to the right of second base. Henderson was called safe on a head first slide by umpire Mike Reilly.

Many in the crowd of more than 35,000, realizing they had just witnessed history, rose to their feet and applauded Henderson. Several of the Brewer players, including Medich and Simmons, extended their hands to Henderson after he got to his feet and pulled the second base bag from its moorings. Henderson held the bag high in a triumphant gesture.

The game was held up for a few minutes as photographers rushed onto the field. The second base bag was formally presented to Henderson by Brock in ceremonies at home plate.

Henderson, successful in 75 percent of his steal attempts this year, tied the record in the first inning of Thursday night's game. A pickoff throw by Brewers' left-handed



The Oakland A's Rickey Henderson triumphantly holds up second base after stealing his record-setting 119th base against the Brewers in Milwaukee Friday night. Lou Brock, who formerly owned the major league record of 118 bases, looks on. Henderson finished the evening with four stolen bases, giving him 122 for the year. (UPI photo)

Please pay your respects for Northwestern's Green

If you make your way to the Illinois football home opener Saturday night, be sure to look for someone pacing briskly along the sidelines. His build is stocky, his complexion dark, and his clothing purple and white. He won't be suiting up that night, though—or any night, if he can avoid it. His name is Dennis Green, and he deserves your sympathy.

If it wasn't for the TV time and comfortable office space he has earned as Northwestern's head



Dennis Green

football coach, he might lug out the helmet and pads and dress for battle himself; three years on the firing line as a tailback/flanker at Iowa left him honorable mention all-conference honors and a feel for late 1960's bruiseball, Big Ten style.

BUT EVER SINCE the Wildcats broke ranks after spring workouts, Evanstonians, Chicagoans, mixed and assorted Big Ten backers and all the ships at sea have heard him resign publicly to his trade's smaller, less satisfying victories—triumphs of the character, if you will. When he spoke via phone at his most recent local media humbling Monday, he told the scribes-in-residence the difference between his '82 squad and last year's aborted mission—and revealed just how desperate he's become for a



silver lining. "We've dedicated ourselves to our weight program," he said. "We've put on a lot of size and strength."

It's enough to make you wish the guy had forgotten head coaching and chosen interior decorating instead.

AN INTERIOR DECORATOR wouldn't scan the magazine racks and find a survey listing one of the worst places to watch college football as "anywhere Northwestern plays." An interior decorator wouldn't have a team media guide that says setting a new NCAA frustration mark last year by not answering the bell in a 61-14 TKO was a season highlight. And an interior decorator wouldn't watch a team hand over more quick scores than Xaviera Hollander. This is Green's fate, however, and if his winless baptism under mire last season was by no means pleasant, at least it has strengthened his character. He hasn't attempted harakiri even once since the season ended.

"I'm not like a lot of people," he said, trudging out to a recent practice session. "I don't think there's really any mystical or magical reason why Northwestern hasn't been successful. Northwestern has been down before. I do feel we have benefited in some ways from it. We had to establish exactly what it takes to have a successful program in the Big Ten conference, and I think we were able to establish that."

HOWEVER, I FELT that we could have just as easily established it being 2-9, though. 0-11 is something that no one should really go through."

If you're old enough to remember, there was a time when the Wildcats were not the cowering carnivores that repeated thrashings and high GPA standards have yanked the teeth from.

It was only 1971 when Carole King ruled the pop charts, King Richard ruled the President's Men, and Alex Agase ruled a second-place ballclub that would have hit the big time if Michigan's Reggie McKenzie and a host of other wicked Wolves hadn't picked that year to go undefeated in eight conference games. But one year later, while the Kings remained supreme and the Ann Arbor boors took their obligatory bows, the Wildcats slunk in with a 2-9 record, and Agase skipped town.

IT MIGHT HAVE been worse; fortunately, no one on the NU Board of Trustees knew what horrors awaited them during the next ten years. If they had, the faculty elders might have traded Dyche Stadium to the Ivy League for a law building and two economics professors to be named later.

But the stadium remains, empty seats and all, and though Green may see a win soon—Miami of Ohio and Northern Illinois have no Art Schlichters or Anthony Carters—he has to make sure somebody else is there to see it, before NU administrators give his squad a one-way ticket to the Mid-American Conference.

"The players understand what the hell the deal is," he says, sounding firm. "The first thing we have to do is learn how to win around here, and that's something that hasn't been done in a hell of a long time. We've got to get some good players to go out and play. That's all it is."

MAYBE IT IS that easy. But until his secondary stops treating the forward pass like the Asian flu and his quarterbacks discover life after the pass rush, Dennis Green will regretfully be accepting your condolences.

Losing aside, though, he can still take a joke. When the pressmen bid Green goodbye Monday, they couldn't resist giving him a pointed reminder of what may happen against Mike White's highly-touted troops this weekend. "Thank you, Coach," one writer said, "hope you beat Indiana and break that streak at 32."

"Appreciate it," Green said. "Say hello to Mike for me."

Thomas impresses no-nonsense Ditka at Bears boot camp

by Mark Balthazar

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—It was between double sessions, with a scrimmage still forthcoming, so Calvin Thomas chose his words carefully when the name of Mike Ditka came up in conversation.

"What kind of coach is he?," Thomas said, looking puzzled. "Oh, that's hard to say. . .

"He's not rough, he's just. . . he's just kind of wild."

Meet the new boss, Calvin—same as the old boss.

When Thomas graduated from

The strange thing is, he wanted it that way.

"You have to respect that kind of coach," Thomas said recently in front of the Bears' training camp offices. "If you don't let people know that they're doing something wrong, that things aren't going the way they should be, then you've gotta say something about it.

"He and Coach White (who coached him in 1980 and '81) are always hollering. But, if things don't go right, you're supposed to say something. I don't know whether they do it the right way or

'Most people who looked at him thought (Thomas) had limitations,' Ditka said, 'that he couldn't catch the ball well, that he was a straight-ahead runner. I think he's proven that he can catch well enough. He's not a straight-ahead runner—he's got a lot of movement.'

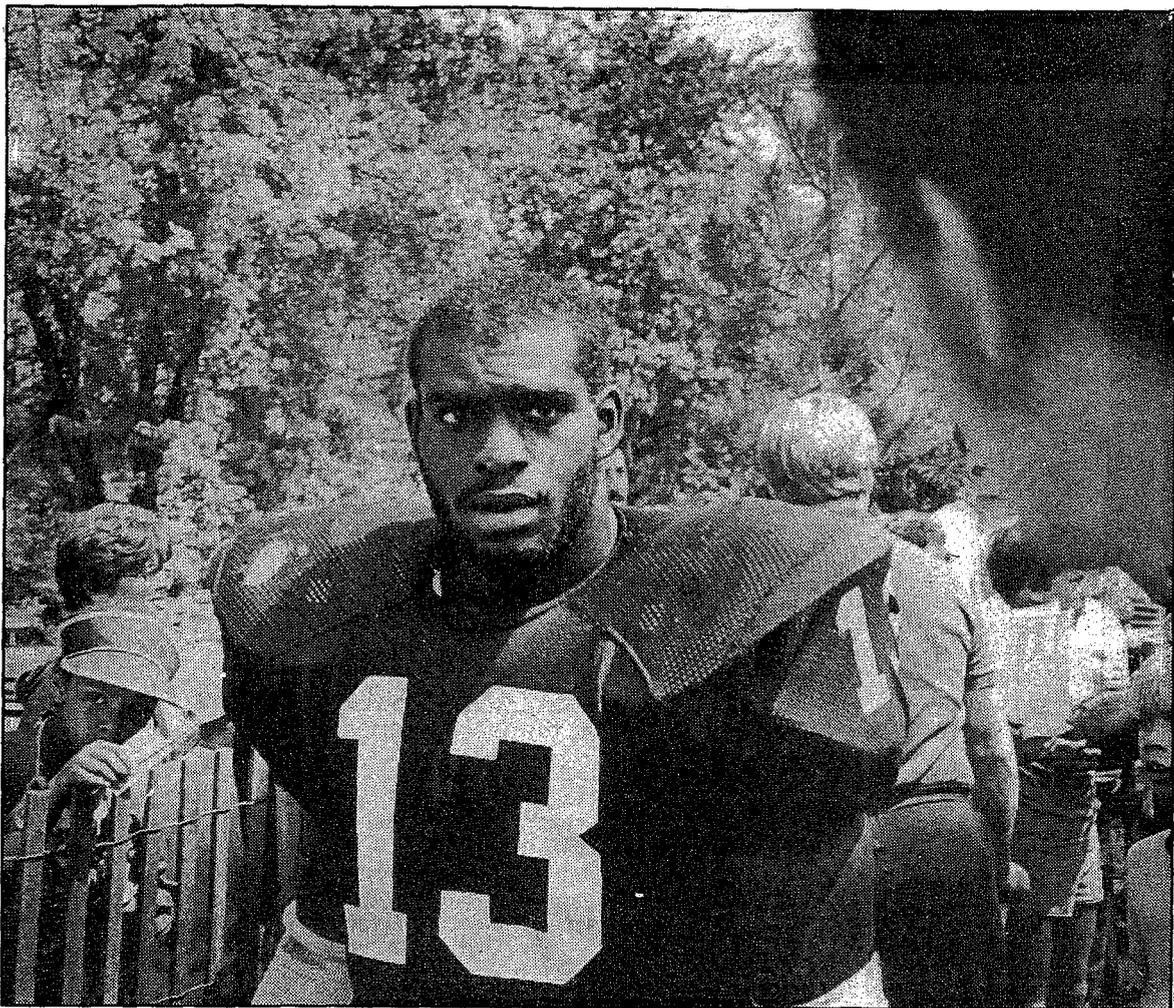
the Illinois football squad this spring after leading the team with 390 rushing yards in 1981, he had good reason to take a well-deserved break. After all, Illini coach Mike White gave him his share of demonstrative prodding over the past two seasons.

BUT WHEN PRO contracts beckon, unsigned players listen. So, when Thomas went untouched by all 28 NFL teams in the league's April draft, the 5-11, 220-pound full-back weighed his options, and chose the Bears and Ditka, who's reputation for hot-headedness was well-documented during his stint as an assistant coach in Dallas.

not, but you've got to coach the way you've got to coach."

SO FAR, THE Bears' coaching staff has liked Thomas at least as much as he likes them. After watching his NFL debut (nine catches for 67 yards in the Bears' exhibition season opener against San Diego August 16), even the hard-to-please Ditka was impressed.

"Most people who looked at him thought (Thomas) had limitations," Ditka said, "that he couldn't catch the ball well, that he was a straight-ahead runner. I think he's proven that he can catch well enough. He's not a straight-ahead



Calvin Thomas walks off the practice field after yet another double session. "The first couple of weeks (at camp) were very, very intense," he says. "There was a lot of hitting, fighting and stuff like that."

runner—he's got a lot of movement.

"I think he's been the biggest surprise in camp. He would have to turn-around and go backwards not to make the team right now."

"He's learned his plays," Bears' running back coach Hank Kuhlmann said. "He's blocked well, he's run well, he's starting to catch the ball, and run better patterns."

"IT WAS A little different in college for him. I know Illinois throws

the ball a heck of a lot. He's got the chance now to work on this all year round."

With the Bears down to one more roster cut—to be made Monday—odds are good that Thomas' chance will indeed come. And if he does, he'll be more than ready for the teams' first game at Detroit Sept. 12—if only because he'll be sure the teams' grueling training camp will finally be over.

"The first couple of weeks (at camp) were very, very intense," Thomas said. "There was a lot of hitting, fighting, and stuff like that. I got into a little rumble myself. Everybody's really trying to show people what they can do. There's people coming to hit you every play."

But he doesn't mind if he doesn't get the starting job right away. "They haven't talked to me at all about it," he said. "I'm just here."

Philadelphia inks Malone to large pact

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Moses Malone, the two-time most valuable player in the National Basketball Association, signed an offer sheet for a reported \$13.2 million for six years with the Philadelphia 76ers Thursday.

Malone's agent, Lee Fentress, refused to disclose the terms of the 76ers' offer.

But earlier Thursday, radio station WSSV in Malone's home town of Petersburg, Va., reported the 76ers had offered Malone a \$13.2 million contract over the next six years. The station said it was told by Malone that the 76ers' contract would pay him about \$2.2 million a year.

"Moses brings a great strength to us offensively," 76ers Coach Billy Cunningham said at a press conference to announce the signing.

Last season, Malone won his second MVP Award. He played in 81 games with the Houston-Rockets and averaged 31.1 points and more than 14 rebounds per game. In the playoffs, he averaged 24.2 points per game and more than 16 rebounds.

"Most important," Cunningham said, "he has improved every year he has been a professional."

Cunningham said he would rank Malone with the calibre of 76ers forward Julius Erving, the NBA's MVP in 1980-81, but predicted there would be no conflict between the two stars.

"He (Malone) has the ability to make everybody on our team a better basketball player," Cunningham said.

The 6-foot-10 center became a free agent this year after six seasons with the Rockets, who could still match the 76ers' offer and block the deal. Sixers owner Harold Katz said Houston must do that

within 15 days of receiving a copy of the offer sheet.

Ray Patterson, Houston general manager, confirmed in a telephone interview that Malone had signed with the Sixers, but added, "We've got 22 days to match it (the offer)."

Katz was confident the offer would stand.

"To match this offer in Houston would be a tough business deal," Katz said.

Patterson said he would study the Philadelphia offer before deciding on his next move.

The Rockets offered Malone a contract reported at \$1.7 million per year shortly before he became a free agent.

Malone left for The Netherlands Thursday on a promotional tour with several NBA players, but Fentress said the big center was excited at the prospect of joining the 76ers.

The 76ers won the NBA's Eastern Conference title last season, beating Boston four games to three, but lost to Los Angeles, four games to two in the NBA final round.

Malone jumped to pro basketball in 1974 from Petersburg High School, signing with Utah of the now defunct American Basketball Association.

Malone, a five-time NBA all-star and one of the top rebounders in the league, is expected to take over the center role for the Sixers left by the recent sale of Darryl Dawkins.

One of the 76ers' weakest areas has been control of the backboards.

The 6-foot-11 Dawkins was sent to the New Jersey Nets last weekend because coach Billy Cunningham and owner Katz felt he had not provided the rebounding and muscle needed to carry the 76ers to an NBA title.

Group of black witnesses talk of racial harassment in Boston

BOSTON (AP)—A black couple testified Thursday that a white teen-ager under court order not to harass his black neighbors exposed himself, urinated and made obscene gestures at them.

The state asked Suffolk Superior Court Chief Justice James Lynch to find Michael Gaine, 18, of Boston, in contempt of court. Prosecutors sought a \$1,000 fine and a six-month jail sentence.

Gaine was one of eight white youths who consented to an Aug. 19 court order forbidding them from harassing blacks in the racially troubled blue-collar neighborhood of Ross Field.

Describing the events on Aug. 22, Charles and Bertha Brooks and a friend, Debra Stewart, said they were standing in the Brooks' yard when Gaine slowly passed by and looked at them, then joined a group of young men and women in the park. The witnesses said Gaine came back toward them and stood in the park about 25 yards away, where he he exposed himself,

gestured and shouted, "Hey, Bertha."

Mrs. Brooks said Gaine's voice "was loud, nasty, mean and full of hate."

Lynch's order forbids the youths from stoning, fire bombing or otherwise intimidating their black neighbors. It also prevents them from meeting each other for one year in certain sections of the neighborhood.

Stewart said she saw Gaine walking toward the park with David Gilligan, another youth subject to the court's anti-harassment order.

The youths joined a group inside the park, she said, but then Gaine walked back to stand near an entrance across from the Brooks' home.

"He walked over there, his hands on his hips... He unzipped his trousers and took out his penis. He was facing toward us in the yard... I saw him look down toward his private, and it seemed that he was urinating," Stewart said.

Noted scholar-activist to speak on athletes' treatment in sports

by Lisa Collins

A leading sports sociologist and one of the people who helped bring about the 1968 Mexico Olympic Games boycotts and protests will lecture at the University this month.

Harry Edwards, associate professor of sociology at the University of California-Berkeley, lectures for and defends the rights of professional and college athletes. He will speak many times during his three-week stay on campus as a George A. Miller visiting professor.

In one of his recent lectures, Edwards described how professional football players are given drugs during games, but are condemned "when they take them recreationally." He is currently

working for an "Athlete's Bill of Rights" to protect professional and college athletes.

Edwards participated in college sports in the 1960s, where he said he encountered a lot of racism. The prejudice was one of the primary reasons for the 1968 Olympic boycott.

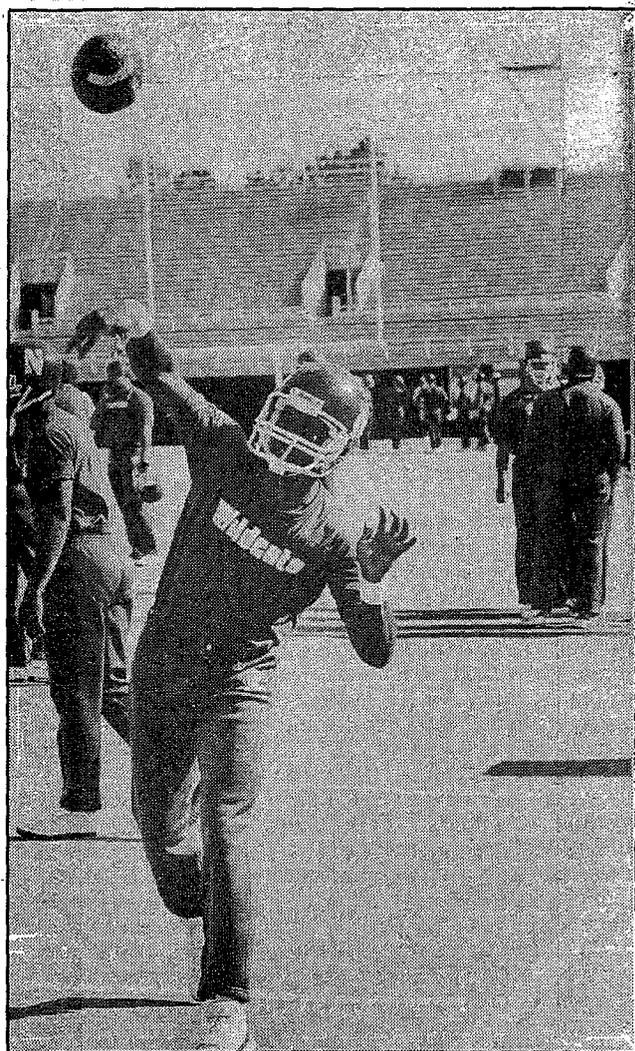
He attended the University of Southern California on a football scholarship, but found his grades weren't up to that school's standards. He then transferred to San Jose State University on basketball and track scholarships.

After receiving his bachelor's degree at San Jose, Edwards went to Cornell University on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship where he got his master's and doctorate degrees in sociology.

When he received his doctorate in 1964, top professional football players were making about \$25,000 and lasted only until about age 28. Edwards compared the salary, the number of years he could play football and the injuries he might receive to the salary he could make teaching sociology—about \$28,000 to \$47,000, without the injuries or the early retirement.

He chose teaching.

Edwards is currently politically active in sports, writes articles for newspapers and magazines and does television and radio shows: He will lecture at 9 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in the Main Lounge of Allen Hall, as well as Sept. 14, 15 and 16. He will also be a guest speaker in several sociology and physical education classes.



Tuning up

Northwestern quarterback Kevin Villars warms up for the Wildcat's contest tonight against Illinois in Memorial Stadium. Villars saw limited action as a freshman last season, but threw three touchdown passes. (photo by Dan Kolton)

Lions' Sims ends summer holdout

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Running back Billy Sims returned to the Detroit Lions on Wednesday, ending his summer-long holdout, and was on the practice field for the first time this season.

Sims, an All-Pro running back, walked in to the National Football League team's training camp about 1 1/2 hours late for a team meeting.

Sims had promised to end his holdout after a private meeting with Lions' owner William Clay Ford. That meeting was held Tuesday, but late Tuesday night, Sims appeared to be hedging about returning to the team.

When Sims was not on hand for the 9:30 a.m. meeting, the disappointment was evident on coach Monte Clark's face.

Clark had driven out to Sims' condominium late Tuesday night and had been reassured by the 1979 Heisman Trophy winner that he would report, ending a holdout that began July 29 over a contract dispute.

Sims promised at a news conference last week that he would end his holdout if he were granted a private meeting with the team owner. However, he apparently changed his mind on the advice of his lawyer.

Sims and Ford met for about 45 minutes Tuesday at the Ford Motor Co. world headquarters in the Detroit suburb of Dearborn. When Sims left that meeting, he said he was ready to join the Lions.

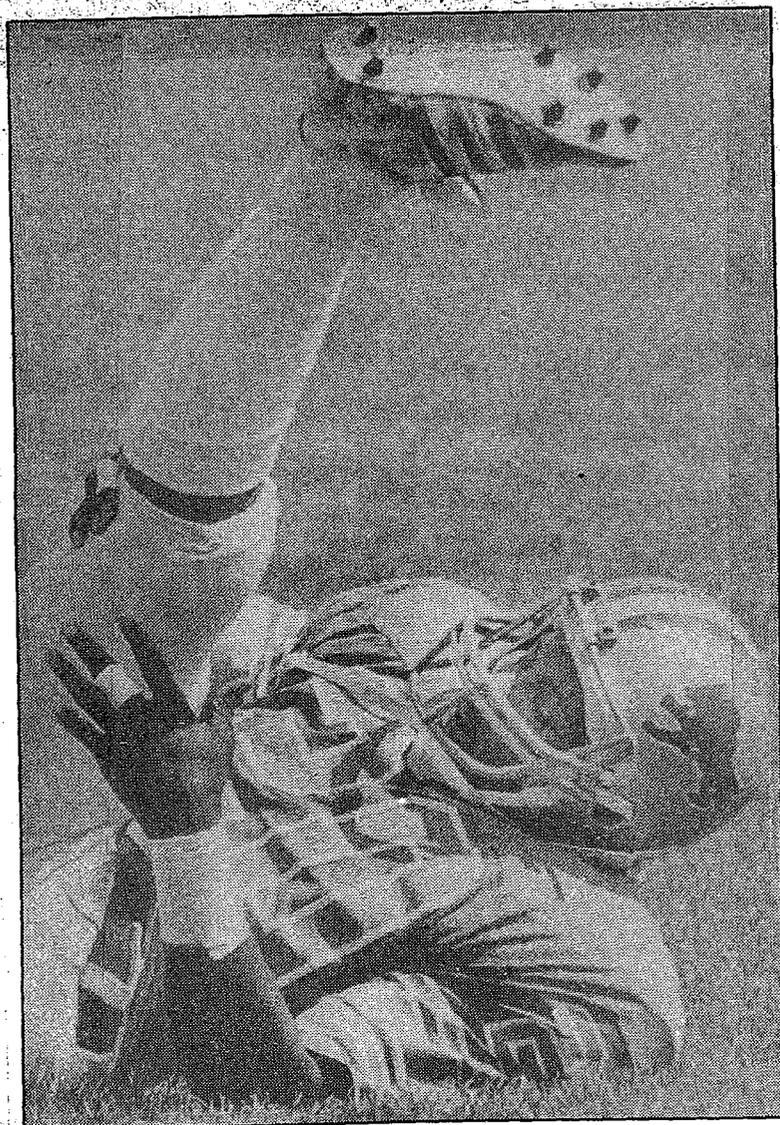
Late Tuesday night, however, apparently after assuring Clark he would report, Sims talked by telephone with attorney Gerald Tockman in St. Louis and decided not to report.

Sims said Tockman has suggested arranging another meeting with Ford, this time with Tockman and Lions attorney Ted Nash present, to put Ford's verbal promises into writing. In return, Sims said he would agree to sign a paper promising not to become a free agent.

Why the running back, who already holds most of the Lions' rushing records, changed his mind and reported to practice was unclear.

Sims, who never reported to training camp, contended that General Manager Russ Thomas reneged on a handshake promise to negotiate the fourth, or option, year of his contract after Sims' first two years in the NFL.

Terms of the NFL Players Association agreement with club owners prohibit teams from negotiating with players since the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement July 15.



Detroit Lions running back Billy Sims loosens up at practice Wednesday after ending a training-camp holdout. Sims reported to camp following a discussion of his contract with Lions owner William Clay Ford. (UPI photo)

Strikes continue in six Illinois school districts

by The Associated Press

Teacher walkouts continued Wednesday in six Illinois school districts, but negotiators in two of them agreed to return to the bargaining table immediately in an effort to get thousands of children back to classes.

The six strikebound districts have some 49,000 students and 2,900 teachers.

Negotiators agreed to resume talks Wednesday in District 230, which serves the southwest Chicago suburbs of Palos Hills, Tinley Park and Orland Park, and in East St. Louis District 189.

Talks also have been set by federal mediators for Thursday in downstate Wood River, where some 50 teachers and 980 students are idled by a walkout, and in Wheaton-Warrenville Unit District 200, where a job action by 600 teachers have kept 10,000 students in Chicago's far western suburbs out of classes since Sept. 1.

The resumption of talks planned in District 230 came just hours after some 500 parents met Tuesday night and urged strikers and school officials to return to the bargaining table.

"The general mood was anger," said Trisha Goldberg, an organizer of the parents' group. "At least now we have moved them to sit down and talk."

Sticking points in the talks have been salary and insurance benefits. About 6,100 students have been kept idle by the strike, which began Sept. 1.

In East St. Louis, the decision to resume talks came after Mayor Carl Officer made a plea for new negotiations. Schools have been open in the district but only a handful of the more than 1,300 teachers and about 20,000 students have been reporting to classes.

The continuing work stoppage in District 15, encompassing the northwest Chicago suburbs of Palatine, Rolling Meadows and Hoffman Estates, also has aroused the anger of parents.

On Tuesday, about 100 district parents—many with children beside them—marched on the administration building protesting what they called the board's failure to resolve the strike.

Train more minority doctors, IBHE tells state

by The Daily Illini
and The Associated Press

The Illinois Board of Higher Education said Wednesday the state must train more minority doctors and get doctors to practice in underserved areas.

The board voted to accept a report of its Medical Education Committee which concluded there are too few minority doctors and too few doctors in many communities, even though the state is spending more on medical education and is graduating more students.

The Medical Education Committee examined the problems of training more minority doctors and retaining more Illinois medical school graduates. The committee also

looked into reasons why medical enrollment in the state hasn't increased and why funding for residency programs has remained the same.

Richard Wagner, executive director of the IBHE, said he was concerned because Illinois retains only 32 percent of its medical school graduates—below the national average of 40 percent.

In addition, the report pointed out only 50 of the new medical school students last year were black. Proportional representation would have been 160.

Board member William Norwood said Illinois medical schools have been put on notice that they need to train more minority doctors. He said if they do not do better next

year, the state should take money away from them and let other schools do the job.

The report says the \$100 million a year now being spent on medical education by the state is adequate, but the money should be reallocated to solve the problems.

One suggestion was to offer \$10,000 scholarships to 100 students. In return for each year of schooling, a student would agree to practice medicine for a year in an area with a shortage of doctors.

The federal government says 21 rural Illinois counties have a shortage of doctors, as well as parts of 18 others, including neighborhoods in Chicago.

One problem, the report said, is that more

than half of the Illinois medical school graduates did their residencies out of state, and many then opened a practice in those states.

The report suggests that Illinois medical schools try to make their residency programs more attractive; that the state provide money only for residency programs for Illinois residents; that the money be available to both public and private schools, and that the state no longer subsidize the training of foreign medical school graduates.

Board member Jane Rader said the state will always be a large exporter of medical professionals because it attracts many out-of-state students. "But we can improve the picture," she said.

Brookins' double role catches on with Illini

by Steve Carlson

A little irony has developed in the career of Illinois running back Mitchell Brookins.

As a high school sophomore, Brookins began the year as a wide receiver, but was converted to running back during the season.

"When the season started off I was playing receiver, then one of our guys got hurt and the coach asked me to play running back," Brookins said. "From then on, that's where I played."

AND HE IS still playing there, but there's a slim chance next year he could be converted again—back to receiver.

With receivers Mike Martin, Oliver Williams and Kirby Wilson all playing their final season at Illinois, Brookins would seem a natural to fill the gaps. He is listed in the Illinois press guide as the fastest player on the team with a 4.3 clocking in the 40, and there isn't any question about his ability to catch the ball.

Saturday against Purdue, Brookins—running out of the slot—caught five passes for 116 yards. Included in that yardage was the winning touchdown catch in the fourth quarter, a 50-yard aerial that Brookins hauled in at the four-yard line as he was jolted by two defenders.

"That's as good a catch as you'd see any receiver make," Illinois receiver coach Chip Myers said.

AND IF MYERS could convince Brookins, the speedster would be catching the ball on a full-time basis. Brookins is listed as a senior but has another year of eligibility because of a redshirt year last season. Myers said Brookins will make the decision of where he plays next year, and as of now he's staying put.

"I believe he would make an excellent wide receiver, but we have not talked about it as a staff," Myers said. "...He works out great in our offense because he can do both."

Myers isn't optimistic he'll convert Brookins next year because he tried unsuccessfully to acquire his services for this year.

"Last spring after he came back from his

shoulder injury I had a long talk with him and he decided he wanted to remain a running back," Myers said. "I really did try to talk him into it."

LAST YEAR Brookins wasn't interested in making the switch, but at this point he doesn't seem emphatic about staying in the backfield.

"I would like to think about that when it's time for me to do it," the soft-spoken Brookins said. "I really can't think about it now because I'm so into being a running back. I would like to cross that point when it happens...I'm just thinking about this season here and contributing as much as I can."

"The thought may cross (the coaches') mind. They're losing the three big guys, but they always recruit guys for the system we have. That's why I doubt it."

No matter where he plays though, the ball will be thrown Brookins' way. He has caught three touchdown passes after six games, and with seven touchdowns is second only to kicker Mike Bass in Illinois scoring. Brookins is the fifth-leading Illini receiver with 12 catches and his 16.8 yards per catch average is the second best on the team.

SATURDAY WAS BROOKINS' best day as a pass-receiver as most of his catches against Purdue were over the middle out of the slot formation.

"They were playing us man-to-man and I was supposed to get open any way I can," Brookins said. "I prefer to go over the middle. I was taking what they were giving me and they were taking the outside away from me."

But the Boilermakers couldn't take the middle away from Brookins, who felt part of his success at getting open could be attributed to lining up in the slot.

"I can see more," he said. "Being able to see more I can do more. It's much easier than coming out of the backfield."

Brookins—who was third in the Big Ten in the 55-meters in the 1980 indoor track season—is one of the few holdovers remaining from the days of coach Gary Moeller, and he said he can see the difference,



Illinois running back Mitchell Brookins attempts to elude Northwestern's Dean Koester in the Illini's opener Sept. 4. In that game, Brookins scored three touchdowns and he has now become one of quarterback Tony Eason's favorite targets. (photo by Dan Kolton)

"I REALLY DIDN'T get to know Moeller that well because he wasn't here for that long after I got here," Brookins said. "In Mike White's system it's more relaxing and I'm enjoying playing now. It's more exciting. I think the system's an improvement. It's a good feeling knowing you can win if you play. To me it seemed like all the players were all intense all the time (under Moeller)."

And intense is not the impression one gets of Brookins.

Despite preferring to run with the ball,

Brookins has only had 19 chances to do so this year. He is playing back-up to running back Joe Curtis, who has started every game. But Brookins does get in and doesn't seem to feel he's being slighted.

"When they (coaches) feel it is time for me to play they'll give me the playing time," he said. "I feel experience is a big part of it, and Joe has a little more experience right now. It doesn't bother me to be behind him because I know he'll do as well as I would."

Staley Illini
September 11, 1982

DAILY ILLINOIS

Suspect for shootings on I-57 arraigned on charge of murder

by Tom Osran

The fifth suspect to be arrested in an Aug. 6 shooting along Interstate 57 was arraigned Friday morning in Champaign County Circuit Court on charges of murder, armed robbery and conspiracy.

Mickey White, 28, is being held without bond in Champaign County Correctional Center after pleading not guilty to charges in connection with a shooting incident at the I-57 rest area near Pesotum in which one man was killed and another critically injured. A trial has been tentatively scheduled for October.

White has been charged with

three counts of murder, two counts of armed robbery and one count of conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit armed robbery.

White and five other suspects were indicted Aug. 19 on murder charges by a Champaign County grand jury. Five of the suspects indicted have been arrested, four—including White—are being held here. One is waiting extradition hearings in Michigan and one suspect is still missing.

William Gaston, Champaign County assistant state's attorney, indicated that all six suspects were charged with crimes punishable by

the death penalty. Gaston added that, "The state seeks the death penalty in all cases eligible by statute."

Two of the suspects, Allen Walker, 31, and Doyle Edward Johnson, 29, who were arrested in Farmer City, Ill., shortly after the shooting, could face the death penalty if found guilty because of the nature of the killing, according to Gaston.

The four other suspects, who police said are believed to have planned the murder and hired Walker and Johnson, could also face the death penalty if found convicted.

Sept 11, 1982

DAILY Illini Sept 11, 1982

**IUB
BLACK
PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE**

Sept 11
D.I.

All students interested in organizing and planning events for the University are encouraged to attend the introductory meeting Tuesday, September 14 at 6pm in Room 273 Illini Union.

Illini Union Board
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



Woman sues state, wants identification switched to 'white'

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A 48-year-old woman descended from an 18th century slave and a white planter testified Monday against a Louisiana law that permits her to be classified as black because she has more than one-32nd "Negro blood."

Susie Phipps is one of six members of a Lake Charles-area family suing to have the state Bureau of Vital Records change the racial classification on their birth certificates from black to white.

The state refused to do so under a 1970 law declaring that anyone with at least one-32nd "Negro blood" can be legally classified as black. The law was intended to reform an old Jim Crow statute that relied on "common report" in determining an infant's race, according to Phipps' attorney, Brian Begue.

"I am white," the light-skinned woman with Caucasian features and straight black hair told a hearing officer in New Orleans district court.

Her suit mentions no harm that may have resulted from being clas-

sified as black.

Phipps, who described herself as the darkest member of her family, said other relatives were reluctant to testify for fear the state would change the birth certificates of their blond-haired, blue-eyed children from white to black.

Although the suit was brought under the name "Jane Doe," Phipps gave her name in open court. News photographers took pictures of her.

Begue argued that the very practice of assigning racial designation on birth certificates is unconstitutional, and that the one-32nd standard is an inaccurate test of racial makeup.

Begue said he would also present testimony from a retired Tulane University professor who would cite studies indicating most "whites" have one-20th Negro ancestry.

Begue said the matter was turned over to a hearing officer because of the volumes of evidence, including genealogical charts spanning seven generations and an extensive family photo record.

Attorney asks for overturn of cop killing conviction

SPRINGFIELD (AP)—A defense lawyer asked the Illinois Supreme Court Monday to overturn the conviction and death sentence of Monroe Lampkin, who was convicted of killing two police officers and a third man following a routine traffic stop.

"No one placed him at the scene, much less committing a crime," attorney Sam Adam told the state's highest court during arguments on Lampkin's appeal.

Adam accused prosecutors of mishandling evidence and introducing inflammatory statements at Lampkin's 1979 trial in Kankakee County Circuit Court.

But Mark Rotert, an assistant Illinois attorney general, said prosecutors acted correctly and Lampkin received a fair trial.

Justices said they would rule at a later date on Lampkin's appeal.

Lampkin, originally of Union Pier, Mich., was convicted by a jury of killing Illinois State Trooper Michael McCarter; McCarter's brother-in-law, Donald Vice, and Paxton police officer William Caise. In addition to those three men, two of Lampkin's brothers were killed in the same shoot-out on I-57 near Paxton in east central Illinois.

Lampkin and his brothers were traveling to their grandmother's funeral in Mississippi when the shootings occurred in April 1979. Lampkin's car and other vehicles were pursued by police after they were seen speeding southbound on the highway.

A black activist in a white world

by Ankur Goel

Visiting professor Harry Edwards, a former political activist and national figure, bluntly puts the U.S. racial situation in perspective: "From the White House on down, America is a thoroughly racist society."

This is no idle chatter from some cooped-up sociology professor immersed in theory. Edwards has a long history of political involvement with the black movement. Now a professor at the University of California-Berkeley, Edwards has been a member of the Black Panthers (a radical group fighting for black civil rights in the 1960s), has organized numerous black boycotts on college campuses and has led a major national drive for black athletes to boycott the 1968 Olympics in Mexico.

For his efforts, he has been tailed by the FBI and placed on their "rabble-rouser index." And he has received hundreds of racially-motivated death threats.

Edwards is currently staying in the University's Allen Hall as part of the "In Residence at Unit One" program, and has given numerous lectures about racism and sports during his stay here.

"The racial situation (at the University) is probably very little different than at Berkeley," Edwards says. He has had several run-ins with the University of California administration about racism. They include a long, protracted struggle for tenure which received international publicity, Russian comment and allegedly provoked the interest of then President Carter.

There are approximately 40 black instructors here (at the University), which is an outrage," Edwards says. "It's a reflection of the characteristics of major institutions across the country."

Black students at the University are similarly isolated, Edwards says. "In terms of students, you cannot integrate a school without having an integrated lifestyle, orientation and world view. (Blacks) are in the University, but they are not a part of it."

Edwards' autobiography, *The Struggle*

That Must Be, one of several books he has published. According to the book, he was raised in East St. Louis, Ill., in a poor, black neighborhood. During high school, he was bused to a predominantly white school, where he received his first serious dose of racism.

Also in high school, he was an outstanding athlete. Afterwards, he attended Fresno City College, Calif., where he excelled as a walk-on athlete, setting junior college records in the discus. He then received an athletic scholarship to San Jose State University, also of California. Here he experienced more racism during his athletic and academic career.

Nevertheless, he excelled academically and was awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship which he used to study sociology at Cornell University of New York. It was after he received his masters degree there that he began to fight back against the discrimination he had experienced.

His political involvements grew, both during the time he was a student and afterwards. For a short time, he was a member of the Black Panther group. His anti-establishment activity accelerated when he helped organize a black athlete boycott of a football game at San Jose State University in demand for more equitable treatment of blacks. This led to his national status as a major campus organizer.

Nationally, however, his public recognition came to a head when he organized and led a proposed black boycott of the 1968 Olympic games in Mexico, called the Olympic Project for Human Rights. Along with national press coverage came hundreds of death threats.

"I took them all seriously," Edwards says. "Twenty-seven Black Panther members had been murdered during the past six months, and I had been a Black Panther member. Martin Luther King, John Kennedy, and Malcolm X had all been killed recently. In that period of violence, the death threats were a serious concern. But when you have 250 to 300 death threats, it becomes ludicrous. You go ahead and do whatever

you're doing and let the chips fall where they may."

Although the boycott fell through, various acts of black solidarity were performed. Most famous were the actions of two track medalists, close colleagues of Edwards, who defiantly gave the Black Power salute from the victory podium as the U.S. National Anthem was being played.

During the time Edwards was organizing the boycott, the FBI kept extensive records on his activities, and according to Edwards' autobiography, were believed to have placed infiltrators in the classes he taught at Berkeley.

The FBI was interested in his activities, Edwards says, "because they understood the importance of international sport. They understood that it was nothing more than an extension of the international propaganda machinery. And they knew that I understood this also."

Edwards' political tactics have changed, but his commitment to the need for change has not. "To walk down the streets of spiritually deprived areas (he cites New York

city's Harlem, Los Angeles' Watts or East St. Louis as examples) is to see where America already is. If this country can allow that many blacks to degenerate to that extent under the aegis that they are niggers, then there is nothing to stop them from letting 25 to 30 million poor whites to fall into the same situation," he said.

But Edwards admits the racial situation has changed from that of the 60s and early 70s. "We can no longer demand an equitable share of the expanding pie, because it is not expanding. Instead of overt action, we must select our targets. We must reorganize and reorient within the black community. Affirmative action doesn't apply anymore.

"Any change now is going to have to be a result of white political action. Blacks must be organized within the context of the black community in order to be involved in any changes," he says.

In a sarcastic vein, Edwards says he feels President Reagan, who while governor of California spoke out publicly against the

more ACTIVIST on 19

black activist's appointment to Berkely, "has done more for equality than any president since Truman. Reagan has reduced many whites to the same poverty as blacks. He's not a racist, he just doesn't give a damn about people."

Edwards' current efforts are aimed at helping middle-class whites become aware of their importance in influencing racial change. "By giving lectures at colleges around the country, I hope to influence those who will be in a position to affect the thrust of a grass-roots movement for change," Edwards says.

In addition, Edwards has been making as many appearances as possible on radio and

television. His recent activities have included consultive work for *60 Minutes*, *Good Morning America*, and NBC documentaries, commentaries on National Public Radio and articles for various newspapers. Edwards is quick to assure, however, that "it's a political act, not an ego trip."

Edwards' interest in college sports hasn't diminished either. "College athletes have a graduation rate of 10 percent. But the cost of reorganization (of college sports) is high. It involves the elimination of external control of athletes by boosters organizations and alumni. It means greater involvement by the university, and loss of power for the athletic department, which functions as a mini-

empire. We must specify athletes' rights, which means a loss of power for individual coaches who could no longer take away the athlete's scholarship," Edwards said.

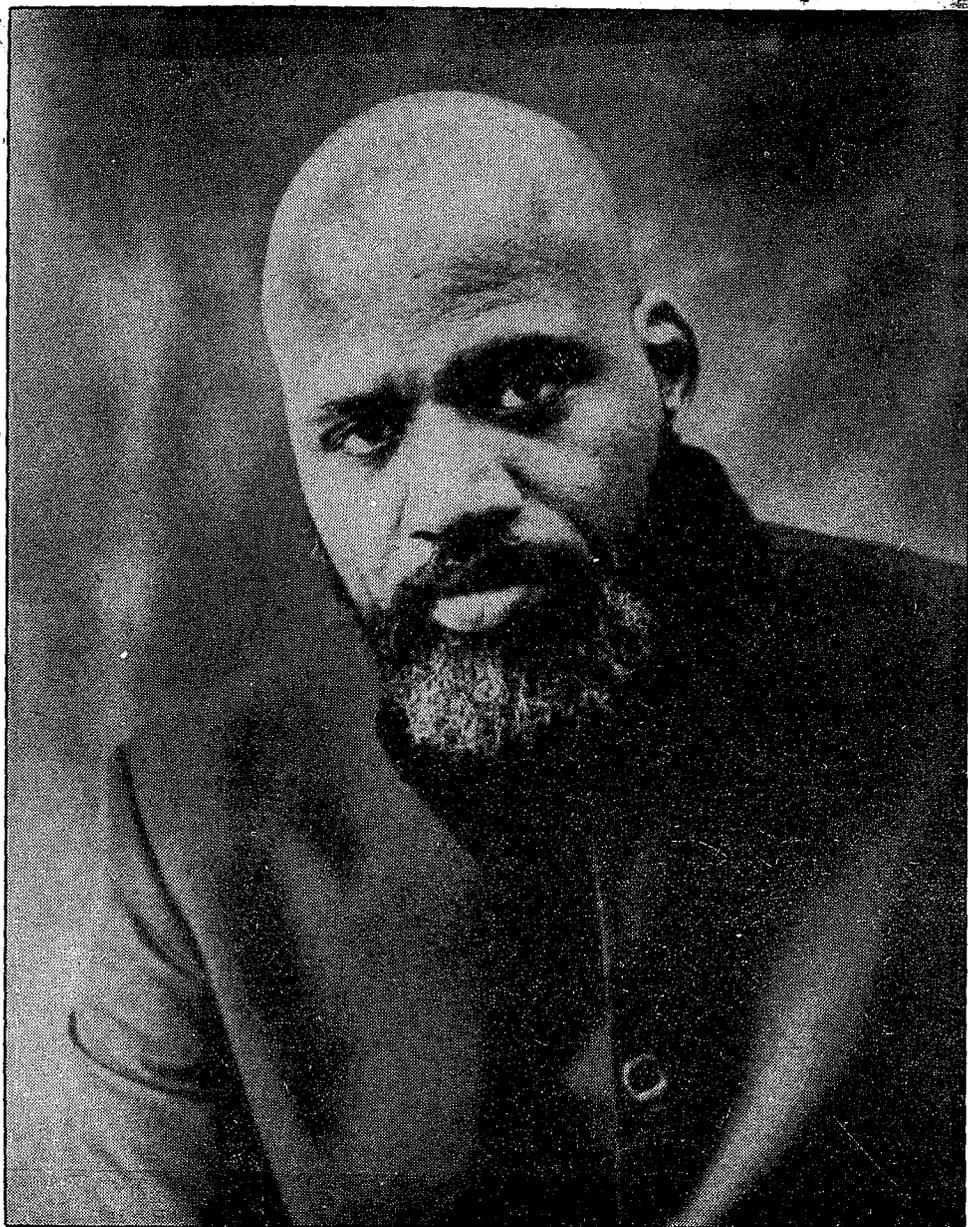
Ironically, Edwards is working as a consultant to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic committee. Yet he foresees problems for the committee, arising partially from political problems of apartheid in South Africa.

His main concern, however, is still racism, and the role of sports in that context. "In the 1940s, we were segregated; we were invisible. We did not exist. We were pushed into our place. Under integration, a more humane approach, we were not invisible—we became

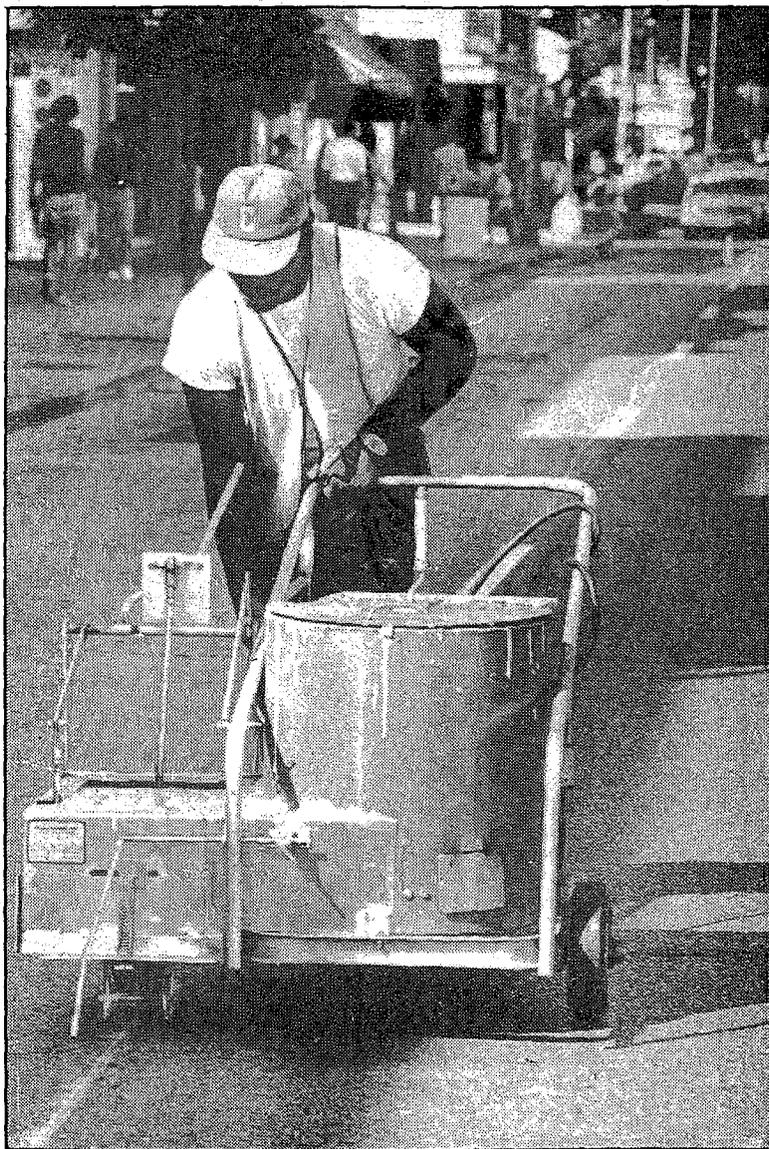
shadows. But this is not progress," he said.

