

A Academic Year  
1983 - 1984



Democratic Illinois Comptroller Roland Burris, seated next to his wife, Berlean, announces his candidacy for the U.S. Senate Monday afternoon at a press conference at Willard Airport. Burris seeks the seat now held by Sen. Charles Percy, a Republican. (photo by Anne Ryan)

## Burris declares his candidacy in U.S. Senate nomination race

by Ira Pilchen

Pledging to help balance the federal budget and reduce deficits, Illinois Comptroller Roland Burris Monday announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Senate.

Speaking at Willard Airport, Burris said he would put an end to what he said was \$30 million of waste in defense spending. He said Illinois needs "a senator with fiscal skills."

Burris criticized President Reagan's economic policies and said Republican Sen. Charles Percy has supported almost all of them. He said Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has concentrated too much on "worldly affairs" but not "worldly affairs as they affect Illinois."

Burris said he would work for the latter by securing a favorable trade balance with foreign countries to boost Illinois agriculture.

Burris said he favors continued U.S. economic aid to Latin America, but said he wouldn't condone sending U.S. troops to the region.

"I have a feeling President Reagan will send troops to El Salvador," Burris said.

Burris, a native of Centralia, Ill., is the only black elected to state office, and he said race would "absolutely not" be an issue in his campaign. He said his support would come from all areas of the state, pointing out that in his re-election for comptroller last November, he received the most votes of all Illinois candidates.

He also said his 1982 vote total of 2.3 million was the third highest in Illinois history.

Burris spoke at Willard as part of a campaign trip Monday that included stops in Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Centralia and Springfield. He said he would make his campaign visible statewide.

"It's only fair to warn you—you're going to see a lot of Roland Burris in the future."

Burris is the second Democrat to announce his candidacy. Alex Seith, an attorney from suburban Chicago, became a candidate in June. U.S. Rep. Tom Corcoran, R-Ottawa, is the only declared Republican candidate.

## Chicago's desegregation unsuccessful, report says

CHICAGO (AP)—Failure to aggressively recruit minority students has trapped thousands of children in racially isolated schools and kept Chicago's voluntary desegregation effort from matching the success of cities with comparable populations, a secret consultant's report concludes.

"I wouldn't say they accomplished nothing, but they didn't do anywhere near as much as they could have," said Robert Crain, one of the three authors of the study commissioned by the Chicago Board of Education and never made public.

"It shouldn't be that difficult to find all the minority students you want to go to mostly white schools..." he added.

The details of the \$10,000 study were published in Monday editions of the Chicago Sun-Times.

In a telephone interview from his Baltimore home, Crain said the study was to have been part of a progress report on desegregation to U.S. District Judge Milton Shadur,

who is supervising the program under a consent decree hammered out in 1980 between the school board and the U.S. Department of Justice.

"As far as I know, they (the school board) didn't use anything that we did," said Crain, a social science researcher at Johns Hopkins University and the author of four books on the effects of school desegregation.

But Benjamin Williams, associate superintendent of the board's Office of Equal Educational Opportunities, disputed Crain's suggestion. He said the board had "indeed incorporated" many of the study's conclusion in its report to the court.

He also said the study was not released because "this system has a number of consultants come in, and (their studies) aren't made available. We do assure people (that) management is using the information we have gained."

Because of the low number of white students in the system, the voluntary desegregation plan concedes that about 350 of the 597

schools will remain racially isolated.

But the study found that 82 percent of Chicago's black students are in all-black schools, and one-sixth of the Hispanic students trapped in overcrowded, racially isolated schools.

Crain said the study showed Chicago "has not moved fast enough" to comply with the consent decree. And he said the plan would not succeed without "wholehearted support by every principal, every counselor in the system."

He also said school officials must "hustle" to encourage blacks and Hispanics to transfer to schools with a majority of white students.

But he conceded that board efforts to improve education at all-black and all-Hispanic schools had resulted in "decreased interest" by minority students in switching to all-white schools.

The report also says Chicago school desegregation lags behind other large cities with comparable minority populations.

# Senators disagree on civil rights nominees

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Senators clashed Wednesday in impassioned debate over the wisdom of confirming President Reagan's three nominees to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Supporters of the nominees said they were eminently qualified to serve on the bipartisan, fact-finding agency. But at a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee, critics said confirmation of the nominees would undermine the independence of the commission and show that a president could oust capable incumbents simply because he disliked their views.

In a dramatic moment at the start of the hearing, which evoked

three decades of Southern history, Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the committee chairman, read a letter from the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. endorsing one of Reagan's nominees, Morris Abram. In the letter, King recalled how his son had been helped by Abram in the early years of the civil rights movement. "I do not believe that many Southern white people have had a longer experience in support of civil rights than Mr. Abram," King said, and he urged the Senate to confirm his nomination "without delay."

At the end of the day, confirmation of the three nominees appeared likely but far from certain, as their

individual qualifications were obscured by debate over Reagan's commitment to civil rights.

Sens. Thurmond and Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, enthusiastically endorsed the three nominees: Abram, a former president of Brandeis University and former president of the American Jewish Committee; John Bunzel, a former president of San Jose State University, and Robert Destro, an assistant professor of law at Catholic University here.

All are Democrats. But Democratic congressmen led the opposition to their confirmation.

Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware, the ranking Democrat on the com-

mittee, said the men had "impeccable" credentials and would probably be confirmed, but that he would vote against them. "You are not the issue," he told the nominees. "The question at stake is the independence of the commission."

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said that any nominee, "regardless of his or her qualifications, comes before us tainted by the president's act in firing the five commissioners" appointed by Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

The nominees all said they agreed with Reagan's opposition to quotas as a remedy for discrimina-

tion against blacks, women and Hispanic Americans. But they vowed that, if confirmed, they would be independent of the White House. "Never has my conscience or my judgment been for sale," said Bunzel, now a senior research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

New York senators, Daniel Moynihan, a Democrat, and Alfonse D'Amato, a Republican, endorsed Abram, whom they described as a lifelong champion of civil rights. D'Amato said Abram had been a victim of "character assassination" because of his staunch opposition to quotas.

## Pirates' million-dollar outfielder views season from new position

PITTSBURGH (AP)—In 1978, when Dave Parker was the National League Most Valuable Player and its best hitter for the second consecutive season, it was hard to imagine he would ever be a part-time player.

But at age 32 that's exactly what the million-dollar outfielder is for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

During the first half of the season, Manager Chuck Tanner ignored Parker's relatively unproductive offense and kept him in right field regardless of the opposing pitcher. Not anymore.

In recent weeks Tanner has platooned Parker with Lee Lacy. The lefthanded-hitting Parker was even on the bench against right-handed pitchers recently when Tanner chose to start veteran Richie Hebner in right.

"I've been using our outfielders the best way I can," Tanner said, refusing to criticize Parker.

Likewise, Parker doesn't criticize Tanner, but he told the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, "I'm not going to be able to put everything together when I play one day and don't play the next."

Parker is in the last year of a six-year, multimillion-dollar contract that is the highest ever given a Pittsburgh professional athlete. The Pirates appear willing to let Parker sign with another team for whatever terms he can reach.

But Parker says he believes he can improve his stats before the season ends. But statistics indicate

otherwise.

Parker's best season was in 1978, when he led the NL in batting for the second consecutive year with a .354 average, hit 30 home runs and drove in 117 runs. But his statistics have decreased in recent seasons as his weight has increased.

He hasn't batted over .270 in 2½ seasons, and is hitting only .262 in 248 at-bats this season with three homers and 22 RBI.

In addition, the rifle throws that earned him a Gold Glove and the 1979 All-Star Game MVP award aren't as powerful anymore. Opposing players sometimes run at will against the Pirates' relatively weak-throwing outfield.

Scouts also say Parker plays much deeper in right field than he once did, sometimes only a couple of long strides off the warning track—and not always against power-hitting left-handed batters.

Tanner has refused to pin the blame for Parker's problems on his weight, which once reportedly climbed as high as 260—more than 40 pounds above what he weighed when he broke into the majors in 1973.

Parker worked hard in spring training to lose weight, riding a bicycle daily and running. He's about 230 pounds now.

"He's been struggling," Tanner said. "I was hoping the All-Star break might help."

7/29/83

DAILY ILLINI

## **Racism issue plagues nominee**

WASHINGTON—Thomas Ellis withdrew as President Reagan's nominee for a seat on a part-time government board Thursday, accusing liberal senators of trying to use his appointment to alienate blacks from the president. Reagan, meanwhile, said that "nothing has frustrated me more" than being perceived as prejudiced.

Ellis, a Raleigh, N.C. attorney, told Reagan in a letter that racial allegations against him were "an obvious partisan political effort to drive a wedge between you and the black community, using me as the instrumentality."

Reagan made no mention of the Ellis issue, but told a group of black women late Thursday that nothing has frustrated him more than being perceived as "prejudiced, if not an outright bigot." Reagan, in prepared remarks, added, "I've lived a long time, and I can remember a time when I didn't believe that prejudice and bigotry were the worst of sins in the sight of man and God."

8/2/83

DAILY INLINI

### ***Blacks feel guilt, APA doctor says***

CHICAGO—Not only do blacks have more difficulty than whites getting into and through medical school, but success can bring devastating guilt over blacks left behind, speakers said Monday at a convention of black physicians.

In addition, blacks who have "made it" often experience rage when they find that success does not always bring the power expected, said Dr. Jeanne Spurlock, deputy medical director of minority and national affairs for the Washington, D.C.-based American Psychiatric Association.

"They play the game by all the rules and when they get close to the top, the rules are changed," Spurlock said.

8/3/83

Daily Illini

## Harper joins Mavericks

by Renny Zentz

Former Illini guard Derek Harper has officially agreed to terms with the Dallas Mavericks and played in his first game with the team's entry in the Southern California Professional Summer League Monday night, a spokesman for the National Basketball Association club said Tuesday.

Harper, who signed a four-year contract for an undisclosed amount over the weekend, played 25 minutes in Monday's 100-98 win over the Cleveland Cavaliers, said the spokesman, Kevin Sullivan. He scored 12 points on five-of-14 shooting, had five rebounds, four assists, two steals and only one turnover.

Rick Sund, Dallas' director of player personnel, was impressed with Harper's performance.

"He has a knack for beating peo-

ple to the hoop and coming up with the loose ball," he said. "We're very happy with the way he played."

When contacted in Los Angeles Tuesday afternoon via telephone, Harper said he was busy talking with his agent, George Andrews, and didn't have time to discuss his contract. Later efforts to reach him were unsuccessful.

Harper was Illinois' leading scorer last season, before renouncing his final year of collegiate eligibility to apply for June's NBA draft. He was Dallas' second No. 1 pick and was the 11th player selected overall.

Harper will play for the remainder of the summer league season—which includes six games during the next 10 days—before reporting to the Mavericks' training camp in September, Sullivan said.



## **Bannister sheds 'overrated' label to lead White Sox**

CHICAGO (AP)—Floyd Bannister has shed the burden of being "overrated" and is finally paying dividends on the \$4.5 million contract he signed with the Chicago White Sox as a free agent.

"There will always be people who think you are overrated," said Bannister, who has turned into one of the hottest pitchers in baseball with five straight victories since the All-Star break.

"I think now the crowd is starting to get behind me," said Bannister.

Bannister—a 27-year-old lefthander who played out his option at Seattle last year to become the most expensive player in last winter's free-agent draft—had a double burden.

Not only did he become one of the highest paid pitchers in the game, but he achieved that distinction with a record bordering on mediocrity.

He came to the White Sox with a 51-60 lifetime record in two seasons with Houston and four with Seattle. His best record in any year was 9-9 with the Mariners in 1981.

Why would a pitcher with such a record command such a price?

"Potential and the fact he never played for a winning club," said White Sox General Manager Roland Hemond, without citing that Bannister led the American League with 209 strikeouts last year and his 3.43 earned run average was best among the league's lefthanded starters.

The first half of the season was the same old story for Bannister, and, possibly, because of Bannister.

The team got off to a bad start, played less than .500 ball and Bannister could show only a 3-9 record for the first half with a 4.76 ERA.

Since the All-Star break, Bannister has hiked his record to 8-9, and during the five straight victories he has compiled a 1.18 ERA, bringing his season average down to a respectable 3.76.

Bannister stopped the New York Yankees 4-1 on a five-hitter Monday night in a game in which Manager Tony LaRussa displayed a lot of confidence in Bannister's ability.

Dave Winfield had homered in the seventh inning when Bannister visibly was tiring and the first two batters in the eighth singled, but LaRussa stuck with Bannister, who reached back and retired the last six batters.

"He was tired but he kept it together and got some key outs," said LaRussa. "That was a piece of pitching."

Bannister insists he wasn't all that bad in the first half of the season.

"I was struggling but so were a lot of other guys," said Bannister. "There were times I pitched good ball. I'm glad Tony and Roland and everybody else stayed with me. It was only a matter of time that I'd turn it around."

"He consistently has taken good stuff out to the mound," said LaRussa. "The more success he has the more confident he gets and that's good."

Hemond has seen another side to Bannister.

"He was trying to do too much at first and there were times he pitched well and we weren't scoring," said Hemond. "He showed me a lot in that he never complained when we had no offense or defense."

## Many minorities are finishing school with two-year colleges

NEW YORK (NYT)—For many students, especially blacks and Hispanics, the community college has been a vehicle for upward mobility.

With its policies of open admissions and low tuition, it has served as a point of entry into a higher education system in which the two minority groups accounted for only about 5 percent of students less than 20 years ago.

The proliferation of community colleges in the 1960s and 1970s has been hailed as a main instrument in raising the enrollment of minority students in higher education to the current level of 12.8 percent. But now many educators are re-evaluating the significance of that change.

Most notably, they are concerned that a far lower percentage of community college students go on to pursue baccalaureate degrees as compared with students who begin at four-year institutions. Since almost half of all blacks and Hispanics in higher education attend community colleges, their failure to continue raises questions about the meaning of their increased college enrollment rate.

"Because many minority students do not meet the admissions requirements of four-year institutions, they are forced to enroll in community colleges," said Alexander Astin, head of the Higher

Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles. "For some of these students, the community college's open door leads to a dead end." Astin was the author of a report on "The Higher Education of Minorities," published last year under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation.

Now, in a search for ways around that dead end, the Ford Foundation has invited 70 commun-

The Ford project assumes that the large minority enrollment in community colleges means that efforts to produce more black and Hispanic baccalaureate recipients ought to take closer note of activities at the two-year institutions.

In California, for example, 85 percent of all the Mexican Americans in higher education attend community colleges, according to the California Postsecondary Education Commission. Conse-

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'We don't want students to think that two years is all they need,' said Doris Fitzgerald, dean of the faculty at Borough of Manhattan Community College. 'We don't want them to think that what they get here is all they will ever need in terms of an education.'

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ity colleges to develop projects to encourage and assist more students to transfer to four-year colleges after completing community colleges. All 70 are in urban centers with large concentrations of minority students.

Twenty-five of the institutions will be selected in September to receive grants of \$25,000 each, and next year 10 of the 25 will get grants of up to \$250,000 each.

quently, efforts to raise the number of bachelor's degrees earned by Mexican-Americans in that state seem to require close attention to the community college level.

Three community colleges in the City University of New York—Borough of Manhattan, Bronx Community and La Guardia—are among the schools invited to compete for the grants.

## Senators behind in black hiring

WASHINGTON (NYT)—By almost every employment yardstick, the U.S. Senate—which has exempted itself from anti-discrimination laws—lags behind the rest of the nation in black hiring.

The findings of a two-month survey by Cox Newspapers tend to support claims by blacks on Capitol Hill that the Senate is not an equal opportunity employer.

It revealed that the overwhelming majority of Senate black staffers are employed in lower paying non-professional jobs and that only a small percentage hold professional positions at the upper end of the pay scale.

Of the more than 870 employees earning more than \$30,000 a year on senators' personal staffs, the study found that only 27—or about 3 percent—are black.

It also revealed that the percentage of blacks on Senate committees, where the nation's laws are fashioned, is relatively small. Of 744 full-time employees on the 14 committees providing information,

only 48—or 6 percent—are black and only a small percentage hold professional posts.

Over-all, the study found that the percentage of blacks employed full-time on Senate staffs is nominally smaller than the percentage of blacks in the national labor force. Of the more than 3,000 employees on the staffs of the 88 senators who agreed to provide information for the study, 259—or 8.6 percent—are black.

By comparison, the most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show blacks accounted for 66 percent of the workforce in the District of Columbia and 9.3 percent nationally.

Of those senators providing information, 18 said they employed no blacks on their staffs and another 15 said they had only one black.

But a dozen senators declined to provide information, and black aides on Capitol Hill suspect some of them refused to do so because they employ few or no blacks.

Many senators justify their lack

of black staffers on grounds that the states they represent have small black populations.

"We require that our staff be from South Dakota, and there aren't that many blacks in South Dakota," said Eleanor Rhodes, administrative assistant to Sen. Larry Pressler, D-S.D. Explaining why Pressler employs no blacks, she said: "We've just never had one apply."

Some blacks think that is a cop-out.

"Saying you come from a state that has few blacks is valid to some extent," said Henry Akins, a black legislative assistant to Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark. "But at the same time they should have a concern with what's best for the nation."

While they find the paucity of black employees in Congress deplorable, black staffers are hard pressed to cite specific cases of outright discrimination.

"I think it's very rare," said Akins. "People are smarter than that now. It's more subtle."

## Washington choice expects House seat

CHICAGO (AP)—Labor leader Charles Hayes, Mayor Harold Washington's handpicked successor, expects to win handily Tuesday's special election in the heavily Democratic 1st congressional district and already is planning for 1984, an aide said.

Hayes faces Republican candidate Diane Preacely, a 33-year-old community newspaper columnist, in Tuesday's race for the U.S. House seat Washington vacated to become mayor. Hayes received about 41 times as many votes in last month's Democratic primary as the four GOP candidates combined.

A 65-year-old international vice president of the United Food & Commercial Workers Union who received the mayor's endorsement, Hayes defeated 13 other candidates in the primary and captured 45 percent of the vote.

Ed Warren, a Socialist Workers Party candidate, also is on Tuesday's ballot.

Despite the overwhelmingly Democratic makeup of the South Side district, Hayes has been campaigning actively, said Chatman Wailes, his campaign manager.

"With Republicans having no real visibility in the district, obviously victory is apparent," Wailes said.

But he added, "We're not taking anything for granted. We just want to have a respectable vote."

The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners predicts only 20 percent of the district's 305,846 registered voters will cast ballots in Tuesday's contest. Voter turnout in the July 26 primary was 32 percent.

Hayes and his staff say they will have 2,500 volunteers helping get out the vote.

Wailes also said Hayes is looking ahead and preparing for another campaign next year.

"Tomorrow is just a mopping up," he said. "It's what you might call a dry run for 1984."

Hayes' primary win was considered a victory for Washington, who actively campaigned for the labor leader in his first bid for public office.

Hayes' victory also prompted bitter comments from some Democratic losers, however, one of whom who accused the reform-minded Washington of creating his own political machine in the overwhelmingly black district.

Washington denied accusations he was trying to become a kingmaker.

Despite the odds against a Republican victory, Preacely said she has "some semblance of optimism."

8/24/83

## Chicago police get first black superintendent

CHICAGO (AP)—Fred Rice on Tuesday became the first black police superintendent in this city's 150-year history, taking over four months after the election of Chicago's first black mayor.

He assumes the reins of the 12,258-member force several weeks after the resolution of a civil rights suit filed against the Chicago department over its treatment of black officers.

Rice, 56, is the first black to head a police force in any of the nation's three largest cities—New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

"Never in my wildest dreams did I expect to be anything more than a sergeant," Rice, a Korean War veteran and father of two grown children, said recently in recalling his days as a rookie in the mid-1950s.

He said he was "quite elated" by the decision and pledged to "do a good job for the city," adding that he had not yet considered possible changes for the department.

Mayor Harold Washington selected Rice on Tuesday from among three candidates listed in a binding recommendation from the Police Board. Rice replaces James O'Grady, who had been serving as acting chief since Richard Brzezczek resigned soon after Washington's April 12 election.

"Police historically haven't been responsive to the black community... which has engendered a mild paranoia toward police," Washington said.

"We must remove negative images. We must take an already professional police department and make it even more professional," he said.

Rice's appointment must be approved by the city council, whose majority bloc of 28 white aldermen and one Hispanic has opposed many of Washington's policies. If the council withholds its approval, the mayor could then name an acting police chief for the duration of his administration.

Other candidates for the police chief job were Deputy Supt. Matt Rodriguez, who is of Mexican and Polish descent; and Detective Cmdr. Rudolph Nimocks, who is black.

Also Tuesday, Washington named Louis Galante, 52, as fire commissioner to replace William Blair, an appointee of former Mayor Jane Byrne who Washington said had "left of his own accord."

Reaction generally was positive.

Daily Illini

## Hayes wins mayor's congressional seat

CHICAGO—Labor leader Charles Hayes, Mayor Harold Washington's choice to succeed him on Capitol Hill, swept to an easy victory Tuesday in a special congressional election marked by low voter turnout.

The 65-year-old Democrat, an international vice president of the United Food & Commercial Workers Union, declared victory before a crowd of about 200 cheering supporters in his South Side headquarters.

In his victory speech, Hayes promised to work closely with Washington and de-

clared that voters in the predominantly Democratic district "have served a notice on Ronald Reagan."

With all of the district's 538 precincts reporting, Hayes won his first bid for public office with 39,627 votes or 93.6 percent of the vote.

Republican Diane Preacely, a 33-year-old community newspaper columnist, captured 2,273 votes or 5.4 percent, while Ed Warren, an independent affiliated with the Socialist Workers Party, had 394 votes or 1 percent.

## Urbana regresses in social, civil goals

To the editor:

A lot of people were surprised when the Urbana City Council, despite its reputation as a socially progressive governmental body, failed to pass a simple resolution encouraging citizens to work together to further the goals of which Martin Luther King spoke of in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

The council killed by deferral a resolution designating this Saturday "Jobs, Peace and Freedom Day" in conjunction with the 20th anniversary of the great March on Washington D.C., led by Dr. King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young and Walter Reuther. A quarter of a million people had gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to demonstrate their determination that all people be treated with dignity, equality and respect throughout our land.

The council's failure to act shows us the extent to which Dr. King's dream remains unfulfilled. People planning to recommit themselves to his vision Saturday have more to march for than we thought.

To the people on north First and Fourth streets, in the housing projects and in the government cheese lines, it's no news that there's unfinished business on this country's peace, civil rights and social justice agenda. They don't need the Urbana City Council to let them know, the promissory note has never been signed.

JENNIFER PUTMAN

## MSU list of assets

vate our players on the field and those on the bench."

For the new defense to work, the Spartans will depend on the leadership of Banks.

"The new defense came at an inconvenient time of my career," Banks said. "I wish I had more time to adjust to it, but so far we've adjusted very well. I feel coach Perles is a defensive genius. He has a great knowledge of the game and can answer any question about it."

Michigan State fans are hoping Perles can answer all the questions that arise on the offensive side of the ball, as MSU's top quarterback, running back and best three receivers were lost to graduation.

The favorite to replace quarterback John Leister is 18-year-old sophomore Dave Yarema, who came in to lead the Spartans in their last four games. In those four contests, Yarema connected on 46 of 80 attempts (57.5 percent) for 528 yards, three interceptions and four touchdowns.

Junior Aaron Roberts is the only returning veteran running back and he will have to improve upon his 256 yards of last season to give Michigan State a semblance of a running attack.

Joining Roberts in the backfield are junior college transfers Tony Manley, Larry Jackson and Carl Butler as well as sophomore redshirt Keith Gates.

The Spartans are counting on senior Daryl Turner to fill the void at wide receiver, but will look to senior tight end Tom Robinson to carry the brunt of the receiving duties.

"There are more things I'd like us to do with our throwing game, but we are new and cannot do some things yet because we lack experience and stability," Perles said. "We'd like to use some motion and confuse people, to run from different sets and we'd like to throw the ball half the time."

Whether or not the Spartans will be able to do everything they'd like, of course, remains to be seen. But one thing Perles is confident he will see is young athletes who are also young gentlemen.

"What I want to see in everyone is a total

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Perles said. "On the field, I want them to be the toughest, meanest men they can be. But when they come back across that white line, I want them to open doors for their mothers and girlfriends, to use correct English, to eat with manners. That's what we had at Pittsburgh, with men like Rocky Blier, Jack Ham and Andy Russell. That's class."

And that kind of class goes a long way in cutting your losses.

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After leaving Pittsburgh, Michigan State coach George Perles took the head job for the USFL's Philadelphia Stars. Six months later he jumped the new league to join the Spartans. . . One condition Perles insisted upon when taking the job was the renovation of Spartan Stadium. . . Perles talks about the hardest thing about taking his new job: "The toughest part was that first day, when I had to let all the other assistant coaches go. That was the toughest thing I've ever done. But I did rehire Ted Guthard (inside linebacker coach)." . . . Senior offensive guard Randy Lark is the strongest of the Spartans, benching 550 pounds.

# Linebacker Banks leads

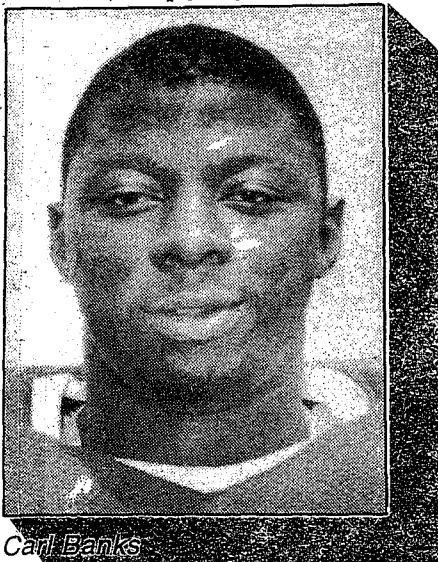
by Doug Lee

For most football teams, a table of assets and liabilities which listed eight returning starters as pluses and 14 starters lost to graduation as minuses would be interpreted as bad news.

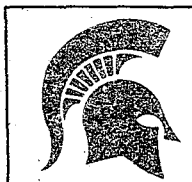
The Michigan State Spartans and new head coach George Perles, however, hope that most of the 14 starters gone were truly the liabilities which led to a 2-9 season in 1982 and that the eight returnees will become even more valuable assets in 1983.

One asset worth his 230 pounds in gold is 6-foot-6 linebacker Carl Banks, known as "Killer" to his teammates. Opponents may have similar nicknames for the senior from Flint, Mich., but no matter what they say, it is said with respect.

"Carl Banks is the best defensive player in the league," says Purdue coach Leon Burdett. Minnesota coach Joe Salem takes that appraisal one step further when he calls Banks "the top player in the conference." Perles, who was the architect of the "Steel Curtain" for the Pittsburgh Steelers in the mid-1970s, simply says that "Carl has the



Carl Banks



## big ten preview

This is the third of a 10-part series previewing the 1983 Big Ten football season.

height, speed and talent to do anything he wants in the game of football."

Banks probably has the size to do anything he wants anywhere he wants, but Spartan fans are counting on him to bring Michigan State back into the Big Ten picture.

Under former head coach Frank "Muddy" Waters, the Spartans lost their first seven games of 1982 and were later Northwestern's third upset victim. But Michigan State's biggest problem may have been the Spartans themselves.

"Assuming everyone is healthy and is eligible, then I have confidence that we can go out there and compete," Perles said. "And that's all you can ask from a player or team. Go out there and compete and play as well as you can play and eliminate the mistakes that beat you.

"There's no shame in getting beat by better people that maybe have more ability. But it is a sin to beat yourself. And before we can beat anybody else, we have to keep from beating ourselves, and that is the theme we are getting across to our team."

One weapon Perles hopes to use to beat opponents is the 4-3 stunt defense he designed at Pittsburgh.

"The first time we used it at Pittsburgh was the 1974 playoff game with Oakland and then in the Super Bowl," he said. "Here we will use it like we did in Pittsburgh, with the tackle slanted inside and the middle linebacker stacked behind him. We'll blitz, fake the blitz and do those kinds of things to moti-

# Marchers will call for

by Warren Karlenzig

The objective of "Jobs, Peace and Freedom" has created problems for the planners of a re-enactment in Washington, D.C. of the 1963 civil rights "March on Washington," expected to draw 200,000 to 300,000 Saturday.

In 1963, the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom" featured Martin Luther King's famous "I have a dream" speech and was backed by a unified coalition of church and civil rights groups.

The 1983 march is co-chaired by the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Rev. Jesse Jackson, head of Operation PUSH; Benjamin Hooks, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women.

The planning for Saturday's march has been interrupted by the hesitation by some groups to back the new march, which has added "peace" to the goals of jobs and

freedom.

"Everybody doesn't agree with jobs, peace and freedom," said Jack O'Dell, director of international affairs for Operation PUSH. "But those people are confused over what the goals are."

O'Dell said that the published "call to the nation" by the "New Coalition of Conscience" planning Saturday's march included statements on U.S. foreign policy. This type of activism was absent from the 1963 planning, which brought an estimated 200,000 to 250,000 civil rights demonstrators to Washington.

One passage of the new call reads: "We oppose the militarization of internal conflicts, often abetted and even encouraged by massive U.S. arms exports, in areas such as the Middle East and Central America..."

O'Dell said, "This coalition is quite critical of U.S. foreign policy. We have to be for peace if we want to survive on the planet."