The progress Edwards is working for is a complete equality in which black culture would be accepted on the same basis as the white's. His lectures around the country are aimed at making people aware of the need for this.

Edwards will be at the University until the end of this week. While here, he has been appearing on radio talk shows, doing television and newspaper interviews, and giving lectures. His next three talks, dealing with international sports and politics, will be held at 9 p.m. tonight, Wednesday, and Thursday in the Allen Hall main lounge.



Harry Edwards



On line

Raymond Carter of Champaign carefully paints lines on Green Street Tuesday morning. Carter, an employee of the city of Champaign, had to avoid cars as he worked between First and Wright streets. (photo by Karlis Ulmanis)

University continues to ignore results of stock in South Africa

by Petra Munro

After two years absence from the University of Illinois, I find quite disturbing that this University is still reaping profits from the Apartheid system in South Africa. The system of Apartheid "separate development" continues to deny the black people of South Africa their citizenship, freedom of movement, land ownership, organizing rights and access to equal education.

This system of Apartheid is being used by the South African government to legitimize racism. Thus American companies doing business in and with South Africa are complying with South African laws and policies which are racist and structured to maintain "separate development."

The University of Illinois has \$6 million worth of securities in companies that are doing business in South Africa. Not only has the University not divested itself of these stocks and bonds, the Board of Trustees has been negligent in monitoring and adhering to its own policy concerning investments in South Africa.

The University policy states that it "can more effectively influence company policy by correspondence, shareholder resolutions and public statements than by divestiture." However, to date, the Board of Trustees has initiated no shareholder resolutions, made no public statements using the media and this past spring voted half of their shareholder proposals with mangement. The Board of Trustees has done nothing to try and influence companies in South Africa; they did not even notify them that a policy existed until a year and a half after its adoption.

The clearest example of the trustees' neglect concerns the case of American Home Products. The University held \$245,000 in stocks of this company which does business in South Africa. In December 1980, American Home Products, a Sullivan signatory, was evaluated as making little progress in implementing the Sullivan Principles. University President Stanley Ikenberry wrote a letter inquiring about the reasons for their low rating. No reply was received, and in November 1981, American Home Products resigned from the Sullivan Principles. The Coalition demanded that American Home Products be sold immediately. On numerous occasions the Trustees have expressed in writing that no company would be retained in the portfolio that did not subscribe to the Sullivan Principles.

However, Ron Brady, executive vice president of the University, interpreted the policy to mean that any progressive employment code might be acceptable. On that basis, he wrote a letter to American Home Products in December 1981 asking what their policy now was. No reply was received for five months and it was not until the Coalition members persisted for a reply that a second letter was written. After two weeks and no reply, a telephone call was made which elicited a reply from American Home Products. The company claimed to have their own policy which was "better" (sic) than the Sullivan Principles.

At a May 19 meeting with the Coalition, Dr. Brady decided to send another letter to American Home Products questioning specifics of their policy. It was agreed that upon receipt of this reply there would be another meeting with the Coalition to evaluate this response and explain what action the University would take.

On May 20, the University sent their letter to American Home Products. On May 21, after checking with the portfolio adviser from First National of Chicago, it was found that American Home Products was in a favorable "sell" position so it was sold. Thus the University completely circumvented any decision based on involvement in South Africa and the disagreeable necessity of having to publicize it. No influence was exerted on the

corporation or the public image of South Africa which is the purported justification for the policy of the board.

The University has repeatedly rationalized its investments by saying that the most effective way to influence change in South Africa is by having American companies in South Africa who exert a good influence and provide an example, and that by having investments in these companies the board can monitor their activities. Yet, what is the use of this policy when the Board does not effectively monitor the companies in which it has investments and is negligent in enforcing its policy?

The board is consciously closing their eyes to their participation in racism, the racism from which they profit.

It is astonishing in the light of the current situation and events in South Africa that the board can so blatantly close its eyes to its own involvement in South Africa. Over the summer there has been increased repression of church and labor leaders. During the June inquest into Neil Aggett's death, evidence was introduced (in the form of a sworn statement made 14 hours before his death) that Aggett had been tortured during interrogation, beaten and given electric shocks. Numerous black leaders have been arrested and held without charges or any information as to their health or legal status.

There has also been increased repression of unions and strikes. In July, 10 blacks were killed and 86 injured in a strike by black gold miners over low pay and harsh working conditions. White miners earn \$1,350 a month and black miners \$265 a month. Police rounded up 2,000 of the black strikers in guarded soccer fields and demanded that they either go back to work or quit. Most quit. Five thousand strikers were just herded onto buses and expatriated to the "homelands."

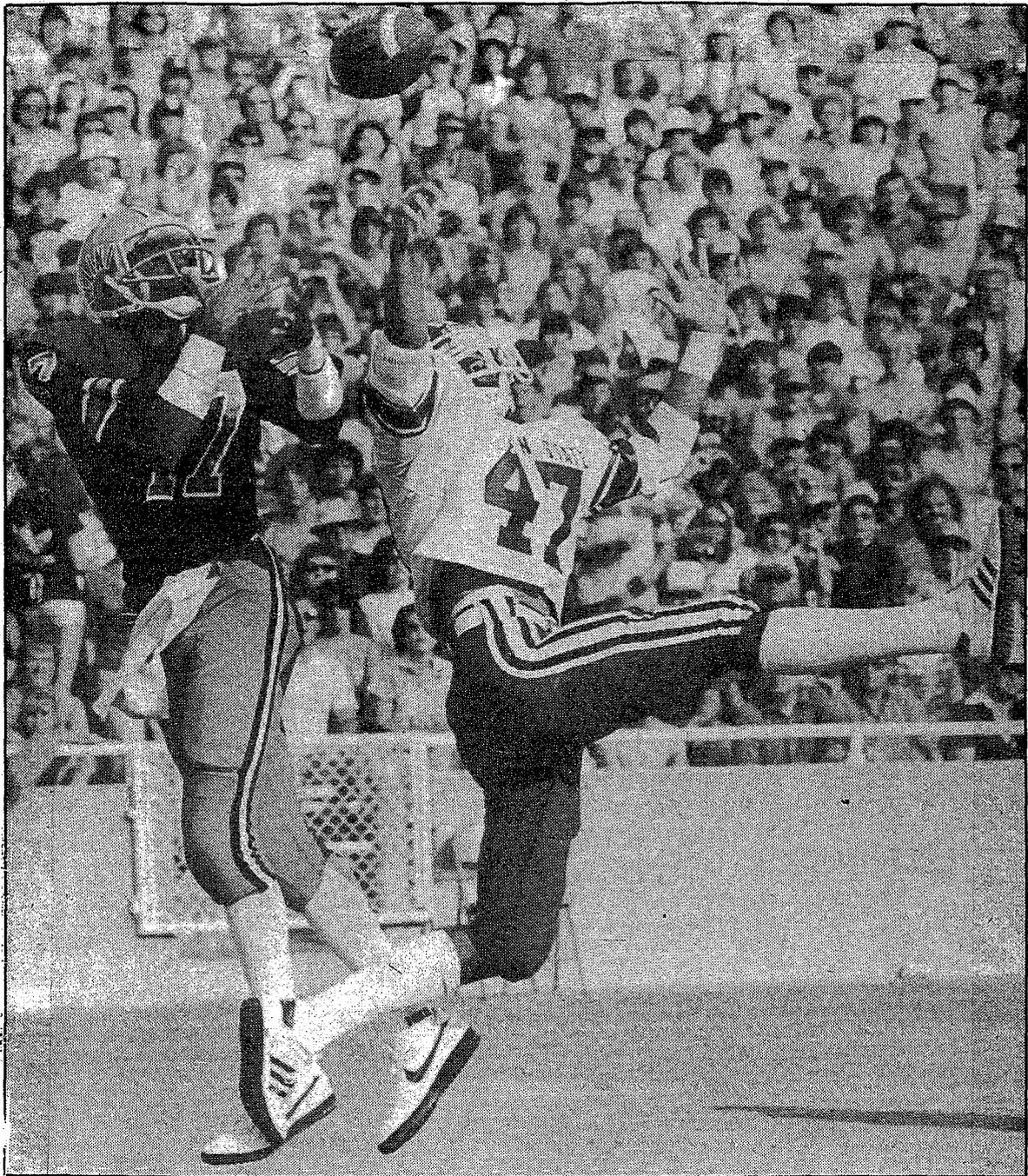
In another strike, 10,000 black workers shut down three of South Africa's largest motor assembly plants also because of demands for higher wages. Of the three companies, two were the American companies Ford and GM. The University has \$250,000 in Ford bonds and \$116,000 in GM stock. Ford would not budge from their offer of \$1.90 an hour. It's no wonder that blacks and whites in America are losing jobs when Ford can flee to South Africa to exploit such a cheap labor source.

The situation in South Africa continues to worsen and our University continues to neglect its moral responsibilities and the cries from black South African leaders to divest. By divesting, the University would not be left helpless to influence change in South Africa as it so often argues. Instead, by divesting the University would contribute to the expanding campaign of divestment which is made possible by the efforts of individual institutions. By joining other Big Ten Universities such as Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin, who have divested, we would be making a public statement of our disapproval of the racist government of South Africa.

It is time that the Board of Trustees change its policy. Rather than being negligent of an already inadequate and inept policy concerning South Africa it is time that this University end its direct support of Apartheid by divesting. Only by divesting can we hope to influence the policies of the white South African government, and only by divesting do we show our real support of the black liberation movements in South Africa.

Show your disapproval of the Board of Trustees inadequate South Africa policy while the board is meeting on our campus by participating in an informational picket on Sept. 16 from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on the north end of the Quad.

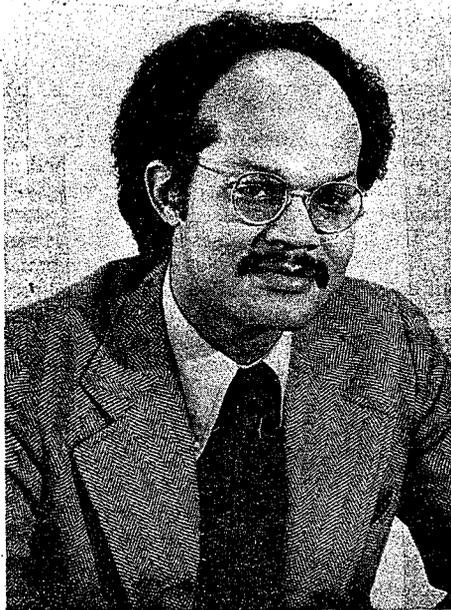
Munro is a member of the C-U Coalition Against Apartheid.



Illinois wide receiver Oliver Williams goes up against Michigan State's Carter Kamana in the Illini's 23-16 win over the Spartans last Saturday. Williams expects to see plenty of action when the Illini battle the Syracuse Orangemen today in the Carrier Dome in Syracuse, N.Y. (photo by Dan Kolton)

Illini Week

Sept 23, 1982



Gerald McWorter

Gerald A. McWorter, director of the Afro-American Studies and Research Program and professor of sociology, has been elected vice-chairperson/chairperson-elect of the National Council for Black Studies. He is also chairperson of the organization's methods committee.

Group starts events about black culture

by Beth McCurdy

The University Afro-American Studies and Research Program is sponsoring several local events this weekend designed to promote black culture, according to program spokespeople.

The Midwest Region of the National Council for Black Studies is conducting its first meeting of the year today at the University. The program, which started Friday, is meeting from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. in rooms 263-279 Illini Union and involves representatives of 50 colleges and universities in the Midwest.

The purpose of the meeting is to establish a specific and uniform program in black studies for all schools in the country. At present, no specific curriculum exists for black studies majors. The council is developing guidelines for a definite and nationwide program.

Speakers at the conference include Douglas Davidson, former director of black studies at Amherst College, Boston, Mass., and nationally known leaders and scholars in black studies and several University faculty members.

The Afro-American Studies and Research Program is also presenting an art exhibit which started at 4 p.m. Friday and is on display through Dec. 1.

Prints by five internationally known black artists can be viewed from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday at the Afro-American Studies Building, 1204 W. Oregon St., Urbana. All exhibits are for sale.

The Women's Studies Program is co-sponsoring a workshop with the Afro-American Studies and Research Program on "Racism and Women's Studies: Materials for Black Women's Studies," from 9 a.m. to noon Monday in 269 Illini Union.

Eleanor Smith, black studies scholar from the University of Cincinnati, will conduct the program, which is designed for those who teach or are involved in women's studies.

According to Beth Stafford, coordinator of the workshop, the purpose of the event is to raise people's consciousness of black history. "Women's studies is currently being taught as if all events take place in a white woman's world," Stafford said. "Actually, white women are a minority in the world."

Smith will present pieces of literature which are racist and analyze them. She will also present current literature which is acceptable for teaching an objective women's studies class, Stafford said.

The workshop is the first in a planned series on minorities by the racism sub-committee in women's studies.



editorial

No civil rights friends in the Reagan family

Would you believe a man who blamed the trees for air pollution?

That man recently told blacks they "would be appreciably better off today" if the Great Society was never implemented.

Not many people are so misinformed about recent history to believe that black civil rights weren't advanced by Johnson's Great Society. Then again, not too many could classify ketchup as a vegetable.

There's one man who could be wrong on both: our dear President Ronald Reagan, a citadel of ignorance.

Reagan probably looks at the Great Society as a bunch of costly programs. True, it did cost the taxpayer. Yet it had enormous social benefit, dragging the United States out of the Dark Ages.

The benefits spanned the spectrum. Long overdue advances were made in employment and education, legal rights and housing, health care and voting. For years to come, many historians undoubtedly will hail the Great Society as Johnson's single most significant contribution.

It's understandable why the National Black Republican Caucus could muster only polite applause after the Reagan statement; blacks have been shunted by the administration.

Reagan would say he has payed attention to black issues. He would point to the *sole* high-ranking black in the administration—Samuel Pierce, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development—and then he'd preach about all the good he's doing for blacks.

His dialog is an awful facade. The truth rings clear: Civil rights advances under Reagan have virtually stopped and, in some cases, reversed.

Witness the administration's fumbling of the 1965 Voting Rights Act renewal—a landmark piece of legislation that stopped voting discrimination in the South. For about one year, the administration never supported the act's renewal, infuriating blacks.

And rightly so. Prior to the act, in states like Louisiana and Mississippi, blacks were asked

to recite sections of the U.S. Constitution before they got permission to cast a vote. If Reagan rejected the act because of bothersome, miniscule details, black leaders feared a gigantic reversal in rights for blacks living in the South.

The administration has taken other wrong turns. The Justice Department has relaxed the enforcement of civil rights regulations. Only five discrimination lawsuits were filed in the first six months of Reagan's term. Contrast this to 17 in the Carter administration's first six months and 24 in the Nixon administration's.

Also, Reagan is butchering affirmative action. And he's supporting separatist policies, building walls between white and black.

Reaganomics is also exacerbating the problem. The president coins Reaganomics an economic program. But its effects go beyond simple supply-side economics. It looks more like a social program—with blacks again enduring the bruises.

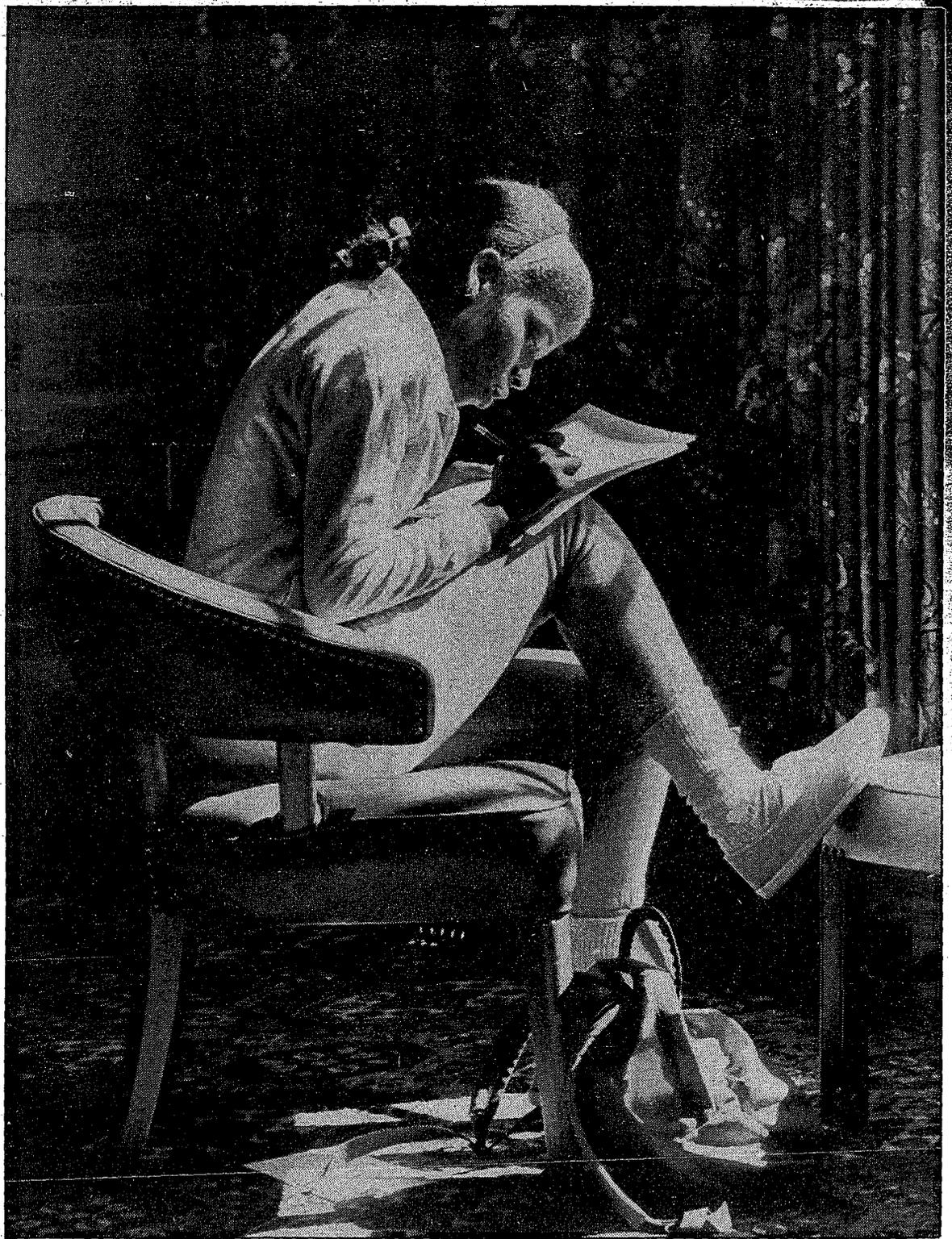
With nationwide unemployment soon to touch a record 10 percent, the unemployment rate for blacks and other minorities soars far beyond this. In cities with large black populations like Peoria, Danville and Decatur, unemployment is creeping toward 20 percent.

And the unemployment rate for black teenagers is still worse. In Gary, Ind., for example, the unemployment rate for black youths is an unheard of 70 percent.

Reaganomics can no longer be looked at as an economic program. It's a social program, as well. It blindly singles out minorities.

Benjamin Hooks, the former executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said this about the Reagan administration: "When you sit down and talk with them, they say—and sometimes I think they really believe—that they are not anti-civil rights. But the effects of Mr. Reagan's policies can be as disastrous as if he were a rascist—and I don't think he is."

That leaves one other answer. He's a bastion of ignorance.



Enlightened

Tina Chase, freshman in LAS, takes advantage of the warm sun shining into the Illini Union South Lounge to do a little afternoon studying Thursday. (Photo by Kyle Smith)

College rating guide to reveal campuses blacks would prefer

NEW YORK (AP)—An upcoming "Black Student's Guide to Colleges" rates the academic and social climate blacks can expect on 114 campuses, including some low marks for race relations at some of the nation's more prestigious schools.

Black-white student relations at the University of Michigan, for instance, are described as "the pits." Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges are termed "impersonal."

Black students are "disenchanted and unhappy" at the University of Arizona, according to the guide.

The guide quotes a black student at UCLA as saying there is "an atmosphere of de facto segregation... on campus."

But it gives rave notices to the University of Iowa, and to Oberlin College, saying the small Ohio liberal arts school "certainly has provided a welcome and comfortable environment for most of its black students." And tiny, selective Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. is called "tops" for black students.

The guide, to be published next spring by E.P. Dutton, was edited and compiled by Barry Beckham,

head of the graduate writing program at Brown University. A copy of the final manuscript was obtained by The Associated Press.

The book focuses on prestigious, predominantly white schools, but also includes many state universities and about a dozen historically black institutions.

According to government figures, about 1.1 million of the nation's 12 million college students are black.

The book provides statistics on each college, including tuition, the number of black students and faculty, and the average amount of financial aid students can expect. Those are followed by two-to-three page essays which evaluate the quality and quantity of black counseling and support services, black-white relations on campus and in the surrounding community, and the party and social scene black students can expect.

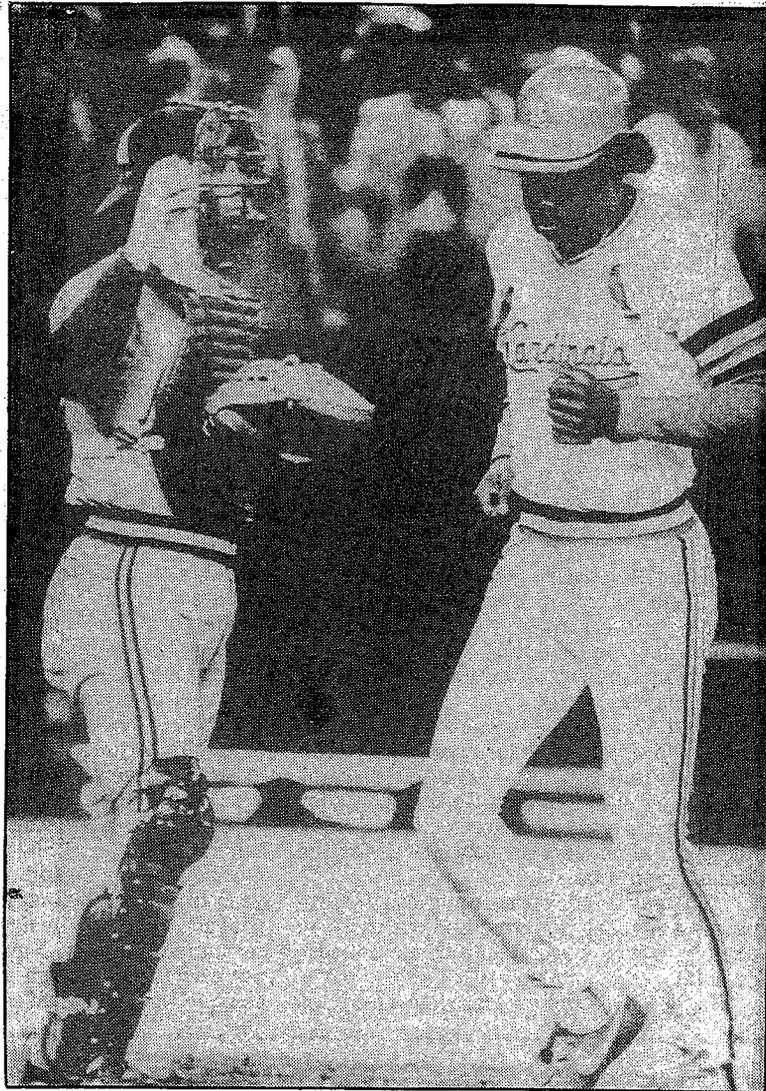
The language, says Beckham, is geared to the typical black teenager. Such colloquialisms as "brothers and sisters," when referring to black men and women, appear throughout the book. "I was trying to get a flavor for the black language in the book," Beckham,

who is black, explained in an interview.

He said facts about each campus came from questionnaires sent to school administrators, usually the dean of students. Deans were asked to distribute questionnaires to five black students on campus of their own choosing, who were asked for "candid observations" about race relations and the quality of support services for blacks. Those students are quoted anonymously throughout the book.

Such students observations have already nettled campus officials, some of whom are criticizing the book as too subjective. Bernard Goldstone, dean of students at UCLA, said that while he thought the description of his school's black support programs was "pretty good," he "categorically disagreed" with the black student who says in the guide that "de facto segregation" exists at the giant university.

"My concern is that it be understood that that is just one student's opinion," he said, adding that "I think UCLA's reputation is certainly strong enough to withstand any negatives a reader may cull from this description."



St. Louis rightfielder George Hendrick trots across home plate with what proves to be the winning run in Wednesday's 5-4 Cardinal victory over Milwaukee in Busch Stadium. Brewers catcher Ted Simmons is left holding the ball. (UPI photo)

Purdue's not secondary to Illini offense

by Doug Lee

Oliver Williams and Mike Martin have a great deal in common.

They are both senior wide receivers who figure heavily in Illinois' wide-open offensive attack. They are both considered very talented and have drawn much attention from pro football scouts. But when it comes to the Illini's game against Purdue (0-2 in the Big Ten and 0-4 overall) at 1 p.m. today at Memorial Stadium, they disagree.

Williams is not anymore excited, at least outwardly, about challenging the Boilermaker's young secondary—which is comprised of two freshmen, a sophomore and one junior—than he has been for the previous five games.

"Just because they are young doesn't mean they can't play football," he said. "It doesn't mean anything. You just have to play the game the way you are supposed to. It's only a regular football game, and there's no reason to change anything."

Martin, on the other hand, is licking his chops.

"SINCE THEY HAVE all those freshmen, I think we'll be attacking them a whole lot," he said. "We've been watching them on the films,

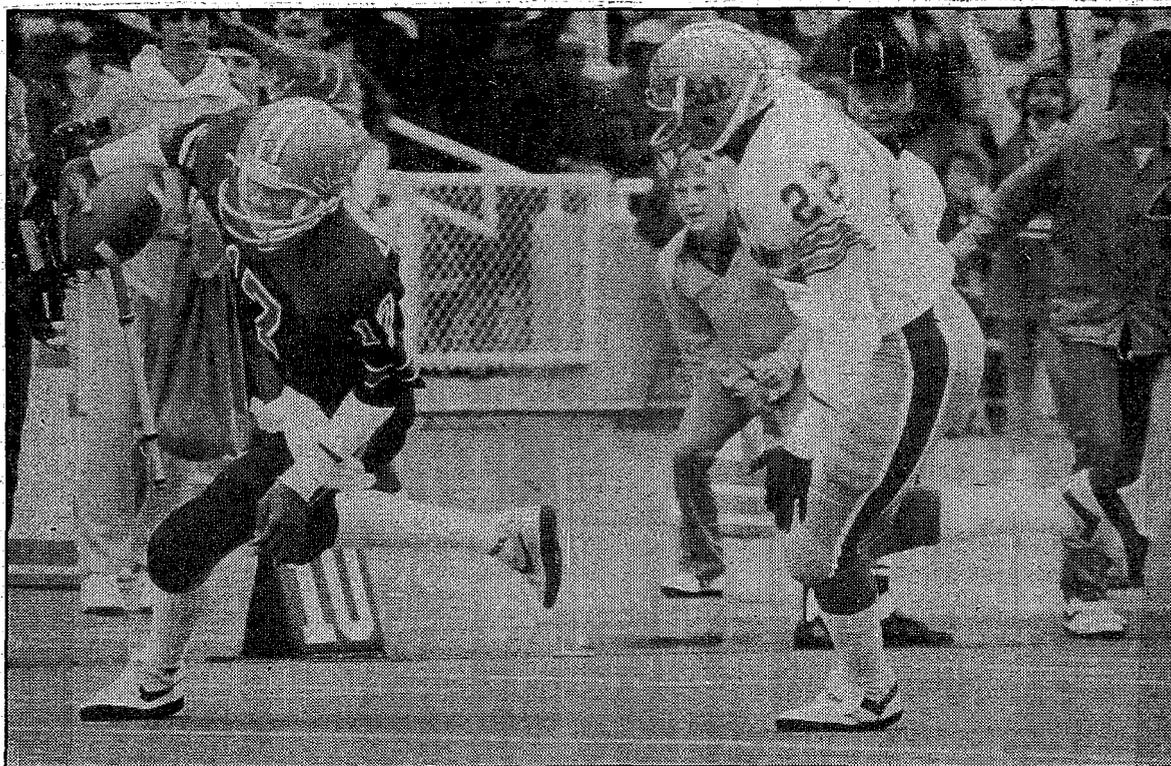
and some of them aren't that aggressive. I think we'll be able to run by them on the long routes and they might go for the first move we put on them. If we attack them right, it should be a good day for the receivers."

Just how to attack Purdue will be the decision of Illinois coach Mike White, but he says he isn't planning anything new.

"We just want to continue our regular offensive development," he said. "Last week we went back to the 'big play' a little bit, which we'd like to continue, but we'd also like to stick to our high-percentage philosophy, with Tony throwing some shorter passes. I've never been the type of coach who wanted to pick out and exploit a team's potential weakness, because you never know how that will turn out."

THIS HIGH-PERCENTAGE PHILOSOPHY is evidenced by full-back Mike Murphy's 15 receptions for 105 yards so far this season. But Purdue also has a versatile back, who currently leads the Big Ten in all-purpose running.

"Mel Gray (376 yards on 69 carries) is an excellent running back," Purdue coach Leon Burtnett said Friday. "He gets better each week and he is the type of back who can



Illinois wide receiver Oliver Williams keeps his balance after a catch against Pittsburgh September 25. This afternoon, Williams and his Illini teammates face Purdue at Memorial Stadium. (photo by John Zich)

make the big play on his own."

But if today turns out to be a battle of the big play, one point in the Illini's favor is the fact that no one on the team has ever beaten Purdue.

"They've beaten the tar out of us for two years," White admitted, but he believes that will help motivate his team against the Boilermakers.

"WE HAVE TALKED about that a lot," Martin said. "We really want to go out there and beat them. The key will be getting a quick start. Any team in the Big-Ten can

give you a good game, so you have to go out there and jump on them early."

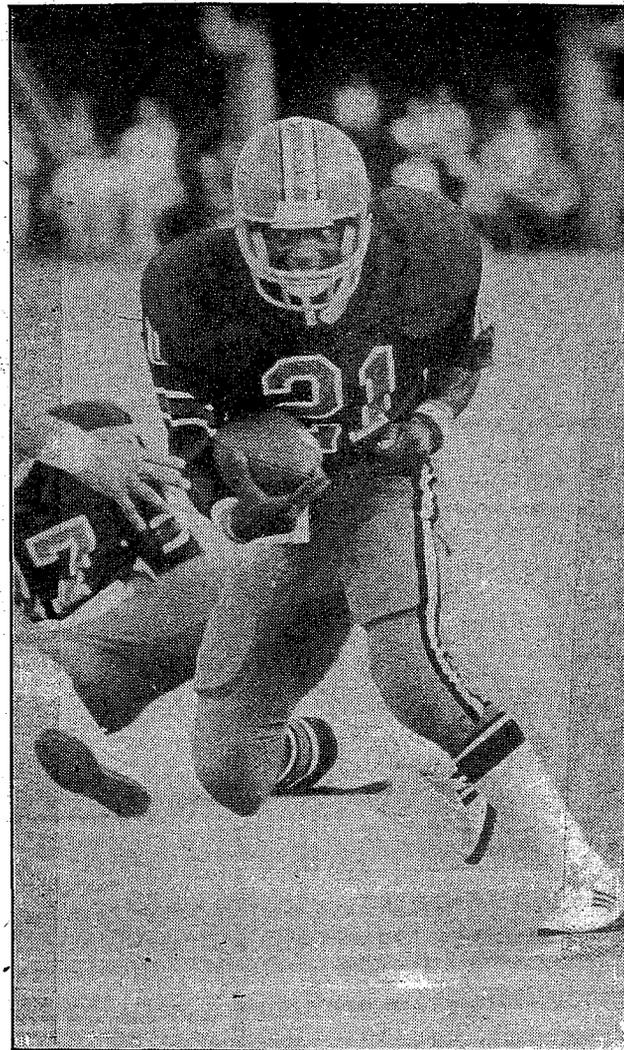
The Purdue people responsible for stopping any jumping will, of course, be the Boiler secondary, but Burnett is still optimistic.

"From our examinations, they are getting better," he said. "We're not going to try anything new. We've faced (John) Elway and (Mike) Hohensee, who we feel are both good quarterbacks, so facing a good quarterback like Eason is really nothing new."

But winning might be.

•••

In the conference, Illinois ranks first in rushing defense, second in passing, total and scoring offense, third in scoring and total defense and eighth in passing defense and rushing offense. . . Individually, **Craig Swoope** still leads the Big Ten in interceptions, while **Mike Bass** leads in scoring, averaging 10.8 points a game. Bass has also kicked 12 straight field goals, six short of the league mark for field goals in a season.



Making tracks

Illinois halfback Joe Curtis cuts through the defense. Curtis, a fifth-year senior, has started every game for Illinois this year. He ranks third in team rushing with 110 yards. (photo by John Konstantaras)

Cop kills worker after argument, authorities say

BROOKLYN, Ill. (AP)—The police chief of this Southern Illinois community shot and killed an off-duty dispatcher early Monday but has not been charged and is free pending investigation, authorities said.

Dead is Reginald Adams, 29, who was shot once in the chest, twice in the back and once in the right forearm, according to St. Clair County Coroner James Radden.

The Illinois Division of Criminal Investigation at Fairview Heights questioned Chief Eugene Douglas and his assistant, Jerome Young, reportedly a witness. In a statement, the investigators said Douglas shot and killed Adams at about 5 a.m. at the Brooklyn station; an investigation is being conducted and no charges have been filed.

Randy Rushing, the police department's acting division commander, said a preliminary investigation indicated the shooting climaxed a quarrel between Douglas and Adams "over past differences."

Five Illini to represent East in Japan Bowl

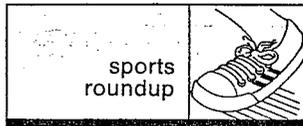
by The Daily Illini
and The Associated Press

The East All-Stars, led by Illinois quarterback Tony Eason, will try to avenge a three-game losing streak to the West when the United States college football stars meet in the eighth Japan Bowl in Tokyo today.

The game will be seen in Champaign at 9:05 p.m. Saturday on WTBS, Channel 7 (Atlanta).

The East, coached by Illinois head coach Mike White, will feature four Illini in addition to Eason: wide receiver Mike Martin, kicker Mike Bass, guard Mark Helle and defensive tackle Dan Gregusfi.

The West offense got a last-minute boost when Southern Methodist all-American running back Eric Dickerson announced he'd accept the Japan Bowl invitation.



WASHINGTON (AP)—While the 37th president of the United States has no hesitation in proclaiming that he supports Washington in Saturday's National Football Conference playoffs, the current president is not so brave.

"I think the president will take sides at the appropriate time," said spokesman Larry Speakes, briefing the press corps while standing behind a lectern decorated with a "Beat Dallas" towel.

The Dallas Cowboys, of course, are the

only thing that stand between the Washington Redskins and the Super Bowl.

Former president Richard M. Nixon told a radio interviewer that he is rooting for Washington, and thinks the Redskins will win a high-scoring game in the final two minutes with a field goal by Mark Moseley.

Who is President Reagan for?
"Let's see. He's for the best team," said Speakes.

Are you a Redskins fan?
"Absolutely," said the deputy press secretary.

Beat Dallas towels—showing an arrow piercing a blue cowboy hat—were on the chairs of Vice President George Bush, chief of staff James Baker and deputy press secretary Peter Roussel when they arrived for work Friday.

All three are from Texas.

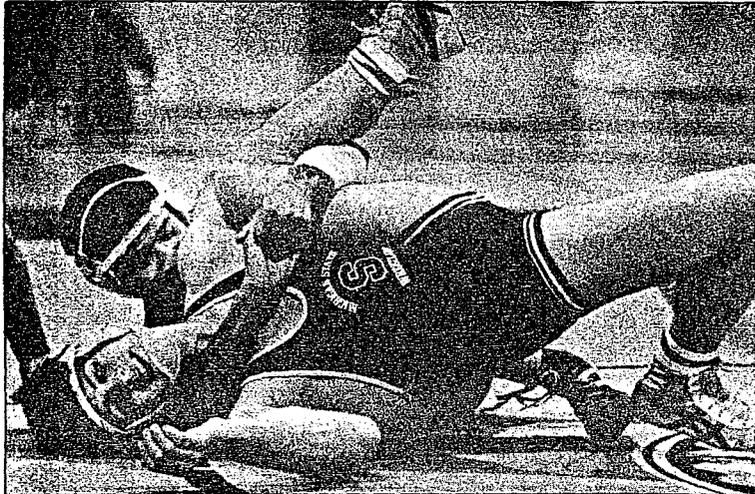
Champaign area baseball fans will hear their fair share of "Holy Cows" and "Holy Toledos" this summer. And they won't have to go to the South Farms—or Ohio—for them.

Harry Caray and Milo Hamilton will invade the local airwaves via WPGU-FM (107.1) as part of an 86-game broadcast package for the 1983 Chicago Cubs major league baseball season. WPGU will pick up the feed from WGN-AM Radio in Chicago.

The first game features the Cubs in their home opener against the Montreal Expos April 5 from Wrigley Field. Hamilton and former Illinois baseball and basketball star Lou Boudreau will team up on the play-by-play and color description of the games, with Caray joining Hamilton for three innings.

WPGU will also broadcast 16 Illinois Big Ten baseball games starting in April.

Daily Illini
October 11, 1982



Illinois' Mike Yates is attempting to pin Michigan State's Jeff Felice during their match Friday at Huff Gym. Yates held on to win 7-5, but the Illini lost for the seventh time against no victories. (photo by John Konstantaras)

Wrestlers fall 29-11 to Michigan State

by Renny Zentz

Going into Friday night's Illinois-Michigan State wrestling meet at Huff Gym, almost everyone expected an MSU victory. Unfortunately for Illini coach Greg Johnson, some of his wrestlers seemed to hold that opinion, too.

Winning efforts from Chris Davis (126 pounds), Scott Leasure (134), and Mike Yates (142) carried Illinois to an early 9-4 lead, but the Spartans, seventh-ranked nationally, came back to win, 29-11.

Johnson thought Illini John Major (167) and Tory Daugherty (heavyweight) also could have won, but Major lost a 7-4 decision to MSU's Tony White, while Daugherty had a 6-6 draw with Eric Eggenberger. Illinois (now 0-7-1) wasn't close in any other matches.

"We're in a really precarious position where we can make a lot of excuses," Johnson said. "And what

ends up happening is guys get to feel sorry for themselves.

"Mike Yates won (7-5 over Jeff Felice), but he only wrestled well for 30 seconds. John Major—he should have won. At heavyweight, there's no way it should have been a tie.

"They (the Spartans) are ranked seventh in the nation, but Chris Davis showed you can go out and beat those people. We need work on our mental toughness."

Davis and Leasure both beat 1982 Big Ten placewinners; Davis topped Jim Mason 6-3, while Leasure defeated Ron Cantini 12-6. The wins improved their chances for favorable seedings in the Big Ten meet, Feb. 25, 26. Yates helped his chances as well with his triumph, and the three remain unbeaten in conference competition.

The Illini hope to break even for the weekend today when they host Michigan, 1:30 at Huff Gym.

Daily Illini

October 15, 1982

Recall



Black rose

Homecoming is a beautiful, spectacular event which was first held here at the University in 1910. Unfortunately it almost ended here in 1969, because of some ugly, preventable incidents.

Let's go back to early November 1969. A year of turmoil. A year when a sorority president was elected Homecoming Queen. A black sorority (Alpha Kappa Alpha), a black president, a black Homecoming Queen. You would think that everything would go normally. Nothing of the sorts happened.

Charlynn Chamberlin was one of three black candidates among the ten queen finalists. Her election to the lofty position made her only the second black Queen in the University's history. The first black queen reigned in 1950, the year Chamberlin was born.

"There was a disenfranchisement of blacks and whites," Chamberlin said.

Homecoming Queens are usually treated exactly like, well, Queens. Chamberlin was treated like dirt.

She charged:

(1) Her bouquet of roses was "repossessed" because the "University's multi-million dollar budget did not allot funds for an additional bouquet for her Saturday crowning;"

(2) Her parents were not notified of her winning the title, as is traditionally done;

(3) She had no knowledge of the Homecoming banquet's location, nor an escort to the event.

(4) She was not seated at "the table of honor" at the banquet, but was seated in a location "of less dignity."

(5) Transportation was not provided for her to or from the Homecoming banquets.

(6) And, she did not receive recognition at the half-time ceremonies of Saturday's football game.

Joe Wojtena, then a junior in aviation and chairman of the Home-

coming committee, gave his explanations. He said the cancellation of three major Homecoming events (pep rally, parade, and Stunt Show) "could have contributed to her disappointment."

About the flowers, Wojtena said the financial situation of the Union board would not allow the purchase of an additional bouquet. Only one bouquet was used the previous year.

Chairman of the Queen contest, Ronnie Lermond, tried unsuccessfully to contact Miss Chamberlin's parents both during the day and evening throughout the week preceding the announcements, according to Wojtena.

Chamberlin said her roses, not even placed in water, were dead on Saturday night. The base of her trophy came off after the dance.

She saw a pattern in the incidents. If one minor occurrence had transpired, she would have thought nothing of it. But she saw a pattern, and not a nice pattern. After speaking with her father and taking a few days for deliberation, Chamberlin made the allegations and complained to 18 legislators.

As in all good bureaucracies, there was an investigation, an apology; and an acceptance.

Thirteen years later, Miss Chamberlin is now Dr. Robinson. She is a psychiatrist outside of Atlanta, with a husband, two children and a few uncomfortable memories.

She views the bad turn of events as being the result of a committee, not an organized conspiracy.

"What happened (to me) does not typify the University or the student body," Chamberlin said.

The story was so big it was carried in Jet, a major black publication. That article, along with a picture of her standing outside the stadium, are the only memories of Homecoming she now has hanging on her wall. They are part of a collage her father gave her.

Following the wide-spread problems of 1969, many people thought it would be the last year for rosy Homecoming. Because of the problems and student apathy, it nearly was.

Man says he 'went crazy' on night wife was stabbed

by Tom Osran

A Champaign man charged with murder took the stand Thursday and told the jury he was not aware of his actions when he stabbed his wife.

Jesse Ratliffe, 28, said he "went crazy" when he and his wife, Sandra Faye, walked into the alley behind the American Legion Post 559, 903 N. Fifth St., Champaign, where the murder took place.

He told the court in the trial's third day that when Sandra Ratliffe fell down, "I caught myself and looked at the knife in my hand. That was the first time I realized what I done."

Under questioning from Champaign County Public Defender Brian Silverman, Ratliffe described past mental illness. He testified that he was in Mercy Hospital's psychiatric ward twice in the past two years and was diagnosed as a "manic depressive." He said that during the incident with his wife he felt "pretty much the same

as when I was in the hospital."

Ratliffe also described the events that led up to the murder on June 27. He told the jury that when he went into the legion hall to get his wife she "was leaning over the counter where a disc jockey was spinning records and it looked like she was flirting (with the man behind the counter)."

When the Ratliffes began walking home through the alley, he said he asked her why she kissed a man at the legion hall in front of him. Ratliffe testified that "she looked at me and smiled and said it was none of my business." Silverman asked him what happened next, and he said "I don't know. I went crazy. It all happened so fast."

Under questioning, Ratliffe said he was not aware of what he was doing until it was over and that he couldn't stop what he was doing. Ratliffe then said he went home and called the police from a neighbor's telephone.

Ratliffe denied that he planned the murder and refuted a prosecu-

tion witness who testified that the day before Sandra's murder she heard Jesse say he would kill her. Ratliffe said he did not intend to kill his wife or cause her any bodily harm when he left the legion hall with her. He also testified he was concerned about his wife after he was arrested.

But Champaign County Assistant State's Attorney Mike Zopf's questioning implied otherwise. "You didn't care—did you? You didn't hang around; you just called the police. You didn't call an ambulance, did you?"

Zopf also asked Ratliffe about the "butcher" knife that he brought from his kitchen. Zopf showed the jury how the defendant had the knife hidden in his pants.

Ratliffe denied bringing the knife with him to kill Sandra. "I had it for my own protection from other men," he said.

The case is being tried by Champaign County Circuit Judge Harold Jensen.

DAILY ILLINOIS

OCT 15, 1982

by Fay Shapiro

Minnie Miller is tired of living in a neighborhood where people don't care.

"The people are disinterested and so is the city council," Miller said.

She lives in the North End, a label attached to the part of Champaign that's considered by some to be a slum—the area of low-income housing. But Minnie will never leave the community where she's spent most of her life, the place she said the city council ignores. She's a tough woman who's depended on a keen survival instinct to keep her going.

"There have been ups and downs in the rate of improvements that were done," Miller said. Lack of action by elected officials was her motivation 10 years ago to join the University Avenue Block Club, a community group formed to improve living conditions and increase community awareness about local politicals. The group hopes to combat voter apathy in the North End, a problem noted by local politicians.

North End residents have a representative on the city council, but community members say Council Member J.W. Pirtle, 4th, has been ignored for a long time.

According to residents, the community gets the smallest amount of city funding. When money is dished out, the city council always seems to feed the leftovers to the North End.

"The majority of us are turned off because the city council doesn't have us as part of their budget," Miller said. And making the community's voice a stronger part of the council is one of the goals the Block Club would like to achieve, Miller said.

In the 27 years Miller, her husband and three children have lived at 204 1/2 Park Ave., she has watched the community grow as it was subjected to changes on the city council, the governing body that can offer financial support to the North End.

According to Gene Miller, Champaign city manager, "The slums have been cleaned out. We still are not proud of that area... but it has improved." He cited the construction of additional housing as one of the biggest pluses the community has received.

But walking through the area gives a different picture. The community looks like something out of an Upton Sinclair novel, with train tracks skirting one side, many run-down houses with paint-chipped shingles and weeds covering the lawns and a look of boredom on the faces of children who can usually be found playing in the parking lot at Market Place.

Boredom is a feeling not unique to children, Champaign Mayor Joan Severns said. A limited income puts most community members into a position of frustration, Severns said. But both the city manager and the mayor claimed the city council does not ignore the residents, those people who are suffering in the current economic crunch.

Over the years, Miller said the area has

experienced a period of degeneration because the city council continued to reduce the amount of aid it gave the community.

An example of the council's lack of support is its recent decision to withdraw funds to be used for improving the neighborhood's streets and sidewalks. At an October city council meeting, North End residents learned they will have to wait five years before the council will budget money for the improvements. The funds are being cut, but some local politicians tend to disagree with the residents' belief that the area is being slighted because of the high percent of minorities living in the community.

"The color of the skin doesn't determine if they are getting representation," said state Rep. Virgil Wikoff, R-Champaign. During his re-election campaign, Wikoff said he tried to convince the voters in the North End that he has always supported the community. When he was mayor of Champaign several years ago, the council attempted to clean up the area, he said.

According to Wikoff, the city and the politicians have spent a fair share of money to upgrade the community and it is the voters in the North End who don't seem to care if they aren't using their opportunity to have some say about their future.

"There has always seemed to be low voter participation in that area," he said, "even when they had people from their race running for office."

In an attempt to combat this apparently apathetic mood, community groups like Miller's were formed by the Champaign Planning and Economic Development Department. In addition to the Block Club, the Neil-Market Corridor and Beardsley-Eureka Area groups were formed.

"I don't think the council has too much interest in this area," said Mary Hoyt, 111 E. Bradley Ave. and member of the Neil-Beardsley group. She echoed Miller's feelings about the council's role.

Hoyt, a resident of the North End for almost 40 years, was negative about how successful the community groups can be in trying to improve the North End's citywide standing.

"People both on the council and in the community seem to be rather lethargic," Hoyt said. "I don't think there is much chance of changing it."

But Hoyt said she had to admit the groups have accomplished at least one positive thing for the community: They have shown the Champaign City Council there are some concerned voters out there.

Politicians know the voters are out there. But because they need votes, they're going to campaign in areas where they have a realistic chance of getting them. That means they may keep on ignoring places like the North End until more people like Minnie Miller decide it's time to get involved in their community.

North End works for improvements

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Illinois captain Karen Collymore, right, tries to block a Wisconsin player's spike attempt during the Illini's win over the Badgers Saturday night at Kenney Gym. The victory gives Illinois a 6-3 conference record, good for second place in the West Division. (photo by John Zich)



S'no joke

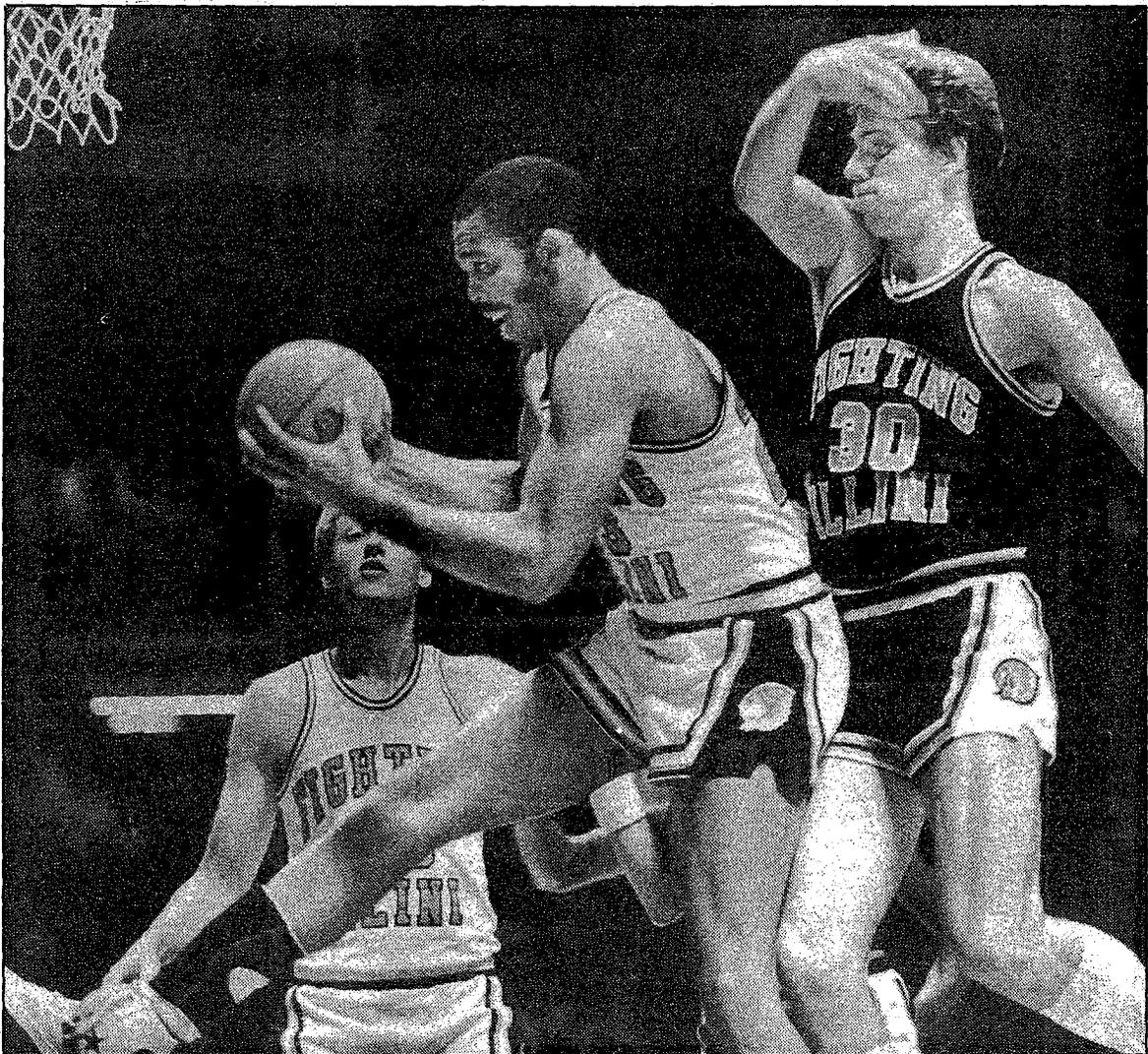
Jean Wynter of Buffalo, N.Y., brushes the season's first snow from her car Friday morning. The snow caught many Buffalo residents by surprise. (UPI photo)

DAILY ILLINI

NOV 5, 1982

UI names first black dean in social work

Robert Washington, a former minister in the Holiness Church, has joined the University as its first black dean, taking control as the new dean of social work. His specialty is social policy analysis, targeted toward improving the social condition by analysis and legislative advocacy.

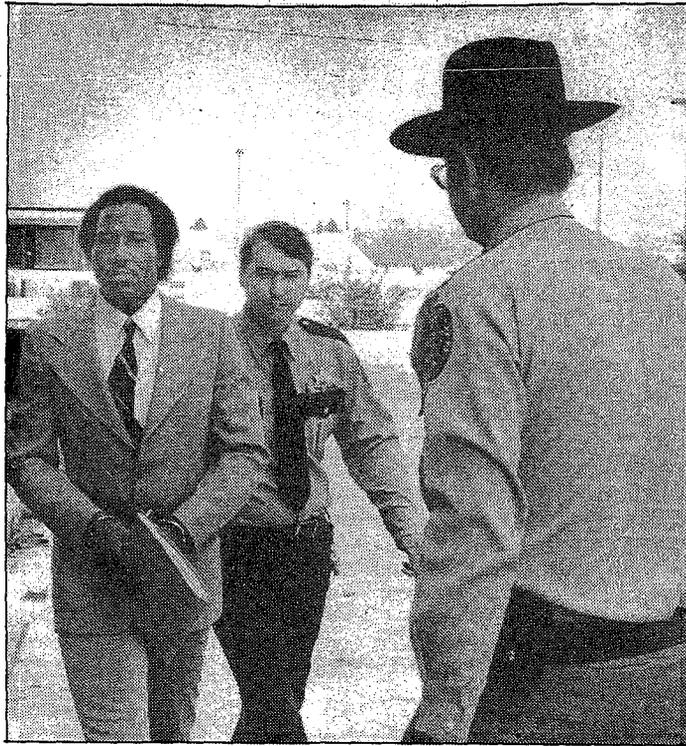


Illinois forward George Montgomery pulls down a rebound over freshman Scott Meents in an Illini exhibition game Friday night at Assembly Hall. Forward Bryan Leonard is in the background. (photo by Steve Buyansky)



A lump for Sugar

ABC's Howard Cosell gives World Welterweight Champion Sugar Ray Leonard an affectionate jab to the jaw after Leonard announced his retirement from boxing Tuesday at the Baltimore Civic Center. Leonard said his vision has returned to normal, but "the feeling is gone. Boxing is history." (UPI photo)



Allen Walker, one of the defendants in the I-57 shootings case, is brought to the Champaign County Courthouse for his trial Tuesday afternoon. (photo by Tom Osran)

Selection for jury begins in trial of murder defendant

by Tom Osran

Jury selection began Tuesday for the first defendant to be tried in the I-57 highway shooting that occurred at a rest area near Pesotum early in August.

Jury selection was delayed until all pre-trial motions were heard in Champaign County Circuit Court.

Allen Walker, 31, is charged with murder, attempted murder and armed robbery in connection with the Aug. 6 shooting which left one man dead and another critically injured. Six defendants including Walker have been charged; five of which are in custody.

Champaign County Circuit Judge Harold Jensen denied a defense motion to strike the death penalty, which the prosecution says it will seek in this case. In another motion, the defense argued that jurors who did not oppose the death penalty were more likely to return a guilty verdict. Jensen also denied a motion for a continuance.

Jury selection for the trial is expected to take at least two days. Prospective jurors were asked if they had heard of the murder through the media and if what they knew about the case would make it difficult for them to be a fair juror. In addition, Jensen and Champaign County assistant state's attorney William Gaston asked if their attitudes toward the death penalty would make it impossible for them to impose it.

Walker and another defendant, Doyle Edward Johnson, 29, were arrested about an hour after the shooting in Farmer City.

Composed Illini handle pressure in first road win

by Mark Balthazar

The Great Alaskan Shootout didn't count. The Illini were on the road for the first time at Kansas State Wednesday night, in their first game against a team on their home court, and 11,220 Wildcat fans in cozy Ahearn Fieldhouse were there to remind them of it.

Heard of the Assembly Hall's AA seats? At Ahearn, you're practically yelling shoulder-to-shoulder with the coaches. If you spill your Coke, the referee towels off the sidelines. "I've never seen anything like that," freshman guard Doug Altenberger said. "The crowd was real close up to the court, and they just went nuts."

In 32 years, K-State has lost but 62 games out of 379 at Ahearn. Wednesday, the Illini made it 63 by displaying a quality young team like theirs aren't expected to exhibit right away, and especially under pressure—poise.

OF 45 WHISTLES for personal fouls Wednesday, 24 blew in Illini ears. Efreem Winters fouled out after only 27 minutes of action and three other Illini played with four, forcing Henson to shift to a zone defense with smaller, quicker players. That meant freshmen like Altenberger and Bruce Douglas—as well as forwards Anthony Welch and Jay Daniels, sophomores with little experience in tight games—were left to grow up fast with the game in the balance.

Thankfully for them, they weren't left entirely alone—Derek Harper was there to take charge in the second half. He led all scorers with 18 points and picked up eight of the team's final 14 points with some key lay-ups and clutch free throw shooting.

But Harper was impressed by the way the young Illini handled themselves in the game's final minutes. "I think they did a good job," Harper said. "They didn't let a lot of things bother them. I think that set (the win) off."

"ALL THE FRESHMEN that got in didn't play as well as they usually do," Altenberger, who played ten minutes Wednesday without a shot, said, "but down the stretch, we played together. We really came together and played hard basketball. And we did it when we needed it."

The Illini finished the game with 10 turnovers, one less than K-State and their low for the season. Confidence seems to be their forte. "We feel like we can take care of the ball," Douglas said. "Our guards should handle the ball 80 percent of the time. Especially on the road, just to take care of the ball is the number one priority."

Douglas, used to a faster-tempo contest, may have had the jitters early and his nervousness got him into foul trouble. "It took me a little longer to adjust than it should have," he said. "It happens. I think I came back—in the last seven minutes I didn't pick up another foul."

THINGS ONLY GET harder from here. The team flies today to Lexington, Ky., destined to meet the dangerous Kentucky Wildcats in their first test against a nationally-ranked club. Then Monday the Illini return to Champaign to renew acquaintances with Vanderbilt, who dealt them their only loss of the year Nov. 26 in Alaska.

"We really have a tough schedule," Henson said. "I think it's the toughest of any Big Ten school. I don't know which team I'd rather play—Kentucky or Vanderbilt."

But for now, Henson says, the Illini will subscribe to the old one-game-at-a-time theory. "All we're trying to do is get our team ready."

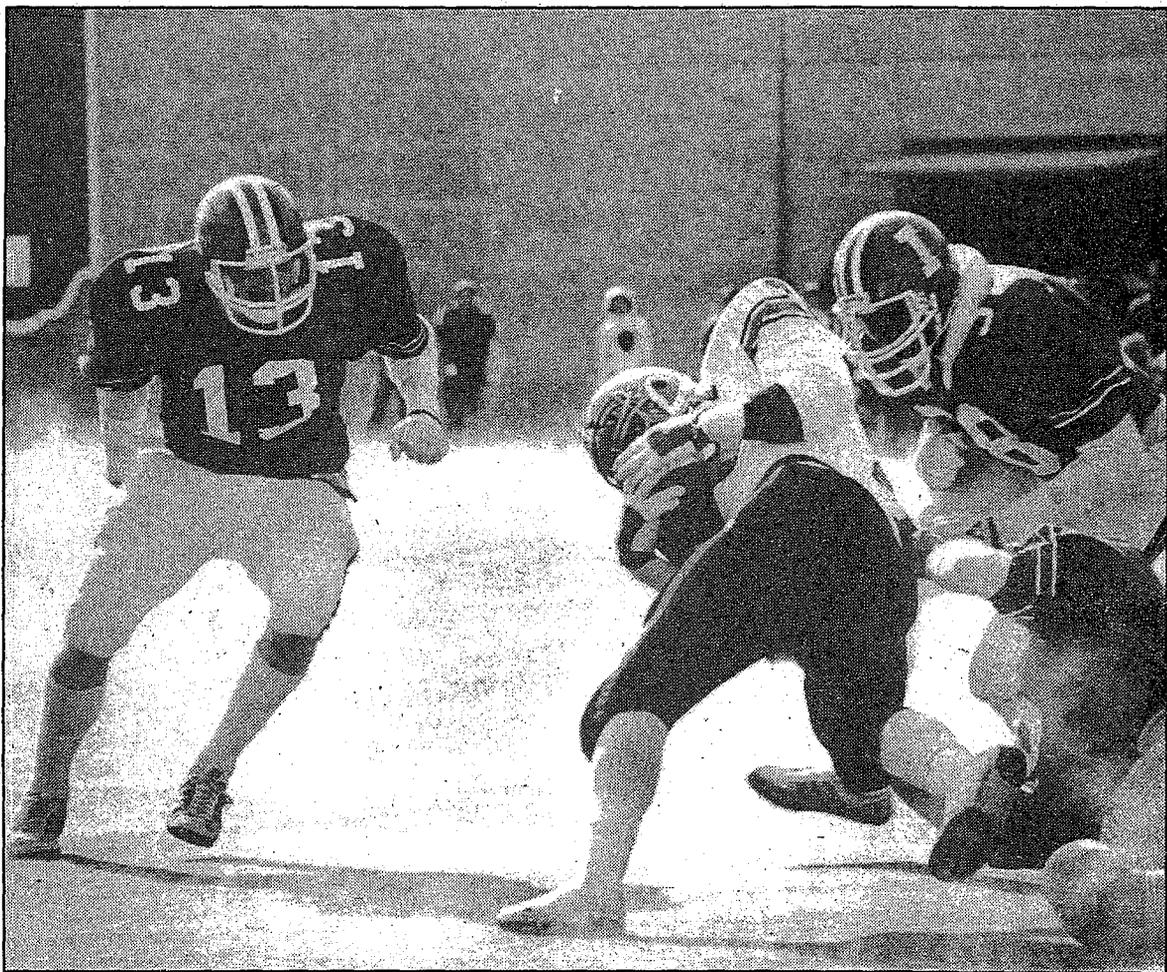
And ready or not, here they come.

•••

The Illini's best man off the bench so far this fall, Scott Meents, didn't play Wednesday. "We felt it was important to keep our better players in the line-up," coach Lou Henson said.

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Running to Liberty

At left, Indiana defensive end Kevin King dives unsuccessfully for Illinois wide receiver Mike Martin in the Illini's 48-7 win over Indiana Saturday at Bloomington. The victory has almost assured Illinois of a berth in the Liberty Bowl, Dec. 29, in Memphis, Tenn. Above, Illinois running back Dwight Beverly runs into Indiana defenders and a blanket of fog. (photos by John Konstantaras)

Black Chorus sings

The UI Black Chorus will celebrate 14 years of performing traditional Negro spirituals and gospel music with a concert Sunday, Nov. 21.

The performance will be at 4 p.m. in Smith Music Hall. Admission is \$1.50.

Ollie Watts Davis, chorus director and a doctoral student in vocal music, will conduct and sing a solo cantata of traditional spirituals arranged by John Carter. Nancy Johnston, a graduate student in music, will accompany her at the piano.

Davis said the program for the concert would express the theme "Praise Belongs to God." Clarence Taylor, assistant director of the chorus, and several pianists will take part in the performance, she said.

A souvenir booklet, "Fourteen Years of Praise: Black Chorus at the UI Celebrates," and tapes of music performed by the chorus in past years will be available for sale at the concert, Davis said.

NFL owners ratify proposed pact

NEW YORK (AP)—National Football League players, in or out of shape, flocked back to practice Wednesday to prepare for the resumption of the strike-interrupted season, and the club owners unanimously ratified the tentative agreement achieved Tuesday night.

Chuck Sullivan, chairman of the Management Council's Executive Committee after the vote declared, "there will be football Sunday."

There had been some question about the status of the agreement, because while the club owners or their representatives were meeting at NFL headquarters in New York, Ed Garvey and the rest of the union negotiators returned to Washington without signing or initialing the document. That lack of a signature kept one club off the practice field.

IT WAS a handshake which, shortly before midnight Tuesday, brought an apparent end to a 57-day-old strike which cost owners and players an estimated \$275 million.

Twenty-six of the 28 clubs were either taking physicals or resuming practices by midday Wednesday, the Detroit Lions and New York Jets the exceptions.

The Lions were staying out until they met with Stan White, their player representative and a member of the union's executive committee. The Jets' players were kept away by the club.

Lions Coach Monte Clark said he was disappointed the players were unwilling to report immediately, but "there was nothing but good feelings... I understand how they feel and I respect that."

JIM KENSIL, president of the Jets and formerly NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle's right-hand man, said he was keeping his team's facilities closed and turning players away until Garvey signs the agreement.

"Sunday's game is in jeopardy if Garvey doesn't sign," Kensil said. "We're not going to open the camps until the strike is over. The strike is still on until the agreement is signed... If you've got a deal, you've got a deal. If you don't have a deal, you don't have a deal. It's as simple as that."

Garvey said he didn't believe there would be any problems with either the Lions or Jets, that both would be back in camp by late Wednesday or Thursday.

Paul Martha, a lawyer and sports executive who had achieved the tentative agreement, had early Wednesday he believed



St. Louis Cardinals' running back Otis Anderson has a little trouble getting into his jersey, Wednesday, at the first practice since the strike ended. (UPI photo)

the union is trying to squeeze some extra money out of the owners. "They are trying to make us into new concessions," specifically to get the Management Council, the owners' bargaining group, to restore the incentive bonus provision in the agreement.

BUT GARVEY discounted that. "There are some esoteric questions to be ironed out, that's all," he said. "All the problems will be resolved very quickly. Everybody's going to be playing on Sunday."

And later, Martha, who represented the San Francisco 49ers at the owners' meeting at NFL headquarters where the contract was ratified, backtracked.

"We need ratification and a signature from Ed Garvey," Martha acknowledged, adding, "Some of the (agreement's) language has to be written by the lawyers. I think it's just a question of the language." He said he had spoken to Garvey "and I'm pretty optimistic."

Athletes lack proper training, specialists say

CHICAGO (AP)—A sports conditioning specialist says National Football League players will be so out of shape after eight weeks of virtual inactivity that "you're going to see a bunch of garbage" on the field this weekend.

Dr. Mike Andrews, a physician who treats sports-related injuries at the Sports Performance Rehabilitation Institute in suburban Carol Stream, said Tuesday night after a tentative agreement ended the players' strike that their return to competitive action so soon is "stupidity."

"I can't see how the players can get out on the field. A football player is a million-dollar entity over the course of his career. Is he going to risk that in one game?" said Andrews, who also is conditioning instructor for the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League.

"They are a little bit smarter than that. If they are forced to play, you're going to see a bunch of garbage," he said. "I just can't see how the players can be serious out there. They can't go full blast because they won't be in shape and they won't have the desire. Why should they hurt themselves? Why should they injure each other?"

Andrews said at least three or four weeks are needed for the players to get back into shape.

Ellie Wolfe, an athletic trainer and corrective therapist at the rehabilitation institute, said the return to action will be "extremely risky—unnecessarily risky for the players." Wolfe designed a rehabilitative program for Chicago Bears' safety Gary Fencik after he had knee surgery.

Another employee of the institute, Dawn Norman, a certified trainer formerly with the University of Chicago, predicted that the Bears will be "very prone to injury" in their home game Sunday with the Detroit Lions, as will other players with games in the North.

"The players struck when the weather was still warm," Norman said. "Now they'll be playing in the cold and they'll be much more susceptible to n... le pulls."

Jury rejects death penalty for convicted I-57 murderer



Allen Walker

by Tom Osran

Allen Walker will not die in the electric chair, a Champaign County jury decided Monday night.

The same jury Thursday night convicted Walker on charges of murder, attempted murder and two counts of armed robbery. Walker, a Chicago resident, was the first of five suspects in police custody to stand trial on charges in connection with an Aug. 6 shooting at an Interstate 57 rest area. The shooting took the life of 35-year-old Waymond Jackson and seriously injured Donald Stewart, 29.

The jury deliberated four hours Monday before announcing that it could not come to a unanimous decision regarding Walker's sentence. Instead, Champaign County Circuit Judge Harold Jensen will sentence Walker after a hearing in December.

During the hearing Monday, Walker addressed the jury for the first time in the seven-day trial. "In God's name, I ask for your mercy," he said. Walker, who was convicted previously of theft and armed robbery, told the jury that whenever he did something wrong he did his time and worked hard after being released.

Walker's attorney, Joseph

Hooker, called the death penalty uncivilized and asked the jury to end the killing. "Your concern can be vindicated without adding to the death toll in this sordid affair."

Hooker presented family members—an aunt, brothers and sisters—to tell the jury about Walker's other side. They portrayed him as a hard worker who babysits for his nieces and nephews and mediates family disputes. In addition, the family members, who grew up in Chicago's Cabrini Green housing project, told of the shooting of a sister and the death of their father.

Walker's brother Eugene explained that he and Allen were cured of a heroin addiction after Allen joined a drug rehabilitation program and got Eugene into the program.

After the jury was dismissed, Champaign County Assistant State's Attorney William Gaston said he "would have liked to have it all, but that's what the jury system is for." He added that the state will continue to seek the death penalty for the rest of the I-57 defendants.

Pre-trial motions on behalf of the next defendant to be tried, Doyle Edward Johnson, were scheduled to be heard last week but were postponed until after Walker's trial.

Home offers aid to female abuse victims

by Dawn Cowap

One out of two American women can expect to be abused by their husbands at some time in their life. Forty-one percent of all women murdered in the U.S. are killed by their husbands. For those women who have been battered, want to leave and have no other alternatives, A Woman's Place, 505 W. Green St., Urbana, may be the place to go.

A Woman's Place has provided shelter, counseling and other services for women in crisis since 1971. It is run by a not-for-profit corporation, A Woman's Fund, Inc., which also runs the Rape Crisis Service.

"We never turn a woman and her kids away if she's coming from a situation where she's been beaten or is in danger of being beaten," said Norma Williams, adult services program coordinator for A Woman's Place.

Women are sometimes brought to A Woman's Place by the police, who are now obligated under the recently passed Illinois Domestic Violence Act to remove a woman from a situation in which they believe she is in danger of being beaten. But most of the women come to the shelter on their own, according to Dana Motley, president of the board of directors of A Woman's Fund.

"A lot of times they'll call when they're not in crisis; they'll call because they've begun to know they've got to get away and want to know we're there, what services we offer," Motley said.

"Some people just leave and that's it, and other people leave and go back, and they may go back several times.

"A woman, if she has a plan, has a better chance of staying away. A lot of people flee in crisis and don't have a very good plan and they go back. Because the husband-it's a

time," Williams said.

At a Woman's Place, "we give them housing, we have a budget for food so they don't have to worry about how they and their kids are going to eat, and they can get counseling if they want it," Williams said. "They get a lot of support from each other here.

"Whatever they need that we can't do here, we know where in the community they can get it," she continued, "and we make those referrals for them."

In counseling, Motley said, "you don't make any decisions for them. If they want to go back, you might help them with an escape plan so that they can get out better the next time. You kind of warn them that this doesn't get any better—it's probably going to escalate... But we always respect what they want to do."

Motley, a politically-active feminist, came to A Woman's Place so that she could work with women "tangibly." Her feelings on battering, like those of most of the staff, are steeped in feminism.

"There's a lot of talk about philosophy, and I think we have a pretty radical perspective over there," Motley said. "Our policy is that we respect diversity and wherever a woman is we respect her... but we do take a radical perspective. We go right to the root of it. We think there's a basic inequality between the sexes that creates all kinds of problems. Batterings is just a part of it."

"I think women are socially conditioned to expect awfully little. I think they're taught very early and repeatedly to defer to men, and they're mistakenly led to believe that men will protect them and look out after them. I don't think they're educated as to what happens and what can happen. I don't think a lot of women know themselves."

Motley believes economics lie at

"We never turn a woman and her kids away if she's coming from a situation where she's been beaten," said Norma Williams, adult services program coordinator for A Woman's Place.

weird thing—once he centers in on that woman, and he wants that woman, he's going to have that woman... it's really sick considering the way they treat them... how much they 'love' them. That's not love," Motley said.

Williams said she has seen more than 30 women and their children staying at A Woman's Place at one time. "We do consider ourselves full when we get four or five women plus their children here," she said, "and when we get to that point, we say no to people who want to come here unless they're in a (battered) situation."

"We're just about always full, but when we're not full, we'll let a woman stay here who just maybe has a housing need—maybe she's relocating or on her way to some place else... or maybe she's just in crisis for one reason or another, but not necessarily in danger of being beaten."

Williams said a woman and her children can stay at the shelter up to three weeks and sometimes longer if she needs more time.

"If the reasons that she needs more time have to do with simply a matter of waiting for some process... if she's waiting on a check from a certain place or if there are reasons out of her control that she needs more time, we're generally able to give her more

the root of battering.

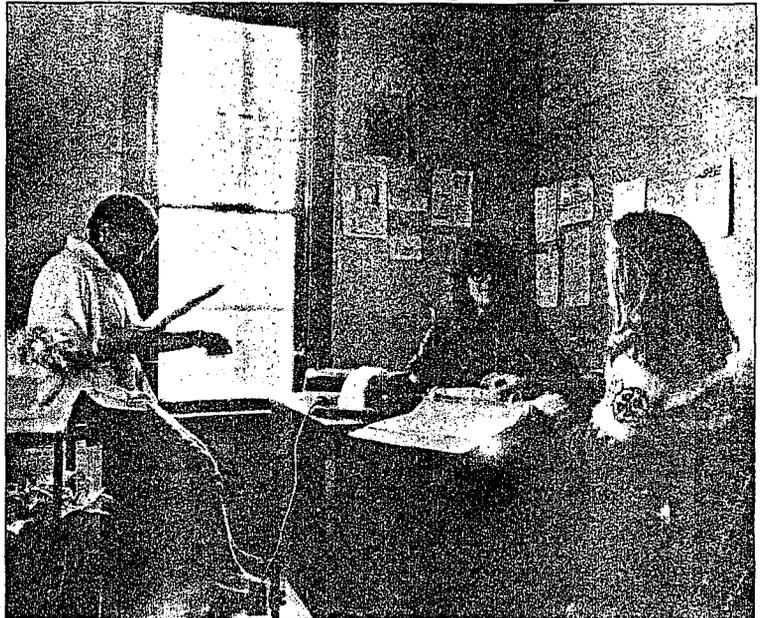
"If women weren't geared so much for the home to begin with; if they were told and really realized that they had to have a career, I don't think this could happen.

"We have clients that come back again and again and finally they begin to realize that he's very good at making up, but that's about it. I think they probably get pretty cynical. But by that time, unfortunately, they've got three or four kids and no education, no training, no way to get the hell out of there, and so they're stuck."

Motley gets frustrated with her work sometimes because "we seem to be working a kind of Band-Aid approach. We're not attacking the root of the problem, which is our society's acceptance (of battering)."

"Just a few short years ago I remember some guy saying, 'Well, some women like it.' And I remember thinking to myself, 'Well, maybe they do.' Now I'm saying, 'You fool—think about that a minute!'"

"And I remember working with a woman who told me—and I'll never forget the expression she used—she said, 'He got my pipes.' She meant he was choking her, and she said, 'Well, I kind of had it coming,' because of something she'd said, and I was thinking, 'You didn't, no



Norma Williams, center, is a former abuse victim who now counsels at A Woman's Place. Her work brings her in contact with other concerned women like Brenda Porter, left, Champaign coordinator for children's programs, and Linda Herbst, a volunteer at A Woman's Place. (photo by Tom Vogt)

Abuse victim becomes aide at 'Woman's Place' shelter

by Dawn Cowap

There is a worn crib on the front porch of the big white house at 505 W. Green St., Urbana. Women and their children are relaxing and watching TV in the main part of the house. Men are working noisily on the heating system—an unusual sight at this house, for men are not allowed in A Woman's Place.

A Woman's Place is a shelter for "women in crisis." Most are victims of wife-beaters. The shelter is one of the first of its kind in the U.S., according to Dana Motley, president of the board of directors of A Woman's Fund, Inc. The fund runs the shelter and the Rape Crisis Service.

Norma Williams is one of nine full-time staff members at A Woman's Place. There are eight other part-time staff members and a pool of volunteers.

Williams came to A Woman's Place first as a client, then as a volunteer, and then became a night staff worker. She left when her one-year tenure as a night staff worker ended, "feeling like I can't do this anymore," she said.

Burnout can be a real problem for people who work with victims of domestic violence. But Williams returned, and in July was made adult services program coordinator. Wearing faded jeans, a brown sweater and jogging shoes, she talked about her life and A Woman's Place.

"I've been a battered wife; my mother is a battered wife; both of my grandmothers were. In fact, as far back in my family as I know, that is true. That, I'm sure, is... part of the reason why I do it."

"I'm real good at (my job)," she smiled. "And I like doing it a lot. There is really nothing else I would rather do."

Williams' job as adult services program coordinator takes her away from a lot of direct service with clients. Among other things, she is responsible for "coordinating and supporting" the team of women that work directly with the adult women in the house.

There is a lot of talk of "support" in this house, which, according to Williams, is sometimes the only thing that keeps the staff together.

"I get a lot of support from the women I work with here, and it is a mutual thing. We do support each other,

you didn't."

Motley's dedication to her work with women and feminism is apparent in how vehemently she talks about it.

"Those of us who've been in this while... realize it's a lifelong business. If you ever get sucked into it, you can't get out," she said. "You keep seeing more and more that's wrong, more and more that needs changing, and you can't turn your back on it."

"It is very worthwhile work, but it's awful frustrating sometimes because you know you're not going to make a whole lot of change in anyone's life. Once in awhile you'll be able to help somebody in a very

and if we didn't, I don't think any of us could do this kind of work. It can be really crazy-making, and you have to have people who understand that to talk to."

"We talk about it a lot when we feel really bad—why we're feeling that way, where the problem really is, and why things worked out the way they did," she said. "We rely on each other a lot to sort it out."

When Williams is successful with a client, "I feel great, really high. I get a lot of energy." And, she said, "it happens often enough that it gets me through the times when it doesn't happen."

"I think about it that way too; when I'm feeling real good, I'm aware of the fact that maybe it's been awhile since that was true... I think about it in terms of carrying it through until it happens again," she said.

A lot of the women who work at A Woman's Place themselves have been victims of battering, as Williams has.

"I think it makes us particularly sensitive to why it is so difficult for those women to get out of those situations. We've been there and we know what she's trying to do because we've done it."

"I think it's really good when we get battered women working with other battered women... it's sort of a reaffirmation. It's a personal thing. It makes you feel good," she said.

The frustrations of working daily with battered women can take their toll. Williams said she often takes her work home with her, although she tries not to.

"I can't always make myself quit thinking about things, but I can choose not to act on them," she said.

Williams has been divorced twice and has a 16-year-old daughter and a three-year-old son.

"My daughter is very much a feminist... I suspect that would be true even if I didn't work here, but it certainly does reinforce it. I think she gets good role models because of the women she's met because of my working here."

Sometimes, Williams said, her work can have a negative effect on her family.

"When I come home from work when things have been particularly intense, it's not always possible to leave that at work. I know that sometimes I go home

more AIDE on 17

substantial way, and it's nice when you can do that. To know that you've really helped somebody, because these women are in such desperate straits."

Motley paused and swallowed hard before continuing. "And you know, a little help is all people need. I think one reason I'm so affected is my own experiences when I was young, and I think in a way that's what I'm doing every time I help someone. I'm kind of helping my mother and myself. Not that she or I have ever been battered women. But we did have it tough financially and I strongly identify with the poverty some of our clients have to cope with."

But, she said, "you have to try to stay detached and you have to not carry it around with you a lot."

"I think the trouble with feminists especially is that you are angry a lot of the time—you're so angry. You see so much you want to change and you think you're going to go nuts sometimes because you don't see much chance of it changing. You turn on the TV and there's another goddamn silly ad. And you've written a hundred letters and it hasn't made any difference."

"You just get to feeling hopeless sometimes," Motley said. "But after a few days you'll go back at it again. It's the most persistent thing. You can't let it go."

AIDE from 16

and holler at my kids because I haven't been able to holler at other people during the day, and I feel really frustrated sometimes."

She said there is "a sense of powerlessness... that I sometimes feel because of an involvement in a case that is particularly difficult, and sometimes there are things in

was before."

She said her perspective on men really hasn't changed much, although "it does at times, when there are particularly rotten things going on at work."

"For instance, for about the last month and a half, every family that I have come in contact with has had

'I do, some days, go home thinking I could hate half the human race because I know so much. And at the same time... I'm saying, 'Well, now that's really stupid; you don't hate half the human race, and you don't want to.'

that situation I have no control over. When I have to come to grips with that, it's pretty frustrating."

Williams said her perspective on women has been broadened since she's been working at A Woman's Place.

"Prior to working here, I was probably more judgmental and critical of women that behaved in certain ways or lived their lives in certain ways," she said. "I think that I am more accepting of the wider variety of circumstances they might be living their lives in than I

a young female child who has been sexually abused by a male family member. That's something I find real hard to deal with because I see these little girls and what it's done to them."

"I do, some days, go home thinking I could hate half the human race because I know so much. And at the same time... I'm saying, 'Well, now that's really stupid; you don't hate half the human race, and you don't want to.' But there are days when I have that conversation with myself."

12/2/82

DAILY ILLINI



On probation

Pledges of Delta Sigma Theta sorority perform a stage of initiation known as the probation period on the Quad Wednesday, while their dean of pledges Karren Reed, senior in commerce, looks on. This initiation ritual is a house tradition. (photo by Dave Colburn)

Opera superstar enchants UI crowd

by Carolyn Adams

Soprano Leontyne Price not only graced the Krannert stage Saturday night with her world-renowned voice and artistic presence, but she also captured the cheering applause of the full house with every piece she sang.

Many in the area anticipated her return to Foellinger Great Hall. To those who saw her smashing performance on television the night before in *Live at the Met* with James Levine's Metropolitan orchestra and singer Marilyn Horne, her far-from-fatigued recital here was a welcome, though not unexpected, surprise.

concert review

Price walked on stage in a floor-length, sequined lilac dress; her accompanist followed in tails. She acknowledged the audience's applause with deep, regal bows and began a program that was sustained throughout in tone and spirit.

In George Frederick Handel's *Dank sei dir Herr*, for example, her line was strong and expressive. David Garvey, pianist, made his artistry known from the beginning as he offset Price's leading lines with pushing, swelling chords. His right hand piano "voice" was as sensitive and secure as Price's, and their ensemble was solid and tight.

Subtleties in articulation and volume changes continued in "Piangero la sorte mia" from Handel's *Giulio Cesare*. But the tempo dragged a bit and the music lacked lyrical direction in the fast middle section. Compared to the slower, more fluid-sounding

sections, the line simply became muddled. Still, however, her faculties were impressive. Her volume, flexibility and control quickly rose along with Garvey, and the weaknesses became excused indulgences.

The audience chatter during the first concert break was a surprise. Perhaps those who follow her career were wondering aloud if she had the fortitude to deliver performances as stunning as those in the past that have earned her the name *diva di tutte le dive* (Time magazine). Certainly the question of the effect of her growing age on her music is legitimate. But she won the Krannert audience with artistic refinement and strength.

In a set of pieces by Joseph Marx, Price filled the hall with the rich, dark timbre of her voice's lower register. Some of her octave jumps were rough, but she went on to sing a stunning "Un bel di" from Puccini's *Madama Butterfly*.

The piece was a triumphant success. Fluttering trills in the piano part led in to a fragile, wing-like accompaniment. And Price convincingly portrayed the faith and strength of the song's storyline about one lover waiting for the return of the other.

She returned to the stage after intermission with the same nearly automatic smile and raised hand to the audience. One wonders how often she walks through these stock moves. Her drama was fresh and far from mechanical, however, in Puccini's "Vissi d'arte" (from *Tosca*) and then in a set of more modern compositions.

Written by Lee Hoiby and based on the works of some recent poets, the contemporary pieces boasted a change in musical structure and language (English) from the earlier works. At first this was hard to get used to,

and the pieces sounded choppy and slightly disjointed. But with the spriteness of, for example, poet Theodore Roethke's comical—in fact, musical—text of *The Serpent*, the artist and audience alike found humor.

Price's snake-like articulations of the "s" and "t" sounds in the piece showed off not only the skill of the poet, but the art of the composer and the versatile talent of both performers on stage. "I'm serious about my singing career," sang the character of the snake to the piano's trills. Such whimsical irony in this statement, sung here by the crown jewel of the sopranos of the world.

The haunting phrases of *Autumn* (Rilke) in Hoiby's piece echoed the cool, wet and blustery fall weather that waited just outside of the hall. The piece's minor key also gave it a unique melancholic nature.

Poet William Carlos Williams' text in *The Dance* took on more dance-like rhythms in the capricious musical lines by Ned Rorem. The voice and piano rolled through them together. Then Price carried the mystical, seductive melody of Rorem's *Ferry Me Across the Water* to its end with a seemingly eternal crystalline note that far outlasted the ringing tones of the piano. The duo then soared through Celius Dougherty's *Every-one Sang—Armistice Day*.

The last part of the program consisted of spirituals. This made for another adjustment in style from what had come just before. In "My Soul is a Witness" (arranged by Hall Johnson), one couldn't help but notice some raspiness in her transitions between singing jazz-like spiritual rhythms and the more operatic sections. By the work's end, however, she had transformed it so to convince anyone that she was a lady who could work more



Leontyne Price

than magic with her talent. The hymn-like "Give Me Jesus," the most successful of the spirituals, was a most satisfying mix of the soulful and the classical voice.

The brook-like ripples of Price's first encore, "Every Time I Feel the Spirit"—"my mother's favorite," she explained—showed a singer more comfortably in command. Then, polite and unwinded, she announced to the audience that she would sing Gershwin's "Summertime." Between that and the immediate transition into a piece from the last act of *Madama Butterfly* she confirmed her high degree of flexibility. With her last encore came the final cries and applause of the audience obviously, and legitimately, moved by the soprano's performance. Surely Price and Garvey gave Champaign-Urbana one of its most delectable treats.

Darry Ilini

Dec 7, 1982

Man says execution may have been error

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (AP)—The death of the first U.S. inmate executed by lethal injection was praised Tuesday as "hope for victims" by the mother of the man he killed. But the prosecutor who originally sought the sentence said the state may have killed the wrong man.

Charlie Brooks, 40, one of two men convicted of kidnapping and killing a young auto mechanic, died strapped to a medical table seven minutes after a fatal dose of sodium Pentothal was shot into his arm at 12:16 a.m.

In his last words Brooks, a convert to Islam, commended his soul to Allah and urged his girlfriend at his side to "be strong."

Brooks was hooked to an intravenous tube that snaked behind

a curtain in a death house room. An unseen and unidentified prison employee started the flow of lethal drugs into the tube.

Brooks closed his eyes and appeared still when the injection began, then started gasping and wheezing. Minutes later a prison doctor pronounced him dead.

Brooks was the first black person to die since the U.S. Supreme Court allowed reinstatement of the death penalty in 1976, and the second prisoner to die against his will.

Jack Strickland, the former prosecutor who convinced jurors to give Brooks the death penalty, said on ABC's "Good Morning America" show that he now believes the state never will know if it executed the man who fired the shot.

Welch lives up to potential with game-saving heroics

by Mark Balthazar

Illinois forward Anthony Welch said his play Monday night was only a matter of confidence. Illinois coach Lou Henson said it was only a matter of time.

Welch, who saved the Illini in the first overtime of their 79-77 extended-play win by tying the game on a tip-in at 75-75 with :00 showing on the game clock, saved them again by sinking two free throws with :15 left in overtime number two. The two shots gave the Illini their sixth win against two losses and sent 10,341 fans home a little later than anticipated.

A 12-for-16 field goal shooting and 4-for-4 foul shot performance added up to a career high 28 points for Welch, who started one game for the Illini in a reserve role last season. The figures also returned him to the good graces of coach Henson. Welch had been struggling before Monday's game, shooting .357 from the field and .563 from the free throw line.

"WE'VE SEEN PLAYERS like that before," Henson said after the game. "You just have to sit back and think about it. We never pull a player because he takes a bad shot.

"We just sat him down and said, 'Anthony, you're pulling back on your shot, you've got to relax. Go ahead and shoot the ball.'"

Welch said he felt his offensive game returning to him during his 10-point effort in the Illini's nationally-televised 76-57 loss Saturday to second-ranked Kentucky.

"I was taking good shots," said Welch, "and I wasn't hesitating for rebounds. If I could go in against a great basketball team like Kentucky and play like that, I felt I could go in against Vanderbilt and

do the same thing."

Welch was the only player in the late-going who had the shooter's touch. His two game-winners from the line came after Illini guards Kevin Bontemps and Doug Altenberger missed on consecutive one-and-one attempts and gave Vanderbilt two chances to extend the game into a third overtime. The Commodores' James Williams gave Welch the chance to tie things up with :08 left in the first overtime after missing the first of his two foul shots.

VANDERBILT COACH C.M. Newton, who won his 400th career game Saturday against Duke, blamed his 275th career loss Monday on his decision to play his starters the whole game without resting them enough.

"I got away from my substituting plan a little bit," Newton said, "and I think it hurt us. We had some guys tired for longer than they should have been."

However, he said the Illini he saw Monday compared favorably to the disorganized and tentative team his Commodores whipped 58-47 Nov. 26 at the Great Alaska Shootout.

"It's a young team, but they've made a lot of progress," Newton said. "They're gonna be a good basketball team. Offensively, they're much better; defensively, they're much improved."

And they seem to be maturing the hard way. After Derek Harper fouled out with :19 remaining in regulation time, the Illini were stuck in a position Henson has wanted to avoid all year: having three freshmen on the court in a game-deciding situation.

OUT THERE FOR the start of the first overtime was Winters,

Altenberger, and Bruce Douglas with George Montgomery and Welch. When Douglas got his fifth foul with :08 left, Bontemps, who had only 19 minutes playing time this season before Monday, was hustled in off the bench.

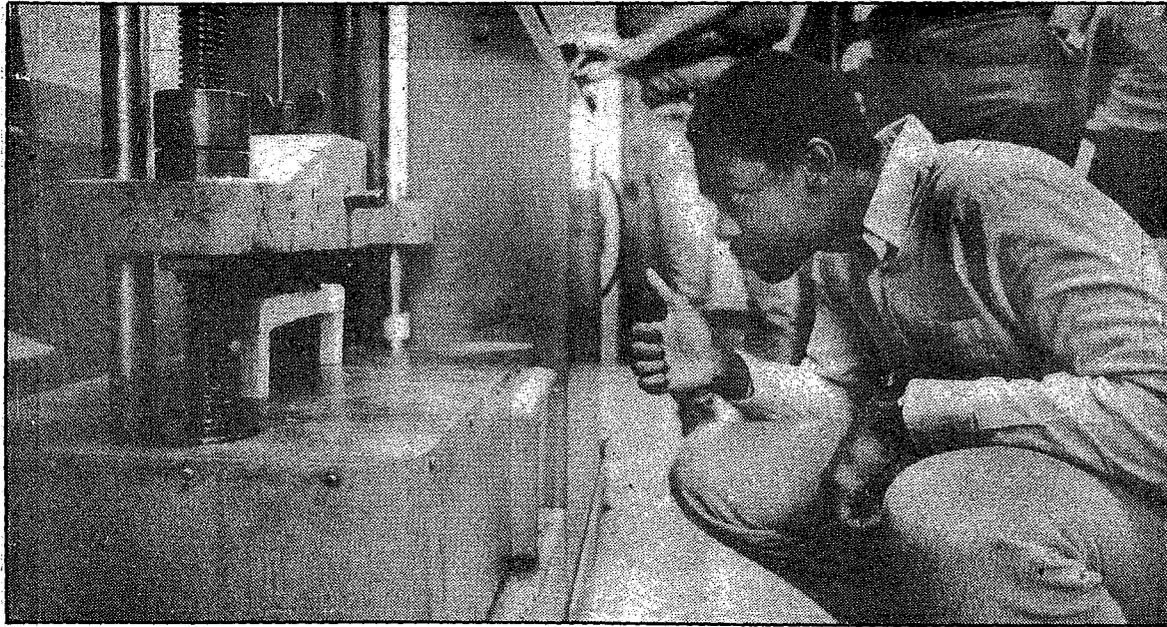
But Henson was happy with the final results. "They came in there in a tight spot and did a good job," he said.

Vanderbilt sank 22 of 25 free throws in the final 30 minutes, but Welch's two foul shots and two by Winters, who finished with 21 points, made the difference. The Illini made 15 of 21 free throws for the game and shot 18 of 32 from the field in the final 30 minutes for a .647 percentage.

"We're still trying to figure out how we won it," Henson said. "They go in, they make all their free throws, and we still went in and won it at the end."

•••

Vanderbilt's Phil Cox tied a Southeastern Conference free throw shooting record Monday with his 43rd straight. He made 39 this season, four last season. . . The Illini skipped formal workouts Tuesday. . . The Illini open play in the Illini Classic at Assembly Hall Friday against Southern Illinois at 7:05 p.m. Bowling Green meets 20th-ranked Illinois State at 9 p.m. Friday's losers will play in the third-place game Saturday at 7 p.m., and Friday's winners in the championship game at 9. . . The rest of the Illini's non-conference schedule over Christmas break: Thu., Dec. 23—at Oklahoma; Fri., Dec. 31—Loyola; Mon., Jan. 3—Iowa St. (at the Rosemont Horizon). . . The Illini start the Big Ten season at Minnesota (Thu., Jan. 6) and then travel to Wisconsin (Sat., Jan. 8).



Thumbs up

Tony Smith, senior in engineering, gives the thumbs up sign as he watches the bridge he built go under a loading test in Talbot Lab Tuesday afternoon. The bridge, a project for his GE 232 class, had to span 3 pop cans and was judged on the load it could handle and the weight of the bridge. (photo by Karlis Ulmanis)

Tailly Allini

Dec 15, 1982

Black columnist urges young to battle racist political myths

by J. Kathleen Curry

Young blacks should take the opportunity to dispel traditional—but erroneous—beliefs about the black community, says Vernon Jarrett, a black columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times.

Jarrett, who had been a columnist for The Chicago Tribune until recently, said Tuesday in a campus forum that people generally have believed that blacks are so emotional that they "can become mesmerized into causes, that we don't have to think... that we have to be overwhelmed."

That belief is not true, Jarrett told a group of predominantly black students in his speech about common myths of black leadership sponsored by the Afro-American Studies and Research Program.

Jarrett's columns generally focus on racial issues.

Jarrett said it is wrongly assumed that a black leader "must not only have charisma. He or she must be pretty. They must be dramatic and have a lot of other qualities in order to capture the masses. As if we had to be captured... as if someone had to come in from the outside and say, 'look you're unemployed.'"

"It's an insult to me the way we blacks have been defined and the way we permit other people to define us," Jarrett said.

Harold Washington's election as mayor of Chicago is proof that real black leadership works at the grass-

roots level and not merely by the efforts of one or two "charismatic" leaders, Jarrett said.

Washington was not such a charismatic leader, Jarrett said, and did not run for mayor on his own initiative. "Washington was pushed into running for mayor. I don't have to guess about it; I was one of the pushers," Jarrett said.

Washington refused to run until 50,000 new voters were registered in Chicago to ensure a large black voter turnout, Jarrett said. Several independent grass-roots level voter registration drives brought in 250,000 new voters, he said.

The presidential candidacy of the Rev. Jesse Jackson would only add to the myths about black leadership, Jarrett said.

Jarrett said Jackson probably could not win. His candidacy would only support white beliefs that blacks will not vote unless there is a black candidate, he said.

Jarrett aimed a rhetorical question to Jackson: "You mean to insult me to say you have to have a fictitious campaign to get people that are unemployed to register to vote?"

Jarrett's speech was the first in a series of six lectures on black Chicago leadership sponsored by the Afro-American Studies and Research Program. Last year, Washington was the first speaker in a similar lecture series.

New faces to lead '83 Illinois women's track team

by Mike Timble

One way to look at the 1983 track season for the Illinois women's track team is as a fresh start.