The arms stance has offended some Jewish groups, and the call's failure to mention

## 'jobs, peace, freedom'

abortion as a right has offended women's groups.

"No coalition is ever going to answer everybody's problems," O'Dell said. "A lot of people have stressed dissatisfaction with the coalition, but it's the satisfaction with the coalition that's going to make things work."

University graduate student Jeann Rice, who is organizing a march in Champaign Saturday to commemorate the 1963 march, said that people have forgotten the struggles that blacks have fought and need to be reminded of them.

"There hasn't been much change (since the march)," Rice said. "Martin Luther King had a dream. For a lot of people it's a nightmare."

She said 3,000 to 5,000 are expected at Saturday's march, which is scheduled to begin 1:30 p.m. at the Illinois Job Service Building, 402 N. Randolph St., Champaign, and end at Frederick Douglass Park in Champaign.

Most march planners across the country agree that one of the major problems facing

blacks today is unemployment, particularly among youths.

"We are talking about the human needs—jobs and putting America back to work—then other things come," said Lynette Lewis, PUSH Labor Coordinator. She is overseeing the mobilization of 1,500 Chicagoans for the Washington march.

The New Coalition of Conscience is pushing for a number of bills in Congress including one that would create 1 million new jobs. Other bills include a nuclear weapons freeze and a proclamation making King's birthday a national holiday.

"We need to insist on making changes," said Leslie Winters, a member of the Atlanta Clergy and Laity Concerned, which is planning the mobilization of over 1,000 Atlanta residents. "Bringing this coalition together is the first goal towards making changes."

Winters called the 50 percent unemployment rate among Atlanta ghetto inhabitants "criminal."



# editorial

# King's dream deferred

Twenty years ago today, Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his most powerful words in a speech before 210,000 civil rights activists, immortalizing "I have a dream."

The March on Washington culminated on the marble steps of the Lincoln Memorial where King delivered his famous speech. The march helped force a reluctant Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964, abolishing segregation.

The victory was short-lived.

The latter part of the decade saw violent, radical activism aimed at social revolution. And more recently, this activist attitude has subsided, only to be replaced with mere apathy on the part of blacks and whites.

This is not what Martin Luther King had envisioned. Surely he believed that numerous civil rights advances would be made over the next 20 years. Since his death, the United States has put a man on the moon, but the world seems unable to get its own inhabitants to live peacefully together, still judging individuals on the basis of skin color.

If King were alive today, he would think his mes-

sage had fallen on deaf ears. His ideals must not die.

*"...many of our white brothers... have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny and their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom..."*

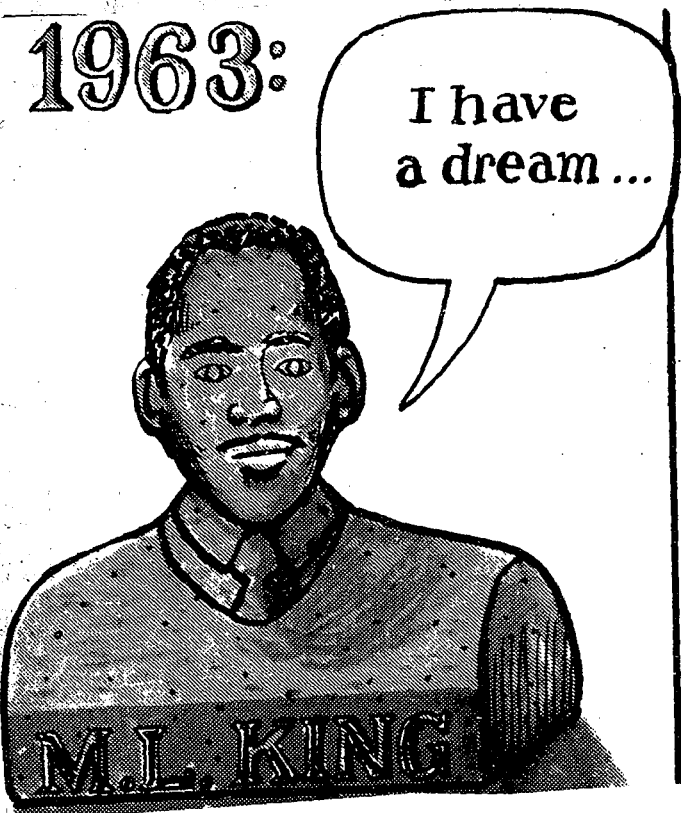
*"...Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our Northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed..."*

*"...I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal...'*

*"...I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.*

*This is our hope."*

It still is.



# Victims of Ku Klux Klan accuse Justice Department of inaction

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It was right after supper and Fanny Crumsey was resetting the marigolds in her front yard in a black neighborhood of Chattanooga, Tenn., when the white men drove by in a pickup truck and fired a shotgun at her.

"I didn't know then that they had just finished burning a cross and had shot four other black women, too," Crumsey recalled at a news conference here Thursday. "But I knew you ought to be able to stand in your own yard without being shot at."

Three avowed Ku Klux Klansmen were arrested for the shooting spree, which injured five black women, including Fanny Crumsey, in April 1980. Two were acquitted and one served several months in jail and was released.

"To me, it seems like we have no civil rights or justice," said Crumsey. She figures the klansmen should have been prosecuted by the federal government if criminal justice could not be found in a local court.

So she was one of nine victims of klan violence—including several from Georgia—who filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court here Thursday charging that the Justice Department has unlawfully failed to prosecute perpetrators of racially motivated violence against

them.

The suit was filed specifically against William French Smith, the Attorney General, and William Bradford Reynolds, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division. It charges that federal laws protecting American citizens from racial violence were enacted by the Reconstruction Congress shortly after the end of the Civil War. The Justice Department now is misinterpreting these laws and claiming that it has no jurisdiction in such cases, the lawsuit claims.

"People feel unprotected by their own government," said Marilyn Clement, an attorney with the Center of Constitutional Rights who filed the lawsuit. "We have been forced to go to court to get a correct reading of the law."

But a Justice Department spokesman said Thursday that the civil rights division can and does prosecute cases of racially inspired violence.

"It's absurd to suggest that we don't prosecute cases of racial violence," said Mark Sheehan of the Justice Department. "We don't have any policy of deferring to the states in such cases. In fact, we have a very firm policy of prosecuting every case of racial violence in which we have jurisdiction and evidence to convict."

Sheehan said he had no com-

ment on the specifics of the lawsuit itself, explaining that the Justice Department preferred to respond to these matters in the courtroom.

For decades, blacks in the South have had to look to the federal government for justice under civil rights statutes after all-white juries in their hometowns acquitted klansmen, anti-klan lawyers said. Now they want the Justice Department to prosecute these cases cited in the lawsuit:

- Evelyn Lowery, the wife of Southern Christian Leadership Conference president Joseph Lowery, was driving to a civil rights march in Decatur, Ala., in May 1979. Driving toward the parade route, Mrs. Lowery said, she was confronted by "100 Ku Klux Klan members armed with sticks, ax handles, and other weapons." Two bullets were fired through her windshield before she was able to escape, Mrs. Lowery said in the suit.

- Timothy Jones was a teen-age black student at Peppernell High School in Rome, Ga., when he was accused of raping a retarded white girl. A juvenile court cleared him, the suit said, but "the klan proceeded to launch a terror campaign" against Jones' family. Crosses were burned and robed klans-

## Klan victims ask U.S. to pursue prosecutions

KLAN from 19

men marched on the school. The family moved but the klan followed. Jones eventually dropped out of school.

- Warren Cokley is a black man married to a white woman. They live in Tallapoosa, Ga. On the evening of Feb. 9, 1983, Cokley returned home from the grocery store and found a number of white men in masks entering his house. While a gun was pointed at his 14-year-old son's head, Cokley was beaten. His skull was fractured, the suit alleges.

- Sandra Stimpson, a white woman from Atlanta, was driving on a civil rights demonstration in Tupelo, Miss., in 1978 when her car was forced off the road.

more KLAN on 20

# U.S. appeals desegregation decision

by Daily Illini-wire services

CHICAGO—The Reagan administration, in what it calls a matter of "profound constitutional significance," Thursday formally appealed a federal district judge's order that it pay the Chicago Board of Education \$14.6 million to help finance school desegregation efforts, and set aside another \$250 million for similar expenses later.

The administration contends that the June 30 order by Judge Milton Shadur is an unwarranted intrusion by the judicial branch, usurping the executive branch's constitutional authority.

William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general for civil rights, who presented the government's brief, said the federal authorities had fulfilled their commitment to provide "available" funds. He said there were simply no further funds available.

The city board contends and Shadur agreed that the federal government did not complete its "good faith" commitment to find and make funds available to improve the quality of teaching and equipment in 300 racially isolated Chicago schools.

Thursday's hourlong appeal came before a three-judge panel in a jammed, wood-paneled downtown courtroom here where a ruling is expected next month.

By then, however, Chicago's troubled school system, the nation's third largest, could be shut down by a threatened strike of its 22,797 teachers. Classes are to resume Sept. 7.

The legal dispute is but the latest in the

## news roundup

long-smoldering concern over segregation involving Chicago and its 435,000 public school students, only 16.3 percent of whom are white. Blacks make up 60.7 percent of the students, Hispanics 20.4 and Asians the remaining 2.6 percent.

The federal government was late to focus its desegregation efforts on Chicago, in part due to the city's size, its stark pattern of residential segregation and the formidable political influence of Chicago's leaders, including Mayor Richard Daley.

But in 1980 the Justice Department and the Board of Education entered into a consent decree in which the city agreed to design and execute an acceptable desegregation plan.

said 33 companies were at the studio.

"It's the New York street lot," said an assistant to Paramount president Michael Eisner.

Bright flames fueled by insulation reportedly spread outside studio boundaries to the Hollywood Cemetery, where such movie notables as Rudolph Valentino, Tyrone Power, Marion Davies and Harry Cohn are buried.

One feature film and five television series are being shot at Paramount.

## **Bears' Harper retires after neck injury**

LAKE FOREST, Ill. (AP)—Chicago Bears running back Roland Harper, who said a recent neck injury made him "think about my Maker," retired Monday, ending a productive eight-year career.

Harper, 30, a 17th-round draft choice who became the fourth-leading rusher in Bear history, suffered a neck sprain during practice last week, Bears officials said.

"I hit a blocking dummy," Harper explained during a short but emotional news conference. "It was a shock to my spinal cord and created a numbness in my body that lingers in my arms."

"It made me think first of all about my Maker and second about Darryl Stingley," Harper said, referring to the former wide receiver for the New England Patriots who was paralyzed during a game against the Oakland Raiders on Aug. 12, 1978.

Harper's 3,044 career rushing yards ranked behind Walter Payton—his closest friend on the team—Rick Casares and Gale Sayers.

He fell eight yards short of the 1,000-yard mark in 1978, when he was named the club's most valuable player and voted Chicago's athlete of the year.

The former Louisiana Tech standout was the 420th of 442 players selected in the 1975 draft, but Payton, another rookie in camp then, said he knew right away that Harper was better than that.

# Reagan indifferent to plight of

James Reston



WASHINGTON—President Reagan was out of town when close to a quarter of a million people came calling here Saturday for “jobs, peace and freedom.” And maybe he was wise to be absent. For he referred earlier in the week to the demonstrators against his nuclear arms policies as “the so-called peace movement,” which they regarded as a slur comparable to calling him “the so-called President.”

He tried to make amends by endorsing the objective of the march and issued a statement in praise of their dreams as they gathered in the Mall to condemn his policies.

It's easy to understand why the president interrupted his vacation to address the American Legion convention in Seattle last week, and avoided the multitude gathered at the Lincoln Memorial on the 20th anniversary of Martin Luther King's march on Washington. He is more comfortable with the old soldiers.

What is not easy to understand is why he insists on mocking the peace marchers. “Peace is a beautiful word,” the president told the Legion. “The real peacemakers are peo-

ple like you.” Those who abuse the beautiful word “peace,” he added—using two ugly words—are engaged in a campaign of “modern hype and theatrics”; and he should know, being a master of both.

There is clearly an honest difference of opinion in this country about how to get the nuclear arms race under control. The president and the Legion believe that the way to peace lies in more and more military arms, more MX missiles, B-1 bombers, and even the militarization of outer space. It would be a mistake to doubt their sincerity.

On the other hand, the marchers here in the Washington sunshine, with equal sincerity, believe that “the real and present danger” to the Republic is not the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States or its allies, but in economic and social disruption, unemployment and moral chaos in the Western world.

Both sides have something important to say, and are worthy of respect, but there can be no honest debate if the president vilifies his opposition as a lot of misguided dreamers, and his opponents condemn him as a Cold War warrior who is not really interested in the control of nuclear weapons.

The facts are quite different. The president always sounds like “the boy on the burning deck,” or “the terrible-tempered Mr. Bangs,” but actually he has proposed more

compromises on nuclear arms control than the Russians have.

## church, poor he left behind

He has not cut down the budget for arms control under Kenneth Adelman, but has increased it, added more staff, given the disarmament organization more staff in their relations with the State and Defense departments, and insisted that they make every effort possible to reach a verifiable compromise with the Russians and the allies on the control of nuclear weapons.

The puzzling thing about Reagan is that he says so many outrageous, provocative things in public, but acts so cautiously in private. He condemns the Soviet Union as an “evil empire” for its invasion of Afghanistan, its pressure on Poland, and even for its “godless philosophy,” denounces his allies for selling the gas-pipeline facilities to the Soviet Union, and then lifts controls on the sale of pipe-laying equipment to the Russians and signs an agreement to supply them with 9 million tons of grain a year for the next five years, not knowing what will happen in the meanwhile.

Even Reagan's own officials complain about his inconsistency. They observe that he's in trouble with the Russians on the control of nuclear arms because he started out with one policy and has switched three or four more times. It's not that he has a clear intention, but that he has no

intention at all; that he balances the books every day, addresses his friends and avoids his opponents, and leaves everything to chance with the next presidential election in mind.

What's surprising coming out of a poor and church background is that Reagan seems so indifferent to the conscience of the preachers and the plight of the unemployed workers. These are the people he came from, and it's astonishing that he seems to have forgotten their faith and longing.

The point about this weekend's march in Washington is to remember Martin Luther King's crying out from the Lincoln Memorial: “I have a dream!”

In many ways, his dream has been realized. Look around and you can see how black people have achieved their pride in these last 20 years, while not forgetting the many who have been left behind.

But what is our dream now? What is President Reagan's dream? What if he had stayed home in Washington this weekend and faced the crowd? What would he have said in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial? Like Lincoln at the end of the War Between the States, would he have asked us to bind up our wounds and try to get together? And to think, as Lincoln thought, that as the world's anew, we must think anew, respecting one another, and working together?

# Money, history put

james kilpatrick



WASHINGTON— Now that emotions have subsided in the wake of Saturday's march on Washington, it may be possible to address a few observations to this business of a federal holiday honoring Martin Luther King Jr. without getting everybody stirred up.

The idea is wholly unwise. As a matter of principle, as a matter of perspective, and for several practical reasons, the idea ought to be abandoned in favor of some other means of honoring the civil rights leader.

I knew King very slightly; we once debated on national network television, and though we were poles apart on legislative issues, I admired his skill as an orator and his courage as a man. When he went out to disturb the peace, he put on his go-to-jail clothes; unlike today's gutless wonders on college campuses, who want to violate the draft registration law and still collect subsidized student loans, Martin Luther King never sought impunity. He accepted whatever punishment came his way, and there is no denying his profound influence on the adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. He became the foremost symbol of the revolutionary racial changes that began in 1954 with the Supreme Court's decision in the school segregation cases.

09/01/83

DAILY ILLINI

## **Ali to announce plans for fight**

NEW YORK (AP)—Muhammad Ali, the 39-year-old former heavyweight champion, will hold a news conference today to announce plans for his first fight since Larry Holmes battered him 11 months ago, a spokesman for a Bahamas-based group that will promote the fight said Monday night.

Ali, the only man to win the heavyweight championship three times, will appear at the conference in a New York hotel along with the still unnamed opponent, said Paul Dotseth, a spokesman for the promoters. Dotseth did not say when the fight would be scheduled, but said "it was a sharp assumption" that it would be

held in the Bahamas.

Ali, who was granted a license to box in South Carolina two weeks ago, has not fought since Holmes stopped him in the eleventh round Oct. 2, 1980 in their World Boxing Council title bout.

Ali has won 56 bouts in his 20 year professional boxing career, losing three times by decision and once by knockout.

Dotseth identified Sports Internationale of the Bahamas as the promoting group.

Ali arrived in New York on Monday, but was unavailable for comment.

## Washington suspends layoffs

CHICAGO (AP)—Mayor Harold Washington on Wednesday suspended his own plan to fire 2,045 city employees several hours after the City Council voted 45-2 to rescind \$11.9 million of a \$22 million property tax cut.

Foes of Washington, who control a 29-vote majority in the council, approved the compromise measure to save the jobs of 1,400 city employees—most of them police officers, firefighters and sanitation workers—targeted for layoff in budget cutbacks.

The compromise proposal, hammered out in the chamber and behind the scenes, was spurred by concern over the quality of "essential services" in the face of the cutbacks and Washington's scheduled meeting Thursday with officials of bond-rating agencies in New York.

Washington will seek to avoid another drop in the city's credit rank, which would put it at the lowest end of "investment grade" credits, making borrowing difficult and expensive.

After the council acted, Washington ordered all firings suspended pending a review of the layoff plan to

determine whether the remaining 650 workers could be kept on the city payroll.

The first wave of the layoffs, about 900, were to begin Sunday.

Both Washington and Ald. Edward Vrdolyak, leader of the opposition bloc, termed the compromise measure "a victory for the people."

During the council meeting, nine members of an Hispanic coalition that regularly has been marching in front of City Hall for a month were arrested as a crowd of about 100 chanted, "We want jobs! We want jobs!"

More than 120 police officers, some on horseback, were stationed at City Hall, and arrests were made when some protesters tried to shove past barricades and enter the building.

The mayor last week said he was forced to begin layoffs after failing to persuade the council to rescind the \$22 million real estate tax cut, passed during Mayor Jane Byrne's administration.

He cited a year-end budget shortfall of almost \$17 million in announcing layoffs that included 330 police officers and 440 firefighters and paramedics.



## Challenger crew praised after satellite launching

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)—Challenger's astronauts launched a triple duty satellite for India Wednesday and were told by President Reagan that the space flight of America's first black astronaut proves "we are in an era of brotherhood here in our land."

The astronauts were awakened to the sound of Illinois' fight song, according to CBS News. Navy Lt. Cmdr. Dale Gardner, a mission specialist, graduated from the University of Illinois.

Reagan also found inspiration in the part being played by Dr. William Thornton, who is aboard the shuttle to learn why some astronauts get sick.

"Bill, at 54 the oldest astronaut ever to fly in space, you have an especially warm place in my heart," said the president who likes to joke about the fact that he is 72. "It makes me think some day I might be able to go along."

The president was at his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif., and the

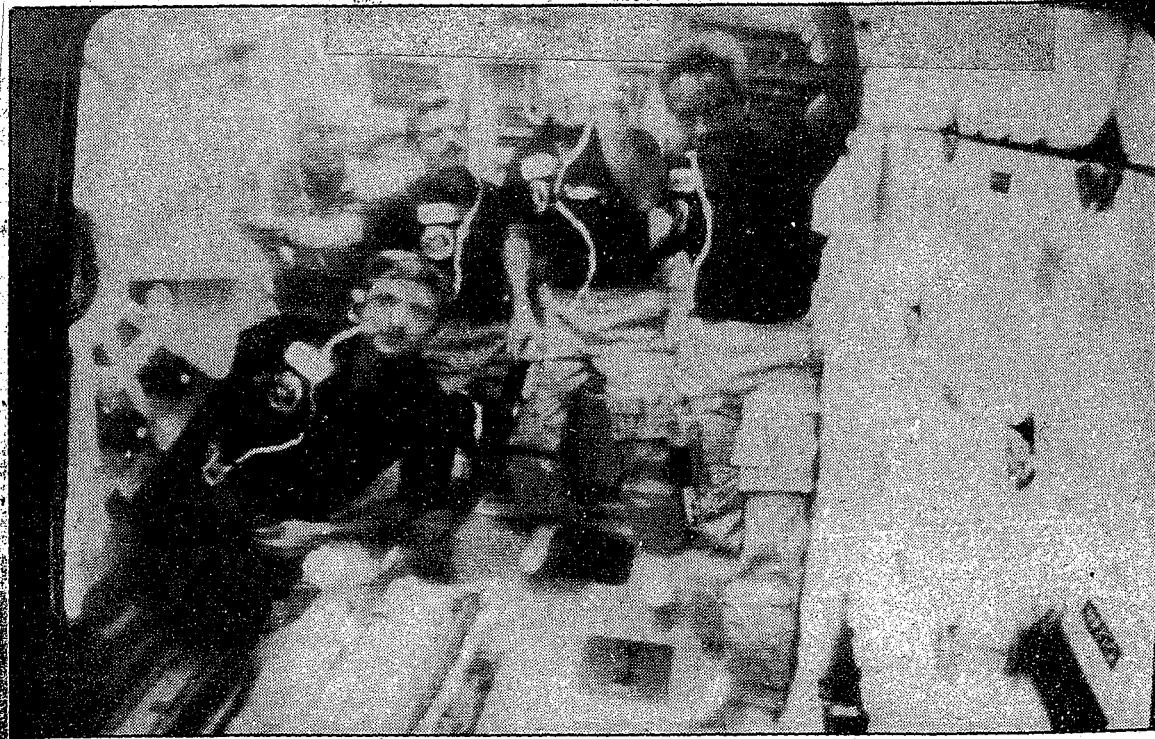
shuttle was 184 miles high, en route from Hawaii toward the West Coast on its 23rd trip around Earth. The astronauts were ending a day in which they made their \$8.36 million satellite delivery, the most important part of their six-day flight.

Reagan told Lt. Col. Guion Bluford, the first black man to earn the gold pin that denotes an astronaut who has flown, that he is paving the way for many others.

"You are making it plain we are in an era of brotherhood here in our land and you will serve as a role model for so many others and be so inspirational," Reagan said. "I can't help but express my gratitude for you."

Earlier, when Mission Control asked Commander Richard Truly how things were going, he exclaimed: "Shoot, we never had so much fun in our whole lives."

"The deployment was on time... and the satellite looks good," mission specialist Bluford reported as the payload spun away.



The crew of the space shuttle Challenger gather in the mid-deck area to receive a phone call from Pres. Ronald Reagan. The crew, left to right, are Daniel Brandenstein, William Thornton, Dave Gardner, Dick Truly and Guy Bluford. (UPI photo)

## Quick start helps Peete grab early

### lead in B.C. Open

ENDICOTT, N.Y. (AP)—Calvin Peete started out quickly with birdies on the first two holes en route to a 7-under-par 64 and a three-stroke lead after the opening round of the \$275,000 B.C. Open.

Peete, one of the few black golfers on the tour, birdied seven holes of the first round and parred the other 11.

"I was putting so well today I

had the feeling I could make every putt I was standing over," said Peete, who lives in South Bay, Fla.

Ten golfers, including 1978 B.C. Open champion Tom Kite, finished the first round at 4-under-par 67 over the 6,966-yard Enjoie Country Club course, which was soggy after overnight rains.

Also at 67 were Tom Woodward, Dana Quigley, Mark Lye, Bill Brit-

ton, Denis Watson, Dan Pohl, John Adams, Jay Haas and Mark Prell.

Butch Baird and Barry Jaeckel trailed by four strokes, while defending champion Don Pooley was bunched with seven other golfers at five strokes back with 2-under-par 69s.

Overnight rains had left the course wet when the 72-hole tournament opened Thursday morning

under gloomy skies, but Peete had no trouble with the soggy fairways and slick greens. He said the round was his best competitive round in 10 years as a professional golfer.

Peete has won one tournament, the 1979 Greater Milwaukee Open, in his six years on the tour.

The tournament is named after the comic strip drawn by Johnny Hart, a local resident.

Quigley was pleased with his own 67 that left him three strokes behind Peete, but he was impressed with the way the first round leader handled the soggy course.

"The wet fairways were tricky," said Quigley. "Usually the first round lead is one or two strokes, but three strokes, that's something. Maybe he'll calm down tomorrow."

## Jackson decision within month

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson met with a group of New York black leaders Tuesday to discuss his proposed bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, then said he will decide within a month whether to run.

Jackson supporters chanted "Run, Jesse, run" as the civil-rights activist held a news conference with state Assemblyman Albert Vann, D-Brooklyn, and other members of the Citywide Coalition for a Just New York.

Jackson, the founder of Chicago-based Operation PUSH, has been traveling around the nation in recent months promoting the idea that a black should seek the Democratic nomination.

He told reporters here that an exploratory committee headed by Richard Hatcher, the mayor of Gary, Ind., will help him determine how much money and support would be available.

"I expect that within a month we'll make that decision," he said during the news conference at Brooklyn's House of the Lord Pentecostal Church.

Jackson said blacks want the Democratic Party to pay more attention to their complaints about voter-registration procedures and other obstacles to black political

### Color-based race slammed

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—A presidential candidacy by a black would amount to returning "to a form of segregation" if the candidate is supported solely because of skin color, the former president of the nation's largest predominantly black Baptist organization told church leaders here.

"Not blackness, but brightness; not paleness, but purity; these are the qualities that make our leaders," the Rev. Joseph Jackson said at a fund-raising banquet Monday for the National Baptist Convention of America's Foreign Mission Board.

The banquet was one of the first events of the 103rd annual meeting of the National Baptist Convention of America, the second largest predominantly black Baptist group.

"It is too early and too late to drift back into segregation," said Jackson, who served 28 years as president of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A. Inc. and is currently pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago.

He was defeated last year in his re-election bid.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, founder of Chicago's Operation PUSH, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Joseph Jackson did not refer to Jesse Jackson by name during his speech Monday night.

strength in the South and about the dearth of high-level black officials nationwide.

"If the Democratic Party expects our investment, it must expect that we want interest and dividends on our investment," he said.

Jackson met with leaders of the coalition, which is mounting a drive

to register black voters in advance of the city's 1985 mayoral election.

Vann read a statement saying the coalition has not made "any collective decisions with regards to presidential candidacies.

"However, the coalition views the candidacy of the Rev. Jesse Jackson as an additional boost to its ongoing voter registration efforts."

# King's holiday

But the question at hand is a legislative question: Should the Congress enact a law making King's birthday, Jan. 15, a legal holiday for the District of Columbia and for federal workers everywhere? Let me argue the negative side of that proposition.

First, the practical matters: Legal holidays are supposed to serve a dual purpose. They honor particular individuals or events, and they provide working people with a day of rest from their everyday burdens. We have nine federal holidays: New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Holidays cost money. There is no way to accurately fix the cost to the government and to industry for the lost

production that unavoidably results from a paid legal holiday, but the cost runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Must we add one more such consequence to the nine federal holidays already observed? If King's birthday in January were to be made a national holiday, we would wind up with six holidays in a period of two and a half months—Election Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and then King's Day. The argument in favor of easing the burden on the labor force ceases to hold water.

These practical objections provide the least of the objections. Note that of the nine federal holidays, only two honor specific individuals; George Washington and Christopher Columbus. We have no federal holiday for such towering figures as Jefferson,

## rejection into perspective

Madison and Lincoln. A decent sense of historical perspective should tell us that Martin Luther King, influential as he was in the field of civil rights, was no John Adams, no John Marshall, no Benjamin Franklin.

It is a sound principle in these matters to take the long view. Congress ought never to name a federal building for a living politician. The FBI building on Pennsylvania Avenue never should have been named for J. Edgar Hoover. A long period of years should elapse before individuals are formally ranked in the pantheon of national greatness. It takes time to assess character and to appraise achievements, and this truism applies in the matter of Martin Luther King.

The FBI's files on King were deposited in 1977 with the National Arc-

hives, under seal for 50 years. The year 2027 is no farther in the future than the 1939 is in our past, and that seems not so very long ago. The files will document King's intimate association with communist figures. The files will remind us of King's vitriolic attacks on his own country in the 1960's, when he publicly found the United States worse than Nazi Germany.

To say that the pending holiday bill is a legislative question is to stop short of the whole truth. The bill is a hot political question. It is preposterous to contend that if one opposes the bill, one is therefore anti-black, but political life is filled with preposterous propositions. It will take courage of a high order to vote against the measure. Soon enough we will discover who has it, and who doesn't.

# Urbana school board sued by ex-principal

by Sandra Weiss

Charles Young was fired last spring as principal of Urbana Junior High School. Why is still being debated.

Young is black. That's why he thinks he was fired and he has filed a \$250,000 civil action suit against the five school board members who voted for his removal.

Young is also suing for reinstatement to his position as principal of Urbana Junior High.

Robert Waaler, president of the Urbana school board, called the discrimination suit "hogwash," and said the board's firing was not illegal. "If we did anything, we are within our legal rights," he said.

According to the suit, the board fired Young because he failed to maintain or administer "proper and consistent student discipline." It said he also failed to use his time properly, maintain leadership, maintain staff communications and follow the policies of the Board of Education and the administration.

"Young was treated differently by the white administration," charged Phillip Walker, attorney and spokesman for Young.

But Waaler disagreed, saying Urbana has a good track record on racial matters. "The board has also appointed blacks, male and female, to several teaching positions in the Urbana schools in the past.