Gone is head coach of seven years Jessica Dragicevic. In as head coach is NCAA all-American and former Olympian Mike Shine, and former Wisconsin all-American distance runner from Marybeth Spencer as assistant coach.

Lost to the clutches of graduation are distance ace Marianne Dickerson, discus/shot-putter Rhea Rogers, relay sprinter Kathy Pannier and jumper Becky Kaiser. These people helped lead Illinois to its best national finish ever, as the Illini took 17th place at the AIAW National Outdoor Track Championships last year as 10 Illinois women made all-American status. The Illini also finished seventh at the Big Ten Indoor meet and tied for sixth at the conference outdoor meet.

In are a crop of freshmen and transfer students who will assist the returnees in an attempt for a successful season.

"TEAM ATTITUDE SEEMS to be high," coach Shine said. "Everyone is helping out each other."

The team's top performers back this year are sprinter Rolonda Conda, hurdlers Pam Hall and Jayne Glade and middle distance specialist Gretchen Grier.

Conda won the Big Ten outdoor 400-meter run last year with a conference record time of :53.98. Conda will also be running the 300-meter and will probably help out with some of the relay teams this year. Hall and Glade both own varsity records. Hall has the 100-meter hurdle record of :14.30, and Glade has the 400-meter hurdle time of :60.79. Hall will also be running the 400-meter and some sprints, while Glade will run in the 400- and 600-meter events. Grier, a member of last year's Illini All-American 800- and 3200-

meter relay teams has the Illini best in the 800-meter run with a 2:10.5. She will also be running the 600 indoors.

SHINE ALSO IS looking to pentathletes and jumpers Jan Lottes and Amy Kopko to bring in some points, as well as leading jumper Wendy Meyle, and distance runners Cheryl Ward and Debbie Stetson.

"I think were going to do pretty well this season," Ward said.

Several freshman should help Illinois, including distance runners Colleen Hackett, Kelly McNee, Kristi Scott and sprinters Rachel Bass and Kim Dunlop.

Transfers Vicky Walters, a discus/shot-putter from Northern Illinois, and junior college transfer Julie Lantis, who ran in the No. 2 position on the cross-country team, are also expected to help.

"It's going to be a year of change," said Shine. "It will take some time for them (the women) to get used to me, Marybeth, and our

training techniques. I have to give the kids a lot of credit. They've taken the change really well."

1500-meter varsity record-holder Veegee Elsen has been studying in Europe and was expected to miss this year's track season, but should be back by mid-season to compete for Illinois.

Shine is not sure how well Illinois will do in the conference this year, but thinks Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio State and Iowa will be the conference's big guns.

"Let's face it, they're all tough," said Shine of the Big Ten team's. "The Big Ten is a good conference. We'll certainly give our best shot."

Shine does not like to anticipate how his team is going to do in a particular meet.

"I'm not a big predictor," Shine said. "...I like to come in as an underdog so I won't get caught with my pants down."

Daily Illini

Jan 19, 1983

Boilers look to 'Cross' up Illini defense

by Mark Balthazar

There's a different Russell Cross to bear with in Purdue this year. Not that the Cross of years past was a lot of fun for opponents to be around—but the 6-foot-10 center from Manly High in Chicago has been playing the best basketball of his college career in 1982-83.

He's played with painful back spasms in the Boilermakers' last two games against Ohio State and Indiana, but he's no stranger to hard times on the court. He was hampered by bad knees throughout the Big Ten schedule last year and finally had his right knee operated on at the close of the season.

But Illinois (12-5, 2-2 in the Big Ten) knows the Boilermakers (11-3, 2-2) should sport a rugged Cross for their game tonight in West Lafayette, Ind., (7:00 p.m., ESPN and WGN-TV). "I guess you could call him the New, Improved Russell Cross," the Illini's Bryan Leonard said. "He's a lot stronger and a lot more intimidating player. Every year, he's gotten better."

LEONARD WILL JOIN starters Efrem Winters and Anthony Welch and reserves George Montgomery and Scott Meents in what amounts to a team effort to stop Cross, who averages 17 points and 7.9 rebounds per game this season. Indiana held him to one point in the first half of their 81-78 win over the Boilermakers Saturday, but he bounced back with 17 in the second half and ~~helped~~ helped Purdue win the game after they fell behind by 20

probable starting lineups

Illinois (12-5)	Purdue (11-3)
6-3 Bruce Douglas g	Curt Clawson 6-5
6-4 Derek Harper g	Ricky Hall 6-1
6-10 Bryan Leonard c	Russell Cross 6-10
6-9 Efrem Winters f	Jim Bullock 6-6
6-9 Anthony Welch f	Dan Palombizio 6-6

Time: 7:07 p.m.
place: Mackey Arena, West Lafayette, Ind.
television: ESPN (cable channel 23), WGN-TV (Channel 9)

early.

How will the Illini cross Cross? "The way we've pretty much done all year," Leonard said. "Keep the ball away from him. How well we do on him is the key to the ballgame."

Unfortunately for the Illini, they won't be able to concentrate on Cross alone. Purdue has two of the league's most dangerous three-point shooters in guards Curt Clawson (7.9 ppg.) and 5-10 super-sub Steve Reid (14 ppg.), the shortest player in the Big Ten and the league's surprise scorer of the year. Clawson and Reid have converted 19 of 41 long-rangers this season.

"We're gonna have to put two men on Cross," Winters said, "and watch the three-point shooters. It's gonna be hard."

Saturday's game against the Hoosiers did not make a happy man of Purdue coach Gene Keady, who hopes the Boilermakers' Jekyll and Hyde-like play will be on vacation for tonight's game. "We hope to play two good halves instead of

one," Keady said. "The last few games, we've played 10 or 20 minutes. We haven't been able to do any consistent scoring."

The Illini also want to play a more steady game tonight. "Our defense is a lot further ahead of our offense," Leonard said. "Defensively, we've shown a lot. Now it's just a matter of letting our offense catch up."

•••
The Illini are 10-1 this year in games when Derek Harper scores in double digits. The first time the

trend failed to produce a win was when Harper scored 14 in the Illini's 69-55 loss to Indiana Thursday. The Illini are also 7-0 in games decided by 10 points or less. . . . Purdue is looking to break a losing streak of two against the Illini in West Lafayette. James Griffin scored 22 points against Russell Cross in the Illini's 63-48 win Jan. 28 last year and Eddie Johnson and Perry Range combined for 46 points in an 81-70 Illinois win Feb. 28, 1981.

Track squad at Missouri in '83 debut

by Bill Duffin

And they're off!

The Illinois indoor track team competes in its first team meet today at Missouri and will get an opportunity to find out just how good they'll be this year.

Missouri returns most of the team which defeated the Illini last year 47 1/2-46. They're looking for a repeat performance. The Illini, on the other hand, are sporting many new faces and will try to establish themselves.

"They are led with some seasoned performers," Illinois coach Gary Wieneke said. "It will be a good, solid test."

Lincoln College will also be competing in the meet but doesn't look to pose much of a threat to either the Tigers or the Illini.

Many of the good track teams in the country are represented by foreign athletes. Missouri is no exception. The Tigers are led by triple threat Nigerian Joseph Alii, who finished third in the nation last year in the long jump—and also does the triple jump and runs the 60-yard dash.

Olisah Chucks and Daniel Ogedi are other Nigerians on the Tiger squad and, coupled with some home-grown talent, give Missouri a fairly formidable team.

Illinois, meanwhile, is for the most part unproven. Gone are Mike Lehmann, Kyle Jenner and Jon Schmidt who all consistently did well for the Illini last year.

"We're relatively unproven in competition," Wieneke said. "But at our time trials last fall, five or six of the best times turned in were from new players."

In other words, inexperience doesn't mean ineptness. "I think we have the athletes and the leadership to offset experience but it remains to be proven," Wieneke said.

Though some of the Illini lack experience, others have "been through wars," as Wieneke puts it. Tom Stevens, Greg Domanlay and Andy Barmes are just a few who could have benefited from their "wars". And if some of the Illini football players will come out for track like they often do, Illinois' track team could be quite competitive.

But it's hard to say how good a team is going to be before they actually test their talent against good teams. That's why today's meet should be valuable to the Illini.

The Illini have been limited to practicing since they returned to school Jan. 3 (outside of some individuals competing in the Goodwill Games last weekend in Chicago). And, though practices get boring pretty fast, Wieneke feels that his team has done quite well.

"We've had two weeks of practice in the Armory since we've been back and from a coach's standpoint I feel that we're well prepared," Wieneke said. "At this point of the season we hope to establish a super-competitive attitude."

Winning wouldn't hurt things too

DAILY ILLINOIS

Jan 21, 1983

White Sox draft ex-Yankee May

CHICAGO (AP)—Veteran left-handed pitcher Rudy May of the New York Yankees was selected Thursday by the Chicago White Sox in the major league compensation free agent draft.

The White Sox had a selection coming to compensate for the loss of outfielder Steve Kemp who signed as a free agent with the New York Yankees.

May, 38, had a 6-6 record last season and a 2.89 earned run average while appearing in 41 games. He also had three saves.

The Seattle Mariners had the first choice in the draft and selected minor league infielder Dan Tartabull from the Cincinnati organization. The White Sox followed with the selection of May.

Illinois, Purdue look to end juggling acts

by Doug Lee

Maybe Illinois women's basketball coach Jane Schroeder should take up juggling.

Since the beginning of the season, she has had to continually juggle her starting lineup so much that she is often not sure who will start until hours, if not minutes, before game time.

There have been injuries to forwards Chenise Whitehead (stress fracture), Jenny Middeler (sprained ankle) and Diane Eichholt (knee, ankle and groin). Middeler, Stephanie Romic and Jeanne Tortorelli have all missed playing time because of illness, while guards Cindy Stein and Michele Vossen sought medical attention this week for their respective nose and leg injuries.

All of these players are expected to be able to see some degree of action when Purdue visits Assembly Hall at 7:05 p.m. today in a battle of 0-4 Big Ten teams, but no one is really sure how much.

But then the same can be said for the Boilermakers, who are coached by an accomplished juggler, Dr. Ruth Jones. Rather than injuries it was academic ineligibility which kept Jones guessing.

"Right now, we're playing as

probable starting lineups

Illinois (5-9)	Purdue (7-5)
5-7 Cindy Stein g	Amy Porritt 5-4
5-5 Michele Vossen g	Erin Doelling 5-7
6-3 Kendra Gantt c	Leslie Schultz 6-0
6-0 Jenny Middeler f	Carol Emanuel 5-11
5-10 Stephanie Romic f	Brenda Kelsay 5-7

Time: 7:05 p.m.
place: Assembly Hall

well as our personnel lets us play," she said. "We've lost three kids to academics, all of which were players. . . We can't win many games with just two kids."

Those two kids are 5-foot-11 forward Carol Emanuel and 6-0 center Leslie Schultz, who are the only Boilers still on the team averaging in double figures. Emanuel is scoring 19.2 points a game while Schultz is averaging 16.4, but Purdue's lack of balance has led Jones to do some more juggling.

"With our team it's pretty much been that if Carol and Leslie play, Purdue plays," she said. "We're going to go to a three-guard offense in hopes of getting a little more perimeter shooting."

And while the Boilers are looking to improve their outside game, Illinois has spent the week working

on its inside threat after a weekend of mental lapses underneath contributed to two lopsided losses.

"The players want to do the right things," Schroeder said. "They want to try and they just need to loosen up a little more and things will be OK."

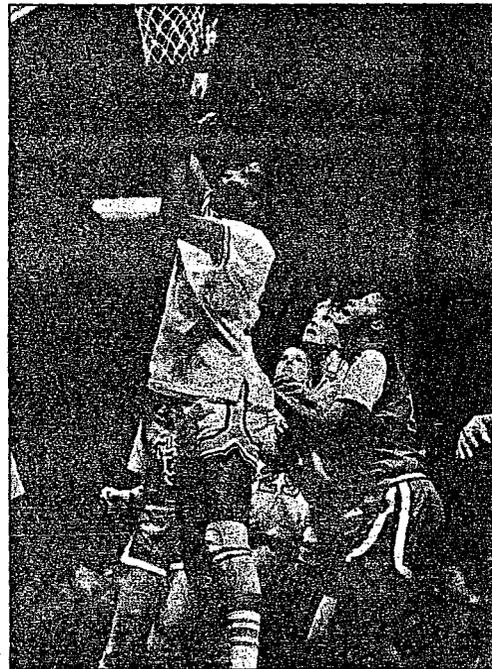
"We have to be more aware of it (Purdue's three-guard offense), and we would also like to take advantage of the fact we'll be bigger inside."

The Illini will be much bigger inside if 6-3 center/forward Kendra Gantt can shake herself out of the lackluster play that led to her removal from the starting lineup last Sunday.

"I've heard that Kendra plays and then she doesn't play," Jones said. "We just have to hope she doesn't play Friday. Illinois being 0-4 is a problem also because you are facing a team that is hungry to win. We'd rather Illinois be 4-0 so there would be a chance they'd be overconfident."

Given the two choices Schroeder would also rather the Illini were 4-0, even though she would be gambling on their overconfidence.

After all, gamblers can win it big. All jugglers can do is keep going.



Illinois' Kendra Gantt goes up for a rebound during a December game against Louisville. Gantt, who has been struggling of late, will try to get back on track when the Illini host Purdue tonight at Assembly Hall. (photo by Karjis Ulmanis.)

Daily Illini Jan 21, 1983

Daily Illini

Jan 21, 1983

Illini down but not out after Purdue game

by Mark Balthazar

Observers of basketball behavior might assume that Illinois' 63-62 loss to Purdue at West Lafayette, Ind., Wednesday night would leave them tossing and turning in their sleep for days. Wrong.

Under the circumstances, a win would have been especially nice. A Derek Harper basket with time running out would have given the Illini their second win in three Big Ten road games, kept them above .500 for the season, and erased the memory of a lackluster 27-point first half. Boilermakers' forward Dan Falombizio, however, disappointed the Illini by solving their zone defense with a jump shot at :04.

But Thursday afternoon at Assembly Hall, the incident was already being forgotten. The players ran through their regular two-hour workout, lifted weights, and did nothing atypically for an average day after a game. Their general attitude seemed to be that worrying about the one that got away

wasn't going to bring it back.

"(Our attitude) was sort of down," the Illini's Anthony Welch said after returning from pumping iron. "We worked hard, though. We were happy with the way we played."

"I was hurt," said Harper, who looked it after his final shot Wednesday. "We came that close. But I think it was a good game either way."

Illinois coach Lou Henson said poor ball-handling at times and a number of "silly" fouls by forward Efreem Winters offset the Illini's effort in sidelining Purdue's top scorer Russell Cross, who collected three fouls early. But he wasn't unhappy with the team's overall effort.

"I think it was one of the best games we've played," Henson said Thursday. "When you can outrebound a team like Purdue by 11 rebounds and shoot 63 percent, you're doing pretty well."

The coaching staff thought Harper might have been better off taking another dribble

before releasing his final shot. But Harper knew he couldn't hope for a short-ranger with the precious few seconds he had to move up court. "When I saw it again (on film), I thought I could have gotten a better shot," Harper said. "But I didn't have enough time. At the time, getting it up there was more important than taking more time to get (the ball) in farther."

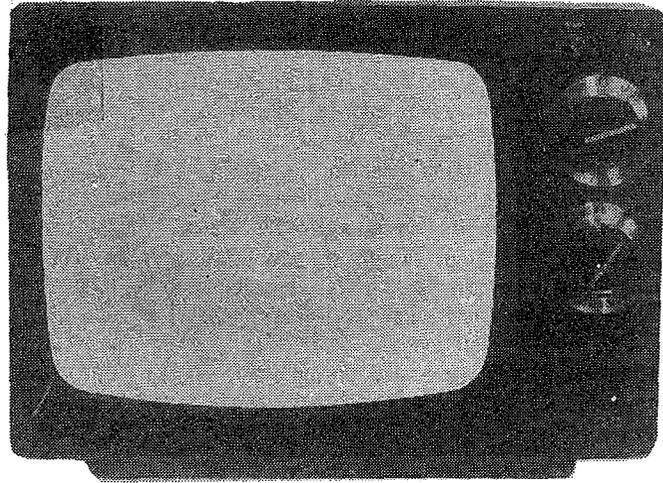
Other signs Wednesday indicated that the loss wasn't a total letdown. Welch put together his best ballgame offensively and defensively since his sizzling play in late December, scoring 13 of his 17 points and pulling down eight rebounds in the second half. "The coach told us to go to him," Harper said. "He told Bruce (Douglas) to get him the ball every time. That was the whole offense, having Anthony shoot. (Welch) said he didn't think the guy on him (Falombizio) could guard him. And he couldn't."

The Illini also did a good job of keeping the partisan Mackey fans from affecting their

play. Both Welch and Harper agreed the experience of working around a hostile crowd can only help in their next two games on the road at Michigan State and Michigan.

So did Henson. "We think we can beat about anybody if we can put together a good night," Henson said. "It doesn't mean we can play (in) Michigan like Purdue, but it means we always have a chance."

While head coach Lou Henson, assistant Tony Yates, and the rest of the Illini coaching staff go on recruiting trips Friday and Saturday, the players will enjoy a much-appreciated rest. Henson wants them to run at least 15 minutes during both days, though, to avoid getting out of shape. "Well, I'll probably run one of those days," Derek Harper said—before laughing. . . Onlookers at the game Wednesday wondered why Anthony Welch, in the middle of his hottest stretch from the field, sat down after a timeout. "I got tired," he said.



Watching a Chicago microcosm

A few weeks ago, before the Chicago mayoral war began, I told my roommates an old joke that I had added a funny new twist to.

Question: "What do you call a black person riding a 10-speed bicycle?" Answer: "A thief." Ha ha. They had heard it before.

Funny new twist: "What do you call the white person running after him?" Answer: "A racist." Ha ha ha. They got a big kick out of it.

Tuesday's election in Chicago was a barrel of laughs. I'm surprised it didn't keep everyone in stitches.

The campaign leading up to it was even more hilarious. Between trips home to south suburban, "racially integrated" Park Forest and intellectually stimulating political discussions here on campus, I heard all the humorous slogans from these classic mayoral battles at the front: the Republican party's plain white (Bernard Epton) buttons, black "(Harold) Washington for Mayor" buttons, even Jane Byrne's "White-In" campaign, and, my favorite, the incredibly amusing and simplistic "the decision in this *race* is plainer than black and white" joke.

When Cable News Network announced that it looked as though Harold Washington would claim a close victory, according to current totals at 11:30 p.m. Tuesday, it was no laughing matter to my roommates.

"I don't believe it—a spade for mayor!" interjected one, a resident of LaSalle, Illinois. As usual, he was camped in front of the 12-inch, black and white (no pun intended, really) television set, his medial guide to life.

"What?" cried another, who had not been paying close attention. "Washington won? I don't believe they elected the slimy scum." He considered himself impartial towards Washington's race, creed and color, but said he wouldn't vote for the black man because of his criminal record.

Meanwhile, thousands of blacks across Chicagoland supposedly prepared to celebrate V-C day—the day they conquered Chicago, the day "the nation's most racially segregated" city elected a black mayor, a very big deal in Shy Town.

Bernard Epton, however, wasn't about to surrender yet—not until his troops were absolutely positive they had been defeated.

CNN quickly switched to Epton's headquarters. "I assure you that my opponent is a lot more worried than I am right now," the white

man told his predominately white audience at the Palmer House. He vowed that he and his wife would stay up all night to see the thing out and swore that, though he was slightly behind, the remaining precincts were his.

"We have no intention of—" he began, until he was interrupted by my third roommate, who was talking on the phone at the time, his back to the TV.

"Jesus Christ," he mumbled. "Shut up ya damn Jew." Monday night he expressed a newly-found dislike for Republicans. Apparently this was an extension of it.

CNN switched again and reported Morton Grove's passing of a gun control referendum and its refusal to elect a former neo-Nazi candidate to village trustee ("Good, smart people in that town," one CNN correspondent stated), but promised to return to Chicago for the final toll.

When the final tallies were being accumulated about 1 a.m. Wednesday, as the Associated Press predicted Washington to win by a narrow margin, I stood without my roommates in front the wire services' teletype machine and wondered. . .

"Rep. Harold Washington won election as Chicago's first *black* mayor early Wednesday, riding a huge *black* turnout and strong *Hispanic* support to thwart (*white*) Bernard Epton's bid to become the city's first Republican mayor in half a century. . . ."

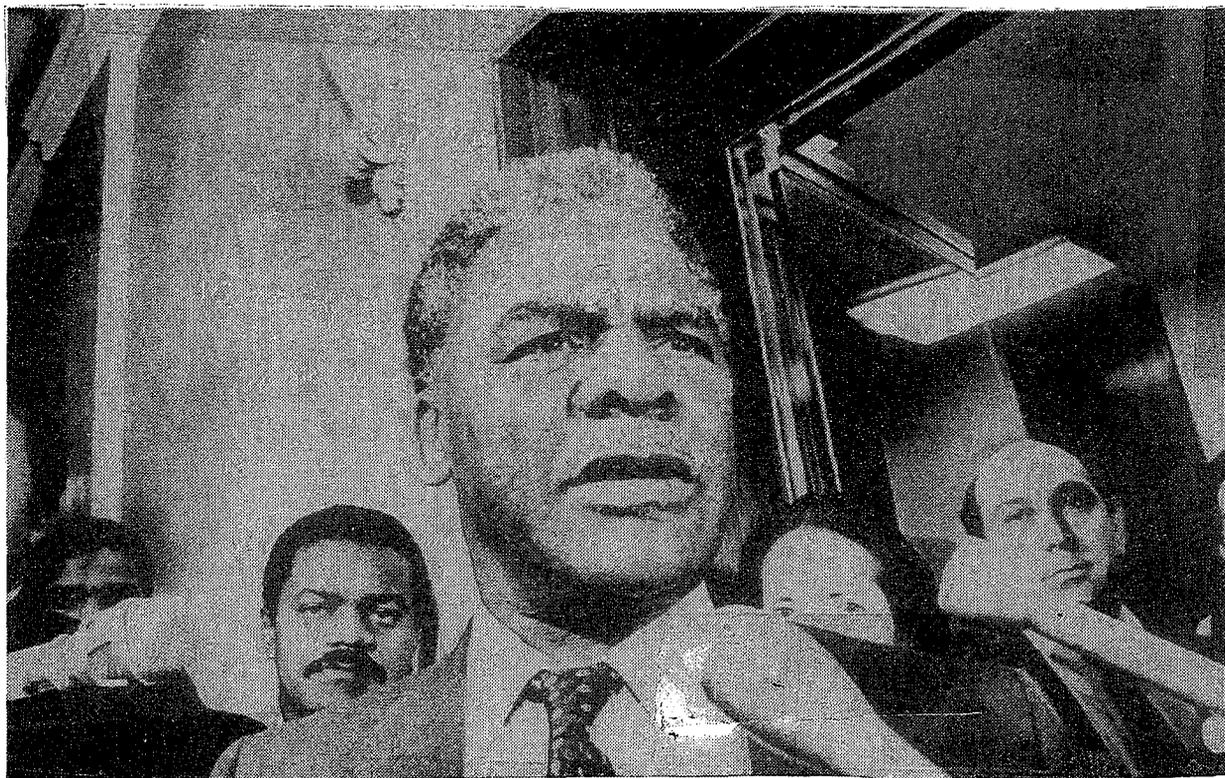
I wondered about about Republicans and Democrats and political war in Chicago, and white Republican Bernard Epton's chances of taking command before the wacky campaign jokes had started to surface.

I switched back to reality. I thought about black-skinned Harold Washington as mayor of Chicago, Ill., and the coming jokes about niggers and kikes and nigger-lovers, and anti-Semitism. And I wondered who would get the last laugh.

Then I looked back at the AP report and I came up with another funny joke to tell my roommates.

Question: "What do you call a Hispanic who voted for Washington?" Answer: "A Chicano."

Phil Rockrohr



Looking for the heart of Chicago's worst

CHICAGO—We didn't think Harold Washington could do it, but he had no choice. There was no other way to get from the back of Donnelly Hall to the podium up front, so there he was early Wednesday morning, being pushed along by his aides past the yelling and waving hats and shouts of joy and behind the wide blue curtain on the main platform, where he could collect his thoughts, prepare his notes, and move to face the crowd again.

There were 19 other people already lining the stage up above the noise, looking out at the mass of smiling faces, and when the 20th and final one appeared, there was pandemonium. He pointed to his left; waved, and did the same for his right, and the noise grew louder. "You want Harold?" he asked, as he before asked on a similar February night that now seemed so long ago, but the answer was obvious. "Well, *heerree's Harold!*"

He had started his political career here at age 13 as a secretary, and now, 47 years later, it was Harold Washington's city. But it is a city that will be watched closely in the coming months, and not for any good reasons; Chicago has some things to prove to itself, and to the nation, about its character and its people—it has to show it still has a heart. I will be watching, too, and though I hope for the best, I am not at all sure of what will happen. Though we have seen some of the worst of what Chicago has to offer in the past few weeks, I don't know if we have seen it all.

I was born in Chicago, and both my mother and grandparents lived there for many years. When the money was there, my mother and father packed up and got out. We spent our final three city years in Roseland at 102nd Place, and the neighborhood, the houses, the people had turned unfriendly. There was no reason for us to stay, and, except for one return trip made a year or two after our move, we have not gone back to our old home. But I was too young to leave the city with bitter feelings.

My most recent experiences with the city, however, have been less than pleasant. I spent last Tuesday afternoon at Wrigley Field on the North Side, where Republican mayoral candidate Bernard Epton also spent part of his day—and twice watched some of

Epton's "supporters" eagerly flash their "No Watermelon" buttons—manufactured by a city bartender in a mean racial swipe at Washington—to approving ballpark fans. A few minutes in a bar across from Wrigley earned me a confrontation with a taller, older white who warned me to tell my "brothers" that he and his friends were ready for the "race war" that would start after Washington lost the election Tuesday. Until then, the dark side of the city had never revealed itself to me in person, but this was not the city of my childhood; it was a different one, filled with anger and pettiness and fear. It was one I hated.

The inflammatory tone of much of the campaign's rhetoric stirred up some of the ugliness. But Chicago has always been a racially segregated city; it didn't take much goading from unscrupulous media managers to expose its still-serious flaws. Two-thirds of the city's neighborhoods are still either 95 percent white or black; Mayors Daley, Byrne and Bilandic showed but token interest in providing money for black housing, jobs or schools; and Machine politics, if successful in anything, have kept blacks under the toe of City Hall for years. Martin Luther King once said Chicago's racism equaled, if not surpassed, that of any backwater hick town in the South. And that was 17 years ago. This election showed the city, and the nation, just how far things have come since then—which is not very far at all.

Though a suburbanite is probably best left to other concerns, I care about Chicago. It's the only city I've ever known intimately, and like an old book or a good friend, it's something you love to know is there; something always nice to go back to. But I don't want to go back to the Chicago I've seen lately.

After his victory talk at Donnelly Wednesday, Washington hosted a breakfast "to pray for unity" with Roman Catholic Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, Byrne and Daley, the Machine's heir, in attendance. It may have been the best news to come out of this tainted city for weeks, even years.

And if you care about Chicago, it may be the only decent thing you can do right now—pray.

Mark Balthazar

Dazz Band charisma holds sway over sparse local audience

by Christine Mason

Saturday night the Dazz Band, Merge and Magnum Force filled Huff Gym with steaming funk.

In a concert largely unpublicized and weakly attended, the leading black dance and jazz group, the Dazz Band, and two promising warmups, Merge and Magnum Force, gave an evening's worth of exciting performances.

Merge's music was soulful, snappy even, the generic kind often heard on soul music stations but the volume tended to obscure their vocals.

Occasionally, when lead singer Debbie Alexander pierced the air with a wailing

concert review

Dazz Band

heart gripper, her voice had energy and emotion. And when the background singers joined in, their talent was undeniable.

If you closed your eyes and listened to Merge they sounded all right, but watching them was something else. It was difficult to see to whom Merge was playing. By their stage presence, they seemed to think the audience was not important. A little work, a lot of polish, and some experience is needed for this group to take a place among the big namers.

There was a phenomenal difference between the two warm-ups' level of professionalism.

Magnum Force took the stage at about 9:15 p.m., and a cheer went up from the largely Chicagoan audience. The band rolled into a complete show. Dancing a la the Commodores from lead singers Nate Williams and Duane Ladell added a new dimension to pelvic thrusts (at least the women in the crowd responded well to their show).

The music played was all written by band members Rick and Roy Star. They entreat the heart of sexuality with their ballad "Fly Away with Me." And another treat: The sweet balance achieved in "Share My Love,"

the title track from their latest album. As Roy Star introduced the song, he said, "It's what we do best." Indeed, their performance alone would have justified the ticket cost.

By the time the Dazz Band came on stage it was at least 10:30 p.m. They did give a great show. The resonant sound lifted people out of their seats to dance in the aisles (there weren't any aisles, actually, but you get the idea).

Dazz controlled the audience with pizazz, a core of talent and the very appealing personalities of its members.

The audience moved up and down in waves of rhythm throughout the dance, love and jazz tunes.

April 19, 1983 Daily Illini
**C-U more racist
than radio station**

To the editor:

Just when I thought I had read it all, I read Gregg Merchen's letter to the editor Thursday. Imagine, a racist lashing out at racism.

I, for one, am appalled by the racist attitudes that prevail in this community. But suggesting that WPGU-FM change its call letters to WASP is doing little to change these attitudes. It is my impression that the chief purpose of WPGU-FM is to provide University students with an opportunity to work at a commercially-based radio station much like ones found in the private sector. Commercially based means turn profits, make money. And if the station makes money playing one type of music and not another that isn't racism. It's business. WPGU-FM is trying to stay in business, not avoid playing black music because of a racist attitude on the part of the program director.

What I am suggesting is that it is the community, not WPGU-FM, that doesn't like black music. If the community would change its views, WPGU-FM would accommodate them. There are ways of trying to solve the problem of racism in the community. They

are difficult and take time and effort. It is much easier to simply adopt an equally racist attitude and suggest that a black program director would "ruffle white feathers." If people like Merchen would direct their energies toward solving the problem rather than pointing the finger, perhaps one day racism would cease to be an issue.

MARGARET MENZENBERGER

Washington, city council meet at breakfast

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold Washington, elected Chicago's first black mayor a week ago, warned he would exert strong leadership in the city council during a get-acquainted breakfast Tuesday that one alderman called "harmony grits and crow."

During the breakfast, Alderman Wilson Frost, an ally of Washington, said the mayor-elect and the new city council would be inaugurated April 29 at ceremonies on Navy Pier.

Inaugurations normally are held in the city council chambers at City Hall, but Washington had said he wanted a spacious setting such as the pier to accommodate hundreds of volunteer workers.

Meanwhile Tuesday, Lu Palmer, a radio talk show host and early backer of Washington, became the first announced candidate for the congressional seat that will be vacated by the mayor-elect upon his inauguration.

Palmer, 61, organized the black boycott of last summer's ChicagoFest and the voter registration drive that helped convince Washington to enter the mayoral race.

In his remarks at the bacon-and-eggs breakfast, Washington said that while he

Chicago sets turnout records

CHICAGO (AP)—Voter turnout in the recent Chicago mayoral election reached a new high as more than 82 percent of the city's registered voters cast ballots to elect Democrat Harold Washington as the city's first black mayor, election officials said Tuesday.

The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners confirmed the record turnout of last week in which Washington defeated Republican Bernard Epton by 48,250 votes.

A proclamation of the voter canvass, begun last Wednesday, showed Washington captured 668,176 votes, or 51.7 percent,

to Epton's 619,926, or 47.9 percent, in last Tuesday's election, the board said.

Socialist Worker's Party candidate Ed Warren received 3,756 votes, or 0.2 percent.

The board said the 1,291,858 ballots cast in the contest set a record for a municipal election in Chicago.

The canvass also certified the victories of incumbent Democrat Walter Kozubowski over Republican Betty Baldwin for the post of city clerk; and incumbent Democrat Cecil ParTEE over challenger Christopher Bohus as city treasurer.

would not "overly interfere" in the council, he came to the mayor's chair with a mandate and bears a "clear, vested interest" in all council affairs.

"I have an open door, and the door will stay open," said the South Side congressman, who was opposed by a number of white

Democratic committeemen in the racially polarized mayoral election. "If you have problems, that's your fault, because my door will always be open to you."

Newly elected alderman Bobby Rush, a former Black Panther leader, said the mayor-elect's message to council members

meant to convey that Washington "will not be a weak mayor (and) will not be a dictator. He basically has his principles intact..."

Alderman Edward Burke, who opposed Washington's candidacy and made the "harmony grits and crow" characterization of the breakfast, said he saw nothing "ominous" in Washington's remarks. He said no anti-Washington bloc would form against the new mayor.

State Sen. Richard Newhouse, D-Chicago, on Tuesday withdrew his name from consideration for Washington's seat, saying the new mayor "should be given room to back the person he feels can best serve the needs of the people."

Washington has said he will endorse a candidate in the special election, but Palmer vowed to remain in the race even if he doesn't get the nod.

Palmer has worked for the old Chicago American, the Chicago Daily News and published his own newspaper, Black Xpress. He is host of a radio show "On Target" and also has a daily commentary, "Lu's Notebook" on several radio stations.

Court refuses retrial for robber despite accusations of racism

SPRINGFIELD (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court on Thursday reversed an appellate court ruling that ordered a new trial for a convicted armed robber who argued blacks were systematically excluded from the jury that found him guilty.

In reversing the appellate decision, the state's highest court temporarily lifted the ban blocking prosecutors from practicing racial discrimination in jury selection while it hears cases centering on that issue.

The brief three-sentence order was issued without comment and without revealing the vote of the seven-member panel.

The case stemmed from the July 1979 conviction of Aaron Gosberry, a 25-year-old black man who claimed on appeal that prosecutors used peremptory challenges to keep blacks off the jury.

Peremptory, or "free" challenges, allow attorneys to object to the seating of a potential juror without giving a reason to the judge. When those challenges are exhausted, the lawyers must tell the court why they object to having a certain person on the jury and persuade it to go along with their reasoning.

"They (Gosberry's attorneys) asserted that we im-

properly exercised our peremptory challenges to deprive him of a jury representative of the community—in this case, specifically, blacks," said Michael Shabat of the Cook County State's Attorney's office. "Our policy has never been, is not now, and never will be to prosecute in such a manner."

The state's attorney had appealed the Gosberry case to the Supreme Court.

Two other cases questioning the authority of prosecutors to use their peremptory challenges to exclude blacks already were before the Supreme Court when Thursday's ruling was handed down. The justices said the Cook County case prompting that order will be added to the list.

But the Supreme Court also refused to hear two other cases revolving around the same question.

The rulings sparked a bitter dissent by Justice Seymour Simon.

"This court's decision to issue a supervisory order which has the effect of commanding lower courts not to regulate the use of peremptory challenges when used for racially discriminatory purposes is certain to give this impression," Simon wrote

Chicago judge reaffirms block on Machine-hiring

CHICAGO (AP)—A federal judge on Thursday refused to postpone his ban on political hiring in Cook County despite concerns expressed on behalf of Mayor-elect Harold Washington that incumbent Mayor Jane Byrne may plan significant last-minute appointments.

Attorney C. Richard Johnson said Washington's supporters fear Byrne may try to pack City Hall with her supporters before he takes office. Washington is to be sworn in on April 29.

The concerns center on the use of jobs as political rewards and on the possibility that Washington's administration could be weakened if he cannot fill certain posts with people of his own choosing.

U.S. District Judge Nicholas

Bua's April 4 ruling against the patronage system exempts certain policy-making jobs.

Bua did delay a part of his order that directs the city and other defendants in the suit to work out a hiring plan free of political considerations.

The judge originally gave the defendants 120 days from the date of his ruling to prepare their compliance plans. He stayed imposition of that section until at least May 13, when he has scheduled a hearing.

Bua's ruling, which called for apolitical hiring in the city, county and the park district, marked resolution of the so-called Shakman case. An earlier ruling barred political firings.

The decisions stemmed from a suit filed in 1969 by lawyer Michael Shakman, who challenged the entrenched political patronage system.

Washington called for an end to the faltering system in his mayoral campaign.

Chicago's once-powerful Democratic machine has been showing signs of wear in recent years. It was unable to prevail in last fall's Democratic primary election, for example, when a split in the white vote between Byrne and State's Attorney Richard Daley gave the nomination to Washington.

It still has supporters, however. And some party members say it has as many lives as a cat.

Unions, employment, racial fear to greet Washington's first day

CHICAGO (AP)—After winning what he called Chicago's "most trying election" Harold Washington claims City Hall on Friday as the city's first black mayor. But for Washington, the trying times may just be starting.

Like most big-city mayors, Washington will grapple with powerful municipal unions demanding more pay, school bills piling up at an alarming rate and buses and trains that don't get enough from tokens to pay their way.

Like the first black mayors of New Orleans, Detroit or Atlanta, Washington also will confront racial fears—aggravated by a bitter, dirty campaign and his own appeal to blacks that "It's our turn."

And, like the woman he succeeds, Jane Byrne, the two-term congressman who campaigned as an outsider will enter a sometimes hostile political environment. Unlike Byrne, Washington has not embraced the old guard. He has promised to be a reform mayor.

"He does not have a rosy start," says Louis Masotti, an urban affairs professor at Northwestern University who headed Byrne's transition team four years ago.

Washington, 61, won with the near-unanimous support of blacks, who make up 40 percent of the population. They will expect a greater voice in City Hall and more attention for their neighborhoods, parks and schools.

At the same time, whites will want reassurance. Less than one in

five whites voted for Washington. Some fear he'll take their patronage jobs, others fear he'll put low-income housing in their neighborhoods.

"What you're going to see for the immediate future is some delicate tightrope walking as a black mayor tries to convince his constituents he's got to be realistic and convince whites he's not going to destroy their services," said Masotti. "He's got a tough job."

The job is tough enough. Since 1970, Chicago has lost an average of 14,000 jobs, 200 factories and 500 shops each year. Employment fell by 20,000 during the first two years of the Byrne administration.

Unemployment stood at 12.4 percent in Chicago in February; black unemployment has been estimated at 25 percent.

Byrne says she is leaving the city in good shape. Bond rating agencies, which determine the credit of cities and corporations, say economically diversified Chicago has more going for it than many big industrial cities.

"It's not a one-horse town. It has many industries. It's labor force is generally a growing labor force," says Vladimir Stadyk, a municipal analyst with Standard and Poor's Corp. in New York.

"1982 has been kind of a severe economic situation for many cities, Chicago included," he said. "They seem to have held their own."

Among immediate concerns are the city's perennial financial

crises—an ailing public school system with a projected \$202 million deficit and a regional transit agency with a potential deficit of more than \$100 million.

Neither is in the city's \$2 billion budget, but both have long been considered the mayor's domain.

In addition, the federal government is demanding the city return \$28 million in community development funds. The government says the funds were misused by Byrne to meet school deficits and finance temporary part-time jobs during her re-election campaign.

Last week, Washington visited Springfield to urge a hike in the state income tax. He left concluding that state finances are "much, much worse than I thought" and that little help could be expected there.

Gov. James Thompson has proposed a \$1.9 billion tax increase, which would generate about \$30 million for Chicago public schools and provide money to overcome the transit authority's deficit.

Washington also faces powerful city unions whose contracts expire soon. How he deals with bus drivers and teachers may prove his mettle, says John McDermott, publisher of The Chicago Reporter, a newsletter focusing on racial relations.

"Probably the hardest test he faces is confronting the expectations of labor," McDermott says. "It's important how you do it. A mayor cannot allow himself to be run over."

Washington inauguration highlights tradition break

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold Washington becomes Chicago's first black mayor today in a novel "peoples' ceremony" on Navy Pier highlighted by a Studs Terkel poetry reading and an invocation by Cardinal Joseph Bernardin.

Washington underscored the historic break from tradition of his April 12 mayoral victory by choosing to stage his inauguration in a 3,000-seat auditorium on the pier instead of in City Council chambers that hold just 700.

The former state legislator and outgoing Democratic congressman campaigned on a theme of mending racial and political divisions in this segregated city that he said had kept minorities frozen out of power for too long.

"The entire ceremony will reflect... Washington's desire for unity of the people of Chicago," said inauguration coordinator Judith Byrd. "Every ethnic group of the city will be represented, both

in the program as well as the audience."

Byrd said the audience would include "a White House representative" as well as Republican Governor James Thompson; the Illinois congressional delegation, led by Chicago Democrat Dan Rostenkowski; and a number of state lawmakers, who will be introduced by Senate Democrat Philip Rock of Oak Park.

Also invited were other black mayors from around the nation and members of the Congressional Black Caucus, she said.

Inauguration officials also were trying Thursday to round up some 1984 Democratic presidential candidates who campaigned for Washington, including Sen. Alan Cranston of California and former Vice President Walter Mondale.

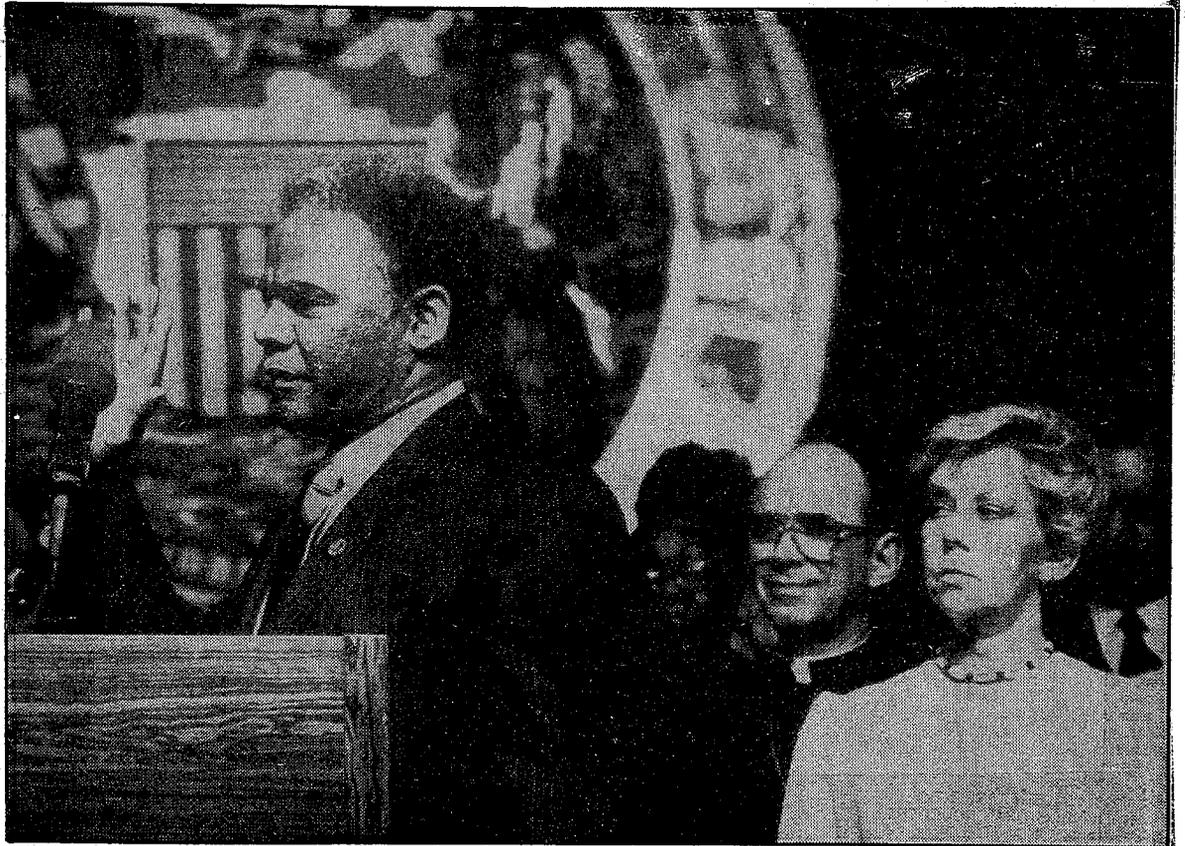
Washington defeated Republican Bernard Epton after a rancorous, racially tainted election campaign, using an unprecedented

turnout in black wards, a good showing of Latinos and a better-than-expected margin in white, liberal districts on the affluent lakefront.

The outgoing congressman was virtually shut out in overwhelmingly white, working class wards on the Northwest and Southwest sides, underlining the racial chasm in the nation's second largest city.

Inauguration preparations continued Thursday as controversy mounted over a flood of 11th-hour hirings and job shifts by Byrne that critics charged would prevent Washington from molding his own administration.

Washington said he would investigate reports that Byrne's administration allegedly had tampered with or shredded key personnel records to conceal the transfer of political appointees into positions not covered by a federal court order banning hiring and firing for partisan reasons.



Old watches new

Harold Washington is sworn in Friday as Chicago's first black mayor. Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, the Catholic archbishop of Chicago, and outgoing Mayor Jane Byrne look on. See related story on Page 5. (UPI photo)

Washington sworn in as mayor, notes Chicago's financial woes

CHICAGO (AP)—A somber Harold Washington was sworn in Friday as Chicago's first black mayor, and pledged to control the city's "enormous" financial problems with reforms that included dismissal of recent political appointees, cuts in executive salaries and a freeze on hiring.

Washington said the city's financial problems presented Chicago's greatest challenge since the great Chicago fire of 1871.

Surrounded by thousands of guests representing the range of the political and ethnic spectrum, the 42nd mayor of the nation's second largest city took the brief oath of office and cracked his mayoral gavel for the first time.

"This is a very serious vow I have taken before God and my fellow man," he said. "... To solve the problems facing us, it will have to be decided between you and me."

Washington said in contemplating his new office on the eve of his inauguration that he had relied on the Bible and a report on the city's finances.

"I have no good news. The immediate problem facing Chicago is both enormous and complex," he said.

Washington said the city general fund faces a \$150 million potential shortfall this year, and said hundreds of city jobs had been passed out and hundreds more reassigned in the last days of Jane Byrne's administration.

When the crowd gasped, he said he made the remark "with malice toward no one," but just to keep the record straight.

Mrs. Byrne, who had smiled earlier after Washington completed his oath of office, sat expressionless through the speech, which included several references to mismanagement in her administration.

The new mayor also cited a prospective \$200 million deficits in both the school and transit budgets, which are outside the general fund.

"The only greater challenge in the history of Chicago was 110 years ago when Mayor Joseph Medill looked over a city burned to the ground and called for a great outpouring of civil responsibility," he said.

Washington promised to eliminate several hundred last-minute jobs, outlined his programs of job cuts and

salary reductions, and renewed his call for a higher state income tax.

Washington was elected in a close race April 12 after a bitter, racially divisive campaign against Republican Bernard Epton. He took note of the darker side of that campaign in a passing reference of his inaugural address.

"Our minorities are ambitious and that is a sign of a prosperous city on the move. Racial fears have hurt us

'This is a very serious vow I have taken before God and my fellow man... to solve the problems facing us,' Washington said.

in the past, but I believe that that is a situation that will be overcome."

The former Democratic congressman entered office 30 years after starting public life as an obscure city legal adviser.

His inauguration broke with tradition with a ceremony at Navy Pier on the city's lakefront instead of the usual City Hall ceremony.

Three thousand invited guests attended, including other black mayors, Republican Gov. James Thompson, Illinois' congressional delegation, state legislators, and defeated mayoral candidates.

Washington ordered the unprecedented large gathering as an expression of his campaign commitment to open city government to the community and close it to patronage and special interests.

Washington overcame personal legal problems and the longtime specter of racism in a city considered America's most segregated to take the reins of a \$2 billion city budget and a position as a national Democratic powerbroker 18 months before the next presidential election.

The 61-year-old former state legislator has pledged to dismantle Chicago's patronage machine that he says froze minorities out of power.

Machine Democrats reorganize City Hall, rebuke Washington

CHICAGO (AP)—In a bold rebuke of Harold Washington's power, Old Guard politicians reorganized City Council to their liking Monday after the new mayor tried to avoid a showdown by abruptly adjourning his first council session.

The realignment was pushed through by Cook County Democratic chairman Ed Vrdolyak, titular head of the city's fractured political Machine, which Washington has disavowed.

After the session, Washington called the council's move an "illegal rump session" and "the actions taken at that session have no official standing whatsoever."

He said the rebellion was a "nervous reaction" to the prospect of a reform mayor. "Mr. Vrdolyak and some few of his supporters don't understand that there will not be business as usual, that there will be reforms," he said.

Alderman Clifford Kelly, a black alderman, said that of 29 new committee chairmen chosen, 26 are white. There are 16 blacks on the 50-member council.

Washington reportedly sought to replace several Old Guard council members with white independents and blacks who supported

him in the election.

Washington supporters vowed to challenge the Vrdolyak plan in court, if necessary.

But Vrdolyak declared: "We want the responsibility to organize our own body."

Supporters of the new mayor packed the spectator's area, booing loudly and pounding on glass partitions when Vrdolyak motioned for a roll call and 29 aldermen voted to continue the meeting.

The vote came moments after Washington and most of his black and independent supporters left the session.

"Support Your Mayor," the raucous crowd chanted.

Chicago is organized under a weak mayor form of government with oversight of functions such as budget-making, zoning, licensing and housing left to council committees. Traditionally, however, the mayor has wielded power with the council often acting as little more than a rubber stamp.

A showdown had been looming for days with reports that Washington had been trying to engineer the ouster of political heavyweights, such as Vrdolyak and Fred Roti, both veteran councilmen.

The importance of Monday's test of strength was signaled in Washington's decision Saturday to stay home and lobby his cause instead of going to New Orleans for a longstanding engagement with fellow black mayors.

Included in the Vrdolyak-backed plan is the removal of black Alderman Wilson Frost from the powerful seat as finance committee chairman to be replaced by Alderman Ed Burke, an Old Guard veteran and Vrdolyak ally.

The replacement of Frost reportedly was punishment for his role in seeking accommodation for the city's first black mayor.

Earlier Monday, Vrdolyak said he didn't want to war with Washington but decided to take charge when he discovered Frost had offered Vrdolyak's post as head of the important Building and Zoning Committee to "five other people."

Washington had the tacit backing of the Cook County Democratic organization in the April 12 contest, though a number of longstanding powerful Democrats—including some committeemen—defected to his Republican opponent Bernard Epton.

Washington makes concession after losing first council battle

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold Washington, who could become the first mayor in 30 years to lose control of the City Council, took conciliatory steps Tuesday as the Old Guard threatened to abandon its rubber-stamp role and grab the reins of power.

Washington invited Cook County Democratic Chairman Ed Vrdolyak to meet with him Tuesday, a day after Vrdolyak ignored the new mayor and pushed through a City Council realignment plan that parcels out most of the power to white council members in the Old Guard.

Sixteen of the 50 council members are black, as is the mayor.

The Washington-Vrdolyak meeting lasted about 15 minutes. The alderman said he had a "very pleasant conversation" with the mayor but provided no details.

Though Washington dismissed the council maneuvering by Vrdolyak as illegal, his call for a meeting signaled an attempt to reach a compromise without resorting to a showdown in court.

"Clearly, both sides have to work out concessions," said Grayson Mitchell, Washington's press secretary. "I think the mayor has said all along this has to be settled in the political process."

Vrdolyak, titular head of the city's fractured political machine, marshaled 28 supporters and took command of the council Monday. The move came moments after Washington, who has disavowed the organization, abruptly adjourned his first meeting to avoid a

showdown over the group's power structure, apparently because he lacked the votes to control the council.

Some Old Guard council members said they acted legally in appointing committee chairmanships after the departure of Washington and his black and independent supporters. "We had three of the city's best legal minds there advising us and I'm confident that what we did was legal and binding," said Alderman Ed Burke, a Vrdolyak ally.

However, Leon Despres, council parliamentarian, said city departments would not honor actions taken in an illegal meeting, meaning the city comptroller would not issue checks to pay for activities of the purported new committees.

One alderman, Eugene Sawyer, a black who walked out with the mayor, also dismissed Vrdolyak's session as a "mockery" and renounced his own promotion to president pro tem.

Chicago is organized under a weak mayor form of government with control of budget-making, zoning, licensing and housing left to council committees. But for the last 30 years, the mayors have been politically strong enough to dominate the council.

But that will be changing in the Washington administration, says Don Rose, an independent political strategist.

"Whether (Washington) wins this one or not, you'll no longer have

a rubber-stamp city body," Rose says. "You'll have a legislative body."

Washington's loss in the first round of his battle with City Council regulars also indicates a new relationship between mayor and the legislative body.

"You've never had (in recent years) the kind of situation you have now with the council in conflict with the mayor," Rose says.

"Ironically the presence of the Shakman ruling (prohibiting hiring and firing for political reasons) to reduce patronage powers . . . is probably Washington's greatest stumbling block in controlling the council," Rose added. "He can't go around firing whoever he wants."

"He is a victim of reform. It's a delicious irony."

Though Washington is limited in hiring powers, the mayor still can dole out rewards and has a bloc of supporters estimated to be as large as 20 council members.

Washington could use his veto powers against the Old Guard, which probably doesn't have the two-thirds majority it needs to override the mayor.

If Washington is unable to control City Council, Rose says, "He'll have to build his own majority on each issue, rather than have a Washington majority."

"He'll be in a position of facing a legislature of the other party," Rose adds. "The world does not stop. It's just incredible in Chicago."

Black business peaks at more than \$2 billion

NEW YORK (NYT)—Total sales of the top 100 black-owned businesses grew by 14.1 percent last year and came to a new high of \$2.17 billion, even though the recession and tight money slowed down the rate of growth from previous years, according to an annual survey by Black Enterprise magazine that was released Tuesday.

The 1982 rise from 1981, when sales totaled \$1.9 billion, compared poorly with an average annual sales increase of 17 percent from 1976 to 1981.

Earl Graves, the editor and publisher of the magazine, said in a statement that, "if we factor in a 6 percent inflation rate, then the growth in real terms was a modest 8 percent over 1981; though not dazzling, this performance is certainly better than that of the U.S. economy as a whole over the same period."

He added that it also "demonstrates the ability of the chief executive officers of these companies to manage with savvy and economic know-how they have developed over the years."

Another disturbing trend, the magazine noted, was the overall failure rate of new small businesses during the recession. Half the concerns that went bankrupt in 1981 and 1982 were less than five years old, according to a survey by the Small Business Administration.

Since 64 percent of the top 100 black-owned companies were started in 1970 or later, the overall failure rate of newer companies is particularly disturbing for black business, the magazine said.

However, only one black-owned company that was on last year's list, White Buick of New Hampshire, went bankrupt. On the other hand, 14 companies, 12 of them new, made their way onto the list for the first time.

Chicago to gain school funding

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chances are good that Chicago will get \$20 million in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1 to help pay for school desegregation, U.S. Rep. Sidney Yates said Thursday.

Yates, D-Ill., made that prediction following House Appropriations Committee action late Wednesday in which the funds were attached to an omnibus money measure. The panel took that action on a voice vote with no opposition.

President Reagan vetoed the funds when they came to his desk two weeks ago in the form of a separate Yates bill.

Yates, a member of the committee from Chicago, said Reagan would find it almost impossible to veto the entire omnibus money measure—known as the “continuing resolution.”

The continuing resolution could be redrafted. But unless it is eventually adopted in some form, the federal government will not be able to pay its fiscal 1984 bills.

Yates said he foresees no problems for the desegregation funds when the whole House takes up the resolution, probably next week. He also said key senators have promised their support.

“Even if the resolution is redrafted, I think the money will stay in,” Yates said.

Yates said the Board of Education will get the desegregation money “as soon as the president signs the resolution.”

“Or maybe they will get it sooner,” he said. “Maybe the administration will feel that its position has lost, and they’ll make the money available immediately.”

The 7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago on Sept. 9 upheld an earlier ruling by Judge Milton Shadur of U.S. District Court that the government had violated an agreement to furnish funds to help finance the desegregation plan.

The dispute arises from a 1980 agreement under which the Board of Education promised to desegregate the schools and the Justice Department, in turn, said it would furnish all financial resources available to help pay for the cost of those efforts.

The government furnished \$1.8 million in 1981 and 1982, but is no longer providing desegregation funds. In vetoing the earlier measure, Reagan said no money was available for the purpose.

Jackson says campaign would provide hope

LONDON (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson told leaders of the depressed, largely non-white Brixton district of London on Monday that a campaign by him for the U.S. presidency would "provide a measure of hope for oppressed people throughout the world."

"I come to Brixton as I would go to Harlem, New York, or Watts, Los Angeles, . . . to provide hope for the hopeless," Jackson told community leaders, most of them black, at a meeting at the Lambeth Borough Council Hall in Brixton.

"I came here because the litmus test of the greatness of a society is not how tall its steeples are or how old its buildings, but how it treats its poor people."

There were race riots during the summer of 1981 in Brixton, which has London's highest unemployment and crime rates. Most of the residents are emigrants or descendants of emigrants from the Caribbean, India and Africa.

Jackson arrived Sunday for a 36-hour visit. He was scheduled to fly to Amsterdam Tuesday and then go to Frankfurt and West Berlin before returning to the United States Sept. 19.

He said he hoped his tour would increase his understanding of foreign affairs and mobilize the support of U.S. servicemen for his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for president. He said he would not announce whether he would run during the tour.

In a British Broadcasting Corp. interview, Jackson said his immediate objective is to "see if we can put together the rainbow coalition across racial, regional and sexual lines—the rejected people, blacks, Hispanics, women, poor people."

He said a coalition of minorities "has the power to take our nation, America, on a new course."

"Never again should it be said that a black, or Hispanic, or a woman or a Jew, because of race, religion or sex, did not have every option that everyone else had," he declared.

letters

Time right to honor slain black leader

To the editor:

At its January plenary session, the Champaign County Democratic Central Committee supported unanimously a resolution urging that the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King be declared a national holiday. U.S. Rep. Daniel Crane, R-Danville, and Edward Madigan, R-Lincoln, were informed of the decision, as were Sens. Alan Dixon and Charles Percy.

Troubled and surprised by Madigan's negative initial response, I am pleased to learn that he ultimately voted with the overwhelming majority for the proposal when recently it came before the House. Sens. Dixon and Percy replied quickly and rather more positively to the central committee's urging. The issue is soon to come before the Senate. Support from their constituents would strengthen the resolve of both our senators.

It is my hope that the many religious, governmental, political, social and educational organizations in this great county will come forward in favor of the declaration. Leaders and individual members of groups as well as the general citizenry should write letters and make telephone calls.

Even as our nation celebrates the historically appropriate themes of gratitude, of freedom, of labor and of service to country, so does it seem fitting that we recognize formally our traditional pursuit of justice and the price countless numbers have paid for its purchase.

In honoring the man, we hold the mirror up to a maturing America.

The time is right.

LILLIAN CADE

Champaign County Democratic Central Committee Chairperson

09/15/83

DAILY ILLINI

Housing project impact positive, study concludes

CHICAGO (AP)—The long-held belief that subsidized housing reduces property values might be unfounded, according to a new study which found that subsidized housing in a city neighborhood could cause nearby land values to increase.

"The impact of subsidized housing is benign, not a negative nor a positive factor," concluded the report, which was based on an 18-month study of four subsidized housing projects located in the city and suburbs.

The study was conducted by three Loyola University professors, Elizabeth Warren, Raymond Tatalovich and Robert Aduddell. It was financed by the Chicago Department of Housing, the Cook County Department of Planning and the Illinois Housing Development Authority.

The study said that federally subsidized housing developments did not cause property values in four Chicago-area communities to decrease. In fact, it discovered that in one case, the construction of subsidized housing in a city neighborhood caused nearby property values to increase.

Union head to urge Chicago teachers to approve walkout

CHICAGO (AP)—With "no good news" stemming from contract talks between teachers and the nation's third-largest school district, the president of the Chicago Teachers Union was planning to issue a strike call Wednesday.

Union chief Robert Healey said he would ask the union's 27,000 teachers to approve a walkout during a meeting of the teachers' 900-member House of Delegates scheduled for late Wednesday afternoon.

"There is no good news," Healey said as he emerged from a final, 1 1/2-hour negotiating session Tuesday at school board headquarters.

If approved in voting Thursday, the strike would begin Oct. 3 and affect more than 400,000 students at 494 elementary schools and 65 high schools.

Another negotiating session was scheduled Friday, but Healey said he saw "no reason for any optimism" that leverage gained by a strike authorization vote might aid in reaching a settlement.

While Chicago teachers consider a strike, the West Harvey Elementary School District School Board, calling its district an "academic graveyard," has told administrators that pupil performance is their responsibility and that they will lose merit pay unless classroom progress is shown.

"We'll rate the superintendent, principals and other top administrators—give them report cards, if you will—on progress of pupils' scores and decide if they are worth merit pay," Thelma Demonbreun, board president, said Wednesday. "We think administrators are responsible for the academic climate of their buildings."

Gary Marx, associate executive director of the American Association of School Administrators, said he knows of no other district in the country that has an administrative-salary program linked directly to pupils' scores on national, standardized tests.

Dozens of school districts, however, plan to experiment with merit pay in some form for teachers. And Dallas schools recently adopted a plan providing bonuses for teachers in schools where test scores are higher than predicted.

Linda Randle, mother of five children at Garfield School, said basing salary increases on scores "is a marvelous idea, but I am for credibility. It has to work through the parent, teacher and the administrator."

Meanwhile, 55 striking teachers in suburban Grayslake High School District 127 will be fired if they do not return to work, according to Supt. Grif Powell.

Powell said the dismissal warnings came in two letters of reprimand sent by administrators and the school board to the striking teachers. The letters also told teachers they would not be paid for the days they are on strike.

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Jesse Jackson addresses U.S. troops in W. Germany

HANAU, West Germany (AP)—Possible presidential aspirant Jesse Jackson, touring U.S. military units in West Germany on a voter registration drive, told an audience of soldiers Thursday that they are part of the peace movement.

"You are part of a contingent that has been in Europe now for 40 years to preserve democracy. Only yesterday we visited the border with the communist East Germany. We saw the mines, the fences, the signs of slavery," Jackson told 250 soldiers at the Army's Fliogerhorst airfield in central Germany.

"You're really a part of the peace movement. We must broaden the definition to make you feel meaningful about your role," he declared.

The civil-rights leader arrived in West Germany on Wednesday after stops in Britain and the Netherlands. He was visiting U.S. Army Europe Headquarters in Heidelberg later Thursday and flying to West Berlin Friday.

Jackson said he favored a strong U.S. military presence in West Germany to preserve East-West peace.

"You've not been shooting anybody. Your presence here has stopped the shooting," he said.

But he also pleaded for a reduction in world tension, saying, "If it's true that a house divided against itself cannot stand, then it's true that a world divided against itself cannot stand.

Warning against the threat of a nuclear holocaust, Jackson said. "This is the new world order in which we live. It's too costly, it's too dangerous, it's too likely."

Jackson appealed to soldiers and to their families to register to vote, saying the 600,000 eligible voters on U.S. military bases in Europe could be a powerful force in American elections.

"You are one of the few armies that has the right to

vote for your commander-in-chief. You ought to exercise that right," he said.

Jackson has said he plans to decide next month whether he will seek the 1984 Democratic Party presidential nomination.

Representative Ronald Dellums, a California Democrat, told the troops that he has urged Jackson to run for the presidency.

"With his intelligence, his quickness and his attractiveness," Dellums said, Jackson "will bring competence and capability" to the issues.

The congressman said that Jackson is not just representing "black issues," but is interested in the bet-

'You are one of the few armies that has the right to vote for your commander-in-chief,' Jackson said. 'You ought to exercise that right.'

terment of conditions of women, teenagers and all races.

Dellums, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, advocated a sharp reduction of military spending and called Pershing 2 and cruise missiles "a monument to our inability to communicate."

"I've been to military briefings, and looked at wall maps," he declared. "It scared me."

Money spent on the military "could be better used to raise the standard of living to a level we have never known for everyone in the world," Dellums told the troops.

Democrats ask Hispanics' support in 1984 elections

WASHINGTON (AP)—Democrats were making their case Thursday in the struggle for the Hispanic vote, already ardently pursued by President Reagan.

Speaker Thomas O'Neill was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. The Massachusetts Democrat was expected to present a view of the economy far different from the upbeat picture that Reagan painted Wednesday night for an audience of Hispanic Republicans.

A caucus staff member said House GOP Leader Robert Michel of Illinois declined an invitation to address the dinner.

Gov. Toney Anaya of New Mexico and several Hispanic Democratic congressmen were meeting with reporters to press their view that Hispanics were particularly hard hit by Reagan's economic policies.

In his speech to the Republican National Hispanic Assembly, Reagan described the economy as

"lifting off" and attributed it to "the policies we've been pursuing."

He also drew loud applause when he said, "The people of Central America and the Caribbean are our neighbors: they need our help and we will not abandon them to indifference."

O'Neill and other Democratic Party leaders have repeatedly criticized Reagan programs as tilted toward the rich while short-changing poor and middle class Americans.

When he delivered his party's response to one of Reagan's Saturday radio speeches, O'Neill said, "The sad fact is that we have not been fair in providing food and shelter to those who need it."

Democrats and Republicans plan major voter registration drives among Hispanics, who were described in a recent Census Bureau report as "a fast-growing,

young, active and diverse population closing some gaps in social and economic status with the overall population."

The bureau said the Hispanic population was 14.6 million in 1980, a 60 percent increase in 10 years. The Hispanic vote was about 2 percent of the total in the 1980 election but it was concentrated in such key states as California, Texas, New York and Florida.

Republicans view the Hispanics as deeply religious and socially conservative and likely to agree with many of Reagan's positions.

But about two-thirds of the Hispanic vote went to Democrat Jimmy Carter in 1980, and a strong Hispanic turnout in Texas in 1982 was cited as a major factor in the defeat of GOP Gov. William Clements.

Of the ten members of Congress in the Hispanic Caucus, only one—Rep. Manuel Lujan of New Mexico—is a Republican.

School teachers in Chicago vote to call for strike

CHICAGO (AP)—Public school teachers in the nation's third largest district voted in record numbers Thursday to call for an Oct. 3 strike for higher wages, a union official said.

More than 92 percent of the 23,543 Chicago Teachers Union members who voted favored a strike, while 1,829 members voted against the action, Union President Robert Healey announced at a news conference.

Healey planned to return to the bargaining table Friday morning with negotiators from the Board of Education. He said the strike vote showed "that... our people are extremely frustrated and they feel they have been used."

The school board has offered teachers the same salary they received last year, with a slight increase in benefits. Teachers accepted a wage freeze last year, and Healey is pledged to getting increases this time.

The union president emphasized that the union planned to continue to bargain "in good faith."

"We are not going to take this (strike authorization) and hammer them to give us something that they can't afford," Healey said. "We know they have a reasonable amount of money they can afford."

"We assure you there is money (in the budget) that can be moved around and diverted for teacher salary increases," Healey said.

The board must offer the union an acceptable contract by Oct. 2 to allow enough time for the membership to cancel the planned strike.

Polling of the union's 28,000 members took place throughout the day in all 559 city schools, where classes continued for the district's 400,000 students.

The union's House of Delegates voted 720-0 Wednesday to recommend a strike, Healey said.

Pennant first priority

for Pirates' Madlock

NEW YORK (NYT)—Mad Dog Madlock—born Bill Madlock Jr.—was sitting in the hotel lobby in New York Monday afternoon and, in jeans and designer polo shirt, looking very unmenacing.

Madlock is the Pittsburgh Pirates' third baseman. Occasional third baseman, that is. On Labor Day, with the Pirates in a battle for the division lead, he tore tendons in his right calf against the Cardinals, and has seen only spot action since.

Yet going into Monday night's game against the Mets, he was the leading hitter in the National League, with a .324 average, and has a good chance to win the fourth batting championship of his 11-year career.

Mad Dog is the name he is called by teammates and other players in the league.

Why the name Mad Dog?

"Because I used to bark a lot," he said.

At anyone in particular?

"Umpires," said the 32-year-old Madlock, "I used to bark at umpires a lot. But I'm older now, and calmer. Oh, once in a while I'll growl some, but that's it."

In 1980, Madlock was fined and suspended for hitting an umpire with his glove, but he says that was purely an accident, that he was simply making a gesture in the heat of an argument.

Anyway, Madlock in the last two weeks has been furnished little opportunity to even

bare his teeth at an umpire. The bad leg has kept him close to the bench.

"And it hurts," he said. He meant both the leg and having to sit while the team, before Monday night's game, was just one game out of first place.

"You play 140 games in the year so that you can have the last 20 games mean something," he said.

"The pennant race is exciting, and you love to be a part of it. You watch the scoreboard to see how the other teams are doing, you wake up in the middle of the night thinking about it—anxious to get to the ball park.

"Now, I've just got to go slow, and root a lot on the bench. You've got to root 100 percent—no, 200 percent. I mean, this is a team game, and if the team wins and you don't contribute, you still have to be up. You can't mope if you're not playing. Otherwise guys'll think, 'What kind of a jerk is he?'"

The team trainer, Kent Biggerstaff, came by. Every day the trainer and Madlock spend four hours at the ball park going through a regimen that includes exercise and ice, sound and electric treatments applied to the injured player's leg.

Where Madlock becomes Mad Dog, then, is on the field. Especially at the plate. He entered this season with a career average of .316, which, according to the Elias Sports

Physical graffiti

Illini leave their mark on Michigan State in 20-10 win

by Chris Deighan

EAST LANSING, Mich.—The Illinois football team came to Michigan State ready to play a physical game.

Michigan State wasn't ready, but ended up playing in one anyhow.

"We knew what this game meant," Illinois defensive tackle Mark Butkus said after the Illini had won, 20-10, Saturday. "It was the first Big Ten game and, hey man, we were up."

But for some reason, the Big Ten season opener didn't mean as much to Michigan State.

"They seemed flat—like we did against Missouri," Illinois tight end Tim Brewster said. "They were not fired up to play us."

The Illini's Dwight Beverly agreed.

"They weren't fired up like you're supposed to be for a game like this," he said. "They weren't talkin' much—they were still hitting pretty hard—but they didn't seem up."

If the Spartans had trouble getting "up" before the game, they soon found it even tougher to do so once play began—literally.

Five Spartans went out with injuries, including starting quarterback Dave Yarema and his backup Rick Kolb. In addition, standout linebacker Carl Banks left with a twisted knee, all of which prompted Brewster to say, "I've got to believe we intimidated them."

Perhaps the pattern of the game was best exemplified by the play of Illini defensive back Craig Swoope. Spartan wide receiver Daryl Turner came into the game with the conference's best yardage-per-catch average, and, true to form, his first catch against Illinois went for 24 yards.

But when Yarema lofted a pass to Turner speeding down the right sideline, Swoope, timing his contact perfectly, knocked the ball out of Turner's hands and sent him sprawling into the MSU bench.

That could be called tough football. Turner called it something else in the Detroit News.

"The Illinois team, if they don't

hit you, they'll trip you. They took cheap shots at me," Turner said. "They were coming at me with elbows, No. 9 (Mike Heaven) charged me with an elbow. I'm not gonna stand in the way of anything coming at me with an elbow."

Turner caught one more pass on the afternoon for seven yards.

"Our defense played super," Illinois coach Mike White said. "I think they're getting better every week—I think the team is getting better every week."

Illinois tackled Spartan ball-carriers behind the line of scrimmage 15 times. Butkus had three of those for 27 yards. And Don Thorp was named Illinois' player of the game by ABC-TV.

"The reason we had a successful weekend is that our front four dominated," White said, "and that's important for us."

Michigan State gained just 42 yards on 41 rushing attempts and only scored three points off the Illini defense.

Those three points, a 32-yard field goal by Ralf Mojsiejko in the first quarter, opened the scoring and provided Michigan State with its only lead. The Spartans dominated that quarter as they held the ball for over 10 minutes.

But the Illini offensive line began to assert itself in the second quarter. Dwight Beverly capped a 64-yard, 10-play drive with a three-yard touchdown run at 13:29 of the second quarter.

"It was designed as a 46-power," Beverly said of the Illini's first rushing touchdown this year. "I hit the hole then kind of bumped back outside. Thomas (Rooks) hit the other cornerback and the only other guy out there couldn't catch me."

After stopping the Spartans, Illinois mixed up the offense and scored on its next possession as well.

Quarterback Jack Trudeau ran for a crucial first down on a third-and-10 call. Later in the drive, Beverly lost four yards on first down, but Trudeau came back to hit Brewster for a 23-yard gain to the Michigan State five. From there, Trudeau found wide receiver

Mitchell Brookins in the right corner of the end zone for a 14-3 half-time lead.

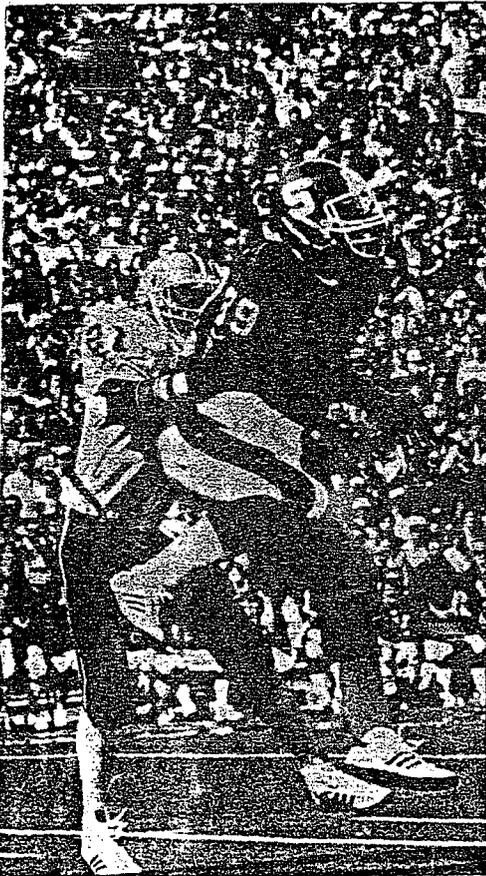
A big-play team in its win at Notre Dame the previous week, Michigan State again got a break when Phil Parker intercepted a Trudeau pass and returned it 72 yards for a touchdown to early in the third quarter.

"They were in a man-to-man at the time," Trudeau said of his audible call on that play. "Parker read my eyes and just stepped in."

That left the Illini with only a four-point lead and most of the half to play. But the Spartans only got one more chance to score and they failed at that. Mojsiejko hooked a 47-yard field goal attempt—his first miss of the season. After that, Michigan State never got past its own 28-yard line. Meanwhile, Illinois' Chris White was kicking a pair of fourth-quarter field goals to provide the final margin.

"It was a real character-builder for us," coach White said. "We played poorly in the first quarter and then gave Michigan State some incentive in the third. But we had enough poise and confidence to come back and win the football game."

Michigan State coach George Perles knows he'll have to live with the injuries his team suffered against Illinois. "I think everybody who saw the game would know that it made a difference," he said. "But I don't want to use that as a crutch. I don't want to use it as an excuse. I think Illinois has a great team and they beat us. We would more than likely have gotten beat even with the other people." Illinois fullback Thomas Rooks had his best performance of the year so far. Rooks rushed for 70 yards and also caught five passes for 42 yards. That effort earned him the offensive player of the week award, according to coach Mike White. Mark Butkus was named on defense and Rob Ghelmi won the honor for his special teams play. Clint Haynes will start at linebacker against Iowa next week, replacing Moe Bias.



Illini defensive back David Edwards breaks up a first-quarter pass intended for Michigan State receiver Butch Rolle during Illinois' 20-10 win Saturday in East Lansing, Mich. Photo by Tom Fletcher

statistics

October 4, 1983

7

Chicago teachers strike over pay while officials try to keep pupils busy

CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers, joined by other school workers, shut down the nation's third-largest system Monday in a pay dispute, while officials offered supervised games, cut-rate museum admission and radio lectures to keep 420,000 students learning and off the streets.

The Chicago Teachers Union, along with the district's 18 other unions, set up picket lines after talks ending late Sunday failed to produce a settlement in the pay dispute. The 27,000 teachers had voted last month to strike unless they received more money.

Meanwhile, two pickets were arrested Monday in strike-related incidents.

Teacher Charles Gorodess, 48, was charged with disorderly conduct after he allegedly refused to obey a police officer to move from the entrance of a South Side high school to a parking lot.

And building engineer Thomas Bowler, 51, was charged with criminal damage to property for allegedly spray-painting the words "on strike" on the door of a North Side elementary school.

But if schools Superintendent Ruth Love "insists on pre-conditions, it could be a long strike," said Healey, who called for elimination of 500 administrative jobs.

The union leader said the board should "come to the contract table, take off the givebacks and we will negotiate a salary increase that will be fair to everyone."

Love said, "We cannot reach the demands of the union without some concessions."

For the fiscal year that began Sept. 1, the system has a balanced budget of \$1.4 billion, almost all of which is already allocated, according to Rufus Glasper, director for financial planning and budget for the schools.

Talks resumed Monday afternoon.

School and city officials responded to the walkout with a network of alternative classes and recreation programs for the district's 420,000 students.

A telephone information service attracted more than 800 callers between 6 and 10 a.m., said spokeswoman Joanna Brown.

The Park District provided supervised activities so parents "know they're kids are off the street," but stressed they were recreational rather than educational.

In addition, the Chicago Housing Authority set up 97 sites on and near public housing to provide tutoring, games and other activities during the strike.

The Field Museum of Natural History cut weekday admission prices for children and teens from \$1 to 50 cents and promoted special programs normally open to school groups.

Outside many of the city's 596 public schools, teachers picketed as the curious, including students, watched.

Civil rights enforcement erodes in U.S. agencies, study shows

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The United States Commission on Civil Rights says in a new report that two years of fiscal austerity and staff reductions have seriously eroded the enforcement of civil rights by the federal government.

The report asserted that there had been a noticeable decline in enforcement at six agencies, including the Departments of Justice, Education, Labor, Health and Human Services and Housing and Urban Development.

In some areas, such as housing, it said, compliance reviews and investigations have declined to the point that "they have become virtually negligible."

The report is the latest in a series from the commission that has repeatedly criticized the civil rights policies of the Reagan administration. White House officials contend that such criticism is politically motivated, but commission members deny it. President Reagan is trying to replace three of the six commission members, but the Senate has yet to confirm his nominees.

The conclusions of the new report were disputed Monday by administration officials, who said their interpretation of the same data used by the commission showed that there had been an increase rather than an erosion of civil rights enforcement.

Commenting on the report, Reagan administration officials insisted that total spending for civil rights enforcement had increased, to \$607 million in 1983 from \$513 million in the fiscal year 1980, with \$634 million requested for 1984. These figures reflect "a substantial increase in the priority accorded civil rights," Reagan said in his budget message in January.

The Labor Department's success in gaining back pay and other relief for victims of job discrimination has steadily declined, the report said.

"In fiscal year 1980, financial settlements totaled \$16.2 million, of which back pay amounted to \$9.2 million for 4,334 employees," the researcher reported. By the fiscal year 1982, financial settlements of discrimination complaints had fallen to \$7.3 million, including \$2.1 million in back pay for 1,133 employees.

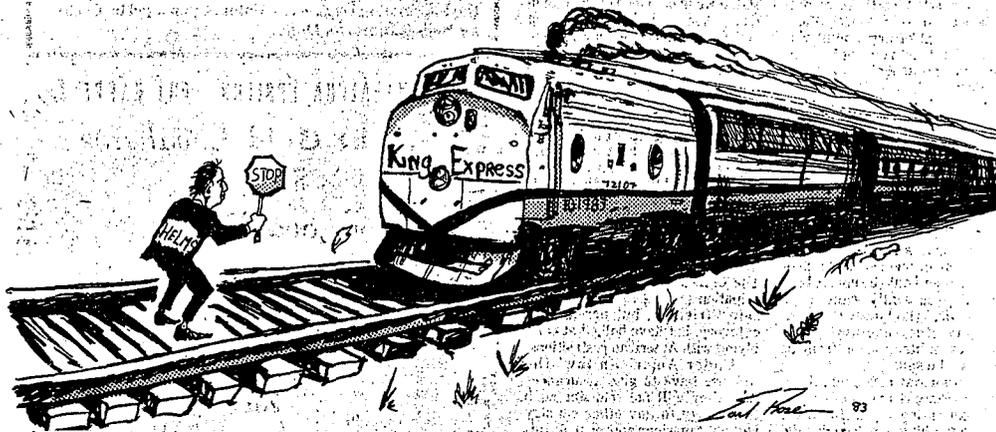
Efforts to encourage voluntary compliance with the civil rights laws "have been virtually decimated by budget cuts during the last several years," the report said.

The 190-page report has not been made public. It was prepared by the staff under the direction of commission members, and distributed to the members over the weekend in advance of a commission meeting Tuesday.

Commission officials said there might be minor changes in the report before it was published. The data were drawn from official budget documents, congressional testimony, legal briefs, court decisions and agency responses to inquiries from the commission.

"To insure factual accuracy, each agency was asked to review the relevant draft chapter, and appropriate revisions were made," the report said.

The commission is an independent, bipartisan advisory body with no enforcement powers. The agency's legal authority ran out last month, but under federal law, the commission has 60 days to shut down. Congress and the White House are trying to reach a compromise on a measure to extend the life of the commission, which was created in 1957.



editorial

King deserves recognition in form of national holiday

If there is any American that deserves a federal holiday, it's Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader who was slain in 1968.

The Senate is scheduled to vote Oct. 19 on making the third Monday in January a holiday for workers in honor of King's birthday.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., last week dropped his plans to block approval of the bill (he was going to hold a one-man filibuster). Helms, one of the major congressional figures representing "the New Right," objects to a holiday being designated for a man that was known to have *communist* associates.

Admittedly, King was acquainted with socialists and communists, as well as Republicans and Democrats. But, unlike other honored American leaders, his goals were not politically motivated.

King wanted to establish true equality in a country that displayed only a transparent facade of equality among its inhabitants. Whereas Lincoln emancipated the slaves from their bondage, King attempted to establish true freedom for his people, using passive resistance to break the

bonds of segregation and discrimination.

King was not looking for money or a political position when he spent his day and nights in the jails of the South, nor was he looking to "overthrow" the government to see his goals accomplished. Rather, he expressed a desire to work with the people *through* the government.

And, to a degree, it was a success. The Civil Rights Act and Voting Act of 1964 were passed by Congress after the large outcry from King, other civil rights leaders and their followers.

This merits national recognition. While some might say granting one more holiday could cause a rash of other holidays (if King gets one why shouldn't Malcolm X?), this is not very practical thinking.

King, more than any contemporary figure, stands out as a man that has changed society for the better and, hopefully, will have an effect on future societies.

Perhaps this is not the best way to remember a great man, but unfortunately, many are quick to forget when there is nothing tangible to remind them.

Court allows Vrdolyak to keep bodyguards for another week

CHICAGO (AP)—A judge has ruled that the leader of the City Council's majority bloc against Mayor Harold Washington can keep his five bodyguards as a safety measure for at least another week.

Three of the police guards assigned to Ald. Edward Vrdolyak were to be removed by midnight on Saturday, leaving two to protect him and his family on a 24-hour basis.

But earlier Saturday, Circuit Judge Anthony Scuttilo issued a temporary restraining order after hearing brief arguments from both sides.

A complaint filed by attorneys for Vrdolyak stated their client and members of his family had received numerous personal threats in recent days.

The complaint, seeking emergency relief, was filed against the city, Washington and police superintendent-designate Fred Rice.

In September, Rice ordered the removal of bodyguards protecting several city officials, including Vrdolyak. The 32 bodyguards were reassigned to uniformed patrol.

William Harte, one of Vrdolyak's lawyers,

argued Saturday that his client has a right to safety, and removal of his bodyguards would be contrary to Rice's statement in September that five guards are needed because of threats.

"There has been no change in the circumstances over the last three weeks. In fact, the threats have increased," Harte said.

He told the court that at least four telephone threats were received at Vrdolyak's home and office after Wednesday's city council meeting, when the alderman and Washington engaged in a heated verbal exchange.

To remove the guards now, Harte said, would not only constitute "a danger to (Vrdolyak's) personal safety but would be a chilling effect on his ability to act as alderman."

Joseph Gagliardo, assistant corporation counsel, argued against the order, contending that the complaint as filed does not support the fact that Vrdolyak's life is in danger. Gagliardo said such an order would be an intrusion by the court into the police superintendent's authority.

Jackson's ring not missing despite report

GARY, Ind. (AP)—A ring a Gary grandmother says she bought from a panhandler for \$100 was not Reggie Jackson's 1977 World Series ring, a spokesman for the California Angels said today.

"This woman contacted us a couple weeks ago, and we checked with Reggie Jackson and he has the ring," said Angels' spokesman Tim Mead. "It was not stolen."

The woman, Dorothy Carter Miles, a wrapper operator at Lever Brothers Corp. in nearby Hammond, said she bought the ring from a panhandler in Chicago several weeks ago. She said she was told it was stolen from Comiskey Park when the Angels were in town playing the White Sox during the summer.

Later efforts to reach the woman were not successful. Earlier, she said: "I have items of great sentimental value, and I know how much they mean to me. I am no great baseball fan, but I know about Reggie Jackson and I recognized the ring right away when I saw Jackson on it.

"I'm not sure how much it's worth, but I know it's valued at more than the \$200 he (the panhandler) was trying to get for it. I didn't have that much money, and after we haggled some, I bought it for \$100. I didn't want to deal with a stranger on the street, but I thought \$100 wasn't much to pay for something that may be irreplaceable.

"It really hurt me to think that somebody else would buy it and scrap it for its gold and diamonds. I didn't know it would be so difficult to get in touch with Reggie, though, to get it back to him."

She didn't realize that Jackson was no longer with the New York Yankees, the team he was with when he got the ring. The Yankees gave her the Angels' office number in Anaheim, and when she called there, she said the office staff gave her the runaround.

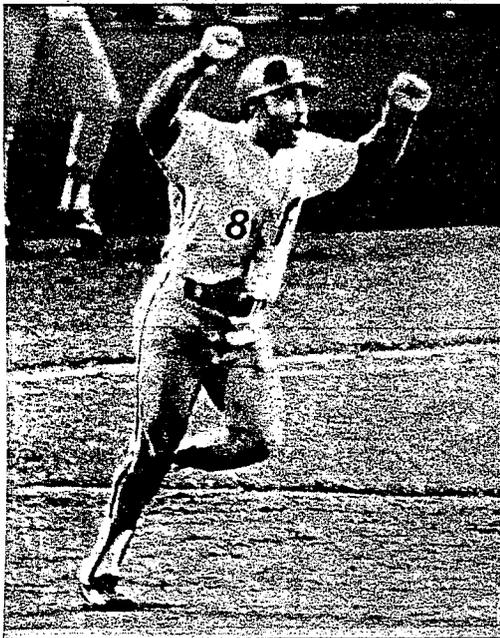
"They told me that they'd let him know and would have him call me back. That was two weeks ago. I haven't heard from anybody yet."

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Philadelphia's Joe Morgan celebrates after hitting a game-tying home run in the sixth inning. The Phillies went on to win the first game of the World Series, 2-1. (UPI photo)

Maddox's home run leads Phillies to win

BALTIMORE (AP)—Garry Maddox led off the Philadelphia eighth inning with a home run to break-up a World Series pitching duel between John Denny and Baltimore's Scott McGregor and give the Phillies a 2-1 victory over the Orioles in Game One Tuesday night.

The game was attended by 52,204, including President Reagan, and played at times in a light drizzle. It matched two of the finest pitchers in baseball but it was decided in a battle of home runs. Baltimore's Jim Dwyer, one of the Orioles' platoon players, belted a first-inning homer and oldtimer Joe Morgan tied it in the sixth for the Phillies.

The victory put the Phillies one game ahead in the best-of-seven Series, with rookie right-hander Charles Hudson pitching Wednesday night in Game 2 against another rookie right-hander, Mike Boddicker of Baltimore.

Denny and McGregor, both of whom failed to go the distance, matched three-hitters through the first six innings. In the eighth, Maddox came to bat against McGregor with the score tied 1-1. During the season he had shared center field

Baltimore's pitchers aren't used to batting, but will have to for this World Series. Story on page 31.

with Greg Gross, Von Hayes and Bob Dernier and had hit only four home runs. He was one of those unhappy Phillie role players.

But all that unhappiness was set aside Tuesday night.

Maddox drilled the first pitch in the eighth over the left-field fence, arming Denny with the lead for the first time. The Phillies nearly had successive homers when Bo Diaz, the next batter, hit a 1-0 pitch that seemed destined to sail over the fence in left field, but John Lowenstein timed his leap perfectly and snared the ball above and beyond the fence.

Right-hander Denny, a 19-game winner during the regular season, retired the first two batters in the eighth but, when Al Bumbry doubled, the Phillies went to their bullpen, bringing on relief ace Al Holland.

Denny had given up five hits, but held one of baseball's most explosive lineups to a single run. He had retired 10 in a row at one point.

The Phillies had the luxury of Holland in the bullpen. He had a club-record 26 saves and an earned run average of 2.26 during the regular season. He retired pinch-hitter Dan Ford on a fly to left on the first pitch, ending the Baltimore threat.

Holland, in the ninth, retired the Orioles in order, getting Cal Ripken Jr., Eddie Murray and pinch hitter Gary Roenicke.

This marked the first time in six World Series that the Orioles had lost the opener.

McGregor, 19-7 during the season and a loser in the 2-1 opening game of the playoffs against Chicago, had retired four straight batters following Morgan's game-tying homer.

McGregor protected the 1-0 lead until two were out in the sixth and Morgan came to the plate. He had hit 16 home runs during the regular season and, at 40 years of age, he was ready to prove there still was some life in those old bones.

The count on Morgan, who had only one hit in the National League playoffs, went to 1-2 before he lined the next pitch over the right-center field fence. The huge crowd in Memorial Stadium went silent.

features

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Photos capture life of S. African people

by Rick Evans

The easy-going George Hallett is a rich man. Rich not in monetary terms, but rather in compassion and human understanding. His photographs aptly depict this richness.

Hallett, one of South Africa's most celebrated photographers, spent the last few weeks sharing his experiences with University students and faculty.

Hallett is presently Allen Hall's Unit One artist in residence and is attending the African Literature Association's conference in order to promote a better understanding between the United States and South Africa.

Hallett grew up in the heart of District Six—"the Harlem of Cape Town," in South Africa. It was in this slum area that he was subjected to the racism which he denounces.

About a decade ago, District Six was declared a sium by the South African government and ordered demolished, according to a pamphlet containing information about Hallett. At that time, Hallett photographed the people of the District partly to remember their plight and partly to record the once-proud community. These pictures comprise a large portion of the exhibition he is presenting for Unit One.

Hallett said he hopes to project the essence of black people in South Africa through his photographs which he shows to audiences around the world. He professes and practices his self-acclaimed purpose of caring about the goodness of human beings. "I am on the side of the oppressed," he said.

Perhaps his own words best capture his ethos: "We are all interdependent on each other. Greater interaction will create a better understanding of something that is 'foreign.'"

"I am a myth-breaker. The myth is that the leaders of all national groups create myths to make their group function. These myths create antagonism between nations. They are perpetuated to exploit people.

"My feelings are that I would like a world where there is more honesty and morality based on truth to bring us together and not divide us."

Hallett said he acknowledges the unfavorable odds stacked against him but faces them with inexhaustible determination. He sees himself as a storyteller with a story to tell.

While in South Africa, Hallett, like the mass of the population, was a member of The Culture of Silence. Hallett said members of the Culture are voiceless, powerless and have no say in their own future. He said he hopes to extinguish the flame that kindles racism.

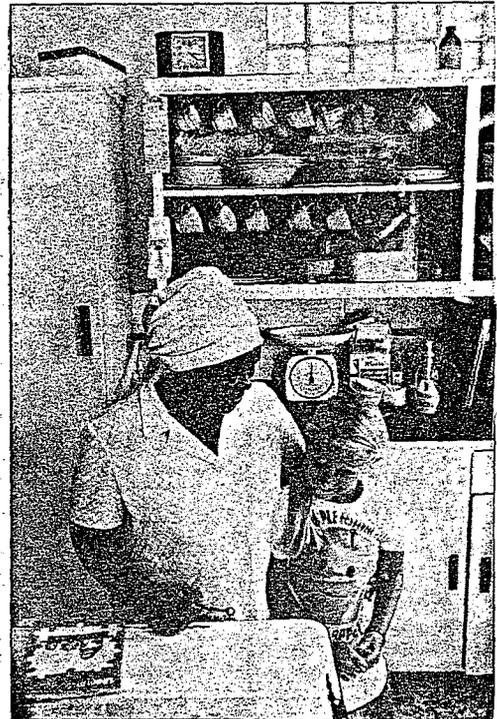
His extensive lecture tours have brought him to such cities as Berlin, Paris and London. One common thread at all of his European stops has been a significant lack of positive South African images.

Hallett said he hopes that his portraits will not only display the situation in South Africa but will also give the personalities behind the people. His portraits are not of actors or celebrities but of real people with stories to tell. If a picture is worth a thousand words, then George Hallett is a novelist.

"I am successful if I communicate and create discourse and discussion about the value of living and staying alive," he said.

Hallett will soon end his three-week stay at Allen Hall.

His work will be on display at the McKinley Foundation through September 17th. Many of his photographs will also be available for purchase.



Hallett's photographs depict the essence of the black people in South Africa. (photo courtesy George Hallett)

Jamaican leader asks Reagan to pardon '20s black nationalist

KINGSTON, Jamaica (NYT)—Jamaica's prime minister has asked President Reagan to grant a full pardon to Marcus Garvey, a pioneer of modern black nationalism.

Garvey, a charismatic Jamaican considered a patriarch of the black consciousness movement in the United States, died in 1940 after serving a prison term for mail fraud. The case grew out of his elaborate plans for blacks to retreat to Africa.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga asked Vice President George Bush to convey the unusual request Sunday night at a ceremony in Montego Bay commemorating National Heroes Day. The prime minister said Garvey, who crusaded through a Harlem newspaper, was convicted in the United States "during a campaign of persecution against him."

"It cannot befit the memory of this great man whom the world acknowledges as the father of black nationalism, for which he is universally honored, that the record of his life continues to be tainted with this stain of dishonor," Seaga declared.

Bush, who is here for an address to Parliament, discussed the request privately with the prime minis-

ter and said later he would "be sure it receives the highest consideration" at the White House.

"We recognize him as a Jamaican hero, and it will receive our attention," Bush said Monday in response to a question before laying memorial wreaths at statues of Garvey and four other national heroes.

The prime minister made his plea at the dedication of a Montego Bay memorial honoring Samuel Sharpe, a Jamaican slave who organized an early passive-resistance movement. He was hanged by the British colonial government in 1832.

Garvey, a revered figure here, was deported from the United States in 1927 after building a spirited following among millions of American blacks with a then-bold message that black enterprise and solidarity could overcome the lingering effects of slavery.

While a gifted polemicist, Garvey was a short-lived success as an entrepreneur. He raised more than \$600,000 from 35 black investors in his Black Star steamship company, but the travel venture to the West Indies and Africa failed.

Garvey was deported home to Jamaica "with a broken heart and a criminal record," Seaga said.

Officials in Africa want aid

ROME (NYT)—Representatives of 57 countries are meeting here Wednesday to hear an urgent plea for increased food aid for 22 African countries that are suffering from or threatened with food shortages approaching in magnitude the famine of 1973-74.

In Chad, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Ghana and Sao Tome, acute shortages are already affecting "a significant proportion of the population," according to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization that will be presented to the participating nations at the United Nations agency's headquarters here Wednesday.

"In all of these countries, the stocks held by the government, private traders and farmers have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before the new harvest becomes available," the report says.

Edouard Saouma, director general of the organization, said in an interview that he would ask for emergency assistance totaling 700,000 tons above regular aid to the affected countries, as well as \$71 million for "inputs" such as fertilizers and pesticides. "I want to say to them, 'Gentlemen, the situation is dangerous in Africa, give them more help,'" the director general said.

What distinguishes the present crisis from the catastrophe of 1973-74, in which it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people died and many more suffered lasting damage from malnutrition, is its extent.

Ten years ago, famine struck along a belt that stretched below the Sahara from Cape Verde off the coast of Senegal in the west across the continent to Ethiopia.