"The first thing we did was replace Young with another black male principal, Dr. Henry Meers," Waaler said.

"The hiring of a new black principal is irrelevant," to the Young case, Walker said.

"Young did not get a formal evaluation which is usually the procedure according to District 116's guidelines," Walker said. Young was removed when the five-member board took "initiative" and did not involve Superintendent Kermit Harden, Walker said.

Harden evaluated Young as doing a "satisfactory job" at the beginning of the 1982-83 school year, according to Walker.

"The board acted within its power, and chose more effective administration working for the betterment of the school district," Waaler said.

Prior to the 1982-83 school year, Young was offered a temporary position as assistant superintendent of the district, "a position the board created without any specific duties involved," Walker said.

The suit charges that the proposal was developed as a strategy to mask racial motivation for Young's firing.

"It was a highly irregular move by the board. They were trying to buy him off in exchange for a resignation," Walker said.

"It is my theory that the decision to give him another offer was not based on performance but in order to sweeten the ride, before he would have to look for another job," Walker said.

Young is searching for a job, Walker said, and has been "suffering from a great deal of emotional pain, mental distress, wage loss, and damage to his professional reputation and substantial out-of-pocket expenses."

Several citizens of Urbana have formed a committee to reinstate Young as principal of Urbana junior high.

"We feel Dr. Young had no recourse, the board was not responsive to him and never took the time to come talk to him while he was in school," said Dick Redenbaugh, co-president of the Young committee and president of the Parents, Teachers, Students Association of Urbana Junior High School.

The committee is trying to make Young's case known throughout the area. They're distributing pamphlets and posters and have created a legal assistance fund for Young. "We have collected quite a bit from people in Urbana and Champaign," Redenbaugh said.

"The committee has mixed feelings" on the issue of Young's removal being racially motivated, Redenbaugh said. "I personally feel Young is entitled to due process, and the board's charges aren't substantial."

"The removal could have happened to any of us," said Tina Eckstrom, art and design teacher at the junior high. Eckstrom independently supports the case of Young and said, "He would like to clear his name." She added: "It's unfortunate that the issue has turned into a racial matter."

## Local group protests UI South African investments

by Arnold Grahl

The confrontation between the University Board of Trustees and the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid has shifted from the impacts of divestiture to a concern about bank loans to South Africa.

The shift accompanies a slow decline in percentage of University stocks in South Africa, and a new revelation that total U.S. involvement in South Africa may be much greater than expected.

Traditionally the coalition has opposed University stock and bond investments in South Africa because it says the investments support the government and the system of Apartheid—the constitutionally mandated segregation of blacks and whites, said Steve Apotheker, spokesman for the coalition.

However Apotheker said the main concern of the coalition has now become the lack of a University policy on bank loans to the country.

Unlike corporations doing business in South Africa, banks loaning money to the country do not fall under any Sullivan Principles—the basic guidelines of workplace desegregation to be pursued by corporations operating in South Africa—if they have no physical presence in the country.

Nevertheless, bank loans can have a big effect on the South African economy, Apotheker said.

Between June 1981 and June 1982, lending by major U.S. banks to South African public and private sectors doubled, increasing from \$1.8 billion to \$3.6 billion.

The University's major bank, First National Bank of Chicago, answering a request from the board three months ago, issued a formal declaration of its policy.

The bank said it would make no loans to the South African government, or to corporations doing business in South Africa that are not in top categories of the Sullivan Principles, and it would discontinue sale of African

Krugerrands, a gold coin sold by South Africa.

Craig Bazzani, vice president for business and finance and comptroller, said no other University policy is needed in light of the bank's statement.

Having met with the coalition a number of times in the last three months concerning a bank policy, Bazzani said, "All the concerns expressed by the coalition have been eliminated in my judgment."

In addition Bazzani said a policy would be unenforceable and an administrative nightmare. "I am reluctant to offer a change in policy I determine enormously difficult to administer," Bazzani said.

Apotheker disagrees with Bazzani's con-

clusion, pointing to other universities that have adopted a similar policy. "There are dozens of universities that have framed exactly the type of policy we have proposed and they don't find it difficult," he said.

Other Big Ten universities, except for those in Michigan, do not have any kind of bank policy, according to officials at those universities.

However, in Michigan, Gov. William Milliken signed a bill preventing the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan State University and other state universities from investing in companies or banks doing business in South Africa.

The coalition and board have also disagreed about the effects of divesting in stocks

of corporations in South Africa.

The board's main argument against divestiture is still that it is "an absolutely hollow and meaningless gesture," said George Howard, D-Mt. Vernon, general policy chairman for the trustees.

But Steve Apotheker, a spokesman for the coalition, said that view is totally inconsistent. "At every meeting the trustees crow about the reputation of the University. It is inconsistent to say that it has no impact," he said.

The board and the coalition do agree on one thing—apartheid is not good.

Since 1948, official law has maintained a white minority rule over 24 million disenfranchised blacks, who compose 70 percent of the country's population.

Under the Land Acts of 1912 and 1936, 87 percent of the country's land, the "common area", is reserved for whites. The rest of the country's land has been set aside as "homelands" for the different African ethnic groups in South Africa.

Africans who live in the common area are denied voting and land-ownership rights. Only Africans who have worked for one employer for 10 years, or have lived there since birth, are allowed to live in the common area.

Those who don't meet those qualifications may not stay in the urban areas for longer than 72 hours. By the Abolition of Passes Act, all Africans over the age of 16 are required to carry passbooks showing their rights to be in the common area.

Early this year, constitutional proposals by the Prime Minister P.W. Botha gave some concessions to the colored and Asian population (12 percent) but took several steps to exclude Africans from economic and political rights in South Africa, according to the latest Proxy Issues Report.

University stocks in South Africa are a very small part of total U.S. investments in

more APARTHEID on 5



# UI attracts blues

by Paul Fendley

The high quality blues music of Buddy Guy and Junior Wells will be a major attraction Friday night at the Illini Union's annual all-niter. Although the pair doesn't usually perform outside of Chicago, the East Coast or Europe, they will play at the Union for the University's blues fans.

Guy, a guitarist whom Jimi Hendrix called one of his main influences, and Wells, possibly blues' finest harmonica player, long have been stalwarts of blues all around the world. The band is playing at the University because of its recent decision to include colleges on tours, according to Jeff Scheets, organizer of the all-niter.

After performing Friday at the Union, the band will play Saturday at Beloit College in Wisconsin.

Although Guy and Wells began playing as a duo in 1958, their successes have also come as solo acts. Probably their best-known song is Wells' "Messin' with the Kid," which the Blues Brothers covered on their first album. Another song that is gaining notoriety is Guy's "Mary Had a Little Lamb," which former David Bowie guitarist Stevie Ray Vaughan performs on his latest album.

An album may be in the works for Vaughan and Guy, according to Guy's and Wells' manager, Marty Salzman. Vaughan suggested that the two record an album after playing with Guy at Guy's Chicago bar, the Checkerboard Lounge.

Vaughan is not the only famous rock musi-

cian to have played with Guy at his bar. During their American tour in 1981, Rolling Stones' Mick Jagger, Keith Richard, and Ron Wood also played at the Checkerboard.

Guy's and Wells' association with the Stones dates back some time, Salzman said. Guy and Wells opened for the Stones on their 1970 European tour, and Stones bass player Bill Wyman produced the blues duo's latest album, *Drinkin' TNT 'n' Smokin' Dynamite*.

*TNT 'n' Dynamite*, released in the United States in early 1982, met decent reviews. But it sold much better in Europe where Guy and Wells are more popular, Salzman said.

Although they never reached a mass audience in America, Guy and Wells keep busy. They recently played a concert with John Mayall's Original Bluesbreakers, including Fleetwood Mac bass player John McVie.

Guy also played with a band featuring tennis stars John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis that recently did a benefit in New York.

The pair have played with many celebrities in their time. "They've played with everybody," Salzman said.

They have played—together or separately—with Hendrix, Eric Clapton, the J. Geils Band, Ian Hunter, B.B. King, Dan Aykroyd and many others, according to Salzman.

Aykroyd was quoted by Chicago Magazine as saying, "Chicago is a hip city, but it could be a lot hipper if the Checkerboard Lounge was declared a national monument."

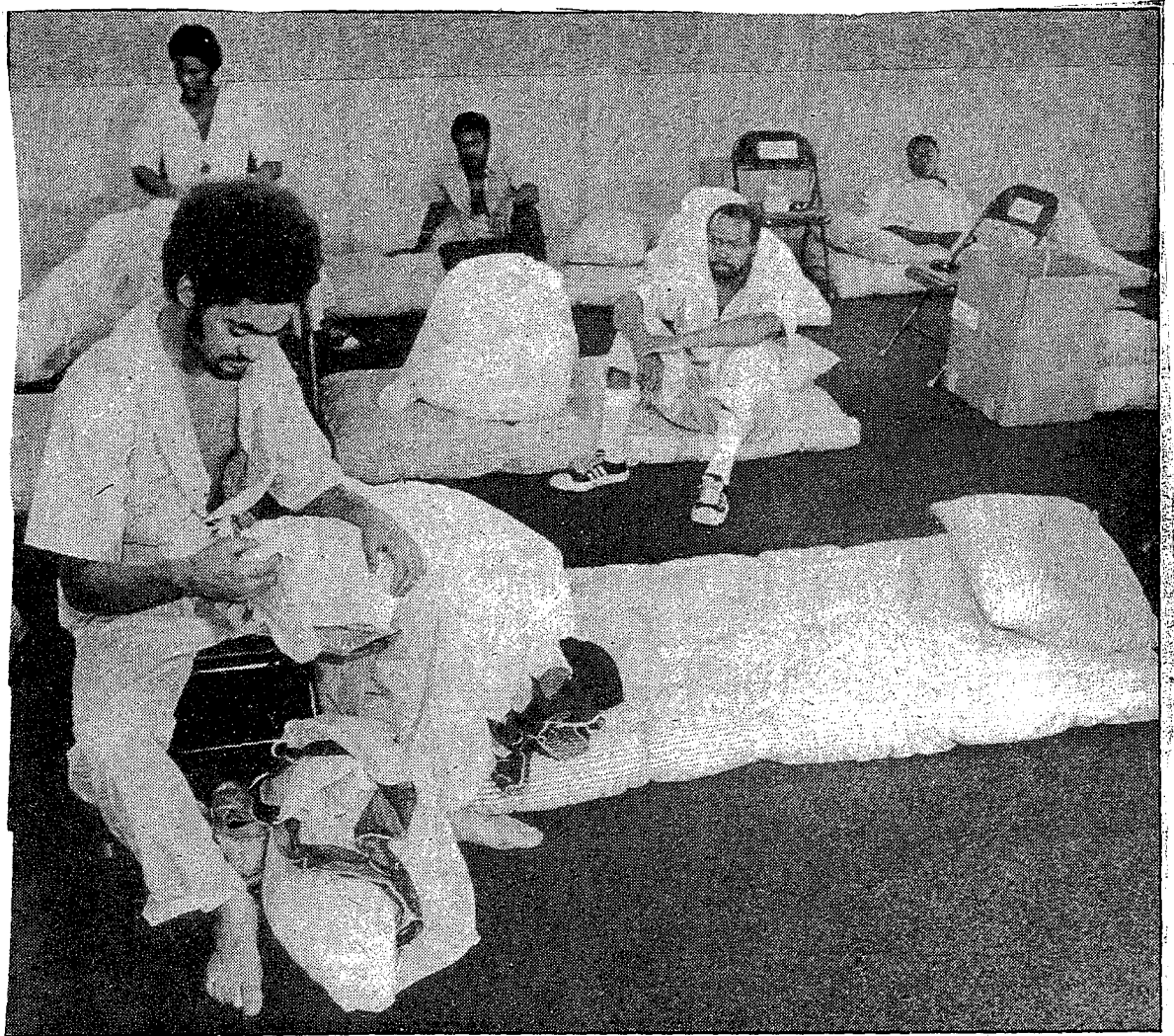
Although the Union isn't a monument, it should be pretty hip Friday as Buddy Guy and Junior Wells play their blues.

Junior Wells



9/10/83 3

Daily Illini



## **Holy cell**

*Twenty-five prisoners from throughout Illinois were moved into the chapel of the Graham Correctional Center in Hillsboro Friday in a move to head off state prison overcrowding. Officials hope to move the temporarily housed inmates into regular cels by Sunday. (UPI photo)*



9/10/83

Daily Illini

## Pryor keeps WBA championship

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Aaron Pryor, saying he still feels he has to prove himself, was prepared to defend his World Boxing Association junior welterweight championship against Alexis Arguello Friday night.

And Pryor retained his title as he was declared the winner after knocking Arguello down at 1:48 of the 10th round. Pryor had knocked down Arguello in the first and fourth rounds as well in Arguello's

second bid to become the first fighter to win world titles in four weight divisions.

Last Nov. 12 at Miami, Fla., the unbeaten Pryor kept the title when he battered the 31-year-old Arguello into submission in the 14th round of an action-packed fight.

"I have something to prove," said Pryor before the fight. "It means a lot to me this time. I felt I didn't get credit last time."

Pryor was introduced at the

weigh-in Friday as "The WBA junior welterweight champion of the world—Aaron Pryor."

"The Hawk," snapped Pryor. "Aaron Pryor, the Hawk," said the announcer.

"I am the champion of the whole world," shouted Pryor. "I'm unbeaten in 33 fights. I've never heard of the last and final round."

Pryor has gone the distance—he won two eight-round decisions in 1977—but not as a champion.

# Blackheart Players explore black crime

by Leslie Doi

Blackheart Theater, comprised of students in the Afro-American drama class (Theater 199), will present *Zooman and the Sign*, a play dealing with the hopelessness of black crime against blacks.

The play will be performed April 13 at 7 and 9 p.m. and April 14 at 3 and 7 p.m. at the Armory Free Theater.

"People leave feeling like they have to do something because the play presents such an oblique picture," said director Gilbert McCauley.

*Zooman* is about a family struggling to deal with black violence. A 16-year-old black gang member shoots a young girl while she is standing on her doorstep. Neighbors witness the crime, but none come forth to identify the person responsible for her death.

## Class performs 'Zooman and the Sign'

Her family becomes upset and starts a protest in the neighborhood. They put up a sign in their front yard reading: "My daughter's killer will go on to kill someone else because no one will come forth," McCauley said. The rest of the play develops the attitudes of both the family members and the neighbors.

The sign is upsetting to the neighbors, and they react negatively and sometimes violently. Everyone is sympathetic toward the family, however, because death touches everyone, McCauley said.

Nathalie Loftin, junior in LAS, plays a nosy busybody neighbor who tries to convince the family to take down the sign. "Something needs to be done about gangs in

the city," Holt said. "Black people should get together more and stop this kind of behavior."

"The play has one general effect," McCauley said. "The people who it happens to realize there needs to be a change."

One solution the play mentions is that people can come together and look out for each other. They need to respect themselves and other people. Each individual can do their part, but to produce results, there must be a concerted effort, he said.

"The play hits home for a lot of people," said Ramona Westbrook, junior in FAA and the play's publicity manager. "I've seen it (black on black crime) happen before. People who hadn't realized it are learning to deal

with it."

The entire production, from acting to gathering props, is created by the Blackheart Players. The class, which meets twice a week, is run like a theater company and everyone has a role.

"The idea of the class is that everyone has a job. Everyone holds their own load," said McCauley, who has been the course instructor for two years.

*Zooman* was written by Charles Fuller, who also wrote a Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *A Soldier's Play*, performed by a black ensemble company on Broadway.

Westbrook said *Zooman* helps promote a campaign in Chicago sponsored by Soft Sheen (a hair care products company) to combat black crime against blacks. Its slogan is: "Fight black on black crime with black on black love."

Stacy & Annie  
April 12, 1984

Daily Illini March 29, 1984

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### Jackson leads candlelight vigil at TMI facility

MIDDLETOWN, Pa. (AP)—About 150 marchers, urged on by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, marked the fifth anniversary of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident Wednesday with a candlelight vigil and renewed calls to close the facility for good.

Jackson, a Democrat who will compete in Pennsylvania's April 10 presidential primary, joined about 150 local residents at the plant entrance early Wednesday morning. He called for an end to nuclear power, which he said is "dangerous and costly" and "a threat to the human race."

The demonstrators, carrying candles and anti-TMI banners, walked about one-third of a mile on a road along the Susquehanna River, stopping at a bridge that leads to the island facility.

About 10 TMI security officials and hard-hatted plant employees viewed the procession from the plant's guardhouse about 50 feet away. Behind them stood the atomic facility's mammoth cooling towers, outlined in the dark by flashing red lights.

The marchers observed five minutes of silence beginning at 4 a.m., exactly five years after the start of the worst accident in U.S. commercial nuclear history at TMI's Unit 2.

"The alarm clock of TMI woke us up. We now know how capable we are of destroying ourselves," Erma Weaver of nearby Landisville told the gathering.

In the accident, equipment failure and operator error combined to rob the reactor's uranium core of vital cooling water, destroying the core and releasing radioactive gas into the environment.

Vigil organizer Eugene Stimp said residents don't want plant owner General Public Utilities Corp. to resume operation of its other reactor, Unit 1, which has been idle since before the 1979 accident.

Daily Illini April 3, 1984

## Vrdolyak still at the helm of Cook Democratic Party

CHICAGO (AP)—Edward Vrdolyak beat back a challenge from Mayor Harold Washington and a host of the mayor's vocal supporters to win a second term as chairman of the Cook County Democratic Party during a stormy and sometimes bitter session Monday.

"I am proud to accept. I wanted it. I wanted it from the first day I got into politics," Vrdolyak said in his acceptance speech after defeating 4th Ward Alderman Timothy Evans, who was slated by Washington's supporters.

"And unless we go together, we will be going no place," he continued. "Everybody wants the same things for their family and themselves."

The final tally put to rest months of speculation that Washington, who has fought the party's Old Guard relentlessly since his election as Chicago's first black mayor last year, would succeed in his bid to replace Vrdolyak at the head of the local Democratic organization.

In the recent primary, Washington made overtures to suburban committeemen and ran candidates against most of the party regulars to enlarge his coalition.

## SIU honors Clarence Shelley with Fred L. McDowell award

Clarence Shelley, UI dean of students, has received the Fred L. McDowell Memorial Award for professional achievement in higher education from the Post Doctoral Academy of Southern Illinois University.

The award was presented April 26 in Carbondale.

The McDowell award honors the memory of an SIU doctoral graduate in higher education.

Shelley became dean of students at Illinois in 1974, having served as associate dean of student services and director of the Education Opportunities Program from 1968 to 1974. Previously, he was a counselor with the Higher Education Opportunities Committee of Wayne State University, Detroit, 1966-68, and a high school English teacher in Detroit for 10 years.

A Detroit native, he holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Wayne State.

Shelley is a frequent speaker on issues in education and leadership, particularly for minority students.



Clarence Shelley

Daily Illini April 10, 1984

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Daily Illini April 10, 1984



## Patton's dreams of youth turn into running success

by Terry Hackett

Mike Patton has always been a Chicago White Sox fan.

In his grammar school days, like every other kid his age, he played little league baseball with dreams of the big leagues. But Patton knows now that playing for the White Sox is one goal he will never reach—maybe the only goal.

"I got the idea that I had some talent by running to baseball practice at park when I was younger," Patton said. "It was a few miles away. I used to race myself and I'd finish and think 'Hey, this isn't bad, I just ran two miles.'"

After years of running on the pavement of the streets around his house near Lake Shore Drive, moving to an oval track was easy.

"My interest was spurred a little and when I got into high school I just said 'Hey, I think I can do this. I used to do this all the time.' I tried it out and it turned out that I was pretty good at it."

Patton's home on 75th street and Calumet in Chicago was a 45-minute trip by train from his high school, St. Ignatius. While still a freshman in high school, Patton was dreaming about the future.

"I thought a lot about getting a scholarship to college for track and cross country," he said. His per-



Mike Patton

Brian Stocker

formance as a member of the St. Ignatius Wolf Pack made this particular dream come true.

Patton ran to the glory of an Illinois state cross country championship and a two-mile championship in track—two things he never even thought about during his runs to the park. As one of the premier distance runners in the state, Patton only found good competition at the big invitational meets.

'My interest was spurred a little and when I got into high school I just said 'Hey, I think I can do this. I used to do this all the time,' Patton said. 'I tried it out and it turned out that I was pretty good at it.'

"In general, with the competition in high school, the good runners are spread a lot thinner, so I didn't have to run that hard all the time," he said. "But now in college the majority of people were good in high school and did have some amount of success, so you have to be on your toes all the time."

The phone at the Patton household was rarely quiet when it came time for him to decide on a college. Several reasons contributed to Patton's early decision to come to Illinois.

"When I came down for my recruiting visit I saw a lot of things that I liked," he said. "The other runners all were nice guys. I also trusted coach (Gary) Wieneke.

"That was a major factor because I had gone to some other schools and coaches seemed a little bit on the shady side. I also liked the academics here."

In the business school as a freshman, Patton felt the pressure of both the books and performing on the track.

"I did feel some pressure," he said. "Not necessarily from coach, he was pretty lenient. He always said that he didn't expect much out of freshman.

"But from my teammates though, I got the impression that I was considered a bit of a prima donna," he continued. "They were really expecting some things from me. I did experience a lot of adversity at times. I wasn't producing up to the point they were expecting and what I was expecting either."

The rough times for Patton have leveled out considerably. During his first two years he has qualified for the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet in both indoor track and cross country.

His sophomore season, he won the Illinois Intercollegiate and the Purdue Invitational in cross country, while later in the year he came in third in the 3,000 meter steeplech-

ase in the Big Ten outdoor meet.

Now Patton is all smiles about his decision to come to Illinois. But after he signed his national letter of intent, there was trouble concerning the University's handling of the Dave Wilson case. There was talk later from the NCAA about putting the entire athletic program on probation, which would mean that no Illinois team could compete in any NCAA meet.

Patton was already tied to Illi-

nois because of his early decision, but other top runners who were considering Illinois backed off. This had a major effect on the recruiting class. Two others who were in the same class as Patton were miler Greg Hill and half-miler Mark Arnold.

"I have to admit, if Illinois was placed on probation and I hadn't already signed, I too might not have come here," Patton said. "The cross country team did end up running in the NCAA meet that year (1981) and they finished 10th. If the sanctions had gone through, we wouldn't have been able to run."

Patton wouldn't run cross country and track if he didn't like both, but when high school turned into college and the cross-country race distance grew from three to 6.2 miles, his favor leaned to track.

"In track you get to change events and the practices aren't as long and grueling as they are in cross country," he said. "In track practices, there's more crispness and little more fire and intensity. I also like dipping down into the shorter events every once in a while."

Patton plans to apply fire and intensity toward his most imminent goal now in track—to qualify for the Olympic trials in the 3,000-meter steeplechase. He feels confident about reaching this goal in light of his race last weekend at the Semotion relays.

"You can tell when you're going to do something and I'm pretty sure I would have qualified for the trials, but I banged my knee midway through the race," he said.

Just before he fell, Patton was ready to pick up the pace because he said he felt strong. The opponent whom he ran side-by-side with until his spill won the race in an Olympic trial qualifying time of 8:39.

Taking into account Patton's track record with making dreams and goals a reality, it appears he stands a good chance at making an Olympic trial appearance.



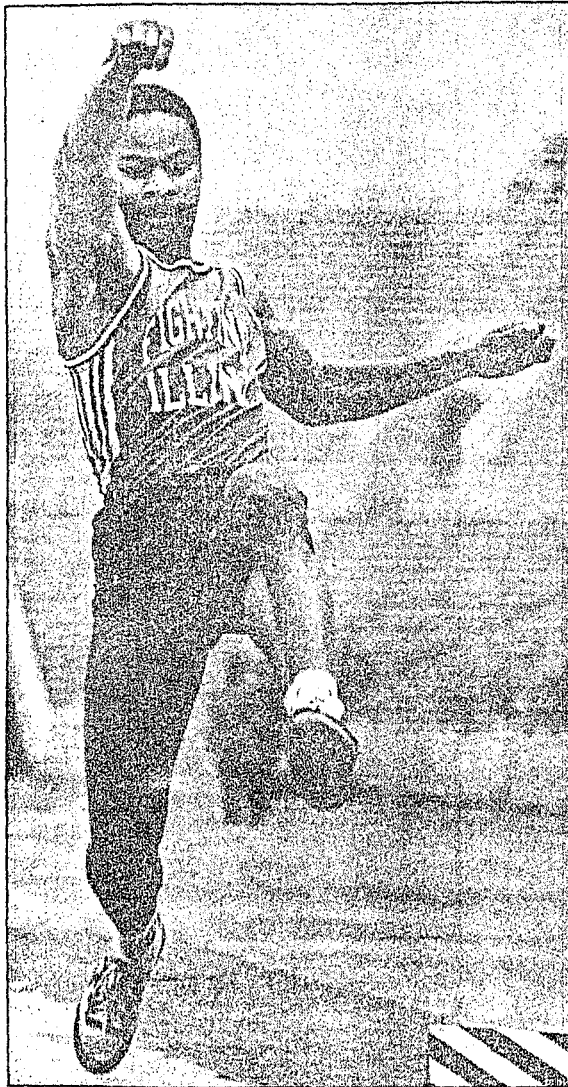
## Consistent track sprinter builds on winning record

by Terry Hackett

Deal him four aces, give him a sunny day in Texas and feed him imported caviar because Illinois sprinter Lester Washington will

settle for nothing but the best.

Don't even ask him what second best is. He won't know. During the outdoor season, Washington has won every 100-meter and 200-meter race that he's entered.



Illinois' Melvin Keys performs in the triple jump during Saturday's dual meet against the University of Chicago Track Club at Memorial Stadium. (photo by Phil Messersmith)

Saturday's dual meet at Memorial Stadium against the University of Chicago Track Club gave him an opportunity to continue the tally. And that's what he did.

"I know the competition is going to get better, and I want to keep the string going," Washington said.

Though he won the 100-meters in 10.40, he was a bit disappointed with the time the meet officials gave him. Washington thought the system recording times at the finish line, an Accru-Trac, didn't pick him up when he won the race. He believed that the officials based his time on the distance he finished in front of the second-place man.

Competing in his fourth event during the two-and-a-half hour meet, Washington ran 21.13 in the 200-meters which ranks in the top seven in Illinois history. His best last year, 21.04, is third on the all-time list.

With sprinters Steve Tyson and Mitchell Brookins resting injuries for the upcoming Kansas relays, the 4x100-meter relay team of Donell Whitehead, Ed Smith, Derrick Gentry and Washington still won in 41.20.

Filling in for the 100 and 200-meter relays kept Smith busy during the overcast afternoon. The junior hurdler also ran personal bests in both the 110-meter high hurdles and the 400-meter intermediate hurdles.

At the end of last season, Smith ran his best 110 high race in 14.70. Saturday, Smith finished in 14.6 with the majority of the season yet to go.

"I knew I had it in me," Smith said. "Earlier in the season I wasn't producing, and coach knew it. I just kept quiet and patient and tried to bring my times down."

In other action, freshman Kevin Brooks qualified for the Junior national meet by blazing to a 47.30 victory in the 400-meters. Jeff Jacobs, who qualified for the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet in the 5,000-meters indoors, won the race in 14:03.37. Teammate Kerry Dickson, who is working his time down closer to the 13:57.20 qualifying mark, finished behind him in 14:09.42.

Paul Kivela took the lead ten laps into the 10,000-meter race and never looked back, winning in 31:15. Illini Dan Gray and Alan Bengston filled the next two places behind him. With Jeff Lehmann resting, teammate Mike Bifa won the shot put with a toss of 52-feet and 5 inches.

# N.Y. primary next as race heats up for 3 candidates

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse Jackson toured New York on Monday in a frantic, final day of campaigning for the state Democratic presidential primary—the biggest prize so far in the “red-hot” race for the party’s nomination.

Mondale, the leader in the polls, visited several upstate cities, where he appealed for support on the basis of a “lifetime of public service... I’m not a guess-what candidate who just shows up on the scene today and asks for your votes,” he said in an obvious, though unnamed reference to Hart.

Hart, also campaigning upstate, counter-attacked on “special interests” and campaign contributions. “We cannot elect a president to reform the campaign finance laws of this nation who goes into office beholden to those special interest groups who have financed his campaign on that basis,” he said.

Mondale takes no campaign contributions from political action committees, but there are dozens of independent committees set up around the country that are supporting the former vice president and accepting thousands of dollars from political action committees.

Jackson, hoping for a strong turnout among black and Hispanic voters in New York City, campaigned in Harlem and Brooklyn.

“We will clean the garbage off our streets,” he said. “We will take the handguns off the streets.”

Jackson finished third in the public opinion polls, but he has been predicting, “We’ll win.”