This year, the same countries are affected, but at the same time disastrous drought—"the worst drought for a century," according to the United Nations agency—is parching most of southern Africa. The 1982-83 crop year was marked by failures and shortages in many African countries, the organization reported, and "the prospects for 1983-84 are even more alarming."

"In Africa we don't see progress," said Saouma in a long, reflective and pessimistic interview. "They go backward. Production per capita, consumption per capita are less than they were 10 years ago." The fault, said the Lebanese civil servant who has been with the United Nations agency for two decades, lies with nature and man.

The first reason Saouma cited was population growth. The population is not known in many countries, Saouma said, although statistics are published. On a recent trip to Ethiopia, for example, he said he was given official estimates that varied between 26 million and 40 million. But in general terms, he said that he accepted an estimate that the total population of the continent had doubled in 20 years.

"The land did not expand," the director general continued. "The African countries became independent 20 years ago, and what did they inherit? They inherited trees. Trees are coffee, tea, cocoa, palm oil, rubber—for export, for foreign-exchange earnings by the colonial power. The food crops were produced by the small farmers.

"And for the independent governments it was the only source of revenues," Saouma said.

Striking teachers rib Ruth Love; talks resume in 11-day walkout

CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers, now in the 11th day of a walkout that has halted classes for 436,000 students, mocked Superintendent Ruth Love Tuesday with barking sounds after she complained about dogs on the picket line.

While teachers and school board negotiators resumed talks in an effort to break the stalemate over a pay raise, scores of pickets outside board headquarters jeered and made dog sounds as administrators entered the building.

The sounds were apparently directed at Love, who accused the union Monday of placing dogs on picket lines. She said the animals reminded her of the late Birmingham, Ala., Police Chief Eugene "Bull" Connor, who used dogs to intimidate civil rights demonstrators during the early 1960s.

Lester Davis, a spokesman for the Chicago Teachers Union, said Tuesday the accusation was "ridiculous" and that only a few strikers brought pets to the picket lines.

Davis also said teachers in the nation's third largest public school district are standing firm in their demand for a raise and will remain off the job until they receive an increase with "some semblance of equity."

"There's a solidarity that's never existed before," he said.

About 27,000 members of the Chicago Teachers Union have been

Handicapped suffer in Chicago teacher strike

CHICAGO (AP)—Four-year-old Nikki Brown waits in vain each day for the yellow school bus that transports her from home to a world whose secrets she is slowly learning to uncover.

But every day striking teachers in Chicago stay out of the classroom marks another step backward for the handicapped youngster, struggling to regain her speech and step since an automobile accident in July 1981 left her with brain damage.

"Nikki really misses school," said her mother, Michelle Brown. "And I can see her slipping back because of being out of school. Her balance is not as good as when she was going to school. Her speech is lagging a little bit, and she's gotten lazier."

Nikki is affected by the public school strike, which began Oct. 3, because federal law requires schools to provide a free and appropriate education to all handicapped children from age 3 through 21.

"These kids, more than others, suffer when there is a disruption in education," explained Mary Davidson, a researcher for the Chicago School Board. "The loss of special services to them is critical."

on strike since Oct. 3 in an effort to get their first pay raise since 1980.

The walkout is threatening to be the longest in public school history and if it continues this week, school officials said it could jeopardize city participation in state football playoffs.

The longest Chicago teachers' strike, in 1973, lasted 12 days.

For the first time in a Chicago public school strike, the teachers are being joined in the walkout by 11,000 members of 18 other unions,

representing cafeteria employees, engineers and other school workers.

Representatives of both sides said after Monday's negotiations they still were far apart on salaries. The board has reportedly offered a 1.4 percent raise while the union has presented a two-year proposal for an 11 percent increase this year, followed by a 5 percent increase the next year.

An average annual salary for a Chicago teacher is \$25,530.

Helms' effort to stop King day overcome by 76-12 Senate vote

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate, in a bitter revival of the civil rights debates of the 1960s, crushed 76 to 12 on Tuesday efforts by Republican Jesse Helms to block establishment of a federal holiday honoring the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The day brought a new round of charges from Helms that the slain civil rights leader had been manipulated by Marxists. In one of the more heated moments in the Senate this year, Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., loudly tossed a bound copy of Helms's charges to the floor and denounced the contents as "filth" and "obscenities."

The bill, which has already cleared the House, is expected to receive overwhelming approval on Wednesday. President Reagan, who originally showed little enthusiasm for the bill, has now promised to sign it.

In the course of the Senate debate Tuesday, Helms stated his case this way: "I think the public right to know and the Senate responsibility to know are paramount."

A few hours after Helms' arguments on the Senate floor, a federal judge rejected his appeal for release of sealed FBI files on King. Helms said the documents would further his case that King, a Nobel Prize winner, was influenced by top aides in the civil rights movement who were communists. He argued that the Senate should have access to wiretap files from 1963 to 1968 before voting.

Not only did U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith deny Helms' request to unseal the documents, he also ruled that Helms had no "protectable interest" that would give him legal standing to intervene in the 1977

case that sealed them.

King was assassinated on the balcony of a Memphis, Tenn., motel April 4, 1968.

The Senate was scheduled to vote Wednesday on the holiday legislation itself, and Republican officials said it is expected to be approved by a wide margin.

Before the Senate voted against sending the bill back to committee, Helms sparked a personal exchange with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., when he recalled that Kennedy's own brothers were concerned with King's alleged link to communists.

Helms said the late President John Kennedy cautioned King about the communist background of his advisers, and that the late Robert Kennedy approved FBI wiretaps on King's residences and hotel rooms when Robert was attorney general.

"His argument is not with me," said Helms, peering across the chamber at Kennedy. "His argument is with his own dead brother who was the president, and with his dead brother, who was the attorney general."

Later, Kennedy, his face flushed and his voice quavering with emotion, replied. "I am appalled at the attempt of some to misappropriate the memory of my brother Robert Kennedy and misuse it as part of a smear campaign."

Kennedy said his brother Robert would have been among the first to support a holiday in honor of King "whom he regarded as the greatest prophet of our time and one of the greatest Americans of all time."

"At no time did the FBI have any evidence that he (King) was a communist or was controlled by communists," Kennedy said.

GM stops discrimination with \$42.5 million program

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The General Motors Corp., the nation's largest manufacturer of automobiles, agreed Tuesday to a \$42.5 million affirmative action program in settlement of a 10-year-old complaint charging employment discrimination against blacks, women and Hispanic Americans.

It was described by federal officials as the largest settlement of its kind. With more than 40 percent of the car market in the United States, GM is one of the world's largest manufacturing corporations.

Clarence Thomas, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, joined GM executives and lawyers for the United Auto Workers in announcing the agreement, which applies to all GM divisions in the United States. "The agreement is a significant achievement and I am gratified that it was reached without resort to long, costly litigation," Thomas said.

The agreement sets numerical goals for the hiring and promotion of women and members of minority groups. It also includes an unusual provision under which the company plans to give \$15 million in endowments and scholarships to colleges and technical schools, primarily to assist GM employees and members of their families. Members of the "affected class," the blacks, women and Hispanic employees, are to be given preference in distribution of the education assistance funds.

GM agreed to spend another \$8.9 million on a training program for 250 women and members of minority groups in white-collar jobs. Employees are often eligible for promotions after such training. In all other training for salaried posi-

tions, the company agreed to goals specifying that 15 percent of the places should be for minorities and 25 percent for women, if possible.

The company did not admit discrimination or other wrongdoing. The agreement heavily emphasizes training and career development for women and members of minority groups at all levels of the company over the next five years.

Only \$4 million is set aside for back pay and other relief to resolve individual complaints filed under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids employers to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

Peter Laarman, a spokesman for the UAW, said that the settlement was "more prospective than retrospective." Edmond Dilworth, assistant general counsel of GM, said in an interview: "We have a management committed to affirmative action. They felt this was the thing to do. It was no problem to obtain their commitment."

The use of numerical goals is opposed by the Reagan administration, especially by civil rights officials at the Justice Department. But Dilworth said that GM and the auto industry had used such goals "for quite a long period of time," so the concept was not difficult for the company to accept.

The settlement, after years of hard times and layoffs in the automobile industry, comes in the midst of a good year for GM, which reported a second-quarter profit of slightly more than \$1 billion. This represented an increase of 85.7 percent over the second quarter of 1982.

The original complaint was filed against GM in 1973 by William Brown, who was then chairman of the EEOC. Commission officials said Tuesday that under federal law, the text of the complaint could not be made public. But they said that it contained wide-ranging allegations of discrimination in hiring and promotion, especially the admission of employees to skilled trades.

In 1973, a spokesman for GM was quoted as saying that minority groups accounted for 17 percent of the company's work force. Dilworth said that in July of this year, minorities accounted for 18.5 percent of the company's work force and women accounted for 17.9 percent. The company has slightly more than 450,000 employees in the United States.

The commission conducted the negotiations that led to Tuesday's settlement. Thomas said such negotiations had occurred sporadically since 1973, but "last year I committed myself to starting the negotiations over again."

Thomas said that the agreement was, to the best of his knowledge, "the largest monetary settlement" of an employment discrimination complaint in the United States. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. agreed in 1973 to give \$15 million in back pay and \$23 million in pay increases to women and members of minority groups.

Commission officials said the GM agreement contained a procedure to help resolve 700 pending charges and any future charges that might be filed against the company or the auto union under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Chicago teachers strike for 13th day, agree to mediation

CHICAGO (AP)—With negotiators admitting Thursday that talks are hopelessly mired in the 13th day of Chicago's longest teachers strike, the only glimmer of a breakthrough was agreement for federal mediation.

But while 436,000 students in the nation's third-largest school district remained sidelined and angry parents pressured authorities for a settlement, no mediator was forthcoming.

Daniel O'Leary, district director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said:

"We will be more than happy to assign someone, but we haven't been asked. We've heard nothing from the school board or the teachers union."

O'Leary said he believes both sides are leaning toward U.S. District Judge Marvin Aspen as mediator. Aspen began talking informally with both parties last week and has met privately with Superintendent Ruth Love, board president Sol Brandzel, Chicago Teachers Union president Robert Healey and Mayor Harold Washington.

Washington, refraining from entering the dispute, urged the board and union Wednesday to enter mediation and accept binding arbitration if the strike continues more than a few more days longer.

Both sides firmly oppose binding arbitration.

"A federal judge can do anything he wants... If Aspen wants to mediate, he can," said O'Leary.

However, Aspen said he had not been formally requested to mediate. And before accepting the role, he said, "I will have to know more of what they have in mind and whether I would have the time."

The union on Thursday rejected a board proposal to open credit classes for high school seniors at seven City Colleges sites. The five-day-a-week program would have begun Monday, but union spokesman Chuck Burdeen said teachers would picket the sites.

The union has offered to provide teachers for non-credit classes implemented through community groups rather than the board.

Before the breakdown in talks Wednesday, the board offered a one-year contract with a 2 percent raise.

Chicago teachers, board pick mediator

—CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers and the school board agreed Friday on a former national director of the Federal Mediation Conciliation Service to help resolve contract disputes that have kept 436,000 students out of classes for a local record of 14 days.

The Board of Education and the Chicago Teachers Union approved W.J. Usery, national director of the U.S. mediation service from 1973 to 1976, who had been recommended by U.S. District Judge Marvin Aspen.

Negotiations, which broke off Wednesday in what a board official termed "a total impasse," were expected to resume Saturday morning. An aide to Usery, William Hopgood, will arrive in Chicago on Saturday morning to get the talks going, and Usery will take over as soon as possible, Aspen said.

Usery recently presided over the successful resolution of the Eastern Airlines contract dispute.

The 27,000 members of the CTU have been on strike in the nation's third largest school district since Oct. 3.

The union on Thursday night had approved Aspen as a mediator, but the board would not agree.

Leon Jackson, chairman of the board's Employee Relations Committee, earlier had said that the

mediator should be a nationally recognized "professional mediator" familiar with the finances of a large school system, and one who should be available immediately for full-time services.

Aspen is hearing a suit brought by Operation PUSH (People United to Serve Humanity) and other community groups charging that the civil rights of students are being violated by the school shutdown.

The board declared an "impasse" Wednesday over the salary issue. The board had revised its offer to a 2 percent increase in a one-year contract. The union had called for a two-year pact with raises of 11 percent the first year and 5 percent the second.

The union on Thursday rejected attempts by the board to set up a credit program taught at the City Colleges so that 17,000 high school seniors could continue to work toward graduation. Union officials said such a program would be "strike-breaking."

Board spokeswoman Elaine Soloway said Friday that officials still were interested in doing something for seniors and were working on instructional shows that would be broadcast by public television station WTTW-TV.

Senate moves swiftly to extend life of Civil Rights Commission

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Senate Republican leaders made a commitment Friday to act swiftly on legislation to extend the life of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, whose legal authority expired three weeks ago.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, forced their hand with an unexpected maneuver on the Senate floor. He offered a proposal to extend the commission's life through Feb. 17. During that time, the president would be forbidden to dismiss any commission member except for "neglect of duty or malfeasance in office."

"What we are trying to do here today is provide a last-minute reprieve for the Civil Rights Commission, which is currently tottering on the brink of extinction," Bentsen said. "Emergency action is clearly called for. If we don't act today, there might be no tomorrow for the commission."

If Congress takes no action, the commission has until Nov. 29 to wind up its affairs. Agency officials have prepared a detailed schedule for disposing of books and property, canceling contracts and dismissing employees.

The commission has repeatedly criticized President Reagan's civil rights policies. Reagan has appointed two of the six commissioners and is trying to replace three other members. His nominees,

announced by the White House last May, are Morris Abram, a former president of Brandeis University; Robert Destro, an assistant professor of law at Catholic University, and John Bunzel, a research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

Bentsen offered his proposal as an amendment to a bill providing money for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State. But he withdrew it after receiving assurances from the Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and from Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Thurmond promised to hold a committee meeting Tuesday to approve legislation renewing statutory authority for the civil rights agency. Baker promised to schedule a vote on the floor of the Senate as soon as possible.

"For the life of me, I can't figure out what we're fussing about," Baker said. Thurmond, who is also president pro tem of the Senate, said: "We want to get this matter settled. It's been pending a long time."

Bentsen said that the Judiciary Committee had scheduled and then canceled six meetings to consider legislation reauthorizing the commission. Negotiations between the White House and the Senate have reached an impasse.

Car accident kills NBC broadcaster Jessica Savitch

NEW YORK (AP)—She started "Honeybee" and became one of NBC News' best-known correspondents, a hard-working and articulate woman from rural Pennsylvania who seemed destined for the top of her profession despite a life marred by personal tragedy.

Jessica Savitch died in an automobile accident Monday at the age of 35, still in pursuit of the "big things" in network TV. Killed along with her was New York Post executive Martin Fischbein, 34.

She was a success by almost any standard of the business. A network executive called her "a television natural," and only a year ago, newsmen ranked her just behind three anchormen—Dan Rather of CBS, Roger Mudd of NBC and Frank Reynolds of ABC—when he asked, "How much confidence do you have in his, or her, reporting?"

"The problem is," she said in an interview with TV Guide published in 1979, "whenever you think of succeeding, you think you will be happy. You think happiness will be written on the ticket. It's not. Success does not have to bring happiness. Success brings success. I think I succeeded because so many people told me I couldn't."

Her career, as her life, was a journey over peaks and valleys.

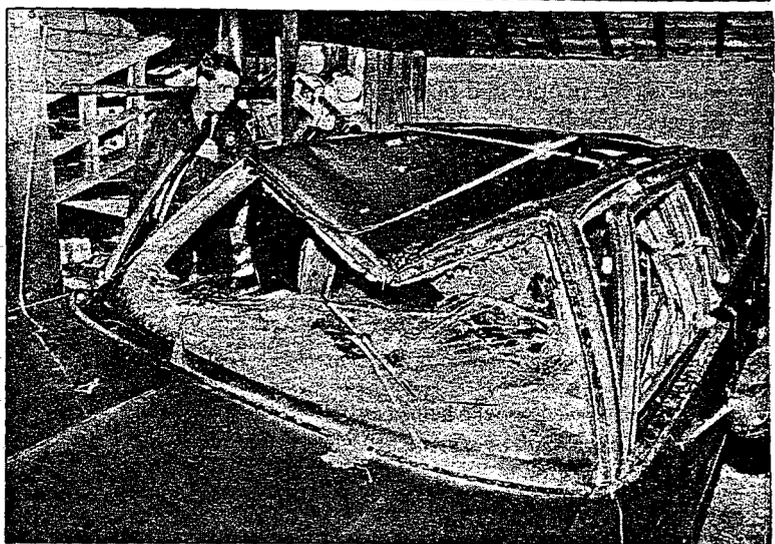
The professional low—though she didn't say so herself—may have been the time she spent, while a student at Ithaca College, as "Honeybee," a rock 'n' roll disc jockey in Rochester, N.Y.

At the height of her career, she substituted for John Chancellor and David Brinkley on the "NBC Nightly News" and anchored the Saturday edition of the program. She was favored by many to become the first woman to anchor a network evening newscast on her own.

As recently as August, she lost her weekend job to Connie Chung, who was hired away from the CBS station in Los Angeles, KNXT. Savitch was assigned the twice-a-night "NBC News Digest" report, with a promise that she would take over the Sunday "Nightly News" after the first of the year.

Jessica Savitch was born in Kennett Square, Pa., the eldest of three daughters of a clothing-store owner. Her father died when she was 11, and her mother moved the family to Margate, N.J.

Still in her early teens, she participated in a rock show for a local radio station and, she later recal-



Patrolman Frank Deluca surveys the battered car in which NBC anchorwoman Jessica Savitch and her fiance died early Monday morning in New Hope, Pa. The car ran off a road and into the Delaware Canal, where it was submerged in five feet of water and mud. (UPI photo)

led, "Once I heard my voice on the air, I decided I wanted to be a television reporter."

But at Ithaca College, she found the campus station off-limits to women. "It always hurts because it

seems unfair," she said in an interview with The Associated Press earlier this year. "Logically, I could see no reason for it. The more they told me I couldn't have the job, the more I wanted it."

Her first important job out of college was at KHOU-TV in Houston, where she became the first woman anchor in Texas. Later, she co-anchored the news at KHY-TV in Philadelphia.

Chicago teachers accept new contract with raise

CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers approved a new, one-year contract Monday night that ended the longest walkout in Chicago public school history, and classes were set to resume Tuesday for the first time in more than three weeks.

Chicago Teachers Union President Robert Healey announced at about 7 p.m. that 14,522 union members voted on the new agreement and that 73 percent voted to accept it while 27 percent voted against it. There are 27,000 members in the CTU.

Healey also announced that contracts for 11,000 non-teaching members of 18 other unions, such as engineers and lunchroom employees who joined the teachers' walkout Oct. 3, were also settled.

The agreement, reached Sunday with the aid of a mediator, was approved earlier Monday by a 61-1 vote of the Chicago Teachers' Union's executive board, Healey said.

The union's House of Delegates, an 800-member governing body, then recommended by a 78 percent majority that the rank and file approve the pact.

Nearly 436,000 students in the nation's third largest district have been idled by the 15-day walkout over teachers' pay raises.

The proposed pact, reached after a 33-hour weekend bargaining session, calls for a 5 percent raise beginning in January, for an effective increase of about 3 percent for the 1983-84 school year, said Doris Payne, school board spokeswoman. Chicago's teachers have not received a salary increase since 1980. The average teachers' salary is \$25,530.

Ms. Payne said the agreement also includes two one-time bonuses, totaling 2.5 percent, and \$10 million in labor concessions, including a cap on insurance costs, to balance the \$1.4 billion school budget.

In addition, teachers will be paid for the full 39-week school year, and about 25 percent of them are expected to volunteer to receive their paychecks over 12 months instead of 10. That would save

money because the board holds on to the money longer and can draw short-term interest.

Because of the strike, Chicago high school students may miss the University's first fall deadline for enrollment. Story on page 5.

A school board member said the total cost of the proposed settlement is \$81 million—with slightly more than half being channeled into pay raises. The remainder will cover fringe benefits, including payment by the board of the teachers' annual pension fund contribution, a member said.

Some staff members of the Chicago Finance Authority, which oversees school finances, said that with the new offer the projected deficit for the next school year could total more than \$100 million. The school budget, by law, must be balanced.

Schools Superintendent Ruth Love called the proposed agreement a "win-win agreement." Healey said the pact was "very acceptable."

"No one can say the mayor forced them into a contract they couldn't afford," Washington said, adding that mediator William Usery, former U.S. Labor Secretary, "has to be a genius."

Elaine Soloway, a school board spokeswoman, said it looks like 10 days will be added to the school year to make up for some of the lost strike days and to guarantee that schools qualify for state aid.

The school board loses about \$2.8 million in state aid for each day the school year falls below the 177-day minimum.

Throughout the three-week strike, the sixth in Chicago since 1969, teachers insisted they would not return to classes without a pay increase. Although teachers have not received a raise since 1980, the board has picked up about \$52 million in pension costs in the last two years.

10/25/82

DAILY ILLINI

Victims of strike could miss UI's Nov. 15 deadline

by Michael Lufrano and
J. Kathleen Curry

As a result of the Chicago teachers' strike, Chicago public school students may miss the first fall admissions deadline at the University.

The strike was settled Monday after Chicago teachers approved a new contract. Teachers and students will return to the classroom Tuesday.

The strike ends just in time for the University's student teachers, many of whom get "hands-on" experience in Chicago and the suburbs, according to Geraldine Roberts, University director of student teaching.

During the strike, according to Roberts, student teachers would have been expected to maintain a "neutral status".

Student teachers begin their "tenure" during the final eight weeks of the semester, this week. "I doubt if (the strike) has made any impact on the (student teaching) program at all," she said.

Of all student teachers, a "high percentage" stay within 50 miles of Champaign. Many of the rest go to the Chicago area.

Problems may still continue for Chicago students, however. The Chicago Public School System is the single largest system supplying students to the University.

High school seniors who wish to attend the University must submit a six-semester transcript and class rank to the University by Nov. 15 in order to complete their application and insure equal consideration for admission, said Gary Engelgau, director of the Office of Admissions and Records.

"That deadline is really the time that we make our first round of admission decisions, and it is certainly to the student's advantage to have an application on file by that time," Engelgau said.

The University continues to accept applications after the November deadline, however, Engelgau said about 80 to 90 percent of new student applications are received by the fifteenth, and for the past few years the colleges of engineering and commerce were closed after this deadline.

When the strike began, the major concern was that it would prevent University representatives from recruiting potential students in Chicago public schools. But the concern now is that students may completely miss the first deadline, Engelgau said.

The University is doing research in an attempt to determine how many potential applicants will be affected by the strike, and how great the affects will be, said Pat Askew, associate director of Admissions and Records.

"We're still assessing the situation," Askew said, "but we certainly won't penalize these students." She said the University would contact individual Chicago Public Schools after the strike to determine how quickly the schools can process records and transcripts. "We will determine if there is sufficient time for completed applications to get here by Nov. 15," she said.

"It may cause some difficulty if we have to alter our admissions procedures," she said, "but we want to be fair. Our main concern is to put the students first."

Norman Silber, principal of Chicago's Lane Technical High School, said the Chicago schools should have little difficulty processing the necessary data. "All of the necessary information is available, it's just a matter of getting the students to the records office and filling out the proper forms."

Colleges and universities around the country are aware of the strike, Silber said, and most told him they would not penalize applicants from Chicago Public Schools.

"We will give top priority to getting out these applications, and we hope the colleges and universities will understand. I don't anticipate any serious problems," Silber said.

opinions

editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the editorial board



editorial

Thompson's changes dull impact of Information Act

The Illinois House of Representatives has finally passed the Freedom of Information Act, giving the public uniform access rights to many state records. This state is the only state lacking such legislation, pending a senate vote next week.

Unfortunately, even if the act passes, which seems likely, it will not be as effective as it could have been. Because of Gov. James Thompson's 53 amendatory veto changes in the bill, it is uncertain whether the bill will clearly benefit anyone.

The worst change that Thompson made was to remove all criminal penalties for noncompliance with the Freedom of Information Act. If officials do not want to provide information that has been requested under the act's guidelines, they will have no incentive to do so—just as if there was no such legislation.

But now that state officials know the act does exist (or will soon), they can use it to impede the flow of information. This is because the act grants officials 21 days before they have to respond to requests for information.

Where before the public and the press could get some information by merely requesting it, they could now get

beseiged with paperwork and red tape for even the simplest request.

While the public might be content to wait out this delay (if it's important enough to them), the press might be severely constricted in their attempt to publish stories of great importance. In the news business, 21 days could easily make a good story meaningless.

Another problem with the bill is the many exceptions to the act. While some are obviously needed (keeping criminal investigations and informants confidential), even the governor's press secretary admits people have different opinions about what falls under the act and what is exempt. This could allow officials to withhold information on the pretext it is exempt, even if it isn't.

Admittedly, the bill has favorable qualities. It will establish opportunities for the public to get information—without having to go through the press first.

However, this greater access is only in theory, not in practice. In practice, the public and the press will be restricted by another all-too-common example of spirited ideas that have been legislated to death.

Beverly runs past Boilers in victory

by Steve Carlson

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Dwight Beverly may have been running away from some frustrations Saturday during the second half of Illinois' game against Purdue.

The Illini running back has been cast into an interesting role this season with a team that is living up to coach Mike White's preseason proclamation that Illinois would run the ball. White has said Beverly can consistently rush for 100 yards per game, and given the chance, Beverly has proven him right.

In the Illini's 35-21 win over the Boilermakers Saturday at Ross-Ade Stadium, Beverly only needed one half to surpass the 100-yard mark as Illinois' win set up the showdown in Champaign with Michigan next week. The Wolverines and the Illini are tied at 5-0 in the conference and both are in just about everybody's Top 10.

The game, to be nationally televised by CBS, will be the most important contest in the Big Ten this season. As Illinois cornerback Mike Heaven—whose first-quarter interception set up the Illini's first score—said after the Purdue game, "The Rose Bowl isn't played Jan. 2, it's played next week."

Beverly played like it was the Rose Bowl in the second 30 minutes of the Purdue game. With a 128-yard second half outburst, Beverly amassed 179 yards on 25 carries. Fullback Thomas Rooks added 70 yards in nine attempts.

A change in the Illini game plan at halftime allowed Beverly to roll up the most yards gained by a back in White's four years at Illinois.

"Coach said we were going to run a little more in the two-back offense in the second half," Beverly said.

It is Illinois' other primary

offense—a one-back setup that allows the Illini one more pass receiver—that has muffled Beverly's statistical output this year. In the one-back alignment, fullback Rooks is usually the lone setback while Beverly is watching from the sidelines telling himself whatever is good for the team is what counts.

Beverly rushed for 113 yards on 23 carries against Wisconsin two weeks ago and appeared to be established as a vital cog in the Illini attack. But last week against Ohio State the one-back offense was used almost exclusively, and Beverly's 12 yards in six tries weren't very vital at all in Illinois' upset.

"You kind of figure you can gain 100 a week and then when you don't get the ball it hurts a little," Beverly said, and then quickly added, "but it's a team effort."

Saturday, if the team effort wasn't there Beverly had enough effort of his own to compensate. He ran like he was possessed in the third quarter, twisting, churning and squirting away from Boilermaker tacklers.

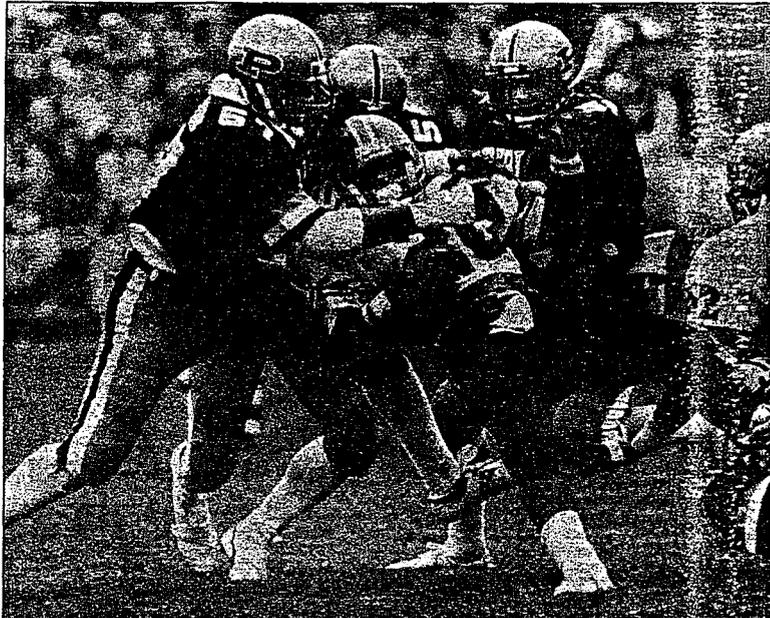
In the opening drive of the second half, Illinois went 61 yards in eight plays for a touchdown to go up 21-14. Or, make that Beverly went 61 yards. The senior running back carried seven times and the other play was an incomplete pass.

White said he intended to utilize the one-back alignment against the Boilermakers, but changed his strategy at the half.

"We felt initially the one-back offense would work best against Purdue," White said. "I think we made a mistake."

Beverly made no mistake when he was given the chance to run. He averaged just over seven yards a carry on the day and scored all three of Illinois' second-half touchdowns.

more ILLINI on 26



Illinois' Dwight Beverly is swarmed by Purdue tacklers as he struggles to gain extra yardage Saturday during the Illini's 35-21 victory in West Lafayette, Ind. Beverly rushed for 179 yards on 25 carries. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

Purdue just misses shot at beating Illini

by Doug Lee

WESTLAFAYETTE, Ind.—The days of the shotgun wedding may be long since past, but there was almost a shotgun funeral for the Illinois defense here Saturday.

The Illini defense, which had been ranked second in the Big Ten by giving up just 281 yards a game, was neutralized by Purdue's shotgun offense and the passing of quarterback Scott Campbell. The Boilers ripped the Illinois defense for 523 yards and 27 first downs, but

four interceptions helped limit Purdue to 21 points. The Illini had been allowing only 12.2 points a game, tops in the Big Ten.

"I know from being a defensive coordinator who liked to blitz that those kinds of things kill you," Purdue coach Leon Burtnett said of the shotgun offense, in which the quarterback takes the snap from center four or five yards behind the line of scrimmage. "We felt we could throw for short yardage on them because of the things they do. They didn't stop us; we stopped

ourselves."

The things Illinois does are blitz and play a frequent man-to-man defense in the secondary. The shotgun allowed Campbell to avoid the blitz and have more time to find his receivers.

"We did that because Illinois puts a lot of pressure on the passer," Campbell said after the game. "It gives me more time and I can see the blitzes a lot better."

One of Campbell's favorite re-

more PURDUE on 26

Local families of Marines await word on massacre

by Matthew Brandabur
with wire service reports

Although the death toll from Sunday's terrorist attack on the U.S. garrison at the Beirut airport rose to 216, only a fraction of the victims were publicly identified and friends and family of the rest could only wait and pray.

"It's still a waiting game—it's frustrating," said Jim Roehm, Director of Champaign County Red Cross. Since reports of the bombing came in early Sunday morning, Roehm has been making "basically pastoral" calls to the relatives of area Marines who were stationed in Beirut, Lebanon, at the time of the bombing.

"Each family seems to be getting a different shade of story. They're getting through at different times" on the emergency number the Marines provided for them, Roehm said.

Roehm said by 2 p.m. Tuesday, none of Champaign's families had received any notification of injuries or death.

"I just think that if there was any possible way he could reach home. . . I think Johnny would have done it," said Kelly Bean, sister of Lance Cpl. John McIntire.

"I've got two (televisions) on—plus my Betamax, so I can freeze-frame if I think I see him," Bean said.

"My father talked to a Marine there on ham radio at an outpost who said the confusion among the surviving Marines was so great, it's hard to keep track of who is alive. . ." she said.

"I think what the gentleman on CNN (Cable News Network) said

last night (it was a parent of a Marine who was over there)—'Reagan makes General Custer look like a military genius'—really hit home with me," she said.

"If a presence is all Reagan is interested in, then we ought to cut out Marine paper dolls and put them out there," Bean said.

Inez Curtis, another Champaign resident awaiting news about the fate of her son, stationed in Beirut during Sunday's bombing, said, "My son's group was due back on Dec. 7. The replacements left last week, but they diverted them to Grenada. I don't know when they'll be back now."

"I slept a lot better last night than I did the night before," Curtis said. She said she believes she saw her son, Staff Sgt. Joe Curtis, in the background of a newsreel "searching through the rubble for survivors" in the aftermath of the bombing. She said her daughter, who was watching the same program from Alabama, also thinks she saw him.

Military officials said identifying the bodies in the mangled barracks building was slow and tedious, partly because many weren't wearing their dog tags on the weekend and many records were destroyed in the blast.

But many families got the news they didn't want to hear. Shortly after noon on Tuesday, two Marines appeared at the Burlington, N.C., home of Pfc. John Copeland, who had left for Beirut last May on his 19th birthday.

When a uniformed Marine appeared at his doorstep, Guillermo San Pedro of Hialeah, Fla., knew the reason why.

"Are you here because my son is

dead?" San Pedro asked. When the Marine nodded, acknowledging that Lance Cpl. Guillermo San Pedro had died, the father screamed as his wife, Edilia, cried and held their two younger sons.

Orlando and Janice Valore of Slickville, Pa., awaited word on their two Marine Corps sons—one who was wounded in Beirut and the other who may be fighting in Grenada.

In Machias, Maine, Etta Kathleen Wilcox was told her son, David, 20, was injured in Beirut and she awaited word on whether his brother, Burton, 19, made it out alive. The messengers who told her about David's broken ribs and cuts didn't know she had another son in Beirut, she said.

For hundreds of other families there was still hope, if still clouded by fear.

"I get so nervous when the telephone rings, wondering what I'm going to hear," said Michelle Calvert in Wichita, Kan., who was awaiting word on her husband, Cpl. Robert Calvert, a 28-year-old helicopter repairman who has been a Marine for 10 years.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, U.S. Marines were ordered into sand-bagged bunkers Tuesday and told to "shoot to kill" anyone approaching their camp after three trucks that officials feared might be filled with explosives drove nearby.

Marine spokesman Maj. Robert Jordan said anyone approaching the gate to the camp would be shot. "Anyone who comes up there is going to be dead," Jordan said. "It will be a shoot-to-kill situation."

UI African Studies Program gets \$169,000 in grants

The African Studies Program at the University has received more than \$150,000 in federal grants to develop computer-based teaching in the Swahili and Wolof languages for University students.

The grants would also facilitate academic exchanges with National University in the Ivory Coast.

The grants, which amount to about \$169,000 over a three-year period, were made to the University because of its highly successful African Studies Program.

The University competed with more than 100 other universities and colleges across the country for the funds from the U.S. Information Agency, said Charles Stewart, director of the African Studies Program.

Professors from the northwest African country's university and the University will reciprocate visits that will last six weeks to a year.

The exchange will provide University faculty an opportunity to explore specific interests in the Ivory Coast such as anthropology, French, and African studies.

Although faculty members are the only currently-planned visitors, Stewart said, he

on campus

hopes the program will include graduate and doctoral students. The Ivory Coast will benefit from the exchange because it will be given greater access to higher education besides that offered by France.

The grant for computer-based teaching, totalling about \$120,000 over a three-year period, will enhance the already-existent program for such instruction in African languages at the University.

The program will expand to include not only first-semester Swahili, an East African language, but also second-semester Swahili and first-year Wolof, spoken primarily in Senegal and Gambia, and eventually intermediate-level Swahili.

Library plans sale of donated books

Thousands of homeless books will be looking for owners on Monday and Tuesday when the University Library holds its fourth

annual book sale.

Buyers will be able to choose from a large selection of donated fiction and nonfiction books, which will be sold at low prices, said Robert Jones, professor of library administration and coordinator of this year's sale.

"The book sale is a good way of getting books where they are needed and to students who need them," Jones said.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to purchase items needed by the library and books for the Rare Book Room for which no regular state funds are allotted. Last year, the library raised \$8,000 from the sale and is expected this year to raise more.

Package sold to help law school hopefuls

Students considering legal careers who would like more information about law school can send for a package sold by two groups.

The Law Package costs \$10 and contains information about the process of becoming a lawyer and what to expect in law school. It is

being sold by the Law School Admission Council and Law School Admission Services.

The packet also includes facts about U.S. and Canadian law schools, preparation materials for the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and a shortened version of the LSAT, which can be sent back to the Law School Admission Council for evaluation and analysis.

The council will return in one to two weeks the sample LSAT results, and provide literature on up to five schools in which the student had indicated interest.

The sample LSAT will be returned with information so that students can interpret their scores. One other service which the Law Package includes is a booklet that describes how law schools review applicants and provides information of financial aid and addresses of law schools.

Students wanting more information can request "The Law Package Brochure" by writing to Law School Admission Services, Box 500, Newtown, Pa.

editors' note: Laura Voltz, Cindy Kieffer and Brigette Bogini contributed to this report.

S. Africa threatens crackdown against non-white tenants

TENANTS from 1

grants" in South Africa, would remain without representation.

Militant opponents pounced on the government threat to crack down on "illegals" in white areas as proof that the new constitution will entrench white domination in South Africa rather than clear a path for reform. Some moderate colored and Indian leaders said they would reconsider their support for the new constitution because of the government threat.

The Group Areas Act is a pillar of apartheid or race segregation, dividing residential areas among the nation's whites, coloreds and Indians. The five million whites are assigned the choice sections of central cities and suburbs, with Indians and coloreds restricted to fringe townships. Blacks are confined to tribal homelands and townships by another set of laws known as influx control.

But in Johannesburg, the nation's largest city, the color lines have become blurred. With 10,000 colored and Indian families on official waiting lists for housing, coloreds and Indians quietly moved into areas declared "white" in the past four or five years. Landlords, faced with vacancies as whites moved to the suburbs, often sought out the illegal tenants.

Periodic campaigns to evict some of the estimated 10,000 illegals were tied up in court by volunteer anti-apartheid lawyers. Meanwhile whole streets in several poor white suburbs, including Mrs. Govender's Mayfair, became integrated.

Two weeks before the referendum, Community Development Minister Pen Kotze visited Mayfair and pledged relentless action against the "infiltration." He said, "These people didn't live in the sky before they came to Mayfair. They can go back where they came from."

Mrs. Govender, 53, said in an interview she has been on the waiting

list for a home in the Indian township of Lenasia for almost 20 years. She said she had no choice but to move into Mayfair four years ago, where she pays \$50 a month in rent.

"The neighbors are quite happy," she said. "We live together peacefully."

Her nieces and nephews played ball on the front porch with white children from next door. Neighbor Doreen Manson, who is white, said of Mrs. Govender, "She's better than the last (white) tenants. We've never had any trouble."

But Mrs. Manson said she worried that the government might declare Mayfair an Indian group area after the referendum and force the remaining whites to move.

According to the Institute for Race Relations, more than 600,000 families, nearly all of them Indian and colored, have been forced to move from their homes in three decades of the Group Areas Act. Many of the Indians in Mayfair came from nearby Pageview when that former Indian area was declared white.

Mrs. Manson said if she is forced to move to the new white housing built in Pageview, her rent will rise from \$50 to \$270 a month. "If they just leave us like we are now, we're quite happy," she said.

Plasterer William Kelly, who rents a room in Mayfair, reflected the view of some conservative whites. He said that the government had set it aside for whites and it should stay that way.

Another white neighbor, Anna da Silva, countered, "I don't know what all the fuss is about. I say if you can afford to live there, you should be allowed to live there."

The Financial Mail, an influential business weekly that had endorsed the new constitution, called for Kotze's resignation, saying his remarks were "some of the most offensive imaginable" and played into the hands of those who said the constitution merely entrenches white rule.

Illinois' Brookins catches attention of young admirers

by Steve Carlson

Mitchell Brookins probably has never endured a bigger pileup, on or off the football field.

The Illinois flanker was swarmed not by defenders, but by autograph seekers Friday morning after he spoke to an assembly of first through fifth graders at Carrie Busey Elementary School in Champaign.

Brookins fielded questions for about 20 minutes from approximately 200 students—many of them wearing orange and blue and sporting like-colored Illini warpaint on their faces. As Brookins exited the gym, students chanted "Go Mitch Go" to help him prepare for today's nationally-televised 11:35 a.m. game against Michigan at Memorial Stadium.

But Brookins wasn't able to go very far. The young autograph hounds converged on him at the back of the gym and he spent another 15 minutes scribing his name and best wishes.

"I hope that doesn't make me drop any passes," Brookins said quietly afterwards while shaking

the kinks out of his hand.

The questions from the students ranged from queries of why didn't he play for the Pittsburgh Steelers instead of the Illini, to what he does after a loss. "I go home and cry," Brookins said.

Brookins hasn't spent too much time crying this season as the Illini are set to play for the Rose Bowl berth today against the Wolverines. "I've been nervous all week," Brookins said when asked if he got nervous before a game.

Both teams are 5-0 in the conference, 6-1 overall. In response to a student's question, Brookins pointed to that one loss—to Missouri in the season opener—as his major regret this year.

Another regret, he said when asked by a little girl in the back if he's sad his college career is almost over, will be leaving Illinois. "Yes, because I've put so much time into this team," Brookins said. "This is my fifth year and I like Champaign. I wish I could stay longer."

So did the Carrie Busey students. But before he left, Brookins diagramed his favorite play of the



Illinois wide receiver Mitchell Brookins explains a play to a group of elementary school children Friday. Many of the estimated 200 children at Carrie Busey Elementary School in Champaign donned orange and blue warpaint for Brookins' visit. (photo by John Zich)

season on a blackboard, his 54-yard touchdown reception against Iowa.

Explaining the Os stood for offense, Brookins said the name of the play was the "y shallow cross, z post" and he was the z man. His job, he said, was to make the cornerback believe he was going to the

outside and then cut back inside and look for quarterback Jack Trudeau's pass.

"Before he (the cornerback) knew it I was behind him and the ball was in the air," Brookins said. "Everybody thought I wasn't going

to catch it, but practicing hard with Jack I knew he throws it pretty far."

And then, just like he is mobbed by teammates after a touchdown, Brookins was mobbed by the autograph seekers.

Paid parenthood in Evanston?

NAACP proposes paying parents to discipline kids

EVANSTON (AP)—The NAACP wants Evanston to put parents of street gang members on the payroll for \$100 a week to make their kids toe the line, but city leaders said the plan would cost \$1 million a year and would be unworkable.

"I don't intend to subsidize gangs, and that's what this proposal would do," Mayor James Lytle said Friday. "It would be almost impossible to monitor and would have the potential to create the incentive to become a gang member... so their parents could pick up \$100 a week."

Lytle estimated the plan would take an "excessive" \$1 million a year out of a \$50 million city budget. He acknowledged there was a "serious gang problem" in Evanston and said it was nothing new.

"The problem is not particularly crime-related to the extent it has a great impact on the community. Much of it is like one gang member beating up on another. And it pops up in the summer and cools down in the winter," said Lytle.

Deputy police chief James Gillespie pointed out that an Evanston ordinance bans possession and sale of handguns. He said a report that gang activity has been linked to at least 72 shooting incidents this year was "way out of sight.... We don't have 72 shootings (of all kinds) a year."

Twenty percent of Evanston's 73,000 population is black and concentrated on the West Side where the majority of gang incidents arise, said Lytle.

Coleman Miller, president of the Evanston chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said gangs form "because the family is unable to care for and protect their

youngsters." He said the civil rights group has been studying the problem for months in preparing its proposals.

Miller asks city authorities to identify parents of the 100 most-active gang members and pay them \$100 a week for up to nine months if their child "conducts himself or herself in acceptable social standards."

"The plan will lead to a permanent and lasting solution," Miller said. "We would be the first city to eliminate a gang problem. We also are aware how it would impinge on freedom. But something must be done."

Marjorie Collens, chairman of the Evanston City Council's human services committee, said, "It's not against the law to be in a gang. There are all kinds of civil rights laws we would run into if we tried identifying potential criminals."

Miller also proposes that parents be fined \$50 if they fail to get a city permit to hold a party for youths under 18, and a 9 p.m. weekday curfew and an 11 p.m. weekend curfew for those in that age bracket.

The city's curfew is 11 p.m. on weekdays and midnight on weekends for youths under 17, and Lytle said it would remain that way. He also rejected a party-permit requirement and instead proposed a "parental responsibility" ordinance as the most logical way to tackle the matter.

"I would like the city to impose a possible fine of \$500 and a six-month jail sentence on parents whose teen-agers violate curfew or alcohol or drug laws in the parents' home," he said. "That would make them think twice."

Chicago Democrats endorse Mondale

CHICAGO (AP)—Cook County Democrats, in a rebuff to Mayor Harold Washington, on Friday endorsed Walter Mondale's presidential candidacy—a move that threatens to further split the already fractured Democratic stronghold.

The county Democratic Central Committee, once a monolithic structure and one of the nation's strongest Democratic bastions, backed the former vice president by a margin of more than 2-1.

Among those dissenting were more than a dozen black committeemen who are Washington supporters and George Dunne, another mayoral ally and former county chairman. They had pleaded for a delay, suggesting an endorsement now was "premature" and "precipitous."

"If we are going to crown the winner of the contest before the contest begins, our endorsement will simply be a mockery," said Tim Evans, a mayoral supporter calling for a postponement.

Much of Mondale's support

came from veteran committeemen and Democratic powerhouses, such as U.S. Rep Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, county chairman and the mayor's chief antagonist.

"To delay the choice—to foster a protracted struggle for the nomination—is a folly that we sadly have to overcome," said Rostenkowski, one of three congressmen speaking on Mondale's behalf.

One black committeeman, James Taylor, voted for the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Chicago-based civil rights leader, who is expected to announce next week whether he will enter the 1984 Democratic contest.

The endorsement was another indication of the rift that has been widening among Chicago Democrats since Washington's election in April. Washington and his allies in the City Council have been at odds with the Old Guard forces led by Vrdolyak.

Reagan OKs King holiday

by Daily Illini wire services

WASHINGTON (AP)—With Martin Luther King's widow at his side, President Reagan signed legislation Wednesday he once opposed that honors the slain civil rights leader with a national holiday each year.

Reagan said King had "stirred our nation to the very depths of its soul" in battling racial discrimination.

Congressional leaders and veterans of the civil rights movement, including Jesse Jackson, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, and Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, filled the Rose Garden for the signing ceremony.

The proceedings climaxed as the crowd of several hundred spontaneously began singing, "We Shall Overcome"—the anthem of King's nonviolent crusade against segregation.

His widow, Coretta Scott King, told the crowd, "America is a more

democratic nation, a more just nation, a more peaceful nation because Martin Luther King became her pre-eminent non-violent commander."

While saying the nation had made huge strides in civil rights, Reagan declared, "traces of bigotry still mar America."

He said King's holiday should serve as a reminder to follow the principles that King espoused: "Thou shalt love thy God with all thy heart and thy shall love thy neighbor as thyself."

The new law establishes the third Monday in January as a legal public holiday, starting in 1986. On such holidays, federal offices are closed throughout the country. Many states observe the federal holidays, but state and local governments decide whether to close other facilities such as schools and banks.

King was born in Atlanta on Jan. 15, 1929. He was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tenn.

11/03/83

DAILY ILLINI



Oversight

Hundreds of Chicago Transit Authority employees meet in Springfield Wednesday to lobby against a bill which would give the CTA \$75 million. They oppose the bill because it would create a new Regional Transit Authority oversight board which would have the authority to intervene in collective bargaining agreements. (UPI photo)

Ghetto past shapes Ital's reggae

by Ted Purves

Reggae conjures up images of dreadlocks, Jamaica and marijuana. The strongest representatives of reggae music and its culture known to Americans are probably Bob Marley, the late reggae superstar, with his Rastafarian beliefs and lashing political statements, and Jimmy Cliff in the movie *The Harder They Come*, which showed the violence, dreams and poverty of Kingston's ghetto culture.

Champaign is a long way from Kingston, but a live performance by the Itals brought reggae music close to home Tuesday at Mabel's. The show was one of their last on a six-week tour which ends Nov. 4. Singer Lloyd Ricketts described the tour as successful: "Everywhere, small places were packed—large places, many people."

The Itals are a trio of singers consisting of Alvin Porter, Ronnie Davis and Ricketts. They have known each other since childhood, and have been together as the Itals since 1976. Before that, they sang with other groups in and around Jamaica.