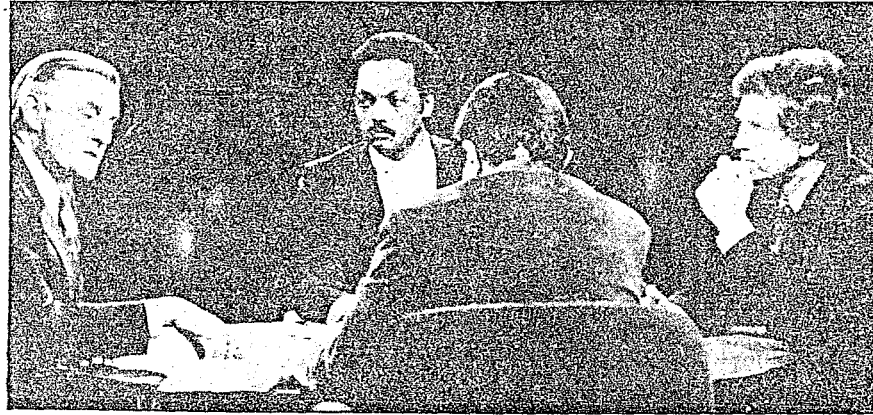
All three contenders put in exhausting days—an effort justified by the big prize of delegates at stake in Tuesday’s statewide primary election.

The 252 delegates are the biggest single-state cache so far in the election calendar. Only the California primary on June 5 will award more.

The primary comes at a time when Mondale is trying to complete a comeback in the Democratic presidential race. He campaigned as front-runner for more than a year, only to be defeated by Hart in the first primary—in New Hampshire on Feb. 28.

Hart quickly ran off a string of successes that had Mondale reeling.

But three weeks ago, Mondale won the Illinois primary and said



Jesse Jackson and Sen. Gary Hart listen Sunday as former Vice President Walter Mondale makes a point during their televised debate in New York. The Democratic presidential hopefuls were seeking support on the eve of the New York primary. The moderator's back is to the camera. (UPI photo)

his comeback was on track.

The former vice president has 731.25 delegates. Hart has 437 and Jackson has 93.5. Others account for 93.5, while there are 212.25 delegates uncommitted to any contender.

It takes 1,967 to win the nomination at the July party convention in San Francisco.

The most recent ABC News-Washington Post poll, based on interviews conducted Friday through Sunday, gave Mondale 41 percent in New York, Hart 30 percent and Jackson 22 percent. The survey of 326 likely voters carried a margin

of error of 6 percentage points.

In addition to New York, Wisconsin will begin allocating 78 delegates at party caucuses on Saturday and the Pennsylvania primary next Tuesday will award 172 delegates.

That's more than 500 delegates up for grabs in the space of eight days, and the winner of New York would have momentum leading into the two other states.

“If we lose we're in trouble,” Mondale said Sunday. “But if we win they're going to have to make a pretty good grab at our coattails to catch up with us.” He made his re-

marks in a private meeting with teachers, but confirmed them for reporters on Monday.

The former vice president began his six-city tour of New York before 7 a.m. in Rochester, where he greeted unionized factory workers.

“Need your help,” he told workers entering the plant. “Remember me tomorrow.”

“This primary hits at a time when at a time the campaigning is red hot,” he said at an airport rally.

Hart is trying to regain the momentum that was his until three weeks ago.

Daily Illini

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## Illinois' Olympic hopefuls<sup>✓</sup> join basketball camp . . .

by Renny Zentz

Efrem Winters doesn't know what to expect from the Olympic basketball tryouts, which begin today in Bloomington, Ind., and said he isn't in any position to make a prediction on his chances of making the 12-man team.

"Right now I couldn't even tell," the Illini forward said Monday. "They've got some good players trying out. What I'll have to do is prove myself."

Winters' Illini teammate, Bruce Douglas, will have to do the same during the five-day tryouts. Seventy-four players have been invited.

"Both of them have a shot at it if they're in top condition," Illinois

coach Lou Henson said. "Just how good of a shot I don't know."

Of the two, Douglas is said to have the better chance, since Winters will have to contend against big men like Memphis State's Keith Lee, Oklahoma's Wayman Tisdale and North Carolina's Sam Perkins. Douglas' main competition at the guard position is expected to come from Michael Jordan of North Carolina, Leon Wood of Fullerton State and Chris Mullen of St. John's.

But Henson thinks Winters could make the team, too. "He just has to get in there and get after it," the Illini coach said. "He has a chance if he has a good week."

Actually, the underdog role may

help Winters, in that not too much will be expected of him.

"I'm not really nervous at all," he said. "I don't think there's anything to be nervous about, except for Bobby Knight. . . . He's a different type of coach."

Knight, of course, will pick the Olympic team along with his assistant, George Raveling.

Henson said he thinks Knight will base most of the tryout time on teaching and fundamentals, with the remainder being devoted to scrimmaging.

Winters said he has been weightlifting and playing pickup games at the Intramural-Physical Education building in preparation for the scrimmages.

Tracy Illini April 17, 1984

# Near-perfect effort gives Lakes crown

by Jeff Legwold

Going into this weekend's National Collegiate Athletic Association gymnastics meet, only one Illinois gymnast had won a national title on the high bar.

Charles Lakes became the second Saturday night.

Not since Abe Grossfield, in 1957-58, has a member of the Illini team been No. 1 in the nation on the apparatus. Lakes, who has shown his potential all season long, came through in the finals with a 9.95—with two judges giving him a perfect 10.

"I wasn't really expecting a 9.95, a 9.0 at the most," the sophomore all-arounder said. "I saw one ten go up and I was excited, I saw another and I was ecstatic."

"Charley's routine was one of the most spectacular and is one of the highest in NCAA competition under the new scoring, which is tougher," Illinois coach Yoshi Hayasaki said.

The individual title brings the Illinois total to 40 over the program's history, which is the most of any NCAA school.

Lakes also finished sixth in the all-around competition with a score of 112.40. Lakes was ninth after the

compulsories, but boosted himself up to sixth with a strong showing in the optional programs with a 56.65 mark.

"I was ninth after compulsories, it was P-bars (parallel bars) both days," Lakes said. "I was more relieved than happy. I was hoping to finish in the top five."

With his sixth-place, all-around finish and his high bar title, Lakes earned All-American status for the ninth-place Illini squad.

Host UCLA won the team title with an impressive 285.05 mark, with three team members placing in the top three for the all-around title. Mitch Gaylord scored a 116.95 to take the all-around championship, with teammates Tim Daggett and Mark Caso finishing with 115.50 and 114.05, respectively.

Illinois' score of 275.50 was good for ninth place in front of Big Ten champion Minnesota's 274.85 mark. The top finisher from the conference was Ohio State. The Buckeyes' score of 279.80 was good enough for third place.

"We were seeded tenth going in, we really have no complaint about the finish," Hayasaki said. "There were a few mistakes, but that is the story of this team. But I am quite pleased with the finish, particular-

ly the individual finishers."

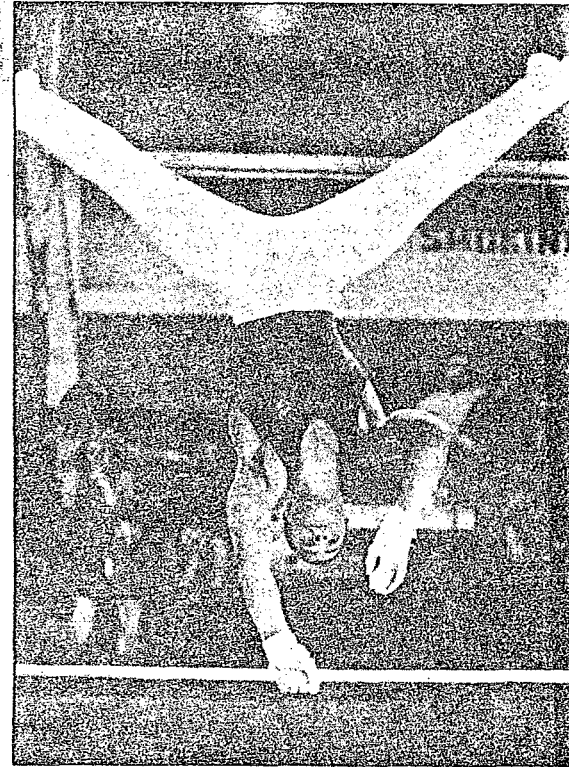
Lakes was not the only member of the Illinois team to earn All-American (a finish in the top six) honors. Big Ten pommel horse champion Joe Ledvora finished fifth in the nation with a score of 9.6. Ledvora was tied for first going into the finals, but the Bruins' Daggett proved to be too much to catch with a 9.85 mark.

Illinois also had two other gymnasts who made it into the individual finals with one of the top eight preliminary scores. Gilmarcio Sanches finished eleventh in the vault with a score of 9.55, while Dave Luyando took ninth place in the rings with a 9.3 mark.

"Making it to the top eight is something to be praised," Hayasaki said.

Lakes will now wait for the United States Gymnastics Federation regional meet and then the United State's Olympic Trials in Jacksonville, Fla., during the second week of June. Only gymnasts who compete in the all-around can qualify for the Trials and the top seven finishers will represent the United States in the Olympics.

"Unless something really bad happens, I could make the team," Lakes said.



Illinois gymnast Charles Lakes, shown performing in an early-season meet, won the high bar competition at the NCAA championships in Los Angeles Saturday. Lakes' overall score in the finals was 9.95. (photo by Dave Colburn)

Daily Illini  
April 17, 1984

# Activist keeps Champaign (and herself) busy

## Woman leads double life at 61

by Warren Karlentz

Louise White leads what might be called a double life.

The 61-year-old spends her time doing many things people her age do—working on jigsaw and crossword puzzles, crocheting, teaching her great-grandchildren songs and playing with her two dogs.

But these pastimes have to vie for the precious time of the other side of Louise White—speaking at press conferences, working on congressional election strategies, teaching precinct committeemen how to work their districts and register voters, speaking to University groups about black women in politics, going to Springfield to protest utility rates; the list grows continually.

White, despite her age, can run circles around many 20-year-olds who dare call themselves activists. Because of White's involvement in shaping the community, which she has begun only in the past five years of her life, Champaign County Democratic Chairwoman Lillian Cade has hand-picked her to run for the Champaign City Council.

"I try to keep doing things all the time," said White, clothed in a lace-collared blouse, red cardigan and black polyester pants. "A lot of 61-year-old people couldn't be doing what I'm doing. Just as long as I can be doing something to help someone else, I'll be doing it. I want things to be better when my great-grandchildren grow up."

She is treasurer of the Champaign Seniors Organizing Seniors group, and also works on the group's steering committee. SOS, which is comparable to the Gray Panthers, belongs to the Illinois Public Action Council. White is on the council's board of directors, which oversees about 150 affiliated groups and makes decisions on matters ranging from agriculture to energy to labor.

White also is recording secretary and a member of the board of directors for the Champaign County Health Care Consumers, a health-care watch-dog group.

A 1982 precinct committeewoman in Champaign, White worked with IPAC, backing a number of candidates, including the unsuccessful congressional primary bid by Urbana lawyer Tom Lindley, who, like White, is a Democrat.

"She's beyond the point of being organized," said Patrick Harvey, who helps organize IPAC's senior projects statewide. After saying that, Harvey mistakenly thought he heard White's smooth, yet forceful voice somewhere in the the downtown IPAC office where he spoke on the telephone with a re-

'A lot of 61-year-old people couldn't be doing what I'm doing. Just as long as I can be doing something to help someone else, I'll be doing it. I want things to be better when my great-grandchildren grow up.'

porter.

"You see, instead of me calling her, she drops by the office a couple times each week to see what's happening," he said laughing.

In addition to all of her other involvements, White works part-time as an outreach worker at the Champaign County Department of Family Services. Under the department's Central Information Referrals Service, she provides to callers information on where to get different kinds of public aid.

One wonders where the woman—tall and fit-looking, with her black hair kept in a bun—gets her motivation.

White started working as a volunteer with SOS about five years ago, her first real involvement in community organizations since she moved to Champaign from Kentucky 32 years ago.

"When I got there as a volunteer with Seniors Organizing Seniors I didn't realize things were as bad with people as they were," White said, seated on a couch at her small northwest Champaign home. "That got me really involved. I've always had the desire to help people all my life and I suppose I will always be that way, but at the time I didn't realize things had gotten so bad."

Her anxious-sounding voice ascended slightly as she described "things."

"So many people without food, so many people to stay without places to stay, or so many people that can't afford to pay their bills, all this stuff—I didn't know it was going on."

And White does not see anything improving these days as newspaper headlines give daily proclamations of "recovery" and "up-

turn."

"It's getting worse all the time, it has to be getting worse all the time because at my job (at the Department of Family Services) we're getting more calls than we've ever had before. I just think we need a change in administration to make things better, because never in my life have I seen so much chaos with people in need who can't find places to stay."

White hesitated, stared upward, and said, "And it's really sad," sighing the last sentence with particular emphasis.

So now White, instead of gently settling into old age, is filling her life with more and more action.

### wednesday's profile

After joining the American Association of Retired People last year, she is looking for a leadership position on that association. And she also is considered a prime candidate as a delegate to the National Council of Senior Citizens, a powerful national lobbying group which will meet in Washington, D.C., during the summer.

"She's increasingly active over the years," said Harvey. "Louise is involved in everything. She's in demand so much, there just isn't any more time for her to devote."

According to Tim Morris, an IPAC canvasser and senior organizer, White is kept motivated by the results she gets from all her work.

"I think what keeps her going is that she's involved in these organizations because a lot of what goes on in them is Louise White," Morris said. "A couple of times I've underestimated Louise and found myself wrong."

"She's doing about two or three things that I don't even know about," he said.

"She's probably going to play a role in the next election," Morris said, referring to this November. "Louise will be at the forefront of the move to replace (U.S. Rep Dan) Crane."

Democratic Chairwoman Cade also said that White has shown she is capable of doing more in the political field.

"I would like to see her run for the Champaign City Council," said Cade. "She's ambitious, and she learns quickly. She's doing the work of the Lord everywhere."

Cade said that White, who has worked as an election judge in addition to her precinct organizing experience, would be able to handle the campaigning much better than some city council candidates have in the past.

Among the qualities of White's that impressed Cade was her physical stamina.

"She walked (last year) in the dreadful July 4th parade," said Cade. "It rained in the morning and then turned into a Turkish steam bath later on."

"She would be willing to walk the districts," she said. "There are times when I've lost because candidates aren't willing to do that. Louise would not be reluctant to do that." Cade said to a reporter that she was planning on proposing that White run for the council sometime in the future.

Yet, when the same reporter relayed Cade's plans for White to her, she said, "I know, she's been telling me that," as her hand covered her mouth in embarrassment.

As the reporter continued repeating Cade's compliments of White, she sweetly cooed in agreement as he spoke—"Uhh-huh-huh-huh. Uuh-hmmmm. Uuh-hmm-huh, yeah, yeah. That's what she has talked to me about too," she answered. "But I'm not sure that's what I want to do."

"I can always go down to the council as a citizen and speak my mind about what I want to talk about," White said of her regular visits to the council. "I don't have to be on the council to do that."

White said the main reason for her interest in the Champaign City Council has been its handling of the Oak-Ash development. The area, located in a depressed section of North Champaign, has been barren since the mid-'70s, when dilapidated houses there were torn down or moved away.

She said the council has failed to give the area proper attention by continually tabling motions to consider re-developing the area.

"It would be nice to put a store there—



anything so those people wouldn't have to go all the way downtown," White said.

Other parts of Champaign have decayed since she came to town in 1954, White said.

"Yes, it has (changed) in a lot of ways," she said. "For instance, when I first came here, where I lived was such a nice, quiet, clean street. But over the years, there is just as much riff-raff on those streets than there is anywhere else in town. It surely has changed."

After living in houses on Vine and Washington streets, White moved further away from what is considered "the North End" to a house on Bradley Avenue. In August of last year she moved to her current residence, a red brick house on Northwood Drive with a neatly manicured lawn in a neighborhood of neatly manicured lawns.

The tranquil, orderly appearance of the neighborhood apparently is deceptive though.

When White lived on Bradley Avenue in a house only two blocks from where she lives now, her dog was poisoned by someone.

She said the woman she works with bought her the collie mix she has now because she was so heartbroken over the loss of her other dog.

The large gift, named Alfie, is kept in the fenced-in back yard as a warning to prospective "riff-raff."

"He has a fierce bark," White said. "With all the stuff that goes on around here, I

mother had this old red-headed insurance man over. When my mother introduced me, he said, 'Where did she come from.' She said I just came from Birmingham, Ala. (where White was visiting a sister). And he said, 'That girl was raised here?'"

"Mama said, 'My child went to school and used her brain. She has always talked that way; she never has talked like a southern girl,'" White said proudly.

In Champaign, there is no doubt from people who work with Louise White that her brain is working perhaps more effectively than ever.

"She's like a teacher," said Mamie Smith, 71, who has been a friend of White for about four years. Smith works with White on SOS and she said they both share the same philosophy about life and learning.

"It's getting in there and knowing what's happening and what needs to be done," Smith said. "The more you get in there the more you see that needs to be done."

IPAC's Morris said White also has the instinct to assess situations without hesitation.

"I found her opinion very insightful. She has this gut feeling on the people and the issues," Morris said. "But Louise is fair. That's why she doesn't alienate people or come off as abrasive. She's not grandstanding—when someone speaks out as much as she does it's usually self-serving."

According to Cynthia Ward, executive director of the Champaign County Health Care

'It's getting worse all the time, it has to be getting worse all the time because at my job (at the Department of Family Services) we're getting more calls than we've ever had before. I just think we need a change in administration to make things better, because never in my life have I seen so much chaos with people in need who can't find places to stay.'

thought I'd want to have him in the backyard."

White, who is separated from her husband, has other company in a 10-week-old Yorkshire terrier she just received from a friend. The puppy is affectionately called "my baby."

Though she was raised and went to college in Kentucky (where she studied library sciences, becoming a librarian later on), there isn't a trace of a southern accent when White speaks.

"I never had it," she said while covering her mouth with her hand to muffle a giggle. "I remember when I was a girl and I was away from home and I came home. My

Consumers, White helps force other directors on the organization not to get lost in the complexity of issues.

"It's easy for us to get lost in the details," Ward said. "It's important to have people like Louise to cut through all that and get to the core of the details."

But how can Louise White cut through everything when she has to cut through things for so many organizations?

"There are times when she will say, 'I'm too tired, I've had too many meetings already,'" Ward said.

"But she's been at it so long, when she says, 'It's going to work,' you believe her; you're inspired by her."

# Jabbar breaks record with stylish sky hook

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (NYT)—After almost 15 splendid seasons, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar Thursday night achieved the most important feat of his career in a fitting manner. With a 12-foot sky hook fired over a helpless defender from the right baseline, the Laker center became professional basketball's leading career scorer.

The basket, which came with 8:53 left against the Utah Jazz at the Thomas and Mack Arena, gave Abdul-Jabbar 22 points in the game—and 31,421 for his career. That total eclipsed the 31,419 points scored by Wilt Chamberlain, who retired from the Lakers after the 1972-73 season.

The record-breaking shot was made over Jazz center Mark Eaton and guard Ricky Green, who had double-teamed Abdul-Jabbar.

After contemplating a pass on the play, the 7-foot-2-inch Abdul-Jabbar turned and fired. The ball went cleanly through. After a prolonged ovation and ceremony, Abdul-Jabbar, who will be 37 years old on April 16, was taken out of the game. For the night, he made 10 of 14 shots, was 2 of 2 from the foul line, grabbed five rebounds and had three assists.

The Lakers won, 129-115, before 18,389 fans. The crowd was the largest for the Jazz since the team moved west from New Orleans for the 1979-80 season.

Abdul-Jabbar entered the final period needing only three points for the record. By then, the game was a rout and his teammates were looking for him at every opportunity.

James Worthy drove the lane and could have had an easy score, but he dished off instead. Abdul-Jabbar responded with a dunk that tied Chamberlain's mark.

After missing a 14-footer two minutes later, he gained the record-breaking shot. Amid the ensuing swarm of photographers and well-wishers on the floor, National Basketball Association commissioner, David Stern, told the crowd: "NBA players are the greatest in the world. And Kareem, you are the greatest."

Cradling the game ball, Abdul-Jabbar took the microphone and said: "It's hard to say anything after all is said and done."

He went on to thank his parents, who were here from New York, the remainder of his

family, and the fans. He closed with an Islamic saying, which he translated. "It means God bless you and keep all of you."

Purists may argue that Abdul-Jabbar attained the record in 15 seasons rather than the 14 in which Chamberlain did it. Or that he needed 1,166 games, 121 more than Chamberlain played. But Chamberlain also played 47,859 minutes, while Abdul-Jabbar has played only 45,625.

Chamberlain was absent Thursday night, after having expressed his desire to attend for the past several weeks. He told officials he had been detained in Los Angeles. In a story Thursday morning in The Los Angeles Times, Chamberlain expressed some dismay over the celebration surrounding the quest.

"It's curious," he was quoted as saying. "It's really quite strange. If I had received half the fanfare that Kareem's getting at this time, I wouldn't know what to do with myself. It doesn't make sense. And there are a few things that are bothering me about it. If this is so great, well, it's only one of about 90 I held. I must be in a world by myself."

Abdul-Jabbar sympathizes with Chamberlain, for he has those feelings, too. "I can understand," he says. "He's been taken for granted. He was taken for granted when he was doing his thing. I saw that happening when I was in school. Why? Because, like me, he was bigger than everybody else, and he had great athletic talent."

Attending Thursday night's game was broadcaster Eddie Doucette, who originated the term "sky hook." Doucette was doing play-by-play for the USA Network, which was broadcasting the game nationally.

"I had developed a lexicon of basketball terminology in an effort to stimulate interest," he said. "I'd been watching him, and one night, it just hit me. It's so different than anybody else's hook. It's not a flat hook, a baby hook, a half-hook, or a jump hook. It's a pure hook. And it does come out of the sky."

Abdul-Jabbar was greeted with a 45-second standing ovation by the crowd. After responding with a double thumbs-up sign and a smile, he opened the game with a surge. He hit each of his first four shots (three dunks and a 14-footer fading away) and scored 12 in the first period.

## Jabbar places winning first

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—He's been one of the greatest offensive forces in professional basketball history, but Kareem Abdul-Jabbar always has tried to keep his individual efforts in perspective.

Just before shattering Wilt Chamberlain's all-time National Basketball Association scoring record, Abdul-Jabbar acknowledged that the record was important to him, but, in his typical manner, talked about winning first.

"I'm happy I'm able to get to this point. It's not just another milestone," said the Los Angeles Lakers' 7-foot-2 center prior to his team's 129-115 win over the Utah Jazz. "But my most important concern is helping the team do well. That's more significant than the record."

In his 15th season in the NBA, Abdul-Jabbar has played in a lot of winning games and on a lot of winning teams.

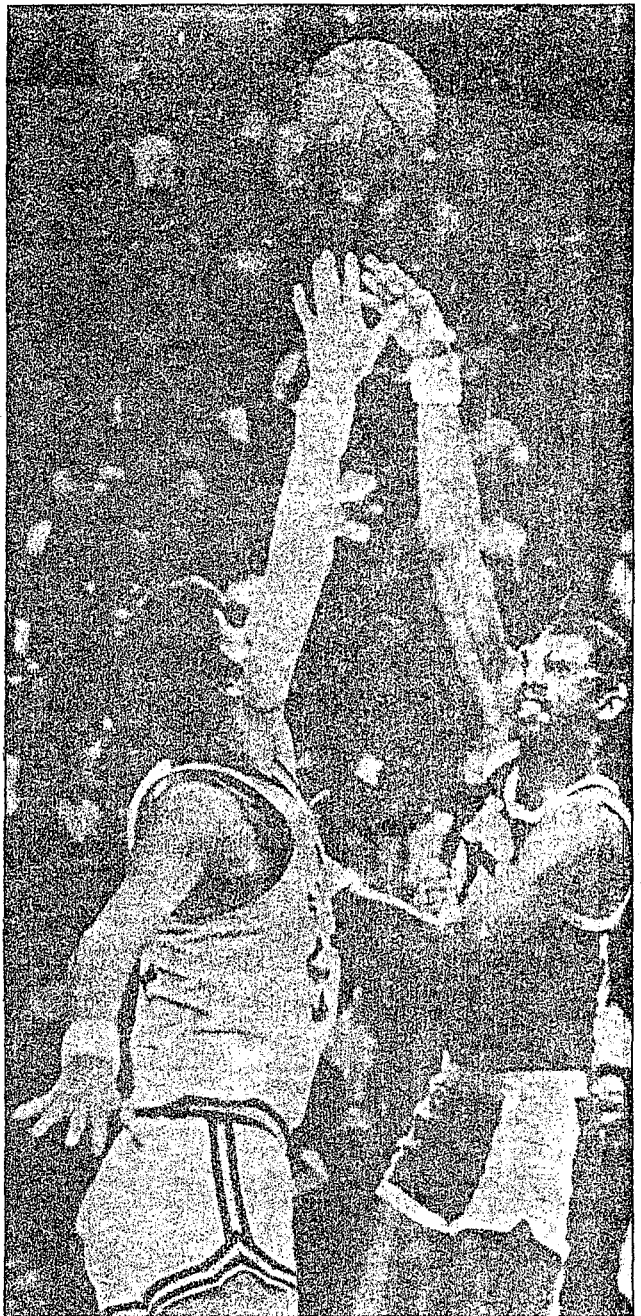
He is one of 12 players in league history to have won a championship with two different teams—one with the Milwaukee Bucks and two with the Lakers.

Now in the twilight of his career, it seems he is finally beginning to enjoy the acclaim coming his way. He said he still wonders, though, what significance the record will have for him when his playing career ends.

"It's always difficult to gauge what a record means in the long run until I've been in the long run for a while," he said.

But Abdul-Jabbar said there was no real pressure to break the record Thursday night. He said he could do it Friday night at home. With Abdul-Jabbar, the game comes first.

"I haven't got any orders," he said before the game. "People have approached me about it, but this is the best way to do it. Whatever I do, I do to help us win."



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar throws up the successful 12-foot hook shot that enabled him to break Wilt Chamberlain's all-time regular-season scoring record. Jabbar and the Lakers defeated the Utah Jazz, 129-115, Thursday night in Las Vegas, Nev. (UPI photo)

## Fans follow 'The Big Fella' on hard road to success

doug lee



Being a fan of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar has never been easy.

At first, of course, it was impossible, since he was then Lew Alcindor. One of the first books I remember checking out of the grade school library was *The Big A: The Story of Lew Alcindor*. It told a very nice, happy story about how a young, black, Catholic boy grows up and becomes a professional basketball star. From Power Memorial High School in New York City to UCLA to the Milwaukee Bucks, Lew Alcindor was portrayed as the perfect basketball player, not to mention the perfect person.

I can also remember the friend I was most envious of in grade school. One day he brought to class an extremely large sweat sock. He

told all of us that a friend of his dad's knew Lew and Lew gave him this sweat sock. My friend was pretty well-known around Washington School as a good story teller and no one in my class believed him—except me. Even though the sock was just plain and white, I was convinced that no one but Lew Alcindor could wear a sock that big.

As I grew up, though, I began to see that my idol wasn't the hero paperback books made him out to be. Much to the displeasure of his parents, he abandoned the Catholic religion. Later, he changed his name to Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. Then people were killed in a house he owned. Then he divorced his wife. None of that really mattered to me, though, because I didn't understand most of it. As long as he still played for my favorite team, Milwaukee, he could do anything else he wanted.

But then he demanded to be traded.

Milwaukee didn't offer him enough culture, the stories said,

Milwaukee wasn't good enough for him. And for that matter, neither was the Midwest. He wanted to go to either New York or Los Angeles. And fast.

He was traded to the Lakers and, in what was a major decision for an eighth-grader, I decided to go with him. Down came the Milwaukee Bucks' pennant and up went the Lakers'.

Whenever he came back to Milwaukee, he was booed. Like always, he was booed in Chicago. Then, for some unjustifiable reason, he punched Kent Benson. In the process, he broke his hand. That really didn't matter, though, because he was suspended and fined anyway.

For a number of years after that, he was one of the most unpopular athletes in the country. He doesn't rebound, he doesn't hustle up and down the court, his critics said. He's aloof, he only tries during the playoffs, he should never have boycotted the 1968 Olympics. Not only that, he has to wear goggles.

And he's going bald.

But slowly, Kareem came out of his shell. He became more personable, more open, more eager to make new friends. Once the media got to know him, they understood him a little better. The boos he heard on the road now were boos of respect, not of hatred.

But there were no boos Thursday night in Las Vegas. All 18,000 people in attendance wanted to see "The Big Fella" set the all-time scoring record. Everytime he scored and got closer to the record, the intensity of the cheers increased. And when he finally canded the 12-foot sky hook in the fourth period, you couldn't help but jump from your chair.

But like I said before, it's never been easy being a fan of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. Even before the record was set, people were saying it would be necessary to put an asterisk by the record, since Kareem has played more seasons than Wilt Chamberlain. You can forget the asterisks, though. A career record

is a career record. Durability is as much a factor as anything else. If you play longer, you've done more. Save the asterisks for season records, which differ because of the number of games a season has changed.

And don't start telling me about Moses Malone. Right now, he's in his prime, Kareem isn't. Granted, Kareem has never been a rebounding force or a great hustler. He's just been consistently brilliant, a finesse player in a physical position.

Over spring break, I read another book about Lew Alcindor. This one was his autobiography, *Giant Steps*, and in it Kareem writes about masturbation, drugs and Islam. He talks about the "invention" of the most beautiful sight in sports, the sky hook, and his Islamic name, which means noble and generous, powerful servant. Mainly, though, he just writes about being Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Which, at least until now, hasn't been particularly easy, either.