In the reggae world, singers commonly work with a core of studio musicians and bands, rather than having a set "group." The studio bands play

behind many singers, taking turns touring and recording with them.

The Roots Radics, currently the premier back-up band of Jamaica, supplied the music to the Itals' vocals. The Radics have backed a number of other reggae vocal groups, including the Mighty Diamonds and the Waiting Souls. Today they back up some 80 percent of all new bands in Jamaica.

The Radics, a five-piece band, warmed up by playing two sets before the Itals came on. Most of the songs were musical pieces in their "Rub-a-Dub" style characterized by a rollicking beat and dominated by drums and bass—a Radics trademark.

When the Itals joined them on stage, the lead singing of Alvin Porter stole the show on such songs as "Herbs Pirate" and "Jah Glory." Porter's voice carried a great deal of emotion with its melodies, while the harmonies provided by Ricketts and Davis rounded out the songs and lent power to the words. All three were very energetic on stage and uninhibited about dancing, acting out songs and even making faces at the audience.

The music of the Itals is rooted in their religion—Rastafarianism. Their songs tell the tales of Jah (God), Babylon

(evil) and Ganja (marijuana), and they wear their hair in stupendous Rasta dreadlocks.

But from all of this, they don't like to bring politics into their music. "I call them Follyt-ricks," said Dwight Pickney of the Radics. "Music means more than politics. Music is the key, for musicians support the people."

They insist reggae music is something special which is not able to be played by all musicians. "Reggae is Rasta," Style Scott emphasized. "You must understand Rasta culture to play the music, he added."

While they say it is not necessary to be a Jamaican to play "true reggae," they believe the understanding and experience of poverty and ghetto life must be present. "Reggae comes from true suffering, not from uptown. It comes out of true feelings," Ricketts explained.

Popular figures like Eddy Grant do not qualify as reggae artists in their eyes, and they prefer not to use the words Eddy Grant and reggae in the same sentence.

They said bands like UB40 play true reggae even though the group has a very different feel than their own. UB40 is a British band with both black and white members who play in a smoother and more fast-paced style than the Itals. They will be in Champaign, Nov. 28, opening for the Police.



Lloyd Ricketts

Ted Purves

The Itals are one of the biggest Rastafarian bands in Jamaica and they showed a small, but appreciative audience a performance of roots reggae. They shed a little more light on the reggae phenomenon, which is still not widely understood in America.

Meents, Winters star in intrasquad game

by Bill Duffin

To prepare his team for the upcoming basketball season, Illinois coach Lou Henson has scheduled some intrasquad games to be held in various towns in Illinois, the first of which was Thursday night in Decatur.

The Blue squad defeated the White team, 59-56. Scott Meents, battling with George Montgomery for the starting center position, led all scorers with 29 points, hitting on 12 of 19 from the field. Efreem Winters was next with 26 points, connecting on eight of 19 field-goal attempts.

"Scott played good offensive ball," Henson said. "But he needs to rebound better. And Quinn Richardson did a good job of running the White team."

While Meents may have been lacking in rebounding production, Montgomery pulled down nine, as did Winters. It's Montgomery's superior defensive and rebounding skills that are keeping alive his chances at starting.

The second game of the Illini's intrasquad schedule will be held at 7:30 tonight in Mt. Carmel. So while everyone else will be watching the Illinois football team on television, the basketball team will be working to make sure its season is as successful as possible.

"We need to play before some people, to get out and get up and down the court," Henson said. "In view of the injuries I think we're coming along well."

The first intrasquad game showed the importance of junior forward Anthony Welch and sophomore guard Doug-Altenger to

this year's team. Neither saw action in the Illini's first intrasquad game and, though Henson felt both teams still did a good job, any hopes the Illini have of making a run at the Big Ten title depend upon the return of both Welch and Altenger.

Both Welch, sidelined with a stress fracture in his foot, and Altenger, recovering from knee surgery, worked out lightly at practice Friday and are expected to be able to pick up the pace in about a week. Henson anticipates both players being ready to compete in the Illini's season opener, Nov. 15 against Yugoslavia at Assembly Hall.

Until that time, the Illini are practicing about two-and-a-half hours a day in an effort to overcome the unexpected injuries and the loss of guard Derek Harper. And to get his team prepared, Henson is doing nothing fancy.

"We're staying with the fundamentals," Henson said. "We try to emphasize rebounding and defense while we are also getting involved in teaching our offense."

• • •

Illinois coach Lou Henson's hopes to sign two premier high school guards before the season starts have been halfway realized. Thursday, Noblesville, Ind., star guard Scott Haffner announced at a press conference that he will attend Illinois. He will sign a letter of intent next Wednesday. "He's a 6-foot-4 guard who is good at bring the ball down in the open court and who can play the point," Henson said. "We hope to sign another guard Wednesday, also."

Ex-Illini Martin suffers injury in Bengals' win

by Doug Lee

It was only the 10th week of the National Football League season, but it was the last game of the year for former Illini wide receiver Mike Martin.

Martin, who was drafted in the eighth round by the Cincinnati Bengals, was tackled from behind in the second quarter and suffered a broken right fibula. He has been placed on the Bengals' injured reserve list and is not expected to return this season.

"He won't be back unless we go to the Super Bowl," a Bengal spokesman said, "and that's highly unlikely as of now."

The Bengals are now 4-6 on the season, but have won two straight games. In Sunday's win over Houston, Martin contributed 15 yards rushing on a flanker reverse and a 17-yard punt return before the injury.

An injury to New Orleans Saints' quarterback Ken Stabler allowed former Illinois quarterback Dave Wilson to start his first game of the year.

Wilson completed nine of 14 passes for 146 yards and one touchdown in the Saints' 27-10 win over Atlanta. He also threw one intercep-

tion. "A couple of times—like when I threw the interception or when I got a little frustrated—he (Stabler) came over and told me, 'Just slow down a little,'" Wilson said after the game.

Another injury allowed a former Illini player to start, but this time it was a linebacker.

Jack Squirek filled in for injured Los Angeles Raider inside linebacker Matt Milten and came up with seven tackles and three assists, including a sack for a loss of eight yards.

It was also a good day for former Illinois running back Calvin Thomas, who now plays for the Chicago Bears. He got the game's first tackle on the opening kickoff and later recovered a fumble. Thomas gained 11 yards rushing on five carries, including a long run of five yards.

John Janata, a former Illinois offensive lineman and a special team player for the Bears, may have had the highlight of his brief career, as he picked up a short kickoff and returned it five yards.



Mike Martin photo by Tom Fle

sports

Marvelous Marvin Hagler may 'deconstruct and destroy' Duran's quest for third title

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Three years have passed since Roberto Duran turned his back and walked away from Sugar Ray Leonard, losing the welterweight championship under the disgrace of "No Mas." Marvelous Marvin Hagler believes the cloud of that tumultuous loss still hangs over the proud Panamanian.

And that, says Hagler, could spell trouble for Duran when he reaches for the middleweight title Thursday night against the bald brawler who has not lost a fight in more than seven years.

"He's got a lot of pride and a lot of pressure because of that thing that happened," Hagler said. "It could be bad because he could stand in there and take a beating. If it goes 15, he'll take a beating."

Hagler has been known to administer those before, and the warmup shirt he wore for four rounds of sparring Monday delivered the message. "Destruction And Destroy," it said on the front. "Don't Play With Him. Bust Him Up," was the advice on the back.

From Duran's standpoint, the battle of New Orleans, when he abandoned his title against Leonard, is ancient history. He has come miles from there, first discarded as a washed-up quitter, and then reaching into a reservoir of determination to fight his way back to another title.

"I am redeemed," he said after his workmanlike wipeouts of Pipino Cuevas last January and Davey Moore for the World Boxing Association junior middleweight crown last June. That gave Duran his third championship—he earlier owned both the lightweight and welterweight crowns—and if he conquers Hagler he will become the first man in boxing history to win four titles.

The victories over Cuevas and Moore positioned Duran for this \$20 million bonanza in the outdoor stadium constructed in the parking lot at Caesars Palace. And nobody is happier about that than Hagler, who has been hungering for that big payday but never had anybody in the other corner who could help him produce it.

Until now.

Hagler's purse is a guaranteed \$5 million and Duran will get \$4 million. When percentages from other income are added, the package could balloon to a combined \$15 million.

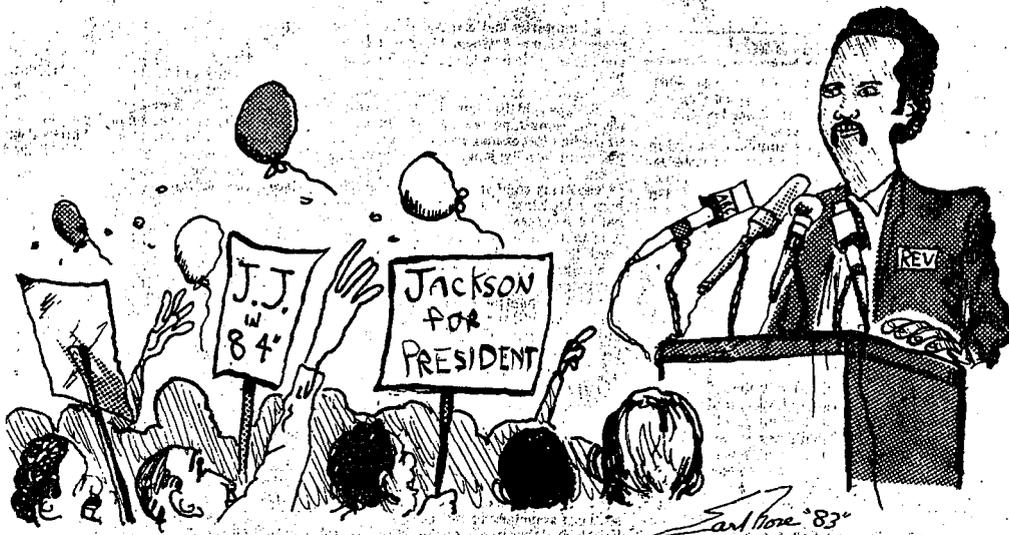
Hagler has won 31 fights since 1976 with only a draw in a title fight against champion Vito Antuofermo Nov. 30, 1979 marring the streak. He is convinced he won that fight, too, but all the draw did was delay his claiming the division crown for a year. Hagler won it by knocking out Alan Minter on Sept. 27, 1980—barely two months before Duran's "No Mas" loss to Leonard.

Since then, these fighters have traveled different roads, Hagler with a string of seven defenses, all of them knockouts, and Duran riding a career roller coaster which has delivered him to the threshold of another championship.

All he has to do to win it is beat Hagler—no simple task.

opinions

editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the editoria



editorial

Jackson's candidacy helps future of American politics

The Rev. Jesse Jackson's announcement last week that he would seek the Democratic Party's nomination for president has created quite a furor. Though Jackson's ambitions have been known for some time, his move has caused many rumblings of discontent.

Democrats complain he is splitting the party; they say Jackson is going to draw vital votes away from Walter Mondale. In effect, they are saying that Jackson's candidacy is ensuring Reagan of a victory.

Many black political leaders have said they won't support Jackson, claiming that neither the time nor the candidate is right.

And another group of less-easily classified people say that Jackson's religious position is not appropriate for a governmental position. Separation of church and state must be the law of the land, they proclaim.

Though these points have some validity, Jackson's candidacy is a beneficial occurrence in American politics, especially for the Democratic Party.

A greater number of viable candidates (which Jackson can be classified as, considering all the attention he's received) produces a true democratic election. Instead of having people tepidly supporting one "frontrunner," American politics need a number of candidates with uncompromised positions.

Maybe Jackson isn't the best Democratic candidate—for blacks or whites—yet not many can say that Reubin Askew is the best candidate either and no one complains about his running. But maybe that's because Askew is white and doesn't say controversial things.

Jackson's race is a big reason why his candidacy is so important. America has yet to have a serious minority presidential candidate. Jackson will motivate unregistered voters who previously felt no interest in politics to participate in the primaries. A major goal of his campaign is to get young black voters registered. Perhaps Jackson could interest the approximately 90 percent of this group that doesn't vote.

Not only is this factor important to blacks, but it is important to the Democratic Party as a whole. Minority participation on a large scale could change the white face of American politics for the better.

The Reverend in Jesse Jackson's title is an issue that is rightly controversial. A man of the cloth in any government office causes inevitable conflicts of religion and public policy. They are a dangerous mixture.

But his entry into the field of candidates will be a necessary shot in the arm to everyone in the nation. It might be a painful shot to many, but it's good medicine for the future of this country's politics.

news

the daily illini

friday, november 11, 1983

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Jackson's views discourage Jewish support

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson stretched wide his arms in welcoming the hurt and rejected to his presidential campaign. But his embrace holds little warmth for perhaps the most vote-conscious of America's minorities.

Leaders of America's Jewish community—many of whom marched arm and arm with Jackson during the civil rights days—say the newly announced presidential candidate now is out of step with them.

Jewish opposition stems largely from Jackson's longstanding Mideast views. Years ago, the civil rights leader created a furor among many Jewish groups when he publicly hugged Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, and called for an independent Palestinian state.

Now, as Jackson moves from preacher to politician, that controversy he created threatens to strangle his efforts to woo Jewish voters to his "rainbow coalition."

"His past record is not one that will endear him to the Jewish voter," said Rabbi William Berkowitz, head of the American Jewish Heritage Committee.

"As far as Israel-related issues, Jackson will have a huge problem," adds Morris Amitay, former director of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee.

Jackson's 1979 meeting with Arafat is just one source of the Jewish community's irritation. The civil rights leader also has criticized Jewish reporters and made statements some regard as insensitive to the enormity of the Holocaust.

To many Jackson critics, that doesn't amount to anti-Semitism but diminishes the appeal of his rainbow coalition—Jackson's effort to build a coalition of the poor, downtrodden, and other minorities.

Jackson says he is neither anti-Semitic nor anti-Israel and has

been misunderstood. Though his Mideast views may be unorthodox for an American politician, he said, "My appeal is a moral appeal...not a tradeoff for votes."

But Jewish voters—many of whom live in urban areas where Jackson is likely to campaign—have traditionally been important to the Democrats. Amitay says about 90 percent of registered Jews vote in elections—higher than any other minority group. Jews are traditionally Democrats and often liberal.

'As far as Israel-related issues, Jackson will have a huge problem. Normally the kind of support a black would receive from Jews won't be there.'

But that's not likely to boost Jackson's campaign, Amitay said. "Normally the kind of support a black would receive (from Jews) won't be there," he said.

Relations between blacks and Jews, who were allies during the civil rights days, became strained as the two groups differed on issues, such as affirmative action quotas for hiring and school admission.

Jews traditionally oppose quotas, saying they have historically locked them out of schools and jobs. Blacks, however, argue quotas guarantee their equal representation.

That split over domestic issues still appears secondary to what is the No. 1 concern for many Jewish leaders—Israel.

Indeed, simmering resentment

over Jackson's Mideast views already has dogged the first week of his campaign. Twice he has been greeted by hecklers from the Jewish Defense League—when he announced his candidacy and at a weekend speech to members of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

A California JDL chapter leader has promised to give Jackson "a hard time" wherever he goes.

Jackson, however, says there's "a misperception" of his real Mideast positions.

"I support without equivocation Israel's right to exist (within secure borders that are internationally recognized)," he said. "I do support a state of Palestinian people. The more that they wander aimless as nomads, the more dangerous and desperate they become."

"When we met with Arafat, we did not endorse him or his tactics," Jackson said. "We challenged him to recognize Israel's right to exist...We need to be looking at a mutual recognition policy."

Jackson said an exchange of ideas is necessary with the PLO because "you have to break the cycle of terror with communication."

But it is more than Jackson's Mideast views causing concern among Jews.

For example, there have been statements attributed to Jackson that "he's sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust," said Nathan Perlmutter, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Jackson said those comments, made during his Mideast trip, were taken out of context and he never intended to "injure anyone's feelings."

He compared the issue to the historical subjugation of blacks in America. Jackson said if he were to relive the trauma of slavery at the time, "it would have the effect of making me too bitter to function."



The Rev. Jesse Jackson, seen in New York earlier this week, announced recently in Washington, D.C., that he will seek the Democratic presidential nomination. (UPI photo)

Perlmutter also said Jackson has blamed Jewish domination of the media for some critical coverage he has received.

In 1979, Jackson criticized some Jewish journalists in Chicago, suggesting his Mideast trip didn't receive favorable coverage because there were no Arab or Palestinian reporters at major newspapers or television stations.

"I have seen very few Jewish reporters that have the capacity to be objective about Arab affairs," he said then.

What Jackson wanted, said press aide Frank Watkins, was more balanced coverage and rec-

ognition he is not an enemy to legitimate Jewish aspirations.

Indeed, Jackson noted in 1978, when a small group of Nazis threatened to march in the northern Chicago suburb of Skokie—the home of thousands of concentration camp survivors—he was there, linking hands with the Jews.

"I have had, across the years, great relationships with the Jewish community," he said.

Calling for a Mideast dialogue only reinforces that position, Jackson said. "I think anybody who wants Israel to remain in a constant state of siege...surrounded by enemies is anti-Israel."

Illinois to face Utah in tourney rematch

by Danielle Aceto

Despite the fact that Utah knocked Illinois out of the NCAA Regionals in the first round last year, Illini coach Lou Henson does not see "revenge" as being a primary motivator for his team in Friday's rematch at the Rosemont Horizon.

"Utah was our last game last year, and it will be our first game this year," Henson said. "I don't think, though, that the idea of revenge will create that much of an incentive because this will be our first game, and that should be enough of an incentive to play well."

Tipoff time for Friday's first-round matchup of the Orange Crush Classic is 9:15 p.m. The game will follow the Loyola-Kansas State contest, which is scheduled to begin at 7 p.m.

As far as strategy is concerned, Henson simply wants to "play well early." Stalling, a tactic that Utah successfully employed against the Illini last year in its 52-49 victory, is one area that this year's Illinoi club hopes to prevent.

"This weekend we are going to have to get ahead right away," center George Montgomery said. "If they take the lead early then they are going to stall and win like they did last year."

Similarly, Henson feels that it is "important for us to play well early. If we don't then they will try to control the tempo and slow the

probable starting lineups

Illinois (0-0)	Utah (0-0)
6-3 Bruce Douglas g	Manuel Hendrix 5-11
6-4 Doug Altenberger g	Kevin Upshaw 6-2
6-5 G. Montgomery c	Chris Winans 6-8
6-9 Anthony Welch f	Angelo Robinson 6-3
6-9 Etem Winters f	Tim McLaughlin 6-9

Time: Friday, 9:15 p.m.
Place: Horizon Stadium, Rosemont

game down," he said.

Doug Altenberger, a 6-foot-4 sophomore guard, sees things in the same way. "If we can get into our game then we will do OK," he said. "They are a little quicker, and so they'll try to play a passing game so we have to get on them quick and establish our own pace."

"We'd like to play a lot better than last year. Our goal is to win this tournament, and then come back and win the one down here (the Illini Classic, which will be held Dec. 2-3)."

Illinois has had some success against the teams in the tournament. Last year the Illini played each of the teams and fared well, defeating Kansas State and Loyola while losing to Utah. Overall, the Illini are 0-1 against Utah, 3-2 against Kansas State, and 6-1 against Loyola.

The Illini injury situation looks good as both forward Anthony Welch and Altenberger are expected to get some playing time after being sidelined with injuries during Illinois' victory over Yugos-

lavia last week. "Anthony will be playing for roughly 20 minutes," Henson said. "I'd like to get him for about half of the game, while Altenberger should play for about 25 minutes."

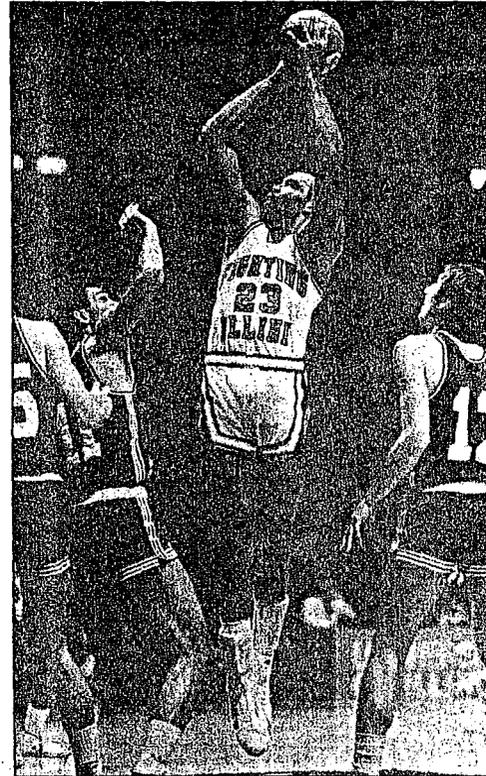
Utah, which is coached by Lynn Archibald, defeated the University of Alberta last week in Canada by a score of 110-57. Last year Utah finished with an 18-14 record and made it to the final 16 of the NCAA Tournament, defeating both Illinois and UCLA before falling to eventual champion North Carolina State, 75-56.

In addition to nine returning lettermen, Utah will also have three of last year's starters back—guards Angelo Robinson and Manuel Hendrix, along with center Chris Winans.

But Altenberger said the Illini won't be intimidated. "We are going to be really ready for this game," he said. "Our main goal for the preseason is to get better, as far as team playing goes, with each game. We also have to take things one at a time, and not look ahead."

"We have to make sure we peak at the right time because some teams peak too early and it hurts them in the conference and the NCAA tournament games," he said.

Anthony Welch, who's from Grand Rapids, Mich., is the only Illini player from out of state. The Illini will have five walk-on players.



Center George Montgomery and his Illinois teammates will try to avenge last year's loss to Utah in a first-round matchup of the Orange Crush Classic at the Rosemont Horizon. (photo by John Zich)

Daily Illini Nov 23, 1983

Illini freshmen adjust

to college competition

After Bruce Douglas and Efrem Winters, Illinois' prized pair of freshman recruits, finished their first regular season game for Coach Lou Henson last weekend, one collective thought must have gone through their heads: they never told me college basketball would be quite like this. It would have been no surprise if the two of them had grabbed their street clothes, raced back to Anchorage International Airport, and hijacked an early flight back to the mainland.

The Illini's 58-47 loss to Vanderbilt in the opening round of the Great Alaska Shootout early Saturday morning was that gruesome. Winters scored 17 points and grabbed 10 rebounds and Douglas led the team in assists with four, but they couldn't salvage the team's 35 percent field goal shooting or rouse them into busting a strong Vanderbilt zone defense.

"We just didn't play well together as a team," Douglas said Tuesday of the fiasco. "We didn't shoot the high percentage shots and we weren't driving."

SO COACH HENSON, who didn't plan on spending Thanksgiving weekend in mourning, gave the team a good talking to following the game. "He said a lot," Winters said, smiling the smile of the knowledgeable. "After the game we got together and decided we had to play team ball."

The Illini had their chances both the following morning and the next afternoon, and their 72-70 win over Texas A&M and 68-55 follow-up triumph over Florida gave the team something pleasant to ponder during their long trip home. Douglas tied a school record with 12 assists and scored 19 points in the A&M win to complement fellow guard Derek Harper's 20 points and forward Anthony Welch's 17, and Winters led the team in scoring (15) and rebounds (8)

against Florida. The aboutface was enough to give the Illini fourth place in the tourney.

Is this what Illini fans should expect from Henson's Young and Restless in the early going? "I think the tournament was a real good experience for us," the coach said Tuesday afternoon following a team workout in Assembly Hall. "We worked hard, and I think we learned a lot up there."

THE VANDERBILT LOSS, Henson said, was due to a strong Vandy performance and a disoriented Illini. "We didn't do the things we'd been doing," he said. "We didn't run our offense well."

But the play of Douglas and Winters in Illinois' final two games helped remedy that. "We know (Bruce) is a very good player," Henson said. "He played inside (at off guard) all the time in high school, so you can't make the adjustment so quickly. (Efrem's) gonna work on his defense. He's got a good attitude,

and he's working hard, so he should come along fine."

Winters, who left Alaska as the Illini's leading scorer and rebounder, agreed with his coach. "The first game, I played good," Winters said, "the second game, I didn't, and the third game, I played better. Defensively, I've got a long way to go. I have to keep the ball away from my man."

"I took a bad shot the first night and I lost some of my confidence," Douglas said. "We've got a young team, and we made progress. We had to work hard to get fourth place and that's a lot better than fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth."

•••
Thursday night's Illinois-Valparaiso game at Assembly Hall will not be televised... In the "Some Vacation" department: Bruce Douglas said the Illini were awake 18 hours the first day into Anchorage.

Former Black Panther leader

now supports Reagan

by Warren Karlenzig

To say Eldridge Cleaver has changed his ideologies in the past 15 years is putting it lightly.

After his release from prison in 1966, Cleaver was a gun-toting Black Panther leader wounded in a gun battle with the police, a presidential candidate for the Peace and Freedom Party during the 1968 elections, an ardent believer in communism and a Black Panther "representative" from the United States in Cuba, the Soviet Union and China, among other countries.

Now Cleaver, who spoke on campus Friday night, is one of President Ronald Reagan's supporters.

"I used to want to kill Ronald Reagan. I used to say, how could I get a shot at him?" Cleaver said. This was when Reagan was governor of California and Cleaver was minister of information for the violently radical Black Panther Party.

"I voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980," Cleaver told the crowd of about 100. "I thought Reagan would have power to give America a strong foreign policy."

Foreign policy is something Cleaver has seen through first-hand experience.

He started out a prolonged self-imposed exodus in Cuba as a leading delegate from the Panthers. His purpose there was to set up

an "advanced militaristic and ideologic training facility," Cleaver said. This was after he had received a communist manifesto that gave him a "blueprint for action." The trainees were to include Black Panthers and other American New Leftists, Cleaver said.

"I had an impressive introduction to Cuba. The Cuban government gave me guns, rum, cigars, a penthouse, a car and two bodyguards," Cleaver said.

But Cleaver left Cuba after becoming disenchanted with Castro, who Cleaver calls "a racist dictator."

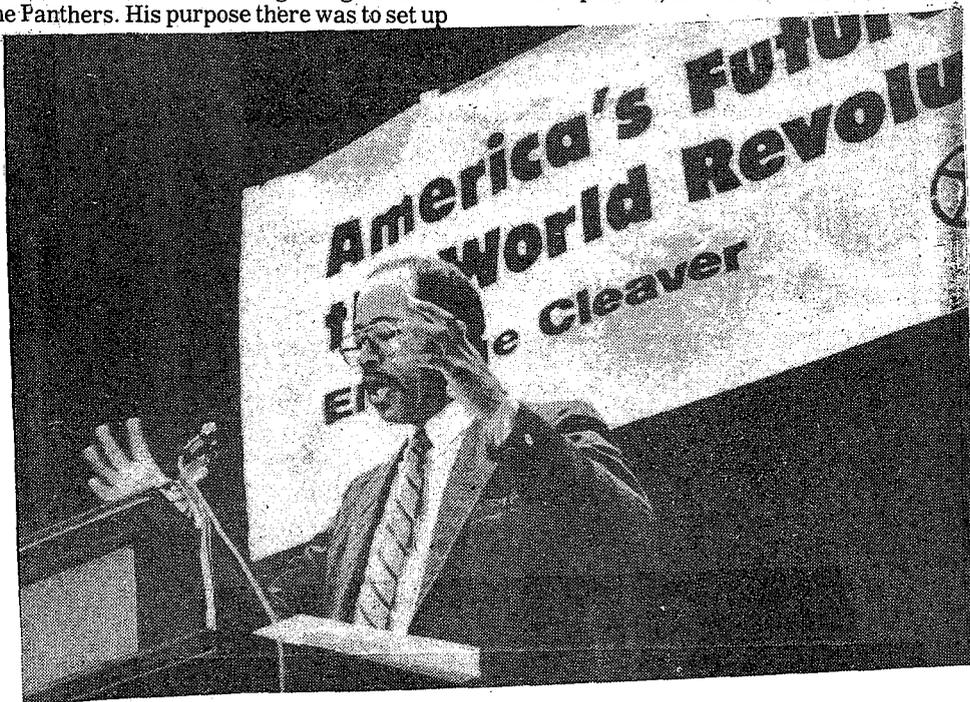
After leaving Cuba in the early '70s, Cleaver visited a great majority of the world's socialist nations, including North Korea, the Soviet Union, North Vietnam and Red China. He also visited almost all the African nations, Syria and Lebanon.

"I didn't want to speak out against communism, until I was absolutely positive it was long and hopeless," Cleaver said.

Eventually, Cleaver said he realized that all forms of communism were similar to being in prison.

"You have the warden at the top, and the subject population at the bottom who don't have any input whatsoever."

Cleaver, now a self-proclaimed Christian of no particular denomination, said America needs a spiritual, moral and ethical revival.



✓ **PUSH receives gift of \$100,000 from Arab group**

WASHINGTON (AP)—An organization headed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson received a \$100,000 contribution from the Arab League, the second \$100,000 donation from the league to a group connected with the Democratic presidential candidate, a spokesman said Monday.

John Bustamante, Jackson's personal attorney, told reporters that PUSH for Excellence Inc. got the money in 1981 or 1982 from Clovis Maksoud, the Arab League's permanent observer at the United Nations.

"The Arab League did make a gift of \$100,000 to PUSH-Excel," Bustamante said. "It was a perfectly legitimate, legal gift."

Bustamante attacked The New York Times and other news organizations for singling out the contributions from the Arab League, an official group of Arab governments, as unfair, un-American and defamatory. The Times reported Sunday that the PUSH Foundation received a \$100,000 donation from the Arab League in 1981.

"It is part of an organized attempt to make Arab gifts seem different and unacceptable compared with other gifts," he said.

Bustamante said the second Arab League contribution turned up when Jackson asked him to review the records of several of the PUSH groups.

Jackson has been an official of PUSH-Excel from its beginnings.

The attorney, who is general counsel of the foundation and Operation PUSH, said none of the money from any of the PUSH groups has gone to Jackson's presidential campaign.

The contributions to the groups connected with Jackson have caused controversy, especially with Jewish groups who say Jackson is too dependent on money from Arab donors. Bustamante rejected such criticism, saying it "perpetuates ethnic defamation."

"The foundation has received many unrestricted gifts from Arabs, Jews, blacks and others," he said.

Simon accuses Reagan of neglecting civil rights

CHICAGO (AP)—Members of national women's organizations who will act as an advisory panel to U.S. Rep. Paul Simon's Democratic Senate campaign accused President Reagan on Monday of "waging economic war on women."

The charge was made at a news conference called by Simon and attended by Anne Courtney, president of the Illinois chapter of the National Organization for Women; Anne Ladky, director of Women Employed; Johnnie Jackson, president of the Chicago unit of Coalition of Labor Union Women, and other officials of women's groups.

Simon, seeking the Democratic nomination in a bid to unseat Republican Sen. Charles Percy, will be advised on women's affairs by a committee of more than 100 women active in labor, business, civic and political affairs.

Ladky, Jackson and Karen Wellisch, head of NOW's Chicago chapter, responded to Reagan's Sunday night announcement of a reelection run by charging that he has not enforced laws against sex and job discrimination, tried to block a

federal court award to victims of sex bias, cut aid to poor women and children, and "stacked" the U.S. Civil Rights Commission with civil rights foes.

"If Ronald Reagan is elected to a second term, it will be a sad day for working Americans, for women, for minorities and for all people who believe in a nation committed to progress for all citizens, not just a wealthy privileged few," Simon said.

Wellisch, Ladkey, and Jackson assailed Reagan for allegedly "waging economic war on women"

"The Reagan administration is attempting to roll back the clock on civil rights," said Ladky. "It is conducting an assault on working women's right to equal opportunity that is without precedent."

She said enforcement litigation by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission had dropped by 70 percent since Reagan took office, that back pay awards to victims of sex discrimination had fallen drastically, and that the administration now is considering regulations

freeing most federal contractors from equal opportunity requirements.

Wellisch said 2.5 million more women and 2.5 million more children had sunk into poverty during Reagan's term.

Jackson said the clearest sign of women's fortunes under Reagan was his restructuring of the Civil Rights Commission.

"The Civil Rights Commission was once respected as a national conscience on civil rights," she said. "But now the commission has become a mere mouthpiece for Reagan's attempt to reverse a quarter century of bipartisan progress."

Simon's women's advisory panel includes Manny Tuteur, Illinois Women's Agenda; Aviva Futorian, Women's Law Project; Anne Zimmerman, Illinois Nurses Association; Jan Schakowsky, Illinois Public Action Council; Kathryn Kelly, Illinois Pro-Choice Alliance; and Lucy Montgomery, Chicago Peace Council-NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

Woman discusses ✓ life of imprisonment in native El Salvador

by Doug Holt

Cecila Moran considers herself lucky to be alive. A victim of imprisonment and torture in El Salvador, she said she escaped death and now is able to tell about it.

The 30-year-old Salvadoran said she was captured in a shopping center four years ago and taken to the National Police headquarters. "There were men sitting around a desk. They started asking me questions and making threats. . . some were touching me," she told about 50 people Monday night at a speech sponsored by the People's Alliance on Central America.

"They asked me to pick a highway where I wanted to be found—murdered. In El Salvador it's common for killed people to be left on side of a highway or a ditch. Then they asked me how many brothers I had. I responded, 'Ten.' They said, 'Well, one less isn't going to make any difference.'"

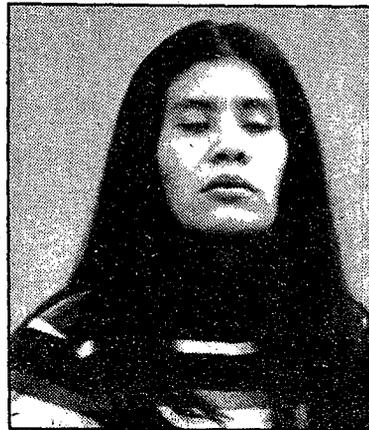
Moran said her captors interrogated her until dawn, but their accusations changed as the night progressed. First, they told her they thought she was going to plant a bomb in the shopping center. When they found out she worked for the Ministry of Education in San Salvador they accused her of being a member of a teachers' organization that the government viewed as subversive.

"The threats increased until the man in front of me put Q-tips dipped in acid in my nostrils, and told me to smell it," she said.

Moran said she was finally taken to a women's prison on Oct. 3, 1980, where she was held until June 5, 1983. She said she was denied a trial and a lawyer.

Moran was released when the Salvadoran government granted amnesty to 500 of its 700 political prisoners. She said this made it easy for the country to receive military aid from U.S. officials who were concerned about human rights in El Salvador.

Moran said U.S. military aid is not the answer to El Salvador's problems. "Here people think El Salvador is helped by the United States, but no small town is helped by bombardment," she said. "Illiteracy, misery and social injustice are our real problems. We ask you for your solidarity to stop U.S. military aid and intervention in El Salvador."



Cecila Moran

Jackson: young, ignorant and willing to learn

richard reeves



HANOVER, N.H.

Three times Jesse Jackson complained that Japan spends only 1 percent of its budget on national defense. Finally, Sen. Alan Cranston told

him that the reason was that the United States took over Japan's defense at the end of World War II and mandated the 1 percent figure in the peace treaty.

Jackson was flustered, but only for a moment. He blurted out something like, "I don't know what happened in 1945. I wasn't born then."

Generation gap. Cranston is 69 years old. Jackson, who was actually four years old when the war ended, is 42.

Jackson's defiant pride in his own ignorance was hardly noticed during the genuine excitement of the great New Hampshire video debate of 1984. But for me, the Jackson-Cranston exchange symbolized the

event. What we were seeing in the auditorium at Dartmouth College, and what millions saw on public television, was a generational drama. The torch of power was being pulled away from Cranston and the other survivors of the World War II generation by younger men.

The winners, both stylistically and substantively, were the younger men on and around the stage: Jackson, Gary Hart, who is 46, Phil Donahue, 43, Ted Koppel, 42. All of them were comfortable during the unstructured and rather undignified proceedings.

Cranston, John Glenn, 62, Walter Mondale, 56, and the other older candidates all seemed to be wondering what they were doing out there being pushed around by the likes of Koppel and Donahue in front of all those people. They obviously would have preferred an older style event with intricate questions respectfully asked by respected newspaper reporters, and answered with set little speeches that could be sent in by mail.

But Koppel and Donahue, the television

stars, were in their element, sensing perhaps that the debate—without rules—conceived by a 33-year-old congressman, Charles Shumer of New York—was going inevitably to begin to change the way Americans want to see their politicians. Donahue, who proved more than competent as a journalist, is simply a better performer than David Broder or William Safire or me.

That's entertainment. It's also politics. That's what torchlight parades and the Lincoln-Douglas debates were about. You have to get the folks into the tent before you can sell them God and country.

Jackson, a naturally graceful man, had an almost unbeatable advantage over the seven stiffes he is running against: He still remembers how to answer a question "yes" or "no."

Hart, for a change, was comprehensible, too, calling for "a new generation of leadership." For almost the first time, the senator from Colorado seemed able to make his points quickly and relatively clearly, while John Glenn was talking of "five-point programs" and Mondale proved again that he

has memorized innumerable lists of grouped Americans.

"We can offer some new ideas and some new leadership and recognize the fact that the decline of American industry occurred before Ronald Reagan," Hart said once after Mondale blamed everything back to the San Francisco earthquake on Republicans. "Ronald Reagan didn't invent deficits, he just compounded them."

I do not know how well Hart and Jackson will do against Mondale and Glenn in upcoming primaries, including the one here on Feb. 28, or when the new generation will actually take over the Democratic Party—or the country. But they soon will and they will be less dignified (or stiff), more conscious of the limits of American power and resources, and finally free of the obligation and compulsion to defend and try to recreate the glory days of the New Deal, the AFL-CIO and the Great Society.

Like Jackson, many in the new generation don't always know what they are talking about. But, unlike Mondale and Glenn, they seem capable of learning something.



Illinois' Mitchell Brookins breaks the tape Saturday at the Armory after winning the 60-yard dash of the Illini Invitational. (photo by Phil Messersmith)

'Multiple' wins add up to satisfying Illini Invite

by Rob Spiller

Going into Saturday's eight-team Illini Invitational at the Armory, Illinois expected to be competitive and do well.

That's exactly what happened.

Illinois finished first in nine of 17 events and had 10 multiples, which is when a team has more than one person finish in the top six of a certain event.

In the 1,000-yard run, Illinois finished first, second and third with Tony Guercio on top. In the 880, Curt Rothlisberger finished first, with three other Illini in the top six.

"Multiple finishes give us a real idea of our depth and quantity," Illinois coach Gary Wieneke said. Illinois also captured first place in both the one- and two-mile relays.

"Everything went pretty much the way we expected," Illinois sprint coach Willie Williams said.

Since team scores were not kept at the Invite, it was a good chance for Illinois to try out different people in different events.

In many cases there is little doubt as to who fits where. Sprinters Mitchell Brookins and Steve Tyson finished 1-2 in the 60-yard dash. "Sure, it was good to win," said Brookins, whose time was 6.1. "I don't have any specific times to run. I just want to improve from week to week."

Other Illini highlights included Jeff Jacobs winning the mile in 4:06.65; Melvin Keys taking the long jump at 23-feet-11; and shotputters Jeff Lehmann and Mike Bils finishing first and second, respectively.

Illini inspire awe in 4 OTs

by Bill Duffin

Adjectives of all different kinds can be used in describing a four-overtime basketball game: incredible; exciting; draining; history-making.

But in the case of Illinois' 75-66 win over Michigan Saturday at Assembly Hall, only one word does justice to the event—awe-inspiring.

Few basketball coaches expect their players to play the entire 40 minutes of a game, week in, week out. But because of injuries, Illinois coach Lou Henson has had to do that. And when you add four overtimes—or another half of basketball—to that usual performance, you find a team with character.

"This is one of those things you experience only once," Henson said. "We'd gain the advantage, then they'd come back. We had so

Eric Turner did all he could, but was unable to pull out a win for Michigan. Story on page 27.

many opportunities you begin to think: Are they destined to win?"

The more overtimes in the game helped them (Michigan), he continued. "We played five men a lot and they played off their bench. Our five did most of it. It's a tribute to the caliber of our players."

All five Illini starters played over 50 minutes, and guard Bruce Douglas played the entire game—the longest in history for both teams. On the other hand, Michigan had only two players in the game for at least 50 minutes. Those few extra minutes resting on the bench can mean a lot down the stretch.

"Our players won on defense and court

age," Henson said. "They had more gas—their players were rested. We tried to grind it out and win."

In the early going, it didn't look like the Illini would have to grind it out. They got off to a fast start, led by forward Efre Winters. Against a Wolverine team that at one time used a front line that measured 6-foot-11, 6-10 and 6-8, Winters' scored the first six Illini points by hitting three jumpers from the free-throw line.

In addition to his hot outside shooting, Winters also had two stiffs off of alley-oop passes, once from center George Montgomery and once from Douglas.

In all, Winters scored 15 points in the first half, leading the Illini to a 27-16 halftime advantage. The only other Illini to score in the half were Douglas with six points, backup center Scott Meents with four and substitute forward Tom Schafer with two.

But the second half looked like a different ballgame. Michigan came out hot and hit 65 percent of its shots from the field, slowly cutting down the Illini lead, before finally tying the game at 46 with just over four minutes to play. No one scored during the rest of regulation play.

In the first overtime, both teams traded baskets. When Douglas hit both ends of a one-and-one with four seconds left, it appeared Illinois had finally won the game. But Michigan's Eric Turner drove to the top of the key and sunk a shot, with the officials ruling that he had released the ball before the buzzer went off.

"I'm sure it was called correctly," Henson said. "Personally, I thought it was in his hands when the buzzer went off. It was a tough game to call."

The second five-minute overtime period saw only 10 points scored, and only four were scored in the third overtime. But the Illini took the ball to Michigan in the fourth overtime, picking up the tempo of the game and running their normal offense. After a couple of Illini buckets, the Wolverines were forced to foul in an attempt to get the ball back, but the Illini made enough of their free throws—26 of 35 for 74 percent on the day—to win the game.

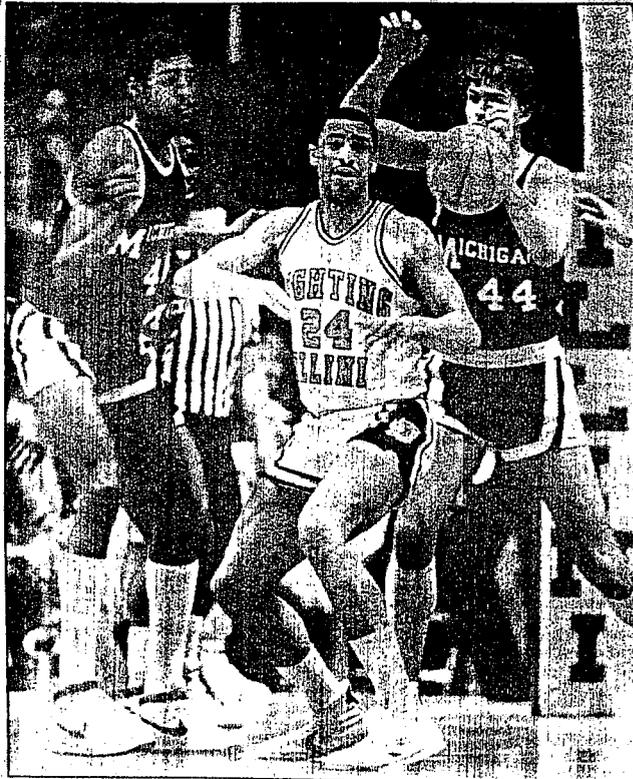
"Our biggest thing is we have to bounce back in a damn hurry," Michigan coach Bill Frieder said. "A tough loss like this drains on you emotionally and if you don't recover, you're in trouble."

Winters was the game's high scorer with 23 points. Other Illinois players in double figures were Altenberger with 16 and Montgomery and Douglas with 10. Michigan was led by Turner's 19.

Illini fans had a scare in the second overtime when forward Doug Altenberger was undercut by Michigan's Richard Relford on a fastbreak layup. Altenberger lay flat on his back for a long time before getting up and leaving the game. He quickly returned, though, and said afterward that he just had the wind knocked out of him.

And what do you say when you've just finished a four-overtime game?

"I prefer the 40-minute game," Winters said.



Illinois' Efre Winters, center, struggles for inside position against Michigan's Roy Tarpley, left, and Tim McCormick during Saturday's game at Assembly Hall. Winters' 23 points led the Illini to a 75-66 victory in four overtimes. (photo by John Konstantaras)

Lives of Reagan, Jackson threatened

by The Associated Press

Two men were charged Tuesday in individual cases of threatening to kill President Reagan and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a Democratic presidential candidate.

In Princeton, Ill., 50-year-old Frederick Schoaf was arrested on charges that he threatened to kill Reagan, who is to visit his hometown Dixon—about 35 miles from Princeton—in less than a week.

Schoaf was taken into custody early Tuesday by the Secret Service. He appeared later in the day before Magistrate Robert Kauffman in U.S. District Court at Peoria.

Kauffman set Schoaf's bond at \$100,000, ordered him held by the U.S. marshal and scheduled a preliminary hearing for Thursday on a charge of threatening the life of the president.

The federal complaint filed against Schoaf accused him of saying, in a Dec. 30 conversation at a Princeton truck stop, "If Reagan comes to town, I will kill him."

In New Orleans, a man described by police as a self-styled "neo-Nazi" was ordered held Tuesday on \$100,000 bond, charged with threatening to kill Jackson.

A complaint filed by the Secret Service said William Demick, 38, of nearby Kenner, made the threats last November while talking with an informant.

The informant reported Demick was asked if he was serious and replied, "Serious as a heart attack," according to the complaint.

At an appearance before U.S. Magistrate Ingard Johannesen, Demick was

in the news

ordered held on \$100,000 bond pending a Feb. 10 hearing.

Demick is charged with knowingly and willfully threatening to kill or inflict bodily harm on a candidate for president. Jackson is seeking the Democratic nomination.

Demick was arrested last Nov. 18 and accused with his brother, James, of planning to kill a Jefferson Parish black couple by firebombing a business. The state charges did not mention Jackson.

lectures

X **Inside Chicago's Political Machine** Bobby Rush, Chicago's second ward alderman and a founder of the Black Panther Party, will speak on Chicago politics, both past and present. Tuesday, February 14, 7:30pm in Illini Room C and the South Lounge of the Illini Union.

Committee on Jewish Culture "Customs and Beliefs Through Jewish Folk Tales," presented by Aliza Shinar, Chairman of the Dept. of Hebrew Literature at Haifa University. Monday, February 13, 8pm in 2 Education Bldg.

Sexuality Seminar Pagan Illini will hold a series of lectures on the pagan views on sexuality and sexual expression. Tuesday, February 14, at noon in 329 Greg Hall; Wednesday, February 15, noon in 300 Lincoln Hall, & Thursday, February 16, noon in 329 Greg Hall.

Polish Poster Design An informal lecture with Tom Kovacs. Tuesday, February 14, 11am in 336 A & D Illini Union.

Alumni Affairs? You might be surprised. Louis Liay, Executive Director, UI Alumni Association. Tuesday, February 14, 12:15pm in Latzer Hall, University YMCA.

Reagan panel restructures 30 years of civil rights gains

The newly restructured U.S. Civil Rights Commission has taken some bold steps to alleviate things that have stuck in the craw of the Reagan administration—not poverty or minority discrimination, but rather the recent progress that has been made in employing minority workers.

According to the commission's chairman, Clarence Pendleton, the commission "is not to deal with the problems of the poor..." and, "It's not a commission dealing with minorities." Obviously.

The Civil Rights Commission is concerned more with finding ways to eliminate minority protection systems than it is with strengthening them.

One of the best examples of successful minority protections in the past 25 years has been racial quotas in hiring employees, known as affirmative action.

These quotas ensure that prejudiced employers will not overlook qualified job candidates just because of their skin color. And as much as we'd like to think that those days of racial bigotry are over, prejudicial hiring practices would rear their ugly head quickly if no affirmative action quotas were in place.

Tell that to Mr. Pendleton, the head of our nation's Civil Rights Commission.