# Daily Illini April 11, 1984

## Torture, segregation keep dissidents down

### Fear used to subdue black South Africans

by Ty Gee

His handshake is not firm, but Klaus Mophepha smiles when he is introduced.

Mophepha cannot say he has a great deal to smile about. He was exiled from South Africa, where he was born and educated.

And for the thin, 5-foot-5-inch black man, life, in a very literal sense, has been a 28-year struggle against a powerful government that seeks domination over "non-white" humans.

"There is that kind of (totalitarian) government in South Africa," Mophepha says in a voice heavily laden with an accent.

#### wednesday's profile

Because South African blacks are "taught" three languages—English, Afrikaans and their native languages—early in the government's program of "black" education, it is surprising that he has a large degree of mastery over the English language, despite the heavy accent.

However, it is not *Brown versus Topeka*—which said separate but equal among students is not good enough—that concerns him.

His suit is *Blacks versus the South African government*. He is a member of the African National Congress, the guerrilla organization that seeks to overthrow the white South African government.

With eyes bright and face animated, he makes clear that goal is one worthy of achieving.

"You see, in South Africa you've got a ruling clique, which is the white people, which is the minority ruling clique. It's got the same allies—it can elect that government, it can vote that government out of office, it can vote that government into office..." Mophepha says.

**'They believe in subjecting you to force; they believe in beating you up to a pulp,' says Klaus Mophepha, born in South Africa.**

But, he says, "the majority of the people... cannot rule, cannot vote," Mophepha says. They have "no say in the political or economic aspect of the country."

Mophepha speaks righteously, sometimes indignantly, of the South African government. And though he speaks rationally and logically, to say he hates the government is probably to make an inexcusable understatement.

His description of life in South Africa is not pretty—perhaps that is an inexcusable understatement.

"I think there is a lot in common with George Orwell in as far as it relates to the African majority," Mophepha says.

"Majority" and "minority" are words he likes to use. It seems almost as though he toys with the idea that the United States has learned not to maltreat minorities, and yet South Africa has not learned to treat the majority of its countrymen with decency.

"The police keep you at a particular time and at a particular state," he says, "and the government must know where you are."

"You've got people forcibly removed from their places to places where they are concentrated... You've got the bantustan states, which are not viable states, where people are expected to live."

The "bantustan states," or "homelands"—as the South African government, calls them—are sections of South Africa set aside for blacks. Though they are set up as



states separate from South Africa, the states have no viable resources or industries, and so economically they remain entirely dependent on the South African government, even for employment.

"That ensures that the African majority will always serve as a reliable source of cheap labor for the white man," Mophepha says.

Lesotho, Swaziland and the other sub-states in South Africa, Mophepha says, contribute to the repression of South African blacks.

"...There's an attempt of the South African regime to segregate the majority from

coast of South Africa, houses South Africa's most infamous prison.

"All I know about the psychology of the South African (government) is that the South African people believe in force," Mophepha says. "They believe in subjecting you to force; they believe in beating you up to a pulp."

"The very fact that people like Mandela (a popular South African dissident) have been kept in solitary confinement for 21 years is itself an attempt to affect their psychologically."

"So that even if Mandela came to us today, Mandela is somehow 20 years behind the schedule of the world. He is 20 years behind the syllabus."

"You can't expect a person to stay (so long) in solitary confinement and come out and be normal..." he says. "So this is psychological torture."

Solitary confinement of people, Mophepha says, is the "main way of psychological torture" because it deprives blacks of a leader or potential leader, and opens a wide array of further torture in the secrecy of the prisons.

Mophepha, though he did not say he has been in solitary confinement, shows a great deal of emotion, and now speaks—almost as if in a trance—with an almost-excited, continuous flow of words.

**'The majority of the people... cannot rule, cannot vote,' Mophepha says. They have 'no say in the political or economic aspect of the country.'**

For South Africans, solitary confinement, Mophepha says, is "being kept in dark, being subjected to intensive light—high-watt light—to affect the people; torture, also, electric torture, electric chairs in South Africa, people being dangled from the 10th floor of a building and being told that they're going... to fall down and die, and being released after that." He does not say in what sense these people are released.

"Many. Yes. Many." Mophepha says he has known his fair share of those who have been tortured.

"I have a friend, for instance, just from the same block with me. In fact, we worked in the same department."

"He was in Robben Island for 20 years," Mophepha says the torture inflicted on his

friend permanently affected his mind.

"...You feel there's something wrong with him, and even (in) the way he relates to women as a man. For instance, women don't like him," he says, "because they find him cold."

"For instance, if he's looking in that direction and you touch him like this"—he moves his body abruptly, as though he had burned himself on a stove.

"You see that kind of a thing—where he's touched, he thinks he's going to be tortured. And also... at night, frequently, you find him just screaming and saying that, 'I thought that the policemen were here, you see.'"

"And then you need somebody just to calm him down and say, 'No, this is a normal situation. You are in Zambia—you are so far away from South Africa.' And he says, 'I thought that the police were here.'"

His friend was released from solitary confinement in 1975, Mophepha says, "but he still has these things even today."

"For example, if it has quiet in the room—perhaps he has been looking this direction—and you drop a pencil like this," he says, taking a pen and dropping it softly on the table.

"He gets all shocked and he'll tell you that it's the effect of being kept in solitary confinement and every time not knowing what is going to happen next. And every time you hear the dog, the end door opening—rrrrrrmph—and then he's shocked all of the sudden."

"Quietness itself makes him uneasy, so to speak," Mophepha says. Sudden noise, and his friend's reaction to it, "has gone into his nerves, just become part of his nervous system..." he says.

The government's degree of torture, he says, does not discern between black men and black women.

"Most of the women who have been tortured by South African government," he says, "are not able to bear children, are not able to complete birth because they use electric—electric shock in the sexual organs of the women, right into the vagina of the women."

The object of torture, of the government's great expense of time and strength, is to "break" the blacks, Mophepha says.

"They want to instill fear," he says, "but also those who are already convinced in activity struggle, to break them, to make them ineffective—physically and psychologically."

Information, "of course," is another goal of the government, he says. For years, the government has tried to contend militarily with the increasingly militant black guerrilla

organizations, and it is always seeking information on the whereabouts of the groups.

Even those who have given information on anti-government militant movements are not necessarily spared torture. They are sometimes "tortured in South Africa by being taken to a deep pool," he says, "and being immersed in water like this for some seconds and then being pulled up."

"And they say, 'Tell the truth,' and then being immersed again underwater..."

Those who refuse to tell the truth are "rolled up in a certain thing, immersed in water... and after that they say, 'Speak. Are you going to speak?' I mean that kind of thing," Mophepha says.

"Most of them, of course, just die, without any trace."

## Aid to anti-Sandinistas ignites Congress' fury

### news analysis

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The Reagan administration's secret war against Nicaragua—designed to quietly help overthrow that nation's Marxist government—has backfired.

Rather than shaking the power base of the Sandinistas, the Nicaraguan revolutionaries who took power in 1979, the covert action has ignited a furor in Congress, where painstaking efforts to craft a bipartisan Central America policy now appear to have been overtaken by demands for a reassertion of congressional power in the making of U.S. foreign policy.

At the Central Intelligence Agency, officials say there is renewed fear that Congress could be prompted to impose severe restrictions on the agency's activities, much as it did in the 1970s after re-

velations of improper CIA operations.

And on the world stage, the covert operations against Nicaragua—and particularly the mining of Nicaraguan ports—have drawn the spotlight away from legitimate U.S. concern about Soviet-backed Nicaraguan efforts to foment revolution throughout Central America. With the United States temporarily refusing to recognize World Court jurisdiction over the region, the issue has become one of "Yankee Imperialism" and questions about U.S. respect for international law.

The resounding collapse of the administration's covert action policy, which has encompassed financial and logistical support of anti-

Sandinista rebels and the mining of Nicaraguan ports, raises serious questions about the use of U.S. power.

Of immediate concern, in Congress and elsewhere, is whether the operation was designed to be kept secret from Nicaragua—or from the U.S. public.

And there are more fundamental questions: Does the nature of secret military operations mean they inevitably will be misused? What role does Congress have in overseeing covert operations? Doesn't the president have the right to carry out foreign policy unimpeded by second guessers in Congress and the news media?

"These are pretty good questions," says George Carver, a former CIA official now at Georgetown University's Center for

Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "Unfortunately, I don't have any magic answers, and I've been wrestling with the subject for 20 years."

Carver and others say that in a dangerous world, there is a legitimate place for government-directed covert actions that lies between the alternatives of sending diplomatic notes and dispatching an invasion force.

Carver argues that even when a covert operation becomes widely known, it is sometimes useful to avoid official confirmation. "Your wife may see you around town with another woman," he explains. "But telling her to her face is something else again."

Others, however, see an important difference between a foreign operation that is kept secret for

legitimate security reasons—like the ill-fated Iran hostage rescue attempt in 1980—and one that is covert to avoid political problems.

Robert Pranger, a former high-ranking Pentagon and White House official who now directs international programs at the American Enterprise Institute, questions whether the administration's actions ever were designed to be hidden from Nicaragua. Mining harbors where the ships of U.S. allies regularly call, he notes, is an action not likely to remain secret.

"Covert action will not be effective unless it is kept quiet as to its source and direction," he says.

Some analysts say the Nicaraguan operation illustrates the danger inherent in any covert action undertaken by a democracy—lack of control.

## Survey finds 'astonishing' gap between Chicago's rich, poor

by Daily Illini wire services

in the state

CHICAGO—One-fourth of all families in Chicago could not afford to buy groceries at some point in 1983, a university survey indicates.

Christopher Jencks, a professor of sociology and urban affairs at Northwestern University, said he was "quite astonished" by the survey results which he said point to a broadening gap between the haves and have-nots.

"Economic Hardship in Chicago," a profile of Chicagoans conducted by the university's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, was based on 1,422 telephone interviews last fall.

Jencks, one of the directors of the study, said he was struck "by the magnitude of differences between blacks and whites. In general, the have nots have reported that things have gotten worse," he said in a telephone interview.

For example, white families have incomes about 50 percent higher than black families in Chicago, the survey indicated.

Jencks said the study also found that "blacks were more than twice as likely to get by on less than the minimum U.S. Department of Agriculture food budget." He said the USDA recommends a minimum weekly grocery purchase of \$12.40 for children and \$16 for adults.

Jencks said the survey indicated that the 1983 median family income in Chicago is 11 percent lower than the national average. In 1979, he said the U.S. Census Bureau found that the median Chicago income lagged only 5 percent behind the national median income.

"Chicago was hit harder than most of the country by the 1981-1983 recession," he said.

Jencks said the growing hard times for Chicago's poor can be attributed to a "recession of unprecedented depth and length since World War II, coupled with the

Reagan Administration's policy of trimming government transfer programs.



## ***Black womens' cultural identity to be examined in conference***

by Angela Azzaretti

The University will be hosting the fourth annual Black Women's Conference this week concerning the multi-dimensionality and redefinition of black women.

"The goal of the conference is to try to bring women together to share information and serve as role models to give visibility to the black women, not only on campus but in the Champaign-Urbana community as well," said Larine Cowan, publicity chairperson for the con-

ference.

Founder Consuella Lewis, established the conference to achieve unity and gain strength, particularly among the black women in high leadership positions, Cowan said.

The opening program will include author Dr. Patricia Bell-Scott, scholar of Black Women's Studies, who will deliver the keynote address.

The conference, which begins Friday, April 27 at 6 p.m., also features local poet Mary Venson, an

art exhibit featuring the work of local artists Tim Davis, Bennie Drake, and Angela Rivers and a photographic exhibit by Cedric Smith. The conference is free of charge.

The conference continues on Saturday, April 28 from 9 to 5 p.m. with a luncheon, discussion, and workshops featuring Dr. Mildred Griggs, Professor of Vocational and Technical Education. The luncheon costs \$6.35. The conference is open to the public and will be at the Levis Faculty Center.

*Daisy Mimi  
April 25, 1984*

## State bill could help minority businesses

by Laura Rowley

Minorities and women who own businesses may get a better shot at state contracts if a bill pushed by Gov. James Thompson passes in the General Assembly.

The bill mandates that 15 percent of state contracts be given to minority- or female-owned businesses. Co-sponsored by Rep. Jill Zwick, R-East Dundee; and Rep. Carol Moseley Braun, D-Chicago; it is designed to build a type of "sheltered market system" for women and minorities, who traditionally own smaller businesses.

"The problem is that minorities and female-owned businesses tend to be newer... they get shoved aside a lot of the time because of traditional business practices," Braun said.

Zwick said women and minorities do not receive contracts a lot of the time because they don't know the procedure.

"They are new to business and they don't know you have to send in for an application and register with the state," Zwick said. Without registering, they don't receive state mailings.

"They have to have access to these channels," she added.

In addition, the bill sets up the Minority and Female Business Enterprise Council. The Council would create guidelines for the awarding of contracts through the state Dept. of Central Management Services.

The Council would also investigate and certify that businesses

considered for state contracts are really owned by women or minorities: "It's hard, without a set-up, to know who is legitimate," said David Fields, a Thompson spokesman.

With additional state contracts, smaller firms might be able to hire more employees.

"In theory, minority owners hire minority employees, so the program may help unemployment where it is at its worst," Fields added.

Shelton Laundry in Urbana is one of the smaller businesses that has been denied state contracts because of its inability to compete with the larger laundries.

"We don't get any state business," said manager Frank Knox.

Knox said he tried to get contracts for Shelton on two occasions, after reading about them in public service announcements. He applied to be on the bid list twice. Knox said Shelton was on it only once, for a University service, but did not get the contract.

"I think it would be great," Knox said. "It would help a lot."

Zwick said she is hopeful about the passage of the bill which comes up for a vote in May. "I think people are getting used to the idea," she said.

With the bill, minority- and female-owned businesses "will get a greater share in the bidding process," and "be able to compete on a toe to toe basis" with the larger firms, Fields said.

# Full speed ahead attitude may push Wycoff into lineup

by Renny Zentz

Tuesday's three-hour football practice had just culminated with a grueling set of wind sprints as Eric Wycoff made his way toward the Memorial Stadium bleachers.

"You must be pretty tired," suggested an interviewer.

"Yeah, this hip pointer's been giving me problems," he answered.

Wycoff isn't about to let any kind of injury slow his drive toward being a starting running back with the Illini. He isn't quite there yet, but he's much farther along than most people thought he'd be. Right now the recent transfer student from Pasadena City College seems to have emerged from a crowd as the No. 3 runner on the team behind tailback Ray Wilson and fullback Thomas Rooks.

"Eric Wycoff is probably the biggest surprise we've uncovered this spring," head coach Mike White said.

His dedication and durability appear to be the main reasons for his success.

"I don't want to jinx him, but you don't see him get hurt" said Larry Reisdig, his coach at Pasadena. "He's always ready to play."

Wycoff attributed his ability to withstand pain from his days at Pasadena, where he was just one of many talented athletes.

"I learned that you don't ever want to get hurt," he said. "We had so many good players that if you missed a game, some guy might take your place and break off an 80-yard run. I didn't want to stay on the bench too long."

Wycoff hopes he gets a lot of playing time with the Illini, but he's also realistic about his chances. He pointed out that he's still getting used to the system. The main thing he's trying to do is give his full effort at all times.

Nagging injuries and apparent complacency have hurt the Illini this spring, coach Mike White says. Story on page 32.

"I think I'm playing pretty good in the areas I need to improve," he said. "If I do mess up, I want it to be while I'm going 100 percent. The coaches understand that sometimes I'm going to make mistakes because it's a learning experience. But I also want to prove to them that I'm doing the best job I can."

Blocking is one area in which he has been doing a good job, and his receiving improved immensely at Pasadena, which had one of the top passing offenses in the country. For example, quarterback Clifford Madison received a scholarship to San Jose State, and wide receiver Troy Wright is now playing at Tulane. Their presence didn't leave a lot of room for Wycoff to show his talents, but he still managed to gain over 600 yards last year and average more than seven yards a carry.

"We worked quite a bit on catching the ball at Pasadena, because we threw the ball a lot last year," Wycoff said. "I think that's what hurt my rushing stats a little bit. We had a really good offensive coordinator (Ray Col-diron) and he had a good mind for passing."

Despite the abundance of talent, Pasadena endured a disappointing 6-3 season in 1983 after going 9-2 the previous year.

"I guess you could say we just had a few too many individuals instead of concentrating on a team concept," Wycoff said. "We had a lot of individuals—people that wanted to be individuals. I don't want to single anybody out, but there were a couple of guys that the coaches gave the leadership role to and

they didn't want it. They wanted it for the personal glory but not the team concept."

One of the positive things about his experiences at Pasadena is that he learned to be versatile, and the 200-pound broadcasting major has the ability to play fullback or tailback. In fact, he has already been tried at both positions for the Illini. Now he's at tailback behind Wilson, and he said he doesn't mind being asked to change so much.

"It is in my best interests to do both be-

cause you have twice as much of an opportunity to play," Wycoff said. "This is a tough game; not too many guys are going to play the whole game."

Exactly how much he'll play is not clear at the moment. But if he keeps going full speed ahead—and not letting little injuries like hip pointers make him miss practice—Illini fans will get to know more about Eric Wycoff before long.



Eric Wycoff

photo by Cathy Malooly

*Daily Illini*  
April 25, 1984

## Malone, Erving combine to lead Philadelphia past New Jersey

by The Associated Press

Moses Malone had 22 points and 15 rebounds and Julius Erving added 22 points as the defending champion Philadelphia 76ers held off a furious rally to defeat the host New Jersey Nets 110-102 Tuesday night, evening the opening-round National Basketball Association playoff series at 2-2.

The 76ers have roared back from a 2-0 deficit to force a final game in the best-of-five series Thursday night in Philadelphia.

Maurice Cheeks added 20 points and Andrew Toney 18 for Philadelphia, which is trying to become the first team in 15 years to repeat as NBA champions.

The 76ers held an 18-point lead four times in the game, the last at 95-77 on Malone's tap-in with 7:55 to play.

After Malone's basket, the Nets rallied with a 19-5 burst to cut the 76ers' advantage to 100-96 with 2:07 to play. Darwin Cook hit four straight free throws in a 33-second span to cap the spree.

Bobby Jones scored four of the next six points on a dunk and two foul shots to give the 76ers a six-point cushion at 104-98 with 51 seconds remaining. Toney then hit one of two free throws with 38 seconds left.

Buck Williams cut the 76ers' lead to 105-100 on a rebound with 28 seconds to go, but Erving and Malone each hit two free throws in the final 24 seconds.

**HAWKS 100, BUCKS 97**—Dominique Wilkins gave host Atlanta the lead on an 18-footer with 47 seconds remaining and Doc Rivers drilled two free throws with two seconds left as Atlanta trimmed Milwaukee to tie their first-round National Basketball Association playoff series at two games apiece.

The decisive fifth game will be played in Milwaukee Thursday night.

The Bucks had a chance to take the lead after Wilkins' basket, but Dan Roundfield blocked Bob Lanier's shot with eight seconds left.

The Hawks then ran the clock until Rivers was fouled with two seconds left.

Milwaukee's Junior Bridgeman, looking for a three-point basket that would have forced overtime, failed on a 25-footer at the buzzer.

### in the nba

The Hawks, winning their second straight playoff game at home, appeared to have taken control of the contest with a 15-2 spurt that covered the final two minutes of the first half and the first 2 1/2 minutes of the second.

Rivers led that run by hitting five consecutive free throws at the end of the streak to give Atlanta a 60-47 advantage.

Lanier then triggered a Milwaukee comeback by scoring 10 points during the second 15-2 run of the game, and Marques Johnson finally got the Bucks even at 62-62 when he converted a three-point play with 5:45 left in the third period.

Wilkins and Rivers each scored 19 points for Atlanta and Johnny Davis had 17. Bridgeman tallied 20, Moncrief 19, and Lanier and Johnson 18 each.

**CELTICS 99, BULLETS 96**—Larry Bird and Dennis Johnson combined for 19 points in the fourth quarter as Boston defeated host Washington to win their first-round National Basketball Association playoff series.

Gerald Henderson of Boston and Frank Johnson of the Bullets had a brief wrestling match after the game before order was restored.

The Celtics, who won the best-of-five series 3-1, play the winner of the New York-Detroit playoff which resumes Wednesday night with New York ahead 2-1.

The Celtics stayed ahead after substitutes Quinn Buckner and Kevin McHale sparked a 15-point streak late in the second quarter to give Boston a 46-34 advantage.

Boston extended its lead to 62-46 in the third period before the Bullets rallied while center Robert Parish of the Celtics was on the bench after drawing his fifth foul.

Jeff Ruland scored 30 points for Washington, which closed to within 70-65 at the end of three quarters but could get no closer until Jeff Malone scored the final basket just before the buzzer.

Parish led Boston with 20 points. Johnson scored 10 of his 18 in the fourth quarter and Bird nine of his 17. Rick Mahorn scored 14 points in the first period for Washington but had only two more in the game.



Student patrols Nancy Wulf, left, and Andre Williams make a check of the Illini Union as part of their campus security watch. (photo by John Konstantaras)

## Pairs of patrols help UI police prevent crime

by Brian Nadig

It is 11 p.m. and John Lanigan is looking for a crime near Huff Gym. And though he does not find one tonight, he will try again in two days, as will about 12 other University students employed by the Campus Police Department.

Lanigan, a sophomore in commerce, is one of 23 University students who act as an extension of the University's law enforcement department, in the form of the Student Patrol Officer Program.

Student patrols work four nights a week for a total of eight hours per week. They are paid \$3.50 an hour.

Patrol members, who travel in pairs, call police through walkie-talkies when they see anything suspicious, said Cpl. Frederick Kallmayer, the first coordinator of the program. Irvin Summers, head of campus crime prevention, became the new coordinator in March.

Two students supervise the patrol groups. Jeffrey Christensen and Paul Pittman, both juniors in LAS, pass out the radios and issue work assignments at the start of each night. They also monitor the other students while they are on patrol, Kallmayer said.

The supervisors also conduct a briefing meeting in a small room in the Engineering Research Lab. At the meeting, other student patrol members are told what "special events" to watch out for before the patrols go out.

On one night, patrol members were told to watch out for vandalism in the parking lot of the Kranner Center for Performing Arts.

Programs similar to the University's are being used on other campuses because they widen the breadth of police protection while not significantly increasing costs.

The University of Missouri has such a program, called the Police Cadets. Capt. Chuck Isaacson, coordinator of the cadets, said the program was implemented about 10 years ago, not only because the University wanted to increase security, but also because of the financial burdens of security.

"The cost is much less for a student cadet than a police officer," Isaacson said.

Campus Police Chief Paul Dollins gave similar reasons for why the University initiated a student patrol program.

The estimated cost of the patrol program this semester is \$30,000, which would pay the salary of only one police officer, Dollins said.

"Money has been tight around campus for several years," Dollins said. As a result, he said, budget cuts were one reason for the start of the program.

But the program may run up to \$10,000 over the original \$30,000 budget, partly because of a possible expansion of the program in the summer months, Dollins said. He said the money will have to come out of the normal police budget through "good budgeting."

He said the University also hopes to save

money through the program because it might reduce vandalism, a heavy financial cost for the University each year. Dollins said that one example is the cost of replacing or repairing windows, which cost up to \$100 each.

Since 1970, the number of University police officers has decreased from 72 to 45. Dollins said the decrease is really not dramatic because during the Vietnam war extra police officers were needed. However, Dollins acknowledged that "it would be nice" to have more than the current 45 police officers.

Because the student officers shut lights during their building patrols, the program

While the program's effect on increasing women's confidence about the security of the campus has not yet been determined, the program has resulted in more than six arrests since it was started in February. The arrests mainly dealt with vandalism to University property.

In one situation, two patrol officers followed a trail of blood from a broken Gregory Hall window to a local residence and University police later arrested a man.

In another situation, one patrol found a man who had set up residency in the Veterinary Medicine Building.

The student officers have "exercised very good judgment," and call-ins by the students often result in arrests.

Despite the apparent success of the program, other University officers are not as pleased with the program as Kallmayer is.

Some officers have taken a "wait for the program to prove itself" approach, Kallmayer said. "A lot of the early feedback was not positive."

Other police officers felt that the student patrol members would interfere too much with their responsibilities, Kallmayer said. But he said these attitudes are "melting away."

Dollins said he is not aware of negative feelings toward the student patrol. "Integrating them into the department has been smooth," he said. "No grievances or gripes have been expressed to me."

Although some officers may have doubts about the student patrol, members have received support from their parents.

"My parents had no qualms about it. They were pretty glad (the program) started up," Lanigan said.

Jennifer Nijman, who left the patrol in late March because of other commitments, said her mother "was not vehemently against" her joining. But Nijman said her mother felt that patrolling might be dangerous.

Nijman, senior in LAS, said her mother asked her: "What if someone pulls a gun on you?"

The police have had the same worry that Nijman's mother has.

In December 1982, police stopped supplying uniforms to the University Police Explorers, a program similar to the student patrol, because police feared that criminals might think that the explorers were armed police officers.

However, a year later, the police department determined that it was safe for students to wear uniforms and the explorers were back in uniform. "In a campus atmosphere, I don't see any problem" with wearing uniforms, said Summers, who also coordinated the explorer program.

Some members of the patrol said if the group can get a lot of press coverage they feel people will know they do not carry guns.

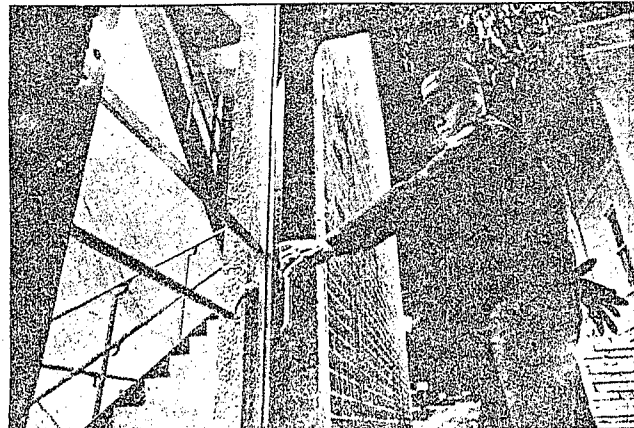
Dollins said patrol members are safe because they have immediate radio contact with the police. In addition, Dollins said, patrols go out in pairs and the response of police to their calls is "quick."

For protection, each patrol member is given a "yawara" stick, a plastic weapon about five inches long and a half inch in diameter.

"It's just in case we do get in contact with someone and can't back away from them," Lanigan said.

Christensen, the patrol officer supervisor, said he doubted that a student patrol officer would have to ever use the stick.

Dollins said no student patrol officer has



Student patrol Andre Williams, on a routine nighttime run, makes sure that a door to a campus building is locked. (photo by John Konstantaras)

may help reduce energy costs of the University by \$7,000 to \$8,000, Dollins said. The patrol also reports broken lights and emergency phones.

The program, conceived in fall 1982 by some members of the police department and the Rape Awareness and Prevention Committee, was originally designed to help decrease rape on campus.

Dollins said it is "premature" to say whether the student patrol has made women feel safer on campus or that the program has prevented rapes on campus.

Next semester, the Rape Awareness and Prevention Committee will conduct a survey of women on campus about safety. From the survey, police can determine if women feel more secure with a student patrol, Dollins said.

The student patrol was designed mainly to be used in a "limited role" to increase the visibility of uniforms on campus, Dollins said.

The blue-uniformed patrol members wear matching baseball caps and shoulder patches with "Student Patrol" on them.

On Feb. 26, a patrol team aided in the arrest of two men who were breaking fluorescent lights in the Kranner parking lot.

In another incident, patrol officers were informed by a passerby that someone was putting street signs in a car. The patrol members then reported the license plate number of the car. The incident is still under investigation, Dollins said.

In theory, patrol members are supposed to avoid active involvement in conflicts or with criminal suspects, but in practice they have not strictly followed the rules.

Early in the program two patrol students approached two men carrying stop signs and asked them questions. Kallmayer said this was an instance in which an encounter—a confrontation between a suspect and patrol members—was unavoidable. "They turned the corner and bumped into (the men)," he said.

Kallmayer said one of the patrol students immediately radioed the police station afterward.

Overall, Kallmayer said the 23 students "pretty well stick" to avoiding encounters.

## **Student patrol program assists campus police**

PATROLS from 7

used the stick.

The patrol members were taught to use the sticks only in self-defense and were instructed to apply the sticks to pressure points on a person, Lanigan said.

A weak point in the program is that patrolling is usually an uneventful routine, and as a result student patrol officers could become bored with the job, Dollins said. "(It's) the biggest risk of the program. The monotony may get the best of them."

To help prevent boredom, the student officers are assigned different routes every other day.

Despite the concern that the program might not be able to maintain members, Lanigan said, he has enjoyed working on the patrol this semester and hopes he can continue working for the patrol next semester. "I'll make sure this is my last option to get rid of," he said.

Although the program has been around for less than a semester, plans are already being made to expand it next semester. But Dollins said more money would be needed to make the expansion possible.

✓ **Jackson criticizes labor, asks AFL-CIO to help young**

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson criticized labor unions for a “historical lockout” of minorities Tuesday and then called on AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to open more union job training programs to young people.

The black presidential candidate planned two rallies later Tuesday in St. Louis as he sought votes in Missouri caucuses Wednesday.

“We want Lane Kirkland’s help to convene trade union leadership and aid to open up these trade unions,” Jackson said at the Kansas City, Mo., airport before flying to St. Louis.

Blacks comprise approximately one-third of the AFL-CIO’s estimated 13.8 million members. There is one black man, one black woman and one white woman on the 33-member AFL-CIO executive council.

*Staley & Shinn*

*April 18, 1984*

Daily Illini

April 4, 1984

## **/Group fighting apartheid blamed for S. Africa blast**

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NYT)—South African authorities blamed the African National Congress for a car-bomb explosion Tuesday in the port city of Durban that killed three people and injured 16 others. Earlier reports had said five people were killed.

"Although no one has yet claimed responsibility, I have no doubt that the ANC is responsible for this atrocity, and it confirms their reckless attacks on innocent members of the public, including women and children," Louis Le Grange, minister of law and order, said in a statement, using the organization's initials.

The African National Congress is the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting South Africa's policies of apartheid, or, racial separation. Its office in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, said Tuesday night it had no comment so far on the blast.

The car-bomb exploded near various government offices and close to the headquarters of the South African Indian Council, a political group that has agreed to participate in what the white minority government calls a "new dispensation" offering limited political rights to Indian and colored, or, mixed-race, people, but not to the black majority.



# Armed forces take control of Guinea

by Daily Illini wire services

DAKAR, Senegal—The armed forces seized control of Guinea on Tuesday, eight days after the death of longtime President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in what the military said was a bloodless coup aimed at preventing another "ruthless dictatorship."

The new leadership, calling itself the Military Committee of Rectification moved swiftly into the power vacuum caused by Toure's death. It immediately sealed all borders of the impoverished West African country, barred public gatherings, suspended the nation's constitution and abolished the only legal political party.

Communiques broadcast by Radio Conakry, the state-run radio in the Guinean capital that is monitored from neighboring Senegal, said the takeover was without violence and was designed "to create the bases for a real democracy."

It ordered the nation's 5.5 million people to stay at home, closed all airports and imposed a nighttime curfew.

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Hughes said the U.S. Embassy in Guinea had an initial contact Tuesday with representatives of the new government. "They have indicated a desire to maintain Guinea's excellent relations with the United States," he said.

Vice President George Bush was among the foreign dignitaries who attended Toure's funeral Friday.

Hughes said about 100 Americans live in Guinea.

The communiques broadcast by Radio Conakry also ordered the release of all

## in the news

political prisoners in the country, ruled by Toure since it achieved independence from France in October 1958.

Sekou Toure died March 9 in Cleveland, Ohio, during emergency heart surgery.

The military communiques condemned his regime as "a bloody and ruthless dictatorship," and accused his associates of trying to install a new president to continue his style of rule.

*Daily Illini*

*April 4, 1984*

# African bombing kills two Americans

by Daily Illini wire services

JOHANNESBURG—The South-West Africa People's Organization Sunday denied accusations that it was responsible for a bomb explosion that killed two Americans on a diplomatic mission in the north of South-West Africa on Sunday.

"We are not involved in the bombing," a spokesman for the Soviet-supported insurgents said in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, where the organization maintains an office.

The Americans, identified as Dennis Keogh and Lt. Col. Ken Crabtree, were members of a United States liaison office staff in Windhoek, capital of South-West Africa.

Their job there was to study the activities of a joint force of Angolans and South Africans that is overseeing South Africa's withdrawal from southern Angola and trying to curb activities of the insurgents, who have bases in Angola.

The bodies of the two Americans were flown Monday from South-West Africa to a South African military air base near Pretoria. The bodies are to be flown to the United States Tuesday.

## in the news

Roberto Ferrey, an officer in the insurgent group, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, said the guerrilla organization's assembly intended to meet as soon as the army consolidated its hold on the area, which he said would be within 90 days at the most.

At that time, he said, it will name a president and try to establish diplomatic relations with some countries.

Ferrey said Alfonso Robello Callejas, political chief of the insurgent group, was the probable choice for president.

## Reagan ignores Klan endorsement

WASHINGTON—Spokesmen for President Reagan and his re-election campaign refused to comment Monday on an endorsement of Reagan by a Ku Klux Klan leader during a weekend Klan rally in Georgia.

When the Klan endorsed Reagan in July 1980, he repudiated the endorsement by saying, "I have no tolerance whatsoever for what the Klan represents and will have nothing to do with anything of that kind. Indeed, I resent their even using my name."

On Monday, when asked about a report that Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson, leader of the Louisiana-based Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, had urged Klan members to vote for Reagan

this year, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said, "I'd check with the campaign committee, if I were you . . . I just don't have any comment on it."

And at the Reagan-Bush re-election campaign headquarters, spokesman John Buckley also said, "We would not have any comment on it."

Wilkinson, one of the nation's most visible and outspoken Klan leaders, on Saturday urged Klan members to support Reagan because, he said, the administration shares some of the same beliefs as the Klan and the Republican Party platform "is pure Klan."

Daily Illini  
April 17, 1984

## Democratic official says Jackson's delegates 'cut'

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Democratic Party leader said Monday that delegate candidates for the Rev. Jesse Jackson were removed from many sample primary ballots throughout the city, a form of tampering known as "cutting."

City Councilman Lucien Blackwell said the Jackson delegates were cut from many sample ballots distributed during last Tuesday's primary as a compromise between ward leaders who supported the black civil rights leader and the city's Democratic committee which endorsed Walter Mondale.

"We normally don't do it," said Blackwell, a Jackson supporter. "But these are not normal days."

Jackson won the city's popular vote but is expected to fare poorly when the city's 25 convention dele-

gates are selected. Former Vice President Mondale won the statewide popular vote.

The "cutting" was described in a story in Sunday's Philadelphia Inquirer as the practice of denying votes to a party-endorsed candidate for public office, usually by changing the official sample ballot handed out on election day.

The story, based on an inspection of more than 100 different sample ballots, said Jackson delegate candidates were removed from sample ballots throughout the city, while a list of the delegates committed to the party-endorsed Mondale was widely distributed.

But even Mondale suffered from cutting, the story said.

Blackwell said the story was accurate, but noted the practice

was "unusual" and "probably won't happen again."

He said the lateness of the Democratic City Committee's endorsement of Mondale—less than a week before the election—made it difficult for some black ward leaders who had already endorsed Jackson.

Cutting Jackson delegates from sample ballots was a kind of compromise, Blackwell said.

He said his support for Jackson in the "beauty contest" section of the ballot would serve the wishes of black voters.

"I believe that Jesse has enough strength from the popular vote that he'll have influence at the convention," Blackwell said.

"We had a black mayor (W. Wilson Goode) supporting Walter Mondale, and people wanted to be realistic so they supported Mondale."

The Inquirer report partially blamed the Jackson campaign for the cutting. One problem, the report said, centered on Jackson aides choosing politically unpopular delegate candidates such as state Sen. Milton Street, a flamboyant politician who lists himself as a Democrat but sits with Republicans in the Senate.

Another problem centered on the campaign's inability to get its own slate cards to many areas, leaving black leaders to advocate their own choice.

The leaders, according to the Inquirer, apparently put Jackson's name at the top of the ballot as a symbolic gesture. But knowing he stands little chance of winning the Democratic presidential nomination, the Inquirer said, the leaders chose a more viable candidate—Mondale—for the delegate count.

## W. Virginia officials find Jackson's check bounced

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—State officials on Monday sent the Rev. Jesse Jackson's bounced filing-fee check back to the Democratic presidential candidate and said he can stay on West Virginia's primary ballot if he comes up with the cash.

Jackson's \$2,000 entry-fee check bounced last week, making his status in West Virginia's June 5 Democratic primary uncertain. The United National Bank in Washington, D.C., returned the check marked "insufficient funds." It was drawn on a "Jackson for President" account and signed by Emma Chappell.

After conferring with Jackson campaign officials, the secretary of state's office said Monday that the check will be resubmitted.

The other two major contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Colorado Sen. Gary Hart, already have assured themselves spots on West Virginia's primary ballot.

Charles Capet, undersecretary of state, said Jackson has been given tentative approval to be on the ballot while a second effort is made to collect on the check.

"We might not have been as surprised had a candidate for a lesser office bounced a check," he said. "The last thing in the world we expected was for a presidential candidate to send us a bad check."

Daily Illini April 12, 1984

## Republican goals may be aided with Jackson's insult to Jews

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Some Democratic officials are concerned that the controversy in the Democratic presidential race involving the Rev. Jesse Jackson and American Jews could damage their party's chances of winning the White House in the November election.

But there is no consensus on what to do about it, other than to charge the Reagan White House with exploiting the issue.

The seriousness of the problem for Democrats was underscored Monday when Vice President George Bush, acting on behalf of President Reagan, stepped into the dispute by condemning the three candidates for the Democratic nomination as failing to issue strenuous condemnations of anti-Semitism.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, confirmed Tuesday that the Bush statement, made here before a Jewish audience, had been well-orchestrated by the White House. He said Bush had spoken for the president, and other administration officials said Jackson's "polarizing influence" could help the Republican cause next fall.

Reagan won about 40 percent of the traditionally Democratic Jewish vote in 1980, and he is eager to hold that support. But much more is involved than that. Jackson has been bringing out black voters in unprecedented numbers to support his cause and there is a belief in both parties that the anti-Semitism issue has intensified the chances of a white backlash at the polls that would favor the president.

Lyn Nofziger, a Reagan-Bush campaign consultant, was quoted in The Los Angeles Times a few days ago as saying: "Jesse Jackson is responsible for the polarization out there. He's certainly running a campaign that, despite his rainbow thing, is aimed at blacks." He referred to Jackson's assertion that he is seeking "a rainbow coalition" of various races.

Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said Bush's statement Monday was the result of "a conscious policy of race-baiting" to disguise the Reagan administration's "three and one half years of divisive domestic policies."

Mark Siegel, a political consultant who was President Carter's assistant on Jewish affairs for a time and is now a member of the Democratic National Committee, said it was known that the Reagan White House had been waiting for some weeks to "exploit this issue."

But some Democratic officials said privately that there was concern about how all three presidential candidates had handled the anti-Semitism matter and what that portended for the future.

Jackson offended Jewish voters a few weeks ago by referring to Jews, in remarks to reporters, as "Hymies" and to New York as "Hymietown."

Although he apologized after first denying the remarks, he has steadfastly refused to repudiate the political support of Louis Farrakhan, a Black Muslim leader who in recent speeches publicly denounced Jews and threatened the reporter who disclosed Jackson's "Hymie" remarks, Milton Coleman of The Washington Post.

Both Walter Mondale and Gary Hart have condemned all aspects of anti-Semitism involved but they have not attacked Jackson on the political stump for failure to repudiate Farrakhan.

This was the opening Bush sought to exploit when he said he could not understand why Mondale and Hart "have not continued to speak out loudly and clearly against this."

One Democratic official, discussing why the party could not isolate the issue, said "it is a case of damned if you do and damned if you don't."

Should Mondale, for example, attack Jackson strongly on the issue he would risk offending blacks, whose support he is seeking in the primaries and would need if he wins the nomination. Thus he has maintained a consistent policy of not offending Jackson while attacking Hart very sharply.

But by not attacking him, a Democratic official conceded, the issue which once seemed irrelevant has persisted and festered. Jackson, while drawing heavy black support, has been able to attract only a few whites and virtually no Jews. Even in last year's divisive Chicago mayoral race, Harold Washington, a black, was able to achieve a narrow win in part by attracting liberal Jewish votes, even though his opponent was Jewish. But Jackson has not had that success, the official said, because he is perceived as anti-Semitic despite his denials.

What has restrained Mondale and Hart from being more forceful on the issue in campaign speeches, the officials said, was the enormous potential of the black vote to change the course of American politics this year. Jackson has been activating so many blacks politically that some Democrats are referring to them as "the new Irish," a reference to the mass entry of Irish immigrants into party affairs decades ago.

Jackson may be in a position to make demands on the party in behalf of blacks in the general election, as he already is doing with regard to changing primary elections in the South to favor blacks. Officials in both parties foresee the possibility of such demands as redrawing congressional district lines to increase the number of blacks in the House of Representatives. And this, the officials say, could result in a "white backlash" that would hurt any Democratic standard-bearer who helped bring it on.

## Muslim leader denies threatening reporter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan denied today that he ever threatened the life of a Washington Post reporter and said there is a conspiracy among U.S. news organizations against the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Farrakhan, a key supporter of the black Democratic presidential hopeful, told his first news conference in 12 years that his words had been taken out of context and twisted by the media to make it seem he was threatening Post reporter Milton Coleman.

"I have no desire to harm Milton Coleman," he told reporters. "The life of Milton Coleman, his wife and his family are sacred to me."

Farrakhan said he was "issuing a strong rebuke" to Coleman in a radio speech last month for Coleman's reporting that Jackson had used the word "Hymie" in reference to Jews.

"The consensus among the mass of black people is that Mr.

Coleman is a Judas," said Farrakhan.

He said the media had engaged in "wicked and villainous tampering with my words, taking them out of context to make it appear I threatened Milton Coleman."

Farrakhan repeatedly referred to what he termed a "conspiracy" at the upper levels of U.S. news organizations to frustrate Jackson's presidential campaign.

He said Coleman's actions "fed the conspirators that threaten the Rev. Jackson."

In particular, Farrakhan rebuked the news media for focusing on the "Hymie" comments and his own words and ignoring "more than 100 real threats to the Rev. Jackson's life."

"Why has there been so much attention to a press-contrived threat and no attention at all to the real attempts on the Rev. Jackson's life?" he asked.

# Journalism lecturer faces removal from rights panel

by Michael Lufrano

University journalism lecturer Thomas Pugh may lose his position as chairman of the state advisory committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights because of comments he made criticizing the Reagan administration's civil rights policies.

Pugh, chairman of the Illinois Advisory Committee for the federal civil rights commission, said he "made a point of criticizing the Civil Rights Commission and some of their new policies" when he appeared on WILL-TV's "Illinois Press" Sunday night.

However, because of a ruling which regulates the capacity in which commission or committee members can speak publicly, Pugh may be forced to leave his position on the committee.

The commission issued a directive following its meeting last month which says that "statements made by advisory committee members in their capacity as committee members will result in automatic removal," said Isidro Lucas, deputy regional director of the Civil

Rights Commission and a member of the Illinois Advisory Committee.

Though Pugh was openly critical of the commission during the interview, he said he made a point of emphasizing that he made the statements as a private citizen rather than a committee member.

"The whole thing is kind of silly," he said, explaining that according to the commission's ruling he could criticize the commission as a private citizen but would be reprimanded for doing so as a civil rights representative.

Pugh said he did not know what action the commission might take as a result of his comments.

In addition, Pugh said he objected to a rule adopted by the commission which cut the size of his committee in half, and a rule which requires the commission's approval of each of the committee's reports before they can be released to the public.

Pugh called the new regulations an "effort by the newly reorganized (Civil Rights) commission to stop the criticism of the President's civil rights policies."

Barbara Brooks, spokeswoman

for the commission's Washington headquarters, said the directive was aimed at improving the quality of printed reports, avoiding inaccuracy and ensuring the commission receives the reports "as expediently as possible."

"That's baloney," Pugh said. "There's no question of the accuracy of the reports of my committee."

The real reason behind the commission's ruling, Pugh said, was to try to "squench" some of the criticism state committees have been levying against the administration.

"They're trying to curtail, gag and shut up a lot of the criticism of the Reagan administration by the advisory committees," he said.

Pugh said the unseating of Reagan in the upcoming election as "one of the most important things for black Americans" and others interested in defending civil rights.

But Pugh said he didn't think the commission would be successful in its efforts to eliminate criticism.

"They're trying to squench their critics," he said. "But I'm still criticizing the Reagan administration and their policies."

*Daily News*

*April 12, 1984*

## UCLA professor to publish papers on Marcus Garvey

NEW YORK (NYT)—Robert Hill, a historian, is in the midst of a vast publishing project that he believes will increase the understanding of Marcus Garvey not only as a black nationalist leader in the United States, but as a significant influence on Africa's political history.

Hill, an assistant professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, is editing a 10-volume work, *The Marcus Garvey and Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers*, which is being published by the University of California Press. The Jamaican-born Garvey led a black nationalist movement that at its peak in the early

Paris, Senegal's Leopold-Sedar Senghor came in contact with the movement. Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Malawi's Hastings Banda, who is still president, were also influenced by Garveyism.

Volumes I and II of the Garvey papers have just been published and cover the period from 1826 to 1920. They are based on 30,000 letters, newspaper articles, intelligence reports, legal and family records, speeches and diplomatic reports relating to Garvey. A \$1.5 million endeavor, the publication of the 10 books—involving a staff of seven—is being financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National His-

his Universal Negro Improvement Association in Jamaica in 1914 and created a branch in Harlem in 1917. He advocated racial pride and a rejection of racial assimilation in the United States, recognition of Africa as the homeland of black people, and economic development within the black community. Garvey's philosophy, Hill said, influenced generations of black nationalists in America and many men who spearheaded independence movements in Africa.

In South Africa, African Nationalist Congress youth league members reworked the Congress's philosophy in the 1930s and '40s using the Garvey slogan "Africa for the Africans." In Angola, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Angolan liberation group and now the party in power, had its Catete, or negritude, wing. Catete is an Angolan town where a Garveyite-inspired rebellion occurred in 1922. Liberian seamen brought Garvey's newspaper into Namibia, and the nationalist movement was called the Liberian Movement.

"This begins to open up to us whole new areas as to what actually happened to make Garveyism a vanguard in the early stages of the African revolution and the African independence movement," Hill said. "The documented material is going to force a revision in our understanding of African political history in the first part of the 20th century."

Hill estimated that at its peak there were "between 90,000 and 100,000 paid-up members" of the UNIA. The figure, "of course, is at odds," he said, "with Garvey's own assertions that there were 4 million or 6 million. I think his highest number was 11 million."

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The tendency by American intellectuals to sort of keep the black experience in kind of a ghetto and to refuse to see its universal dimension is what we have to break down,' Hill said.

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1920s was the largest black American mass movement, and which, according to Hill, influenced African history.

"The tendency by American intellectuals to sort of keep the black experience in kind of a ghetto and to refuse to see its universal dimension is what we have to break down," Hill said in a recent interview.

At least four men who became the first presidents of African countries when their nations attained independence were touched by the movement, Hill said. Nnamdi Azikiwe, of Nigeria, published letters in the UNIA's *Negro World* using the newspaper as a platform to demand West Africa's independence and to raise the issue of U.S. exploitation in Liberia. As a student in

torical Publications and Records Commission. Volume III is scheduled to be published in the fall and Volume IV next spring.

The Garvey papers project took Hill, who is 41 years old and was also born in Jamaica, to the Caribbean, Europe and Africa. He crawled under a bed in a South African home looking for stored documents and, in search of Garveyites, he nearly capsized in a boat on the Niger River in Nigeria going from Port Harcourt.

Yet, as Hill told an audience last week at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture in New York, the movement's hub was in a six-square-block Harlem area.

Garvey was a printer and editor with oratorical ability who founded

## Cribbet lists issues for UI's next 5 years

CRIBBET from 3

That's easy to say, and if I knew how to do it, I'd stay on another five years. We've got to avoid this cliff-hanging."

Internal issues such as research coordination and increased attention to the colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences and Fine and Applied Arts, and the department of humanities will also be important to the University, he said.

"A lot of our research cuts across departmental lines. This kind of reminds me of the University being a kind of Balkan kingdom, with its dukes heading the colleges and of course, the baron of Athletic Association," Cribbet said. "But knowledge isn't divided by depart-



Chancellor John Cribbet

ment, and we need to pull our people together to work on projects."

LAS, FAA and humanities are the "core of knowledge," although they haven't kept pace with other colleges because of low funding, Cribbet said.

"These areas have felt threatened... and I understand that because of the demands made by our science and technological fields," he said. "But these areas are essential to the total University and our science and technology areas would not be as good as they are without the support of these core areas."

Increasing the quality of the student body is important, as is recruiting out-of-state and minority students, Cribbet said.

Finally, the University's buildings and laboratories are obsolete and must be updated, Cribbet said. Because of the "hopelessly outdated" facilities, research that University professors are capable of doing isn't being done, he said.

Some higher education administrators are too optimistic about their problems.

"Some say there are no problems, only challenges," Cribbet said. "But that's a bunch of nonsense. There are problems that are just plain problems, and other problems that are challenges. Some problems we simply try to manage and work with for awhile, but they just can't be solved."

Cribbet said he has some regrets about retiring, "but I plan to have my say by kibbitzing on the sidelines instead of acting as a central pillar."



## Cribbet farewell speech outlines UI's major issues ✓

by Lisa Collins

Tuesday's lunch hour was special for many University faculty members. They talked about the speech—the last one most of them will hear from this man—with excitement and praise: "Now here's a guy who's going out with class."

The speaker was retiring Chancellor John Cribbet, and he didn't disappoint his colleagues with his farewell speech, "The Past is Prologue," at the YMCA.

Cribbet, approaching retirement in his "lame duck" stage of the chancellorship, highlighted issues for the next five years at the University.

"I may be a lame duck, but I'm not seriously crippled," Cribbet said in his typical jovial manner. "I don't plan on sitting back and summing up until after this summer. I still have work to do."

Cribbet said he foresees five major issues in the next five years: faculty governance, external issues, internal issues, student population and physical facilities.

"The issues are relatively easy

to talk about," Cribbet said. "But the answers are truly blowin' in the wind."

Cribbet said he thinks the Urbana-Champaign Senate should be strengthened at both the college and departmental levels. But collective bargaining, which would be a "real mistake," should not be adopted by the University faculty, he said.

Collective bargaining doesn't lend itself to research universities, Cribbet said. It leads to centralization—which he opposes—and would heighten divisiveness among faculty and administrators, he added.

The external issues that concern Cribbet are public confidence and the University's funding, he said.

"The public confidence has been shaken, and higher education has become a lower priority," he said. "Maybe we tried to be too many things to too many people, and we haven't been able to concentrate on some things we do best."

"We urgently need to get our funding on more stable ground.

more CRIBBET on 4

## Jobs, wages given in race suit<sup>v</sup>

CHICAGO (AP)—A federal judge on Monday approved a settlement of approximately \$60.5 million—the largest ever in a race discrimination case—between the Burlington Northern Railroad and a group of black workers.

U.S. District Judge George Leighton approved the settlement, reached last November on the eve of the trial. It calls for the railroad and 13 rail unions to pay \$10 million in back wages to several thousand

black workers who were rejected for hire or not promoted.

It also requires Burlington Northern to provide training, hiring and promotion programs with an estimated value of approximately \$50.5 million. Eligible for the new jobs will be the 15,000 black workers who applied at Burlington, but were rejected.

The railroad said it expects to hire some 5,000 black workers during the next six years.

Burlington spokesman Jack Martin said Monday the company has established a toll-free number for those who may have questions about a claim or employment opportunities. The number is 1-800-223-9001.

The class-action suit was filed in 1978 by two former employees of the railroad who charged they were forced out of work by Burlington's discriminatory policies.

*Stacy Shinn*

*April 3, 1984*

# Fans mourn death of Marvin Gaye

by The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Marvin Gaye's soulful music filled the air as fans gathered Monday to mourn his death, and a detective said, "We may never know" the depth of the conflict between the singer and his father, who is accused of his murder.

Gaye, whose smooth and sexy style dominated Motown records during the 1960s with such hits as "I Heard It Through The Grapevine" was killed by two bullets in the chest Sunday, the eve of his 45th birthday.

His father, retired minister Marvin Gaye Sr., 69, was later booked for investigation of his son's murder and was being held without bail. Police said they expected he would be arraigned Wednesday.

Lt. Robert Martin, chief of detectives for the Wilshire Division, said Monday the argument which ended in Gaye's shooting had begun on Saturday.

The mother said it was over insurance. Martin said, "What exactly about the insurance, we don't know."

Friends and fellow performers expressed shock over Gaye's violent death.

"I still don't believe it," said Martha Reeves, who started out singing backup to Gaye's Motown sound during the '60s in Detroit.

*Stacy Blinn*  
*April 8, 1984*

## **Nation of Islam head promises 'to make example' of reporter**

CHICAGO (AP)—Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, is vowing to "make an example" of a Washington Post reporter in an attempt to force other blacks covering the Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign to be less critical of the candidate.

"At this point, no physical harm," Farrakhan said of his plans for Milton Coleman, the black Washington Post reporter who first disclosed that Jackson had referred to Jews as "Hymies" and to New York as "Hymietown."

"We're going to keep on going until we make it so that he cannot enter in among black people," Farrakhan said in a radio address that was broadcast nationally.

Referring to black journalists in general, Farrakhan said, "Don't tell me nothing about you're a reporter. You're a nigger in the eyes of white people... You are just a pure chump operative of those that write your stories for you to put under your byline...."

"You're the only fool there is; white people have a point of view and they write out of their philosophical perspective," he continued. "You come with your pros-

tituting self; you're going to be better than anybody else... Such a damn fool like you should be taken and horsewhipped."

But he reserved the strongest language in last month's address for the Post reporter.

"We're going to make an example of Milton Coleman," he said.

Coleman said Monday, "I really don't have any comment at this point" on Farrakhan's remarks.

In an earlier interview with the Chicago Tribune, Coleman said he had no regrets about making Jackson's slurs public. He did express reservations, however, about the way that the incident was reported.

"One of the things that disturbs me is that every time something happens involving black people as principals, then suddenly the question of race comes up in a way that throws a cloud over the heads of (all) blacks," he said.

"In some respects, one could argue that the only racial aspect of this is whether or not the terms he (Jackson) used are racially demeaning," Coleman added.

Farrakhan was not at the Nation of Islam's Chicago headquarters Monday.

*Daily Alliance*  
*April 3, 1984*

## Black-white duo stimulate racial discussion

by Mandy Crane

"Are you a racist?"

Jeff Humphrey asks random audience members his question with a look that demands an immediate answer. Members stutter, stare and state their beliefs.

Humphrey's technique works and the audience starts to talk among themselves. After initiating conversation, Frank Nasca and Humphrey break the crowd into groups and encourage them to talk about other racial topics.

"Put It On The Line—An Experience in Black and White," has been presented throughout the country. Humphrey and Nasca's latest workshop site was in the Florida Avenue Residence Halls Monday night.

Humphrey and Nasca, both University housing directors, have been friends and partners for more than eight years.

But Humphrey is black, Nasca is white. They have heard every side of every racial issue and they're doing something about it.

Several years ago, Humphrey attended a racial awareness meeting and was asked to leave when he broke the intellectual barrier by stating his mind.

Humphrey expressed his disgust to Nasca after the meeting and Nasca suggested they join forces and start their own anti-racist relations group.

After months of procrastination and preparation, Nasca and Humphrey started presenting their workshop.

"We've invested a good deal of ourselves

(into the program)," Nasca said.

Workshops audiences are predominantly white, Nasca said, although the meeting Monday was almost integrated.

The simple rules focus on letting participants be themselves and reminding it is a workshop, not an intellectual discussion. Nasca said to treat it as an "introspection on self-looking at myself."

Nasca starts the workshop saying that racism is not a happy subject and doesn't receive happy reactions.

He defines racism as more than prejudice, bigotry and stereotyping. Humphrey and Nasca say power with prejudice and rationalization define racism as we know it today.

"If white people weren't racist there

wouldn't be any racism," said Humphrey. "White people are racists and black people react, maybe nicely, maybe not so nicely."

This is Humphrey's technique to inviting audience participation. If this doesn't get enough reaction, he gets nasty.

Questions for discussion include group reaction to Humphrey's demanding questions about being racist, integration and racial hate.

"I grew up hating," said Humphrey. "Racism begins in the home. It causes feelings of inferiority and self-hate. Hate breeds hate."

"It's the solid majority that either does nothing or stands by or sits in silence that allows this small minority to do the things they do," he said.

Daily Alliance  
April 25, 1984

## Government claims PUSH owes \$700,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A social service group once headed by Democratic presidential candidate the Rev. Jesse Jackson should return more than \$700,000 to the government for federal aid improperly spent by the organization, the Department of Education said Monday.

The funds were used by PUSH for Excellence Inc., a program aimed at encouraging young blacks to stay in school and prepare for job training. The group's parent organization is the Chicago-based Operation PUSH founded by Jackson.

Jackson was once chairman of PUSH-Excel and made speeches to promote it, but did not run the organization on a day-to-day basis.

"It's really a dispute between auditors and accountants... The process will continue until it's finally ended," Jackson told reporters while campaigning in Pittsburgh before the Pennsylvania primary election. He criticized the timing of the announcement.

A lawyer for the PUSH-Excel program said at a news conference in Chicago the organization will appeal the Education Department ruling through "administrative and legal" channels.

Charles Hansen, director of the management support division of the Education Department, said most of the \$708,431 it wants returned was spent without proper documentation or justification for its use.

Hansen said most of the questioned expenses involved "book-keeping matters here and there" and "some questions about keeping proper records."

He said the government was making no allegations of fraud or misconduct against Jackson or others.

The Education Department said all or part of the income may have to be turned over to the government.

The repayment request marked the second step in the government's tangle with PUSH-Excel over the way federal funds were used. Education Department auditors last August questioned the spending of more than \$1.3 million in federal grants.

Officials asked for the money back in letters to PUSH-Excel dated March 30 and March 31. They were released Monday.