"What we believe on the commission is that quotas impermissably infringe upon the 14th Amendment protection rights of all Americans," Pendleton said Sunday on *Face the Nation*.

It is true that quotas can be overzealously instituted and enforced. Most people have heard horror stories of qualified employees turned down for a job because the company had to blindly follow "the quota," hiring minority individuals that couldn't perform up to par.

A quota that calls for a proportion of minority workers considerably higher than the minority population of an area is unfair. This shouldn't mean, however, that a company with a 1 percent minority workforce in an area with a 20 percent minority population should be allowed to continue its monopoly of social injustices.

If Reagan or Pendleton think that the 300-year history of white American racism has been erased during the past few decades, they are wrong.

And the blindness on Reagan's part is quite clear to the many minority Americans that are seeing their opportunities severely limited by his policies.

He has opened up minority opportunities in one area though—to vote him out of office this November.

in the nation

***Jesse Jackson
urges dialogue***

BOSTON—Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson, dogged by questions about his relations with Arabs, appealed to Jews on Wednesday to "talk with me rather than talk about me."

"We need to get a dialogue to work out the basis for mutual respect," the black civil rights leader and minister told an audience of Boston Globe executives and editors. "I wish the Jews who are nervous would talk with me, rather than talk about me and then write mean things about me."

Black History Month to include speeches, honorary receptions

by Kathie Henschler

Two University organizations are planning speeches and other programs to commemorate Black History Month.

The Afro-American Studies and Research Program is sponsoring a lecture series that starts Monday. U.S. Rep. Charles Hayes, D-Ill., the first labor leader elected to Congress, will speak on the growing political power of Chicago blacks at 7:30 p.m. in 407 Lewis Faculty Center.

Journalist Lu Palmer and Warren Bacon, vice president of Inland Steel and member of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, will speak later this month.

Rep. Hayes and Chicago artist/photographer Bill "Fundi" Abernathy will be honored at a reception at 4 p.m. Monday in the program's offices, 1204 W. Oregon St., Urbana. Abernathy documents everyday

black culture in his photographs, which will be displayed until March 30.

Another University group, the Afro-American Cultural Program, will sponsor a voter-registration drive from 1 to 5 p.m., Feb. 1-3 to commemorate the opening of Black History Month. It will be held at 708 S. Mathews, Urbana.

Carter Woodson founded Negro History Week in 1926, according to Gerald McWorter, director of the studies and research program. It was planned to coincide with the week that includes President Lincoln's birthday and was intended to pay special tribute to black achievers, he said.

Bruce Nesbitt, director of the cultural program, said that in the 1960s Negro History Week became Black History Month.

"After the 1960s, it seemed proper to expand this recognition to the whole month of February," he said.



Jackson on fire

This photo, released by singer Michael Jackson's publicity agents, is reported to show the performer with his hair on fire walking down stairs, as his brother Jermaine plays guitar in the foreground. Jackson was burned in the accident. (UPI photo)

Klansman sentenced to death in Alabama racial murder case

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—A circuit judge, breaking Alabama precedent, overruled his jury Thursday and sentenced a Ku Klux Klansman to death in the electric chair for killing a young black man and hanging the body from a camphor tree.

Judge Braxton Kittrell set an April 30 execution date for Henry Francis Hays, who according to testimony killed 19-year-old Michael Donald at random "to show Klan strength in Alabama."

Hays repeatedly denied the killing. Appeal of a death sentence is automatic and such dates are routinely set aside.

District Attorney Chris Galanos had called the case a "crime of racial hatred" and urged Kittrell to impose the death penalty despite conflicting Alabama case law.

A jury of 11 whites and one black convicted Hays of capital murder on Dec. 20 and recommended a sentence of life in prison without possibility of parole.

At the time of the killing, on March 21, 1981, the state death penalty law prohibited a judge from increasing a sentence to death if a jury recommended life.

The law was changed later in 1981, but Ed Carnes, assistant Alabama attorney general, has said the earlier statute applied in the Hays case.

But Kittrell said he believed the Legislature intended to allow "the court itself, and not the jury, to be the final sentencing authority."

Donald's sister and brother, who sat through the trial and sentencing, left the courtroom without commenting. But Hays' father, Bennie Jack Hays, a 67-year-old "Titan" in the United Klans of America, said his son was innocent and denounced the proceedings as the work of "liars and communists."

Galanos said it was a time to be "quietly satisfied that Henry Hays now knows all life is precious. You

cannot pay a higher price for murder than the price he is going to pay."

Hays was convicted largely on the testimony of James "Tiger" Knowles, another Klansman, who pleaded guilty to a federal charge of violating Donald's civil rights and is awaiting sentencing. The federal charge carries a maximum penalty of life in prison.

Knowles testified that Donald was snatched off a Mobile street at random and killed. The FBI contended the killing was a Klan plot in retaliation for the mistrial of a black man accused of killing a white policeman.

Donald, a brick masonry student, had gone out that night to buy cigarettes. He was beaten and strangled with a rope in a neighboring county; his body was brought back to Mobile and hanged in a scraggly tree across the street from Hays' apartment.

Basketball, studies no longer troubling Illinois' Richardson

renny zentz



Every day last summer—well, every day except one—Illini guard Quinn

Richardson would get up at 7:30 a.m. for a grueling set of 60-yard sprints.

He'd run from 20 to 40 such sprints, with his only rest between them being 40-yard jogs. After that, he'd go to the Intramural-Physical Education building, shoot about 300 jump shots, and follow this with dribbling and free-throw shooting drills for a few hours.

But that wasn't all.

In the evening he'd go back to IMPE, play a couple of pickup games, shoot about 175 jump shots and attempt some more free-throws.

Finally, he'd end his day by jogging three to five miles.

That was how Anthony Quinn Richardson, who had never averaged more than 1.4 points a game in three previous Illini seasons, spent his summer.

"Sometimes in the morning I'd say 'Damn, it's so hot out here and I'm up early,'" Richardson recalled. "With all the hard work I was wondering why I was doing it, but I realize now, I didn't know if I was going to get to start, and when you don't think you're going to start you

want to know why you're doing all the hard work if you're never going to play 40 minutes."

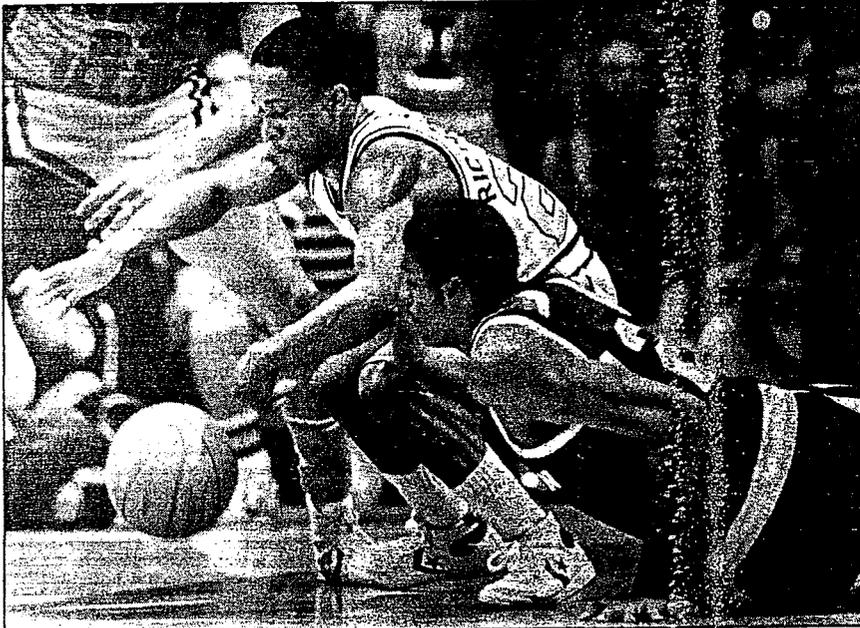
Forty minutes means a lot to a guy like Richardson; in years past it might have represented a season's worth of work for him. But this year is different. With the departure of Derek Harper to the National Basketball Association's riches and Anthony Welch gone to the doctor's crutches, the 5-foot-11 Richardson is averaging over 32 minutes a game, and even played 55 minutes in last Saturday's four-overtime win over Michigan. He also is shooting 60.5 percent from the field, while scoring 6.7 points a game.

But were it not for Kevin Bontemps, he wouldn't have had much to work for over the summer.

Before the beginning of last season, Illini coach Lou Henson had two all-state guards, Bruce Douglas and Doug Altenberger, coming in as freshman. They were expected to complement Harper in the backcourt. That left a little playing time for a fourth guard and just about none for a fifth. Bontemps and Richardson, who were about to begin their senior seasons, were considered the fourth and fifth guards.

After analyzing the situation, Henson decided to give either of the two the option of redshirting.

"He came up to me the day before the Yugoslavia game and said, 'Quinn... would you want to redshirt,'" Richardson said. "He



Illinois' Quinn Richardson, top, scrambles for a loose ball during last Saturday's win over Michigan. Richardson's hustle and determination have resulted in his becoming a starter for the 16-2 Illini. (photo by John Konstantaras)

had asked Kevin Bontemps the day before; he gave Kevin the first opportunity to redshirt and Kevin didn't want to. Coach said, 'If you redshirt, you'll probably get more playing time next year because Derek will probably go pro.' I said something like 'Sure, I'll redshirt.'

"I just thought I'd get more playing time. If it was five minutes a game, it was better than one minute."

Richardson's role during his

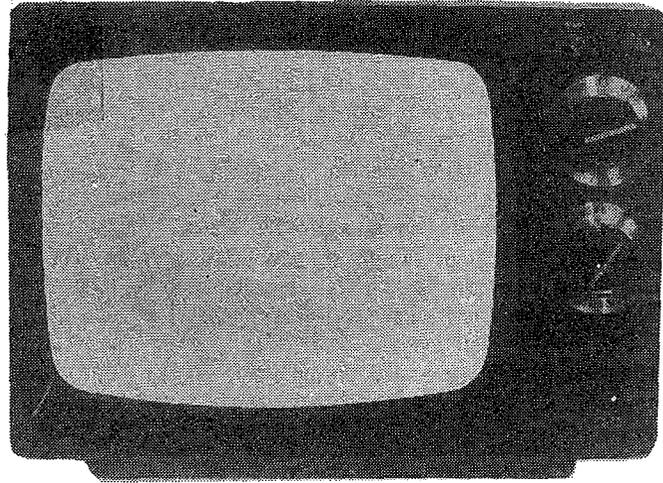
first three seasons at Illinois was simple: sit on the bench and watch the big guys play until his ball-handling and quickness was needed in the last two minutes. That was quite an adjustment for the all-time career scoring leader at Eisenhower High School in Blue Island, Ill.

Another adjustment Richardson had to make concerned his schoolwork. A finance banking and investment major, his grades left him academically ineligible the

second semester of his freshman year and he missed the 1980 Big Ten season. This situation upset Richardson—normally an outgoing, gregarious sort—so much that he almost decided to end his basketball career.

"I was depressed for a couple of weeks—I don't even think I got out of bed for a couple of weeks—and I thought the world was over," he

more RICHARDSON on 25



Watching a Chicago microcosm

A few weeks ago, before the Chicago mayoral war began, I told my roommates an old joke that I had added a funny new twist to.

Question: "What do you call a black person riding a 10-speed bicycle?" Answer: "A thief." Ha ha. They had heard it before.

Funny new twist: "What do you call the white person running after him?" Answer: "A racist." Ha ha ha. They got a big kick out of it.

Tuesday's election in Chicago was a barrel of laughs. I'm surprised it didn't keep everyone in stitches.

The campaign leading up to it was even more hilarious. Between trips home to south suburban, "racially integrated" Park Forest and intellectually stimulating political discussions here on campus, I heard all the humorous slogans from these classic mayoral battles at the front: the Republican party's plain white (Bernard Epton) buttons, black "(Harold) Washington for Mayor" buttons, even Jane Byrne's "White-In" campaign, and, my favorite, the incredibly amusing and simplistic "the decision in this *race* is plainer than black and white" joke.

When Cable News Network announced that it looked as though Harold Washington would claim a close victory, according to current totals at 11:30 p.m. Tuesday, it was no laughing matter to my roommates.

"I don't believe it—a spade for mayor!" interjected one, a resident of LaSalle, Illinois. As usual, he was camped in front of the 12-inch, black and white (no pun intended, really) television set, his medial guide to life.

"What?" cried another, who had not been paying close attention. "Washington won? I don't believe they elected the slimy scum." He considered himself impartial towards Washington's race, creed and color, but said he wouldn't vote for the black man because of his criminal record.

Meanwhile, thousands of blacks across Chicagoland supposedly prepared to celebrate V-C day—the day they conquered Chicago, the day "the nation's most racially segregated" city elected a black mayor, a very big deal in Shy Town.

Bernard Epton, however, wasn't about to surrender yet—not until his troops were absolutely positive they had been defeated.

CNN quickly switched to Epton's headquarters. "I assure you that my opponent is a lot more worried than I am right now," the white

man told his predominately white audience at the Palmer House. He vowed that he and his wife would stay up all night to see the thing out and swore that, though he was slightly behind, the remaining precincts were his.

"We have no intention of—" he began, until he was interrupted by my third roommate, who was talking on the phone at the time, his back to the TV.

"Jesus Christ," he mumbled. "Shut up ya damn Jew." Monday night he expressed a newly-found dislike for Republicans. Apparently this was an extension of it.

CNN switched again and reported Morton Grove's passing of a gun control referendum and its refusal to elect a former neo-Nazi candidate to village trustee ("Good, smart people in that town," one CNN correspondent stated), but promised to return to Chicago for the final toll.

When the final tallies were being accumulated about 1 a.m. Wednesday, as the Associated Press predicted Washington to win by a narrow margin, I stood without my roommates in front the wire services' teletype machine and wondered. . .

"Rep. Harold Washington won election as Chicago's first *black* mayor early Wednesday, riding a huge *black* turnout and strong *Hispanic* support to thwart (*white*) Bernard Epton's bid to become the city's first Republican mayor in half a century. . . ."

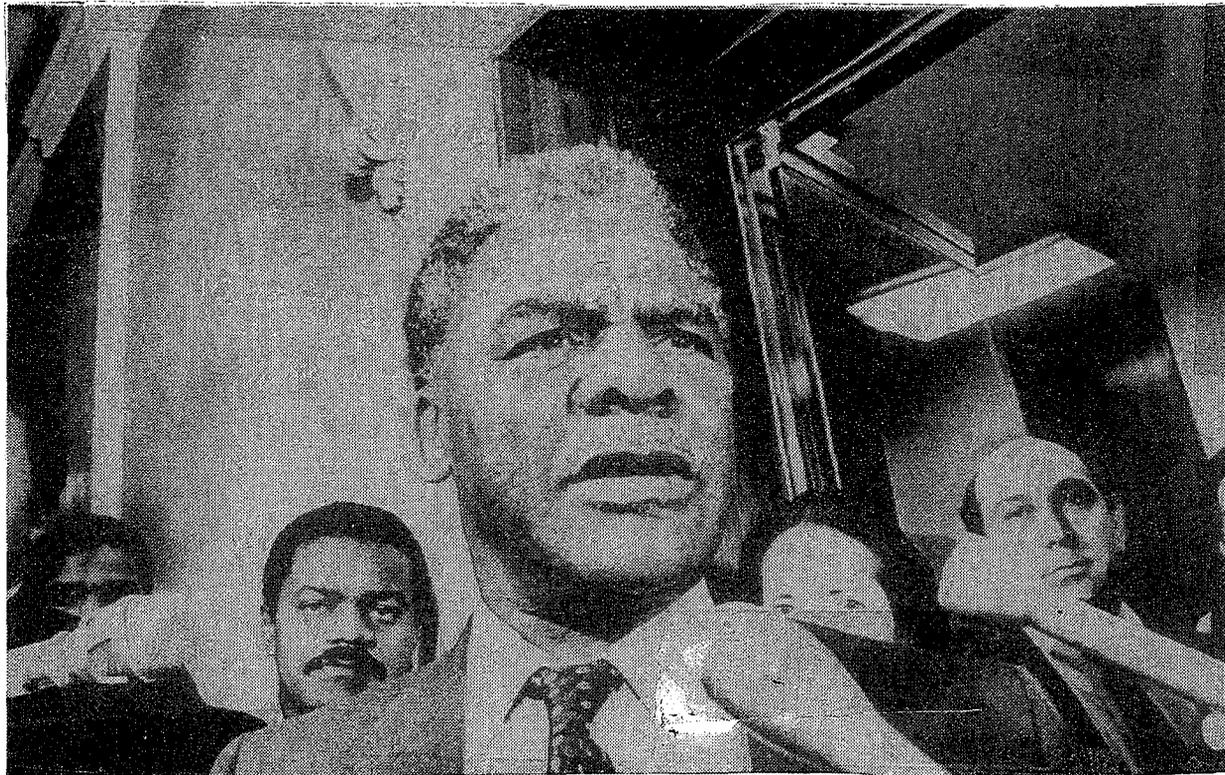
I wondered about about Republicans and Democrats and political war in Chicago, and white Republican Bernard Epton's chances of taking command before the wacky campaign jokes had started to surface.

I switched back to reality. I thought about black-skinned Harold Washington as mayor of Chicago, Ill., and the coming jokes about niggers and kikes and nigger-lovers, and anti-Semitism. And I wondered who would get the last laugh.

Then I looked back at the AP report and I came up with another funny joke to tell my roommates.

Question: "What do you call a Hispanic who voted for Washington?" Answer: "A Chicano."

Phil Rockrohr



Looking for the heart of Chicago's worst

CHICAGO—We didn't think Harold Washington could do it, but he had no choice. There was no other way to get from the back of Donnelly Hall to the podium up front, so there he was early Wednesday morning, being pushed along by his aides past the yelling and waving hats and shouts of joy and behind the wide blue curtain on the main platform, where he could collect his thoughts, prepare his notes, and move to face the crowd again.

There were 19 other people already lining the stage up above the noise, looking out at the mass of smiling faces, and when the 20th and final one appeared, there was pandemonium. He pointed to his left; waved, and did the same for his right, and the noise grew louder. "You want Harold?" he asked, as he before asked on a similar February night that now seemed so long ago, but the answer was obvious. "Well, *heerree's Harold!*"

He had started his political career here at age 13 as a secretary, and now, 47 years later, it was Harold Washington's city. But it is a city that will be watched closely in the coming months, and not for any good reasons; Chicago has some things to prove to itself, and to the nation, about its character and its people—it has to show it still has a heart. I will be watching, too, and though I hope for the best, I am not at all sure of what will happen. Though we have seen some of the worst of what Chicago has to offer in the past few weeks, I don't know if we have seen it all.

I was born in Chicago, and both my mother and grandparents lived there for many years. When the money was there, my mother and father packed up and got out. We spent our final three city years in Roseland at 102nd Place, and the neighborhood, the houses, the people had turned unfriendly. There was no reason for us to stay, and, except for one return trip made a year or two after our move, we have not gone back to our old home. But I was too young to leave the city with bitter feelings.

My most recent experiences with the city, however, have been less than pleasant. I spent last Tuesday afternoon at Wrigley Field on the North Side, where Republican mayoral candidate Bernard Epton also spent part of his day—and twice watched some of

Epton's "supporters" eagerly flash their "No Watermelon" buttons—manufactured by a city bartender in a mean racial swipe at Washington—to approving ballpark fans. A few minutes in a bar across from Wrigley earned me a confrontation with a taller, older white who warned me to tell my "brothers" that he and his friends were ready for the "race war" that would start after Washington lost the election Tuesday. Until then, the dark side of the city had never revealed itself to me in person, but this was not the city of my childhood; it was a different one, filled with anger and pettiness and fear. It was one I hated.

The inflammatory tone of much of the campaign's rhetoric stirred up some of the ugliness. But Chicago has always been a racially segregated city; it didn't take much goading from unscrupulous media managers to expose its still-serious flaws. Two-thirds of the city's neighborhoods are still either 95 percent white or black; Mayors Daley, Byrne and Bilandic showed but token interest in providing money for black housing, jobs or schools; and Machine politics, if successful in anything, have kept blacks under the toe of City Hall for years. Martin Luther King once said Chicago's racism equaled, if not surpassed, that of any backwater hick town in the South. And that was 17 years ago. This election showed the city, and the nation, just how far things have come since then—which is not very far at all.

Though a suburbanite is probably best left to other concerns, I care about Chicago. It's the only city I've ever known intimately, and like an old book or a good friend, it's something you love to know is there; something always nice to go back to. But I don't want to go back to the Chicago I've seen lately.

After his victory talk at Donnelly Wednesday, Washington hosted a breakfast "to pray for unity" with Roman Catholic Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, Byrne and Daley, the Machine's heir, in attendance. It may have been the best news to come out of this tainted city for weeks, even years.

And if you care about Chicago, it may be the only decent thing you can do right now—pray.

Mark Balthazar

Dazz Band charisma holds sway over sparse local audience

by Christine Mason

Saturday night the Dazz Band, Merge and Magnum Force filled Huff Gym with steaming funk.

In a concert largely unpublicized and weakly attended, the leading black dance and jazz group, the Dazz Band, and two promising warmups, Merge and Magnum Force, gave an evening's worth of exciting performances.

Merge's music was soulful, snappy even, the generic kind often heard on soul music stations but the volume tended to obscure their vocals.

Occasionally, when lead singer Debbie Alexander pierced the air with a wailing

concert review

Dazz Band

heart gripper, her voice had energy and emotion. And when the background singers joined in, their talent was undeniable.

If you closed your eyes and listened to Merge they sounded all right, but watching them was something else. It was difficult to see to whom Merge was playing. By their stage presence, they seemed to think the audience was not important. A little work, a lot of polish, and some experience is needed for this group to take a place among the big namers.

There was a phenomenal difference between the two warm-ups' level of professionalism.

Magnum Force took the stage at about 9:15 p.m., and a cheer went up from the largely Chicagoan audience. The band rolled into a complete show. Dancing a la the Commodores from lead singers Nate Williams and Duane Ladell added a new dimension to pelvic thrusts (at least the women in the crowd responded well to their show).

The music played was all written by band members Rick and Roy Star. They entreat the heart of sexuality with their ballad "Fly Away with Me." And another treat: The sweet balance achieved in "Share My Love,"

the title track from their latest album. As Roy Star introduced the song, he said, "It's what we do best." Indeed, their performance alone would have justified the ticket cost.

By the time the Dazz Band came on stage it was at least 10:30 p.m. They did give a great show. The resonant sound lifted people out of their seats to dance in the aisles (there weren't any aisles, actually, but you get the idea).

Dazz controlled the audience with pizazz, a core of talent and the very appealing personalities of its members.

The audience moved up and down in waves of rhythm throughout the dance, love and jazz tunes.

April 19, 1983 Daily Illini
**C-U more racist
than radio station**

To the editor:

Just when I thought I had read it all, I read Gregg Merchen's letter to the editor Thursday. Imagine, a racist lashing out at racism.

I, for one, am appalled by the racist attitudes that prevail in this community. But suggesting that WPGU-FM change its call letters to WASP is doing little to change these attitudes. It is my impression that the chief purpose of WPGU-FM is to provide University students with an opportunity to work at a commercially-based radio station much like ones found in the private sector. Commercially based means turn profits, make money. And if the station makes money playing one type of music and not another that isn't racism. It's business. WPGU-FM is trying to stay in business, not avoid playing black music because of a racist attitude on the part of the program director.

What I am suggesting is that it is the community, not WPGU-FM, that doesn't like black music. If the community would change its views, WPGU-FM would accommodate them. There are ways of trying to solve the problem of racism in the community. They

are difficult and take time and effort. It is much easier to simply adopt an equally racist attitude and suggest that a black program director would "ruffle white feathers." If people like Merchen would direct their energies toward solving the problem rather than pointing the finger, perhaps one day racism would cease to be an issue.

MARGARET MENZENBERGER

Washington, city council meet at breakfast

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold Washington, elected Chicago's first black mayor a week ago, warned he would exert strong leadership in the city council during a get-acquainted breakfast Tuesday that one alderman called "harmony grits and crow."

During the breakfast, Alderman Wilson Frost, an ally of Washington, said the mayor-elect and the new city council would be inaugurated April 29 at ceremonies on Navy Pier.

Inaugurations normally are held in the city council chambers at City Hall, but Washington had said he wanted a spacious setting such as the pier to accommodate hundreds of volunteer workers.

Meanwhile Tuesday, Lu Palmer, a radio talk show host and early backer of Washington, became the first announced candidate for the congressional seat that will be vacated by the mayor-elect upon his inauguration.

Palmer, 61, organized the black boycott of last summer's ChicagoFest and the voter registration drive that helped convince Washington to enter the mayoral race.

In his remarks at the bacon-and-eggs breakfast, Washington said that while he

Chicago sets turnout records

CHICAGO (AP)—Voter turnout in the recent Chicago mayoral election reached a new high as more than 82 percent of the city's registered voters cast ballots to elect Democrat Harold Washington as the city's first black mayor, election officials said Tuesday.

The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners confirmed the record turnout of last week in which Washington defeated Republican Bernard Epton by 48,250 votes.

A proclamation of the voter canvass, begun last Wednesday, showed Washington captured 668,176 votes, or 51.7 percent,

to Epton's 619,926, or 47.9 percent, in last Tuesday's election, the board said.

Socialist Worker's Party candidate Ed Warren received 3,756 votes, or 0.2 percent.

The board said the 1,291,858 ballots cast in the contest set a record for a municipal election in Chicago.

The canvass also certified the victories of incumbent Democrat Walter Kozubowski over Republican Betty Baldwin for the post of city clerk; and incumbent Democrat Cecil ParTEE over challenger Christopher Bohus as city treasurer.

would not "overly interfere" in the council, he came to the mayor's chair with a mandate and bears a "clear, vested interest" in all council affairs.

"I have an open door, and the door will stay open," said the South Side congressman, who was opposed by a number of white

Democratic committeemen in the racially polarized mayoral election. "If you have problems, that's your fault, because my door will always be open to you."

Newly elected alderman Bobby Rush, a former Black Panther leader, said the mayor-elect's message to council members

meant to convey that Washington "will not be a weak mayor (and) will not be a dictator. He basically has his principles intact..."

Alderman Edward Burke, who opposed Washington's candidacy and made the "harmony grits and crow" characterization of the breakfast, said he saw nothing "ominous" in Washington's remarks. He said no anti-Washington bloc would form against the new mayor.

State Sen. Richard Newhouse, D-Chicago, on Tuesday withdrew his name from consideration for Washington's seat, saying the new mayor "should be given room to back the person he feels can best serve the needs of the people."

Washington has said he will endorse a candidate in the special election, but Palmer vowed to remain in the race even if he doesn't get the nod.

Palmer has worked for the old Chicago American, the Chicago Daily News and published his own newspaper, Black Xpress. He is host of a radio show "On Target" and also has a daily commentary, "Lu's Notebook" on several radio stations.

Court refuses retrial for robber despite accusations of racism

SPRINGFIELD (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court on Thursday reversed an appellate court ruling that ordered a new trial for a convicted armed robber who argued blacks were systematically excluded from the jury that found him guilty.

In reversing the appellate decision, the state's highest court temporarily lifted the ban blocking prosecutors from practicing racial discrimination in jury selection while it hears cases centering on that issue.

The brief three-sentence order was issued without comment and without revealing the vote of the seven-member panel.

The case stemmed from the July 1979 conviction of Aaron Gosberry, a 25-year-old black man who claimed on appeal that prosecutors used peremptory challenges to keep blacks off the jury.

Peremptory, or "free" challenges, allow attorneys to object to the seating of a potential juror without giving a reason to the judge. When those challenges are exhausted, the lawyers must tell the court why they object to having a certain person on the jury and persuade it to go along with their reasoning.

"They (Gosberry's attorneys) asserted that we im-

properly exercised our peremptory challenges to deprive him of a jury representative of the community—in this case, specifically, blacks," said Michael Shabat of the Cook County State's Attorney's office. "Our policy has never been, is not now, and never will be to prosecute in such a manner."

The state's attorney had appealed the Gosberry case to the Supreme Court.

Two other cases questioning the authority of prosecutors to use their peremptory challenges to exclude blacks already were before the Supreme Court when Thursday's ruling was handed down. The justices said the Cook County case prompting that order will be added to the list.

But the Supreme Court also refused to hear two other cases revolving around the same question.

The rulings sparked a bitter dissent by Justice Seymour Simon.

"This court's decision to issue a supervisory order which has the effect of commanding lower courts not to regulate the use of peremptory challenges when used for racially discriminatory purposes is certain to give this impression," Simon wrote

Chicago judge reaffirms block on Machine-hiring

CHICAGO (AP)—A federal judge on Thursday refused to postpone his ban on political hiring in Cook County despite concerns expressed on behalf of Mayor-elect Harold Washington that incumbent Mayor Jane Byrne may plan significant last-minute appointments.

Attorney C. Richard Johnson said Washington's supporters fear Byrne may try to pack City Hall with her supporters before he takes office. Washington is to be sworn in on April 29.

The concerns center on the use of jobs as political rewards and on the possibility that Washington's administration could be weakened if he cannot fill certain posts with people of his own choosing.

U.S. District Judge Nicholas

Bua's April 4 ruling against the patronage system exempts certain policy-making jobs.

Bua did delay a part of his order that directs the city and other defendants in the suit to work out a hiring plan free of political considerations.

The judge originally gave the defendants 120 days from the date of his ruling to prepare their compliance plans. He stayed imposition of that section until at least May 13, when he has scheduled a hearing.

Bua's ruling, which called for apolitical hiring in the city, county and the park district, marked resolution of the so-called Shakman case. An earlier ruling barred political firings.

The decisions stemmed from a suit filed in 1969 by lawyer Michael Shakman, who challenged the entrenched political patronage system.

Washington called for an end to the faltering system in his mayoral campaign.

Chicago's once-powerful Democratic machine has been showing signs of wear in recent years. It was unable to prevail in last fall's Democratic primary election, for example, when a split in the white vote between Byrne and State's Attorney Richard Daley gave the nomination to Washington.

It still has supporters, however. And some party members say it has as many lives as a cat.

Unions, employment, racial fear to greet Washington's first day

CHICAGO (AP)—After winning what he called Chicago's "most trying election" Harold Washington claims City Hall on Friday as the city's first black mayor. But for Washington, the trying times may just be starting.

Like most big-city mayors, Washington will grapple with powerful municipal unions demanding more pay, school bills piling up at an alarming rate and buses and trains that don't get enough from tokens to pay their way.

Like the first black mayors of New Orleans, Detroit or Atlanta, Washington also will confront racial fears—aggravated by a bitter, dirty campaign and his own appeal to blacks that "It's our turn."

And, like the woman he succeeds, Jane Byrne, the two-term congressman who campaigned as an outsider will enter a sometimes hostile political environment. Unlike Byrne, Washington has not embraced the old guard. He has promised to be a reform mayor.

"He does not have a rosy start," says Louis Masotti, an urban affairs professor at Northwestern University who headed Byrne's transition team four years ago.

Washington, 61, won with the near-unanimous support of blacks, who make up 40 percent of the population. They will expect a greater voice in City Hall and more attention for their neighborhoods, parks and schools.

At the same time, whites will want reassurance. Less than one in

five whites voted for Washington. Some fear he'll take their patronage jobs, others fear he'll put low-income housing in their neighborhoods.

"What you're going to see for the immediate future is some delicate tightrope walking as a black mayor tries to convince his constituents he's got to be realistic and convince whites he's not going to destroy their services," said Masotti. "He's got a tough job."

The job is tough enough. Since 1970, Chicago has lost an average of 14,000 jobs, 200 factories and 500 shops each year. Employment fell by 20,000 during the first two years of the Byrne administration.

Unemployment stood at 12.4 percent in Chicago in February; black unemployment has been estimated at 25 percent.

Byrne says she is leaving the city in good shape. Bond rating agencies, which determine the credit of cities and corporations, say economically diversified Chicago has more going for it than many big industrial cities.

"It's not a one-horse town. It has many industries. It's labor force is generally a growing labor force," says Vladimir Stadyk, a municipal analyst with Standard and Poor's Corp. in New York.

"1982 has been kind of a severe economic situation for many cities, Chicago included," he said. "They seem to have held their own."

Among immediate concerns are the city's perennial financial

crises—an ailing public school system with a projected \$202 million deficit and a regional transit agency with a potential deficit of more than \$100 million.

Neither is in the city's \$2 billion budget, but both have long been considered the mayor's domain.

In addition, the federal government is demanding the city return \$28 million in community development funds. The government says the funds were misused by Byrne to meet school deficits and finance temporary part-time jobs during her re-election campaign.

Last week, Washington visited Springfield to urge a hike in the state income tax. He left concluding that state finances are "much, much worse than I thought" and that little help could be expected there.

Gov. James Thompson has proposed a \$1.9 billion tax increase, which would generate about \$30 million for Chicago public schools and provide money to overcome the transit authority's deficit.

Washington also faces powerful city unions whose contracts expire soon. How he deals with bus drivers and teachers may prove his mettle, says John McDermott, publisher of The Chicago Reporter, a newsletter focusing on racial relations.

"Probably the hardest test he faces is confronting the expectations of labor," McDermott says. "It's important how you do it. A mayor cannot allow himself to be run over."

Washington inauguration highlights tradition break

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold Washington becomes Chicago's first black mayor today in a novel "peoples' ceremony" on Navy Pier highlighted by a Studs Terkel poetry reading and an invocation by Cardinal Joseph Bernardin.

Washington underscored the historic break from tradition of his April 12 mayoral victory by choosing to stage his inauguration in a 3,000-seat auditorium on the pier instead of in City Council chambers that hold just 700.

The former state legislator and outgoing Democratic congressman campaigned on a theme of mending racial and political divisions in this segregated city that he said had kept minorities frozen out of power for too long.

"The entire ceremony will reflect... Washington's desire for unity of the people of Chicago," said inauguration coordinator Judith Byrd. "Every ethnic group of the city will be represented, both

in the program as well as the audience."

Byrd said the audience would include "a White House representative" as well as Republican Governor James Thompson; the Illinois congressional delegation, led by Chicago Democrat Dan Rostenkowski; and a number of state lawmakers, who will be introduced by Senate Democrat Philip Rock of Oak Park.

Also invited were other black mayors from around the nation and members of the Congressional Black Caucus, she said.

Inauguration officials also were trying Thursday to round up some 1984 Democratic presidential candidates who campaigned for Washington, including Sen. Alan Cranston of California and former Vice President Walter Mondale.

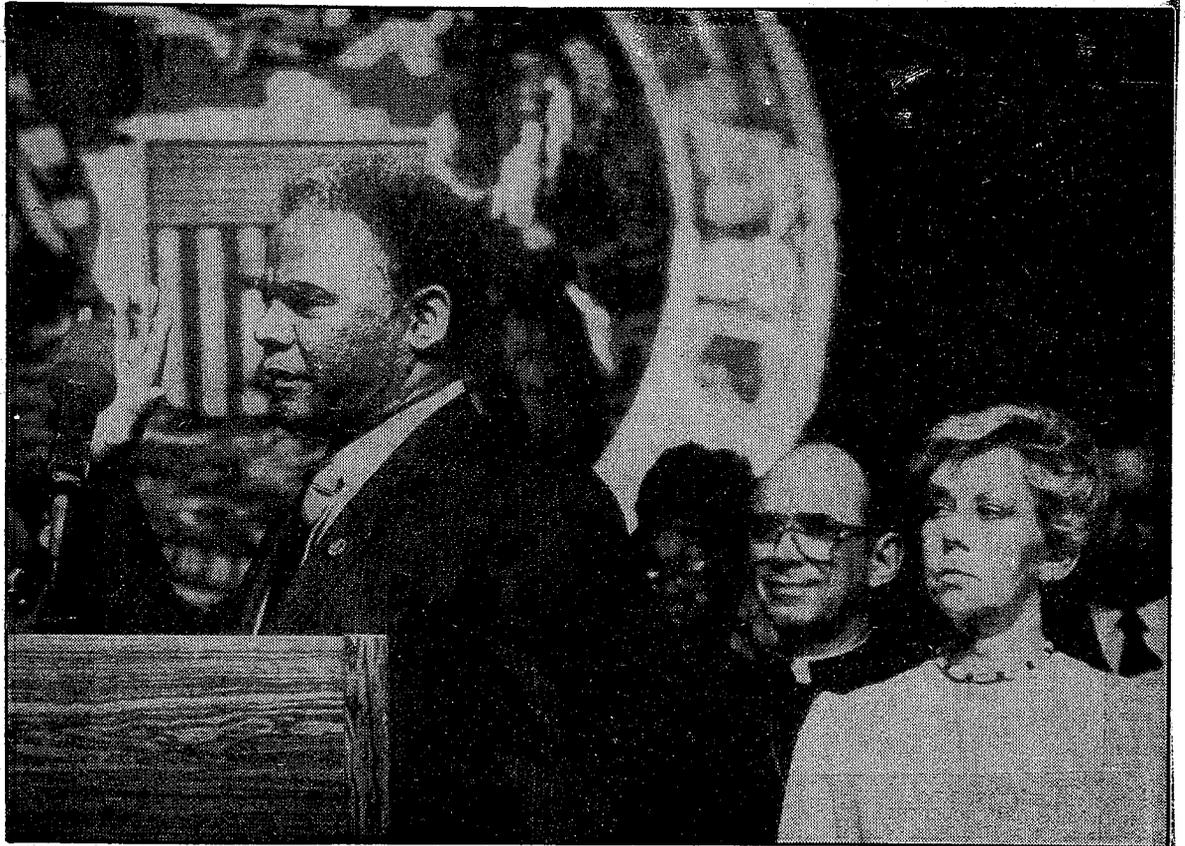
Washington defeated Republican Bernard Epton after a rancorous, racially tainted election campaign, using an unprecedented

turnout in black wards, a good showing of Latinos and a better-than-expected margin in white, liberal districts on the affluent lakefront.

The outgoing congressman was virtually shut out in overwhelmingly white, working class wards on the Northwest and Southwest sides, underlining the racial chasm in the nation's second largest city.

Inauguration preparations continued Thursday as controversy mounted over a flood of 11th-hour hirings and job shifts by Byrne that critics charged would prevent Washington from molding his own administration.

Washington said he would investigate reports that Byrne's administration allegedly had tampered with or shredded key personnel records to conceal the transfer of political appointees into positions not covered by a federal court order banning hiring and firing for partisan reasons.



Old watches new

Harold Washington is sworn in Friday as Chicago's first black mayor. Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, the Catholic archbishop of Chicago, and outgoing Mayor Jane Byrne look on. See related story on Page 5. (UPI photo)

Washington sworn in as mayor, notes Chicago's financial woes

CHICAGO (AP)—A somber Harold Washington was sworn in Friday as Chicago's first black mayor, and pledged to control the city's "enormous" financial problems with reforms that included dismissal of recent political appointees, cuts in executive salaries and a freeze on hiring.

Washington said the city's financial problems presented Chicago's greatest challenge since the great Chicago fire of 1871.

Surrounded by thousands of guests representing the range of the political and ethnic spectrum, the 42nd mayor of the nation's second largest city took the brief oath of office and cracked his mayoral gavel for the first time.

"This is a very serious vow I have taken before God and my fellow man," he said. "... To solve the problems facing us, it will have to be decided between you and me."

Washington said in contemplating his new office on the eve of his inauguration that he had relied on the Bible and a report on the city's finances.

"I have no good news. The immediate problem facing Chicago is both enormous and complex," he said.

Washington said the city general fund faces a \$150 million potential shortfall this year, and said hundreds of city jobs had been passed out and hundreds more reassigned in the last days of Jane Byrne's administration.

When the crowd gasped, he said he made the remark "with malice toward no one," but just to keep the record straight.

Mrs. Byrne, who had smiled earlier after Washington completed his oath of office, sat expressionless through the speech, which included several references to mismanagement in her administration.

The new mayor also cited a prospective \$200 million deficits in both the school and transit budgets, which are outside the general fund.

"The only greater challenge in the history of Chicago was 110 years ago when Mayor Joseph Medill looked over a city burned to the ground and called for a great outpouring of civil responsibility," he said.

Washington promised to eliminate several hundred last-minute jobs, outlined his programs of job cuts and

salary reductions, and renewed his call for a higher state income tax.

Washington was elected in a close race April 12 after a bitter, racially divisive campaign against Republican Bernard Epton. He took note of the darker side of that campaign in a passing reference of his inaugural address.

"Our minorities are ambitious and that is a sign of a prosperous city on the move. Racial fears have hurt us

'This is a very serious vow I have taken before God and my fellow man... to solve the problems facing us,' Washington said.

in the past, but I believe that that is a situation that will be overcome."

The former Democratic congressman entered office 30 years after starting public life as an obscure city legal adviser.

His inauguration broke with tradition with a ceremony at Navy Pier on the city's lakefront instead of the usual City Hall ceremony.

Three thousand invited guests attended, including other black mayors, Republican Gov. James Thompson, Illinois' congressional delegation, state legislators, and defeated mayoral candidates.

Washington ordered the unprecedented large gathering as an expression of his campaign commitment to open city government to the community and close it to patronage and special interests.

Washington overcame personal legal problems and the longtime specter of racism in a city considered America's most segregated to take the reins of a \$2 billion city budget and a position as a national Democratic powerbroker 18 months before the next presidential election.

The 61-year-old former state legislator has pledged to dismantle Chicago's patronage machine that he says froze minorities out of power.

Machine Democrats reorganize City Hall, rebuke Washington

CHICAGO (AP)—In a bold rebuke of Harold Washington's power, Old Guard politicians reorganized City Council to their liking Monday after the new mayor tried to avoid a showdown by abruptly adjourning his first council session.

The realignment was pushed through by Cook County Democratic chairman Ed Vrdolyak, titular head of the city's fractured political Machine, which Washington has disavowed.

After the session, Washington called the council's move an "illegal rump session" and "the actions taken at that session have no official standing whatsoever."

He said the rebellion was a "nervous reaction" to the prospect of a reform mayor. "Mr. Vrdolyak and some few of his supporters don't understand that there will not be business as usual, that there will be reforms," he said.

Alderman Clifford Kelly, a black alderman, said that of 29 new committee chairmen chosen, 26 are white. There are 16 blacks on the 50-member council.

Washington reportedly sought to replace several Old Guard council members with white independents and blacks who supported

him in the election.

Washington supporters vowed to challenge the Vrdolyak plan in court, if necessary.

But Vrdolyak declared: "We want the responsibility to organize our own body."

Supporters of the new mayor packed the spectator's area, booing loudly and pounding on glass partitions when Vrdolyak motioned for a roll call and 29 aldermen voted to continue the meeting.

The vote came moments after Washington and most of his black and independent supporters left the session.

"Support Your Mayor," the raucous crowd chanted.

Chicago is organized under a weak mayor form of government with oversight of functions such as budget-making, zoning, licensing and housing left to council committees. Traditionally, however, the mayor has wielded power with the council often acting as little more than a rubber stamp.

A showdown had been looming for days with reports that Washington had been trying to engineer the ouster of political heavyweights, such as Vrdolyak and Fred Roti, both veteran councilmen.

The importance of Monday's test of strength was signaled in Washington's decision Saturday to stay home and lobby his cause instead of going to New Orleans for a longstanding engagement with fellow black mayors.

Included in the Vrdolyak-backed plan is the removal of black Alderman Wilson Frost from the powerful seat as finance committee chairman to be replaced by Alderman Ed Burke, an Old Guard veteran and Vrdolyak ally.

The replacement of Frost reportedly was punishment for his role in seeking accommodation for the city's first black mayor.

Earlier Monday, Vrdolyak said he didn't want to war with Washington but decided to take charge when he discovered Frost had offered Vrdolyak's post as head of the important Building and Zoning Committee to "five other people."

Washington had the tacit backing of the Cook County Democratic organization in the April 12 contest, though a number of longstanding powerful Democrats—including some committeemen—defected to his Republican opponent Bernard Epton.

Washington makes concession after losing first council battle

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold Washington, who could become the first mayor in 30 years to lose control of the City Council, took conciliatory steps Tuesday as the Old Guard threatened to abandon its rubber-stamp role and grab the reins of power.

Washington invited Cook County Democratic Chairman Ed Vrdolyak to meet with him Tuesday, a day after Vrdolyak ignored the new mayor and pushed through a City Council realignment plan that parcels out most of the power to white council members in the Old Guard.

Sixteen of the 50 council members are black, as is the mayor.

The Washington-Vrdolyak meeting lasted about 15 minutes. The alderman said he had a "very pleasant conversation" with the mayor but provided no details.

Though Washington dismissed the council maneuvering by Vrdolyak as illegal, his call for a meeting signaled an attempt to reach a compromise without resorting to a showdown in court.

"Clearly, both sides have to work out concessions," said Grayson Mitchell, Washington's press secretary. "I think the mayor has said all along this has to be settled in the political process."

Vrdolyak, titular head of the city's fractured political machine, marshaled 28 supporters and took command of the council Monday. The move came moments after Washington, who has disavowed the organization, abruptly adjourned his first meeting to avoid a

showdown over the group's power structure, apparently because he lacked the votes to control the council.

Some Old Guard council members said they acted legally in appointing committee chairmanships after the departure of Washington and his black and independent supporters. "We had three of the city's best legal minds there advising us and I'm confident that what we did was legal and binding," said Alderman Ed Burke, a Vrdolyak ally.

However, Leon Despres, council parliamentarian, said city departments would not honor actions taken in an illegal meeting, meaning the city comptroller would not issue checks to pay for activities of the purported new committees.

One alderman, Eugene Sawyer, a black who walked out with the mayor, also dismissed Vrdolyak's session as a "mockery" and renounced his own promotion to president pro tem.

Chicago is organized under a weak mayor form of government with control of budget-making, zoning, licensing and housing left to council committees. But for the last 30 years, the mayors have been politically strong enough to dominate the council.

But that will be changing in the Washington administration, says Don Rose, an independent political strategist.

"Whether (Washington) wins this one or not, you'll no longer have

a rubber-stamp city body," Rose says. "You'll have a legislative body."

Washington's loss in the first round of his battle with City Council regulars also indicates a new relationship between mayor and the legislative body.

"You've never had (in recent years) the kind of situation you have now with the council in conflict with the mayor," Rose says.

"Ironically the presence of the Shakman ruling (prohibiting hiring and firing for political reasons) to reduce patronage powers is probably Washington's greatest stumbling block in controlling the council," Rose added. "He can't go around firing whoever he wants."

"He is a victim of reform. It's a delicious irony."

Though Washington is limited in hiring powers, the mayor still can dole out rewards and has a bloc of supporters estimated to be as large as 20 council members.

Washington could use his veto powers against the Old Guard, which probably doesn't have the two-thirds majority it needs to override the mayor.

If Washington is unable to control City Council, Rose says, "He'll have to build his own majority on each issue, rather than have a Washington majority."

"He'll be in a position of facing a legislature of the other party," Rose adds. "The world does not stop. It's just incredible in Chicago."

Black business peaks at more than \$2 billion

NEW YORK (NYT)—Total sales of the top 100 black-owned businesses grew by 14.1 percent last year and came to a new high of \$2.17 billion, even though the recession and tight money slowed down the rate of growth from previous years, according to an annual survey by Black Enterprise magazine that was released Tuesday.

The 1982 rise from 1981, when sales totaled \$1.9 billion, compared poorly with an average annual sales increase of 17 percent from 1976 to 1981.

Earl Graves, the editor and publisher of the magazine, said in a statement that, "if we factor in a 6 percent inflation rate, then the growth in real terms was a modest 8 percent over 1981; though not dazzling, this performance is certainly better than that of the U.S. economy as a whole over the same period."

He added that it also "demonstrates the ability of the chief executive officers of these companies to manage with savvy and economic know-how they have developed over the years."

Another disturbing trend, the magazine noted, was the overall failure rate of new small businesses during the recession. Half the concerns that went bankrupt in 1981 and 1982 were less than five years old, according to a survey by the Small Business Administration.

Since 64 percent of the top 100 black-owned companies were started in 1970 or later, the overall failure rate of newer companies is particularly disturbing for black business, the magazine said.

However, only one black-owned company that was on last year's list, White Buick of New Hampshire, went bankrupt. On the other hand, 14 companies, 12 of them new, made their way onto the list for the first time.