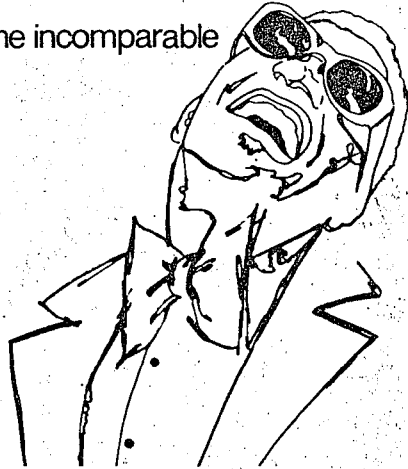
Referring to the difference between what auditors first questioned and what the Education Department asked for in repayment, PUSH-Excel counsel John Bustamente said, "It should be clearly evident that the original audit findings are neither totally accurate nor final."

Daily Illini April 10, 1984

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Marquee

Daily Ikhini April 13, 1984



### Soul men

Rhythm and blues legends Sam and Dave, performed at Mabels for two shows on Wednesday night. (photo by Cathy Malooly)



Daily Illinois  
April 14, 1984

## Mayor Washington proposes state tax boost

SPRINGFIELD (AP)—Chicago Mayor Harold Washington on Friday proposed an 80-percent boost in the personal income tax rate and other changes in Illinois taxes, in what aides described as the start of a wide-open debate on how government should be financed.

Washington's package of 22 bills to revamp state and local taxes was sponsored in the General Assembly by Democratic Rep. Arthur Turner of Chicago.

"These bills aren't going to make me the most popular guy in town," Turner said in an interview. He described the measures as "some new ideas—that's what it boils down to."

Washington's Statehouse lobbyist, Chicago attorney Lee Schwartz, said the bills represented "the mayor's program."

"The mayor wants to raise these questions of tax policy and tax fairness. He hopes to begin a serious discussion of these issues," Schwartz said.

Turner and Schwartz agreed that it was not likely, nor desirable, that all the bills

would pass the General Assembly. And Turner acknowledged that with most lawmakers up for re-election this year, passage of any tax increases would be difficult.

"Let's kick 'em around, let's get some discussion going," said Turner.

Although some of the bills would shift tax burdens rather than add new ones, Turner said, the overall impact would be higher taxes to support government services.

The legislation would be especially hard for businesses to swallow, with proposed increases in income and personal property replacement taxes and elimination of a new investment tax credit.

"Big business is going to be really mad," Turner acknowledged. "My political action committee won't hear from them anymore."

William Stowe, tax manager for the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, said, "It's fair to say our reaction is negative. The governor has done us all a gigantic favor by insisting the temporary tax increase expire, as it ought to."

Stowe described the proposals as "scram-

bled eggs" that would hurt the state's business climate.

Underlying the package is Washington's disagreement with Gov. James Thompson over the amount of money needed to pay for education and other government services.

Thompson announced earlier this year that he would not push for an extension of the temporary 20-percent income tax boost due to expire June 30. On July 1, individual tax rates will return to 2 ½ percent, from 3 percent, and the rate on corporations will drop from 4.8 percent to 4 percent.

Under one of Turner's bills, individual rates would rise to 4 ½ percent—an 80-percent boost. The corporate rate would go up to 6 percent, a 50-percent increase. The new money would go to local governments.

The standard personal exemption for income taxes would be doubled, to \$2,000, under another measure.

Still other bills in the package would allow local governments to impose limited income taxes and several other new levies, including



Harold Washington photo by The Daily Illini

taxes on real estate and stock transactions. The state utility tax would drop from 5 percent to 4 percent, under another bill.

Schwartz said Washington had discussed the proposals with Thompson over the past month.



After calling up 20 third-grade students from Champaign's Benjamin Franklin Elementary School to the front of Towne Hall in Champaign, the Rev. Jesse Jackson Wednesday addresses the crowd of people who came to hear him speak. Jackson stopped in Champaign as part of a campaign trip across Illinois. (photo by John Konstantaras)

## Jackson makes C-U appearance

by Michael Bowers

The Rev. Jesse Jackson brought his presidential campaign to Champaign Wednesday morning, seeking financial support and admonishing the Reagan administration for "pick-pocketing" the poor.

Jackson, who attended the University in 1959, also alluded to recent attempts in the U.S. Senate to consider legislation for voluntary prayer in public schools.

"You can talk to God and close your mouth," he said, so a specific time for prayer is unnecessary. "You can pray by yourself. . . . Prayer is silent communication with God in the first place."

But most of his 45-minute speech before more than 300 people at Champaign's Towne Hall reiterated the themes of his campaign: a non-interventionist foreign policy, voter registration and a progressive social welfare policy aimed at helping those who cannot help themselves.

On foreign policy, Jackson criticized the Reagan administration for its involvement in Grenada, Central America and Lebanon, and said, "We cannot keep threatening and bluffing the Russians."

Jackson repeated his tradi-

tional call for voter registration, saying there are 3 million high school seniors and 5.5 million college students who are eligible to vote, yet have not registered. "It's time for the locked-out to stand up," he said.

On domestic policy, Jackson said the Reagan administration has been "an open pocket" to the nation's wealthy, but "a pick-pocket" to the poor. "We need more than a new president, we need a new direction," he said.

By emphasizing traditional values, Jackson said, the Reagan "regime" has provided the wealthy more wealth, the poor only "values." For example, he said, the administration has "cut the breakfast program to . . . children, and then (had) them pray over this food that has been taken."

Instead of praying over breakfast, Jackson said, Americans should "pray to remove the man who took the food."

Jackson concluded his appearance with an appeal for donations to his campaign. At his urging, several people came to the front of the room after promising to donate or raise various amounts. A few people promised \$500 each, others, including 19th Congressional District candidate Eric Jakobsson, promised less.

Daily Illini March 8, 1984

## Pontiac inmates contribute food to Chicago poor

PONTIAC (AP)—The poor in Chicago have found a new partner in their battle against hunger—inmates in the Pontiac Correctional Center.

"We don't eat like we want to eat, but we eat," said inmate Lawrence Porre. "There are people who want to eat and don't eat."

Two prison clubs and individual convicts have collected 1,500 cans of food to distribute to the poor in Chicago, and plan to do much more.

"This is our way of showing we have not become oblivious to the ills which exist in our society... which we hope to someday return to and be productive members," said Willie Sterling, vice president of the Jaycees chapter in the maximum security prison.

Some inmates have spent part of their \$15 monthly allowance to buy canned goods to donate to the poor; additional money has been donated by the Jaycees chapter and by the Lifers' Club—a group of inmates serving sentences of at least 20 years.

## Efforts upped against S. African fund divestment bill

by Arnold Grahl

Opponents of a pension fund divestment bill have stepped up their efforts against the bill as it approaches a spring vote in the Illinois House, while local anti-apartheid groups continue to lobby in favor of the measure.

House Bill 569, which reached the floor of the House last October, is expected to be called to a final vote in April. It is the first Illinois divestment bill to reach the House floor, and is similar to bills being proposed in 27 other states.

The bill would require state pension funds to divest more than \$1.8 billion from corporations doing business in South Africa because of the country's system of apartheid, or constitutional segregation of blacks and whites.

The State University Retirement System, which includes University retirement funds, would be among the larger funds required to

divest. Charles Hundley, associate director of SURS, said the fund would have to divest 47 percent of its investments, or about \$711 million.

The larger pension funds, State Employees Retirement System, State Teachers Retirement System, Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, and SURS have increased their lobbying efforts against the bill and are drafting a fact sheet to give legislators.

Fund directors were scheduled to meet in Springfield last week to draft the fact sheet and combine their efforts but were snowed out. The groups are now coordinating their efforts by phone, said Don Hoffmeister, executive director of SURS.

Hoffmeister said the pension funds oppose the bill because it would take away a large part of their investment options and increase risk.

"Our investment managers would have

restraints that managers of corporate investment plans would not have," Hoffmeister said, making it harder to compete in the market.

Hundley said the bill would require stocks to be divested from the larger capitalized investments, such as General Motors Co. and John Deere Co., which are easiest for larger pension funds to invest in.

"For our size of pension fund, it is easier to trade in the large capital companies so that our very entry won't drive the market one way or the other," Hundley said.

"If the bill passes the House, we will become much more active in our opposition when it is heard in Senate committees," Hoffmeister said.

Anti-apartheid groups have been actively supporting the bill. Steve Apotheker, spokesman for the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid, said the coalition is con-

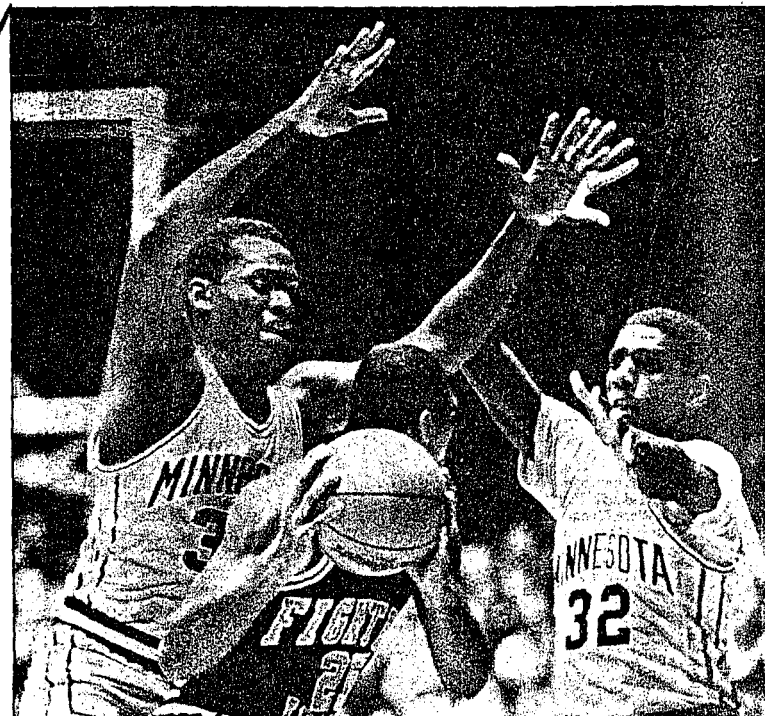
tacting legislators by telephone and running letter drives.

Though the bill would probably increase risk in pension investments, Apotheker said, "studies have shown that the amount of risk will only increase by a couple of percent." Apotheker said this increase would be "insignificant."

Apotheker said the bill will need the support of House Democrats and moderate Republicans to pass. These groups are being targeted by the coalition's lobbying. Democrats contacted by the coalition have been in favor or undecided, most Republicans have been undecided or against the bill.

Rep. Carol Braun, D-Chicago, co-sponsor of the bill, said she is optimistic about the bill's chance of passing. She said the bill's sponsors are working to build up support for the measure in the House before the spring vote.

*Stacy Alvine March 8, 1984*



Minnesota's Tommy Davis, left, and Roland Brooks surround Illinois' Bruce Douglas Thursday night during the Illini's 53-41 win in Minneapolis. Douglas scored a team-high 15 points. (UPI photo)

## Gophers fall, Illini recover first-place tie

by Steve Carlson

MINNEAPOLIS—Minnesota basketball coach Jim Dutcher isn't one to accept a favor and not reciprocate.

Despite getting dumped on by Illinois, 53-41 Thursday, Dutcher and his Gophers will try to pay Illinois back for some assistance the Illini provided two years ago.

"I told Lou (Henson) before the game that two years ago when we were in this position, they beat Iowa for us and moved us in there," Dutcher said. "So I said 'We'll try to help you out Sunday, if we can.'"

The position Illinois is in is that of being tied for the Big Ten lead with one game to play. Minnesota can help Illinois out by upsetting co-conference leader Purdue Sunday in Williams Arena. That would hand Illinois the title, providing the Illini get past Wisconsin Saturday at Assembly Hall.

With the relatively easy win over the Gophers Thursday, the Illini pulled back into a tie with Purdue for the Big Ten lead at 14-3 (23-4 overall, a new Illinois record for wins in a season.)

Dutcher admitted that before the Purdue contest, Minnesota would require an autopsy to determine why its game died against Illinois. Henson, however, has little confidence in Minnesota's ability to pull off an upset.

"Jim's a good coach, but I don't think he can beat Purdue," Henson said. "So we've got to beat Wisconsin to get a tie. Purdue is a veteran team, and I just think Minnesota is too young."

"If we beat Wisconsin it would put a tremendous amount of pressure on Purdue."

So could a national television audience, and the fact that Purdue has never won here in coach Gene Keady's four years as the Boilers' coach.

"Purdue hasn't won here and there are certain places teams don't play well at," Illinois' Doug Altenberger said. "For us, it's Michigan. Purdue has trouble here."

"I think this is the first time, if we beat Wisconsin, that we'll be ahead of (Purdue). It will be interesting to see how they react to

## Badgers last obstacle in Illinois title quest

by Chris Deighan

Illinois now has won three straight thanks to its 53-41 victory at Minnesota Thursday night.

With a win over Wisconsin at 1 p.m. Saturday in Assembly Hall, the Illini could pick up No. 4 in a row and lock up a share of the Big Ten championship for the first time since the 1962-63 season.

That four-game winning streak would also give the Illini some momentum going into the NCAA tournament, where they would probably get a top seed in the Midwest Regional.

But for Illinois, it's first things first. "We feel that we're one of the top teams in the country and we feel that we could go to the Final Four," Illinois guard Quinn Richardson said. "We've proven that by the games that we've played and by the margins that we've lost by. We've been in every ball game that we've played. But we want to win the Big Ten first and then worry about the tournament."

Richardson and forward Don Klusendorf, the only two seniors on Illinois, will be honored before the Wisconsin game for their contributions to the Illini program. Richardson's exploits are becoming known throughout the country, but Klusendorf has helped Illinois as well according to Henson.

"He's been a leader," Henson said. "He works hard in practice and has really helped us to develop and come along and have the year that we've had."

With no seniors, Wisconsin compares well with Illinois in terms of age and experience, but not in success. The Badgers are last in the Big Ten at 4-13 and are 8-19 overall. And second-year coach Steve Yoder is finding life

probable starting lineups

Illinois (23-4)		Wisconsin (8-19)
6-3 Bruce Douglas	g	David Miller 6-4
5-11 Q. Richardson	g	Rick Olson 6-1
6-8 G. Montgomery	c	John Ploast 6-9
6-4 Doug Altenberger	f	Cory Blackwell 6-6
6-9 Elrem Winters	f	Scott Roth 6-7

Time: Saturday, 1 p.m.  
Place: Assembly Hall  
Television: WCIA (Channel 3)

in the Big Ten can be trying. But things aren't all bad.

"If we didn't have to look at the won-and-loss record of our basketball team, we'd see just a whole lot of positive things happening here at the University of Wisconsin," he said. "The hard work of our players, the never-give-up type of attitude that they have—we think we've made some progress and we think we'll make more progress next year. We've only had one recruiting year so far and recruiting is usually a two-year deal."

Forward Cory Blackwell is making a two-way mark on the Big Ten this season. By scoring 18 points and grabbing 11 rebounds against Purdue Tuesday, he added to his league-leading total in both categories. The last time anyone finished the season on top in both categories occurred when Minnesota's Mychal Thompson achieved the feat in the 1977-78 season.

"Cory is having a great year," Yoder said, "but I know he'd give that up to be on one of the top two or three teams in the conference."

With a win over Wisconsin, the Illini would finish the season as the top team in the conference. And then it is on to the second season.

## Defense leads Illini to win

ILLINI from 28

that."

The Illini reacted almost flawlessly to the Gophers' game plan. Illinois had no problem breaking a relatively weak Minnesota press all evening long. The Gophers hoped to control the tempo of the game by fast-breaking, but the Illini scored several points off their own break.

The Gophers never really had a chance to control the tempo because the Illini bolted out to a 8-2 lead as Altenberger was hot in the opening minutes. He had six points in just over four minutes, and Illinois' lead soon climbed to 10 points when George Montgomery hit a lay-in at the 9:19 mark.

"We jumped out real quick," Altenberger said. "I knew we were going to win the game because we controlled the tempo of the whole game."

Minnesota cut the lead back to six points when forward Jim Petersen picked up a garbage hoop underneath. But with Scott Meents' four quick points off the bench, Illinois' margin climbed back to 10, at 32-22, by intermission.

Displaying typical Illinois balanced scoring, four Illini hit six points in the first half. "Who do you

guard?," Dutcher said. "They have great blend and great talent."

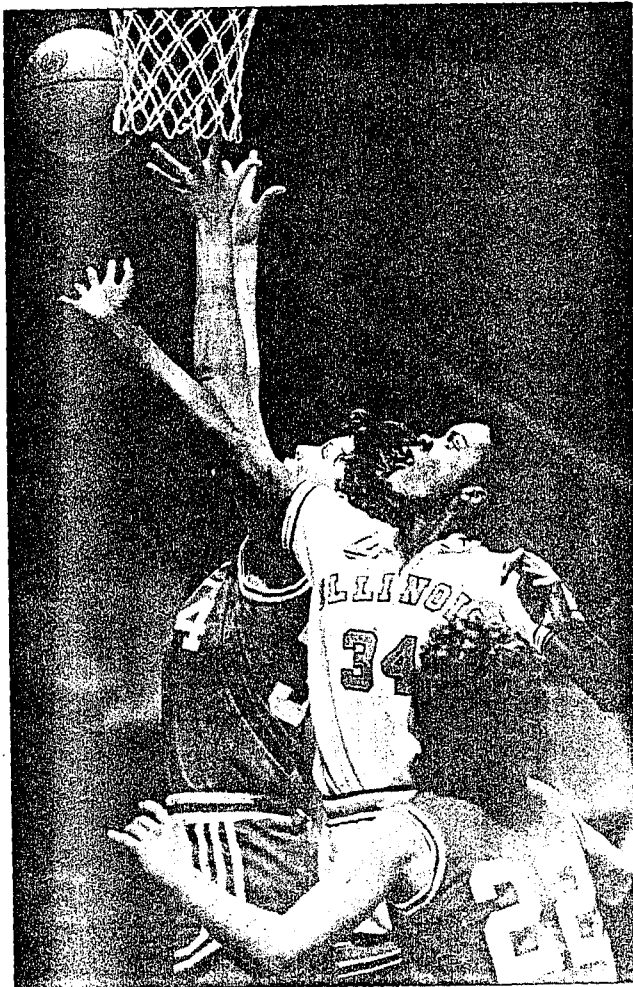
Twelve seconds into the second half the Gophers' Petersen hit a hook shot underneath to cut the spread to eight points, but that was as close as Minnesota would come. Illinois scored the next two baskets, and was on its way to a breeze as the lead twice surged to 15 points.

Henson credited the win to superb defense. Besides Tommy Davis, who led all scorers with 18 points, the Gophers really didn't have an offensive threat. Minnesota shot 40 percent for the game while Illinois hit 52 percent of its shots.

"Our defense (tonight) was one of our finer games we've played," Henson said. "Any time you hold Minnesota to 41 points, it's a fine defensive effort... We're probably playing as well (overall) as we have all year."

Also with that realization, Dutcher wasn't disappointed in his team's loss. In fact, he expected it.

"The difference in the score was really the difference in the basketball teams," Dutcher said. "I don't tell our ball club, I tell our staff this—after looking at the film, if they play their best game and we play our best, it's going to be a twelve- to fifteen-point game."



### Out of reach

Illinois freshman forward Jonelle Polk battles Wisconsin's Teresa Theder, 34, and Megan Scott, 22, for a rebound Thursday in Assembly Hall. The Badgers defeated the Illini women, 79-65. Story on page 25. (photo by John Konstantaras)

## Badger women press Illini into 79-65 basketball loss

by Doug Lee

Stephanie Romic thinks she knows why the Illinois women's basketball team lost to Wisconsin Thursday night in Assembly Hall.

"I think we lack intensity in some parts of our game," she said after the 79-65 defeat. "I think that's what the problem is on this team. Hopefully some day everyone will have that intensity."

Romic, a 5-foot-10 forward, played an intense second half, but the Illini could not overcome a four-minute team letdown in the first 20 minutes.

A Liz White jumper from the corner put Illinois ahead, 19-18, with 8:32 remaining in the opening period. But then the Badgers outscored the Illini, 13-2, in the next four minutes to take a 33-21 advantage. They did it with

their quick pressing defense, which forced 12 Illinois turnovers in the first half.

"We made a couple of bad choices against their press," Illinois coach Jane Schroeder said. "And after we made one, then we hesitated. Any time you hesitate against a press, you're in trouble. And Wisconsin is a team that is going to capitalize on every mistake you make."

The Illini tried to capitalize on Romic's intensity in the second half, as the sophomore scored 18 of her game-high 20 points in the second 20 minutes. They got as close as six, 43-37, but not everyone on the team could maintain as much intensity as Romic.

"It's all mental," Romic said. "You decide you're going to get up and down the floor and you decide you're going to play defense.

Then it will work."

Illinois' transition game worked better Thursday than it did at Wisconsin earlier in the season, but still it could not compare with that of the speedy Badgers, who Illinois guard Michele Vossen described as "flying all over the place."

Wisconsin's Sheila Driver was the quickest Badger Thursday, as she came up with five of the team's 13 steals.

"Illinois' transition game is not as good as ours," Wisconsin coach Edwina Qualls said. "We got some easy baskets in the second half and broke the game open."

The Illini, now 6-11 in the conference and 12-15 overall, will hope to break open their last game of the season Saturday, a 3:30 p.m. matchup with Minnesota in Assembly Hall.

"I'm going to try and get everybody motivated for that one now," Romic said. "I don't know how to do it... maybe I'll call them all on the phone and get them going."

Besides being the last home game for seniors Michele Vossen and Diane Eickholt, Saturday's contest will be the last for managers Betsy Vail and Carrie Chalus. Both are just juniors, but Vail must student teach and Chalus plans to spend next year studying for the CPA exam. The other manager, Sue Howard, says she is "undecided" whether she'll return next season. With her six assists Thursday, Vossen is just three shy of breaking the single-season assist record. That record was set last year by Cindy Stein, who totaled 170.

# sports

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## Illini display taut defense in NCAA win

by Bill Duffin

MILWAUKEE—Going into Sunday's NCAA tournament game against Villanova, coach Lou Henson knew his Illini would have to play the same tough defense they've played all year to beat a Wildcat team that had won 16 of its last 20 games.

And play defense they did.

The Illini, now 25-4, showed the Big East Villanova team why they led the Big Ten in defense, forcing the Wildcats to shoot a mere 38 percent from the field as Illinois won its opening tourney game, 64-56. Illinois will play Maryland Thursday at 6 p.m. in the semifinals of the Mideast Regional in Lexington, Ky.

"I thought they defended very well," said Villanova coach Lou Massimino, whose Wildcats finished at 19-12. "Illinois is an outstanding basketball team. They work very hard and are extremely well-coached."

The game started slowly, with the Illini showing first-game jitters in the early going. And when Illini forward Efreem Winters picked up two quick fouls, it looked like Illinois might lose their opening NCAA game for the second year in a row.

Villanova jumped out to a 6-2 lead, but a sticky Illinois defense kept the Wildcats close while the Illini offense struggled. For the first four-and-a-half minutes, a George Montgomery fast-break layup accounted for Illinois' only points.

But when the Illini's offense started clicking, they rattled off 12 straight points and took the lead for good at 14-6. At the same time, the Illini held the Wildcats scoreless for over eight minutes during one stretch in the first half. The result was a 24-20 Illini halftime lead.

"Early in the ball game, I thought we struggled," Henson said. "We didn't show poise or show the things that put us where we are. It was a typical first game."

"We felt we couldn't let anybody (on Villanova) shoot. We put pressure on the ball and then collapsed."

With Winters on the bench much of the first half, Villanova was able to out rebound Illinois, 18-14, in the opening period, and got a number of easy buckets off offensive rebounds.

who finished with 14 rebounds, was able to play more aggressively. Also, the Illini started showing some patience on offense against the Wildcats, who were constantly switching their defense in an attempt to keep the Illini off-balance.

A pair of Doug Altenberger jumpers gave Illinois a 34-26 lead with just under 15 minutes left in the game. Villanova countered with two straight baskets to inch to within four.

Then the Illini attack got untracked. They scored nine straight points to take a 43-30 lead with 10 minutes left in the game and it looked as if everything was going Illinois' way.

But just as quickly as Illinois opened the gap, Villanova closed it. The Wildcats scored 10 of the game's next 12 points to pull within five with 6:15 left.

The game then turned into a free-throw shooting contest, as the Wildcats were forced to foul the Illini in an attempt to get the ball back. But Illinois canned 16 of its 22 second-half free-throw attempts to earn the victory.

"Team-wise, I think we can play a lot better," said Altenberger, who finished with 12 points. "We shot some shots we didn't really want to shoot. Defense and rebounding is why we won the game."

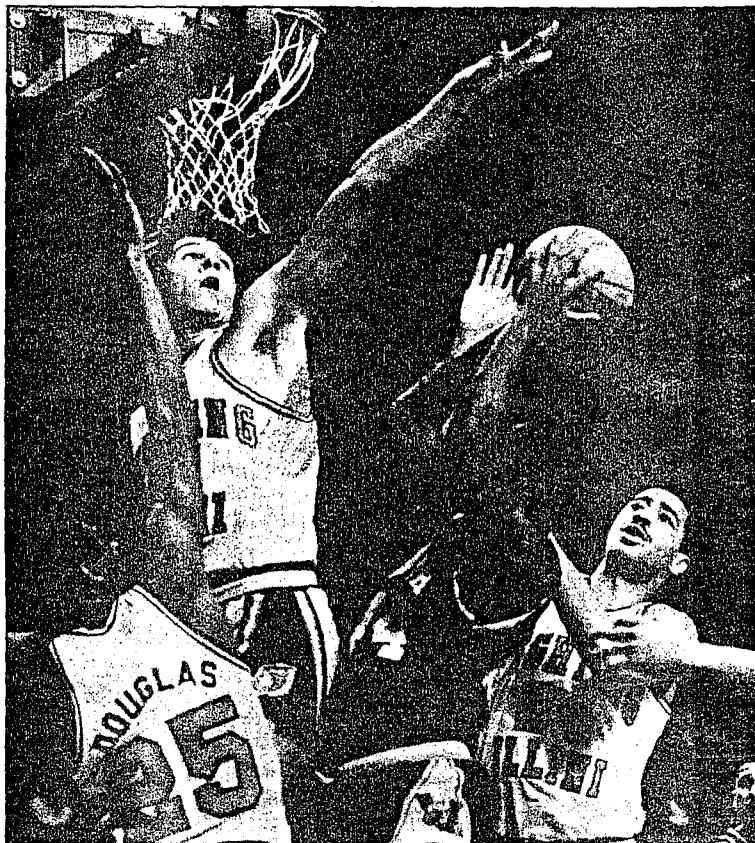
"It was a dogfight," he continued. "They were pushing, we were pushing and once in awhile the refs would call a foul."

The officials blew their whistles more than a few times. Villanova was charged with 22 fouls and Illinois with 19, though Montgomery was the only player to foul out.

"Illinois is a very physical team inside," said a teary-eyed Ed Pinckney. The Villanova center led all scorers with 24 points, 18 in the second half. "I think they packed it in and played defense very well."

In addition to Pinckney's 24 points, 10 of which were on free throws, Dwayne McLain was the only other Villanova player in double figures with 15.

Illinois showed the balanced scoring that has been characteristic of it all year. Bruce Douglas led the Illini with 13 points, followed by Altenberger and Winters with 12 apiece and Quinn Richardson with



Illinois' Bruce Douglas, left, Scott Meents and Efreem Winters surround Villanova's Frank Dobbs during the Illini's 64-56 win Sunday in Milwaukee, Wis. The NCAA tournament victory moved the Illini into Thursday's Mideast Regional semifinal game against Maryland in Lexington, Ky. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

## Illinois given 1,000 tickets

by The Daily Illini

Illinois has been allotted 1,000 tickets for Thursday's game against Maryland in Lexington, Ky., according to John Burness, associate chancellor for public affairs at the University. Burness said 580 of those tickets are for sale. He said 240 are set aside for Grants/In/Aid contributors, 100 for faculty/staff members, 140 for students and 100 for Alumni Association tours. Tickets sold to students and faculty/staff members will be available at 9 a.m. today at Assembly Hall. These students and faculty/staff members must have been season-ticket holders and have valid IDs, Burness said. The tickets will be sold in two-game packages, at \$30 apiece. The Alumni Association tours cost \$150 and are on a first-come, first-served basis. However, a spokesperson for the Alumni Association said Monday afternoon that the tours were filled up and a waiting list

### ncaa notes

had started. Anyone interested in being put on the waiting list can contact the Alumni Association at 333-1471. The 420 remaining tickets are set aside for the Athletic Association, Burness said.

Over spring break, Illinois coach Lou Henson was given a four-year contract extension at an increase in salary. The other game in the Mideast Regional semifinals will pit Kentucky against arch-rival Louisville. Illinois guard Bruce Douglas on why Illinois prefers a man-to-man defense, rather than a zone similar to the one Villanova showed: "In the Big Ten, most teams play man-to-man. I think it's a surprise to some of the Big East teams and it's to our advantage to play the type of defense we do."



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## Chicago blacks important target in state primary

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago's huge black vote, which flexed its political muscle in last year's mayoral race, has loomed as an inviting target for the three Democratic presidential hopefuls vying in Tuesday's Illinois primary.

Mayor Harold Washington, elected the city's first black mayor last year on the strength of a massive black voter registration drive, has said he "prefers" the Rev. Jesse Jackson over Sen. Gary Hart and Walter Mondale in the presidential preference vote.

But Washington's main concern appears to be getting out the vote in local party races that could help determine the future of his bitter struggle with Old Guard forces led by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, who is white.

"Washington has been trying to pump up a big black vote for his own purposes, and Jesse Jackson is partly the vehicle and partly the conduit," said Don Rose, a long-time political strategist and observer in Chicago. "Those things will work on each other."

Most political strategists agree that Jackson, the only black candidate, will draw the most black votes. But how Mondale and Hart will share the remainder could be crucial to the outcome of the state's "beauty contest" primary.

A new Washington Post-ABC News poll in Illinois showed Jackson with a healthy lead among black voters, Mondale running a distant second and Hart doing better than some observers had expected.

## UI's 3 campuses continue efforts for minority jobs

by Lisa Collins

CHICAGO—The University is fighting an uphill battle to increase the percentage of minorities and women it employs, according to a report the University Board of Trustees heard at their meeting Thursday.

About 12.2 percent of the University's faculty are minorities, said Michele Thompson, associate vice president for personnel services. This figure includes administrators, and assistant, associate and full professors, deans and assistant deans at all three of the University's campuses.

This rate is up 4.4 percent from 1975, when 7.8 percent of the University's employees were minorities.

The percentage of women faculty is higher than minorities: 22.3 percent, up 3.8 percent from 1975 when women made up 18.5 percent of the total faculty, Thompson said.

She said the University's percentage of minority and women employees will be "a major concern for the rest of century."

Chancellor John Cribbet agreed, and said the University, especially the Urbana-Champaign campus, has trouble attracting women employees because of a "spouse problem."

Cribbet said most women professors are married and are difficult to attract because their husbands need jobs too.

"Our spouse problem means

that we need two jobs to get the women here, and there's no real solution to it," Cribbet said. "It's less difficult in Chicago because there are more job opportunities for their husbands. We have to be aware of this problem and not fool ourselves."

Trustee Albert Logan, D-Chicago, said he agrees minority and women employee rates are a problem, but said he doesn't want the University to hire minorities and women from other universities to increase its rates.

"One thing I think is bad is raiding other universities' women and minorities," said Logan, also chairman of the trustee's affirmative action committee. "It isn't doing a damn thing. It's just playing the numbers game. It makes your numbers look good, but it's not doing what affirmative action is all about—getting new people into the work force."

Logan said he thinks the University has more difficulty attracting women employees than minorities, but employing minorities was more of a problem a few years ago.

"I was the only black trustee, and back when we were having trouble getting blacks to work for the University, they wanted me come up with black employees," Logan said. "But I had to say, 'Look, I cannot create instant negroes.' Now we cannot come up with women, and it won't change overnight because this didn't happen overnight."

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Democrat Jesse Jackson gives the "thumbs up" victory sign Tuesday in Chicago after casting his Illinois primary vote. Jackson said he expects to do well in what is being called the most important presidential primary to date. (UPI photo)

## Jackson wants vote probe

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson called Tuesday for a federal investigation of Mississippi's Democratic precinct caucuses and said Arkansas delegates are awarded under a system of "funny math."

"I got 8,000 votes in Mississippi, Mondale got 4,000," Jackson told 350 cheering students at Loop Junior College. "They're not working on a miscount they're working on a discount. They want to steal some votes."

Jackson led the popular vote in Saturday's Mississippi precinct caucuses. State election officials said, however, he most likely would not get the largest share of delegates to upcoming county conventions, which in turn send delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Officials said Jackson's big victories in some scattered precincts generated no more county convention delegates than if he had won those precincts by lesser margins. The number of delegates representing each precinct at the county conventions was established long before the caucuses.

Jackson also criticized the Arkansas caucuses and indicated he would challenge the way delegates were apportioned there.

In Arkansas, Mondale received 6,411 to 6,011 for Jackson. Among county convention delegates, Mondale won 44 percent while Jackson received 20 percent.

"Mondale won by 400 votes but Mondale got 20 delegates. Hart got nine. I got six. That's some funny math," said Jackson.

# Ex-Panther leader Carmichael <sup>✓</sup> seeks end to 'stupid' capitalism

by Luke Morgan

Former Black Panther leader Stokely Carmichael, who since changed his name to Kuame Ture, told a campus audience to organize and defeat capitalism and its exploitation.

"Capitalism is a stupid system," Ture told a crowd of about 50 in Gregory Hall Monday night. Eventually people throughout the world will realize this, he said, for "the truth cannot be hidden," and when they do, they will change the "exploitative system" and set up a socialist government in its place.

All nations will eventually turn socialist, predicted Ture, who has been living in the People's Republic of Ghana since 1968.

The Soviet Union is not the

socialist model, Ture said, but is an example of an effort to treat all people equally.

Ture called for people to join an organization whose task is to "re-direct" people's consciousness. The organization should "push humanity forward. You do this by fighting injustice," he said. Ture is a member of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party.

"We have a responsibility to people, if you do nothing you are the enemy," Ture said.

Knowledge must be used for society's benefit, Ture said, not for a struggle to get ahead of one another.

"All human beings must make contributions to society, we have the responsibility due to our ability

to think," he said.

Ture also told the black members of the audience they are Africans, not Americans.

"Africa is more important than America... I may not have said that before, but I'm saying it now," Ture told the audience. Because blacks in America are virtually transplanted Africans, Africa should be their main concern, said the self-proclaimed revolutionary at the beginning of the question session of the lecture.

He discussed this idea with members of the audience for about an hour. The discussion ended with Ture and another man on their feet talking about freedoms, with various members of the audience loudly voicing their opinions.

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## **C-U high school program ✓ helps minorities obtain entrance into universities**

by Deborah Pankey

With the help of a program that has been in the Champaign-Urbana area for three years now, minority high school students are finding that early emphasis on math and science can mean an entry pass into a university.

Since its beginning in 1975, the Principal's Scholar Program has "increased the number of minority students entering professional programs related to math and science," said Walter Washington, assistant director of admissions.

Howard Wakeland, associate dean of engineering, and Paul Parker, assistant dean of engineering, co-founded the program with Washington in the Chicago area, and now as many as 2,500 students from 26 high schools throughout the state participate in the program.

The program is used in Centennial and Central high schools in Champaign, and Urbana Senior High School.

"The students are chosen on the basis of their potential in grammar school and at the junior high level," Wakeland said.

Students invited into the PSP must take courses required by the program, which include, four years of math and English, and at least two years of science and a foreign language.

Parents of the students must agree with the terms of the program.

Essay and speech contests, along with field trips to various colleges are sponsored by the program.

PSP also sets up testing programs designed to prepare students for their college entrance exams. The average ACT score of PSP participants rose from 13 in 1975 to 23 in 1981, Washington said.

Graduates of the program are accepted to many universities including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Stanford University, Wakeland said.

# Though small, Richardson still has a prayer

steve carlson



land, Illinois' opponent tonight in the NCAA tournament, when a

Quinn Richardson was lounging in a chair at Assembly Hall the other day discussing Mary-

graduate assistant coach approached him with a pen and a season schedule poster.

It was an autograph request for a Sister Mary. "She ever done anything for me?" Richardson inquired in jest while reaching for the pen. When informed she had said plenty of prayers on his behalf, Richardson obliged.

Richardson may need all the prayers he can get tonight when the Illini try to get past the Terrapins to

advance to the finals of the Midwest Regional at Lexington, Ky. One thing is for sure, Richardson will be looking up all evening long, but not necessarily to the heavens.

Richardson will have to look skyward just to get a good view of the man he'll be guarding as the 5-foot-11 senior will attempt to put the shackles on his 6-5 opponent, be it Jeff Adkins or Keith Gallin.

"Coach feels I'll be all right," Richardson said. "I just got to stay

on him and not let him get the ball within 15 feet (of the basket) where he can take a bounce and shoot over me.

"I'll have to be on him real close because if he gets a couple baskets early in the game, Coach will take me out and I don't want to sit. I just prepare to play real physical and get up on him tight when he's got the ball so he can't put the ball on the floor."

Illinois won't try to put the ball in the air right away when on offense, but hopes to work for a good shot. "What we're really trying to get back to is being patient out there," Richardson said. "We're gonna stress that a lot. We know if we move the ball five or six times we're going to get a better shot."

Illinois assistant coach Bob Hull, who scouted the Terps in their 102-77 wipe-out of West Virginia, thinks getting a good shot will be a key factor for the Illini. Maryland is a good field-goal shooting team with 54 percent accuracy.

"Shot selection is going to be very important in this game," Hull said. "They're such a great-shooting team we're going to have to try to work hard to get the best shot we can and make them take bad shots. We cannot trade baskets with them and win. We can't come down and fire up the ball and beat them."

Maryland will not only have the advantage of nice shooting touch, but also that of being able to shoot over Illinois' smaller guards. While Richardson gives up six inches to his man, Illinois guard Bruce Douglas loses five inches to the man he will probably defend, 6-8 guard Adrian Branch.

The guard play should decide the outcome of the game. The front lines of the two teams basically cancel each other out in terms of height and ability, but the guard play could alter Illinois' front line.

If Richardson spends more time on the pine than on the court because he can't guard a 6-5 player, Illinois is a weaker team overall. But don't be surprised if Illinois' 6-9

Scott Meents sees a lot of time at forward so 6-4 Doug Altenberger can move to a guard slot to compensate for Maryland's height advantage at that position.

The game will dictate what kind of adjustments, if any, Illinois has to make. In preparation this week Illinois just continued to work on the things that got it this far.

"We spend more time working on what we do and less on what they do," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "But we do spend plenty of time preparing for them."

Henson likes to view a tournament game like any other game, which is the best approach to take. It isn't always easy, though. The players know the importance of the tournament contest and feel the tension of instant elimination if they falter.

There's also a danger of getting a little too arrogant and feeling good about where you are and how you got there.

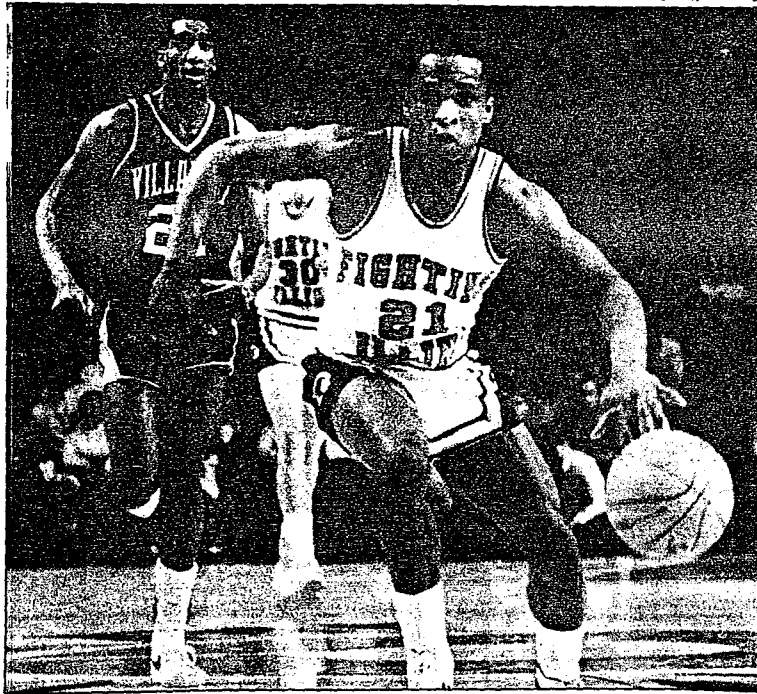
So there was Henson at practice Tuesday, reminding the Illinois players where they came from.

For the better part of the two-hour workout the generally calm Henson ranted at the Illini like they were a bunch of rascallions who had just lost to a team of grandmothers. Henson told his players sometimes he is amazed they won 25 games this year.

Henson chastised Meents for throwing the ball away and told him when he gets his hands on the ball the other team becomes alert to the possibility of a turnover. The best thing for him to do, Henson said, is to pass off as soon as he gets the ball.

When George Montgomery asked what drill the team was doing next, Henson snarled at him and told him to do what he was told. He also instructed Richardson not to throw the lob pass because he simply doesn't do it well.

If things truly were as bad as Henson's inordinately charged behavior would indicate, the whole team—not just Richardson—would need all the prayers it could muster for tonight.



Guard Quinn Richardson and partner Bruce Douglas will have to make up for lack of size with their aggressiveness when they and the rest of the Illini take on Maryland tonight. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

Daily Illini March 22, 1984

# Cowboys' Pearson injured, brother killed in car crash

DALLAS (AP)—Dallas Cowboys wide receiver Drew Pearson was injured, and his brother, Carey Mark Pearson, was killed early today in a traffic accident in north Dallas, police said.

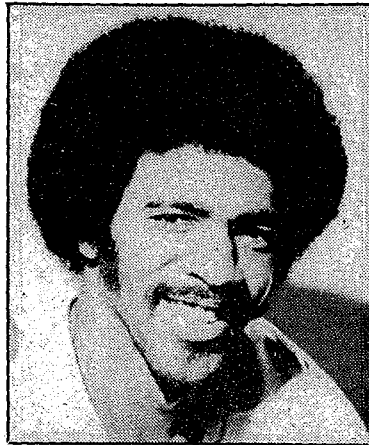
Police spokesman Ed Spencer said Drew Pearson was driving a vehicle that went onto the shoulder of LBJ freeway in far north Dallas and hit the rear of a parked tractor-trailer truck.

Spencer said Carey Pearson, 27, was dead at the scene and that Drew Pearson, 33, suffered back and internal injuries and was taken to Dallas Presbyterian Hospital. The driver of the truck was not injured.

Pearson underwent surgery at Presbyterian Hospital to stop a bleeding liver and came out of surgery about 4:45 p.m., Cowboys' spokesman Greg Aiello said.

"They (doctors) were able to stop the bleeding. He (Pearson) is in stable but serious condition and will spend the night in intensive care," Aiello said.

Spencer said the officer making the report said Pearson was driving



*Drew Pearson*

a 1984 Dodge Daytona at an unsafe speed and that the truck was parked on the shoulder with its flasher lights on at the time of the 1:30 a.m. accident.

Dallas police spokesman Bob Shaw said the fatal accident would be routinely referred to a Dallas County grand jury.

Cowboy spokesman Greg Aiello said the brothers had just returned

on a team bus from Coalgate, Okla., where some members of the Cowboys team had played in an exhibition basketball game. He said Drew Pearson was driving his brother to the home of a third brother, Andre, when the accident occurred.

Pearson, a former all-pro out of Tulsa University and the Cowboys' all-time leading receiver, is probably best known for the 50-yard "Hail Mary" touchdown reception that beat Minnesota in the last 20 seconds of a 1975 playoff game.

The Pro Football Hall of Fame named Pearson to its All-Decade Team of the 1970s.

He was named All-Pro and went to the Pro Bowl in 1974, 1976 and 1977. He became the Cowboy's all-time leading receiver in 1980 when he passed Bob Hayes' mark of 365 catches.

Pearson's plans for the 1984 season had been undecided. As recently as a week ago, Coach Tom Landry said he hoped Pearson would come back for another season, but the contract negotiations are still to be worked out.

*Daily Okin March 23, 1984*

primary '84 ✓

## Burriss' future may include running for higher office

by Ankur Goel

Roland Burriss, who surprised analysts and defied polls with a second place finish in the race for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, may now be considering a run for governor.

Burriss finally conceded defeat after midnight Tuesday, saying: "We did much better than we thought we would in southern Illinois. Where we see a problem is in the city of Chicago, where the numbers did not materialize."

Burriss claimed a strong showing, despite a lack of money and media coverage. Both U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, D-Makanda, and Hinsdale attorney Alex Seith spent seven times what Burriss spent, and most media concentrated on those two candidates.

Burriss foreshadowed a run for an office higher than his current position as state comptroller, and would not rule out a run for governor.

"We're still strong for future elections," he said. "The nation is going to hear a great deal more from Roland Burriss." Burriss' media director Hal Wallace told The Associated Press a Burriss run for governor is possible.

Burriss press aide Dave Druker agreed. Like all Burriss supporters, Druker said he was dissatisfied with a second place finish, but "(Burriss) has shown he's a viable candidate."

With 98 percent of precincts reporting Thursday afternoon, Simon led Burriss 35 percent to 23 percent statewide.

But Burriss rode a strong black turnout to victory in Chicago, where most of the state's Democrats live. Burriss won the city with 33 percent of the vote, ahead of Phil Rock's 27 percent. Simon trailed with 21 percent.

And although Burriss won only Cook County, he made a respectable showing throughout the state, finishing a distant second in many central and southern Illinois counties.

In Champaign County, for example, Burriss gathered 15 percent of the vote, to Simon's 64 percent.

Burriss had expected victory based on a strong showing in Cook County, but his margin of victory in Chicago was too small to make up for Simon's huge lead in the rest of the state. Simon won some downstate areas with as much as 75 percent of the vote.

Druker said, "There's no doubt that the black vote helped us," and acknowledged that "in the short run, the recent polarization (in Chicago politics) may have helped us."

The Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign



Roland Burriss

and the fight between Chicago Mayor Harold Washington and Alderman Edward Vrdolyak helped Burriss by generating black turnout, he said.

But Burriss supporters contend his respectable showing in the rest of the state indicate he has the ability to win white votes.

Mike McClellan, Burriss' campaign manager in Champaign, said the race had increased Burriss' stature in Illinois politics. Despite having to rely on black votes Tuesday, McClellan said, Burriss could win enough votes statewide to be elected governor.

McClellan said Burriss may first take an intermediate step such as a campaign for secretary of state or attorney general.

"Burriss has demonstrated he can overcome (the race issue)," McClellan said, pointing out Burriss got more votes in his 1982 race for state comptroller than any other candidate for state office that year received.

Burriss' financial expertise and non-confrontational style have won him significant white support in the past. Although most of Burriss' support Tuesday came from blacks, white supporters dotted his election-night party.

"Burriss doesn't make his race on race," McClellan said.

Simon's presence in the Senate race hurt Burriss because many of Simon's white, downstate supporters would have backed Burriss if Simon had not run, McClellan said.

"Paul Simon is not always going to be (his) opponent," he said.



*Daily Illini* March 23, 1984

IUB Black Programs Committee presents:

# *Carmen Jones*

The first show is a musical drama that combines Bizet opera with an Oscar Hammerstein score.  
Starring Harry Belafonte and Pearl Bailey

# *Sparkle*

The second show is the turbulent story of three singers who climb up from Harlem ghetto and fight their way to stardom.

Sunday, March 25 5pm  
Illini Room C & South Lounge  
FREE  
Refreshments will be served.

**Illini Union Board**  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



# Illinois tops Terps, 72-70

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Illinois endured the longest minute of its season Thursday night and in doing so kept the clock running on its record-setting year.

The Illini had garnered a seemingly safe 11-point lead against the Maryland Terrapins with 3:48 to play in their Midwest regional semifinal game in Rupp Arena, but when the clock showed 0:00 the scoreboard showed a narrow Illinois escape at 72-70. The Illini advanced to the Midwest regional final against Kentucky Saturday afternoon, a game Illinois may have to play without 6-foot-9 all-Big Ten forward Efrem Winters.

The Terps cut the Illini's margin to four points with 1:12 to play, but reserve forward Tom Schafer's lay-in at 1:04 put the lead at six points. In the last minute, though, Illinois almost threw the game away as it missed the front end of two one-and-ones, batched a layup and had a shot blocked.

"It was a pretty long minute," Illini guard Bruce Douglas said. "We missed a lot of free throws in the last minute we wouldn't normally miss."

Illinois missed a lot of free throws, period. On the game the Illini hit just 60 percent from the line. In the critical final three minutes Illinois faltered on six free throw attempts adding up to a potential ten points, since four of the misses came at the front end of the bonus.

"We were in trouble," said Illinois coach Lou Henson, whose team is now 26-4. "We had two people foul out and Efrem Winters on the bench. We had people playing who usually don't play. The people we had in down the stretch normally

aren't in at the end of a ballgame."

The people who were sitting down—Doug Altenberger and Scott Meents—with five fouls and Winters with a sprained ankle, are the ones who usually are in the game.

Winters fell to the floor in pain with 6:18 remaining when he stepped on teammate George Montgomery's foot. He walked off the court slowly, favoring his sprained left ankle, and never returned.

"We have no idea," Henson said when asked if Winters will be ready for the Wildcats Saturday. "On a sprain you can't tell. We'll have to see what develops from now to Saturday."

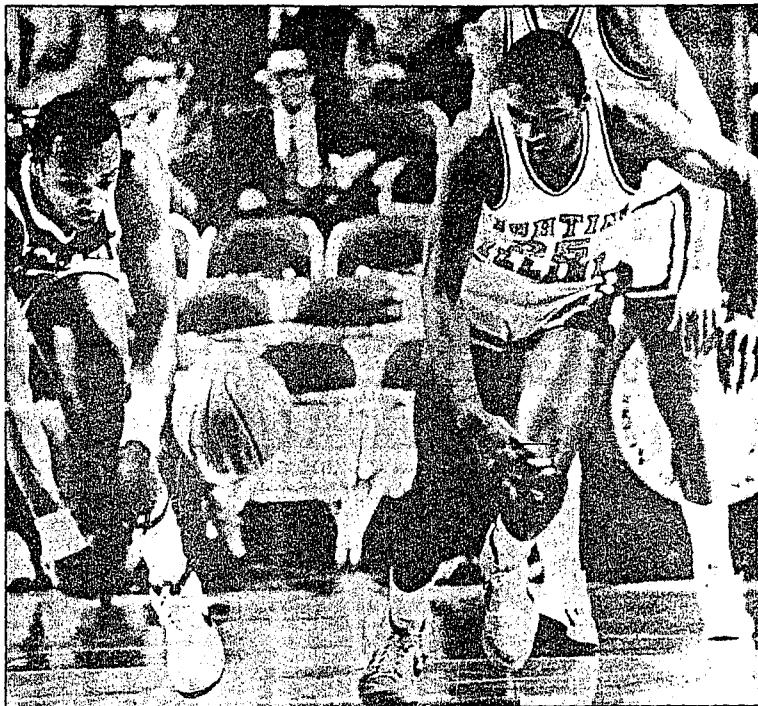
With Winters out, Henson decided to run some time off the clock and work for an easy bucket underneath. "At that point we were really hurling," Henson said. "We decided to go ahead and run the offense and not take anything but a good shot."

It worked, briefly. Illinois' six-point lead grew to an 11-point advantage. But then the Illini ran into trouble with their free throws and Meents committed three fouls in just over a minute, two of them resulting in three-point plays for the Terps.

Earlier, Illinois did a good job of coming back from a nine-point deficit in the first half. The Illini had trouble getting untracked early while the Terps controlled the inside game.

But in the last five minutes of the period Illinois became more patient offensively and started ramming the ball inside, including two Winters slams, to make it a two-point game at the half, 32-30.

"Sometimes I don't like being two up at the half," Maryland coach Lefty Driesell said. "I think



Bruce Douglas, right, scrambles for a loose ball Thursday night against Maryland's Herman Veal in the first half of Illinois' 72-70 NCAA tournament victory. The Illini will play Kentucky on Saturday. (UPI photo)

you're better off two behind. I think when you're two points ahead you say 'OK, let's get the ball and go up four.' If you're down two, you're a little more concerned.

"... It's just a game. The world goes on. That's the way the Lord wanted it to be. I thought we made too many mistakes to win. I said beforehand you can't make mistakes against Illinois and win."

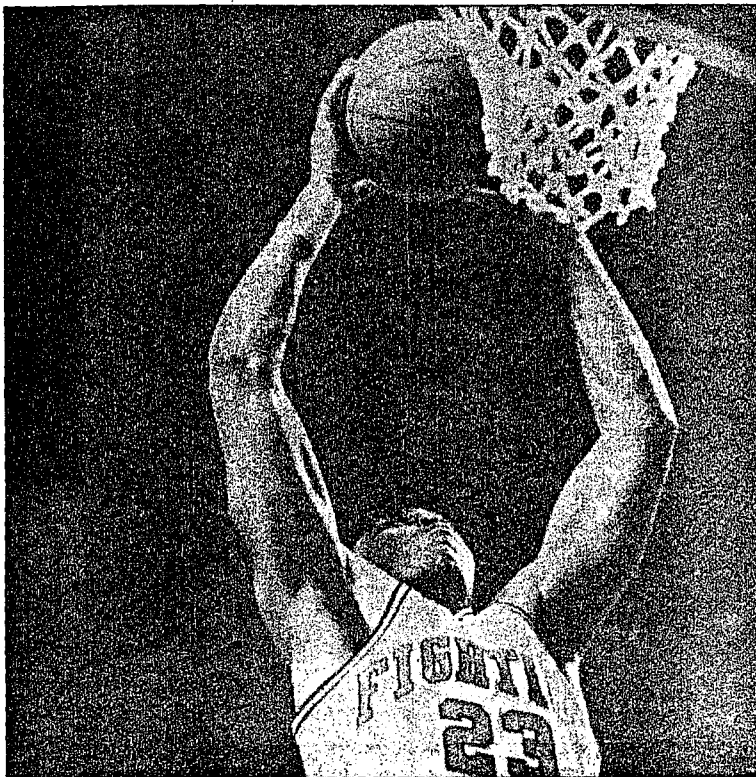
The Terps' biggest mistake may

have been their inability in the second half to get the ball inside to center Ben Coleman, their leading scorer this year with a 15.5 average. He had 10 points in the first half while seeming at times to score at will.

But in the second half Montgomery was all over the 6-9 Coleman and allowed him just one basket on two shots. Adrian Branch led the Terps with 19 points, while Mont-

gomery paced Illinois with 5 of 5 shooting from the field (5 of 8 from the line) for 15 points.

"Every time our man had a shot they had a hand in your face," Maryland forward Herman Veal said. "You have to give credit to their defense. I think we were forcing up a lot of shots there in the second half and when you force up shots that makes the defense look good."



George Montgomery goes for a slam in the Illinois 72-70 win over Maryland Thursday night in the Midwest regional of the NCAA tournament. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

## Winters dejected after Illinois win

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Efrem Winters' left foot and ankle were immersed in a big bucket of ice water in the Illinois locker room, and his normally expressionless face was consumed with dejection.

Although Illinois had just outlasted Maryland 72-70 Thursday in the NCAA Midwest regional semifinals, Winters wasn't prone to celebrating. Instead, he just gazed at his ankle.

"I thought I would," said Winters when asked if he believed he'd make it back on the court after hobbling off with 6:18 remaining. "But after a while I couldn't jog and knew I wouldn't be back."

That Winters might still not be back in time to play in Illinois' Midwest regional championship game with Kentucky Saturday is what caused the dejection.

Winters is a crucial part of Illinois' inside game. To be without him against 7-foot-1 Sam Bowie and 6-foot-11 Melvin Turpin would only compound Illinois' problem of having to take on the Wildcats on their home court at Rupp Arena.

Winters clearly demonstrated importance to the Illini near the end of the first half Thursday. Illinois struggled through most of the opening 20 minutes and was unable to get the ball inside to Winters while the Terps' lead soared to nine points at 22-13.

But Illinois scampered back to a two-point deficit by halftime, spurred by a six-point Winters' flurry in the final 2:30.

First Winters battled inside to put up a short jumper that didn't fall, but he stuck it in on his second tip-in attempt. Then, he powered in a rebound slam with his left hand, and the next trip down the floor hammered in an alley-oop pass from Bruce Douglas.

"It looked like Maryland was going to blow us off the floor," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "Their size really hurt us the entire ballgame."

And although the Illini were at such a height disadvantage, what brought them back in the first half and propelled them to an 11-point lead in the second 20 minutes was their ability to patiently work the ball around and get inside shots.

"If I had to put my finger on one thing I'd say they took better shots than us," Maryland coach Lefty Driesell said, whose team bows out at 24-8.

Henson said Illinois' patience in the second half and its movement on offense led to better shot selection.

"When a team is much more physical than you, then what you have to do is make them move," Henson said. "We didn't make them move in the first half."

Now, Illinois only hopes Winters can move well enough to play Saturday.

## Winters' ankle still sore

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Efre Winters' ankle was well enough to play on Friday afternoon.

Unfortunately, he was playing video games, not basketball. The Illinois forward sprained his left ankle in the Illini's 72-70 NCAA tournament win Thursday over Maryland when he stepped on teammate George Montgomery's foot with 6:18 left to play. Winters never returned to action after limping to the bench.

That Winters' ankle allowed him to navigate his way to the hotel lobby to plunk a few quarters in the video was encouraging, considering he couldn't walk on the tender ankle after the game and had to be taken to his hotel room in a wheelchair.

Whether Winters will be in a chair or on the court today during Illinois' 1:25 p.m. Midwest Regional championship game with Kentucky hadn't been determined as of Friday afternoon.

Winters said Friday his ankle "feels OK." When asked if he thought he'd play today, Winters said, "I'm not sure, I think so."

But not everyone is so sure.

"I would say he's doubtful at this point," Illinois assistant trainer Rod Cardinal said late Friday afternoon. "Anything we can pull out of the hat after that is to our advantage. It (the ankle) is coming along. It's still got some swelling and it's pretty sore. We're holding out hope here."

The Illini's hopes for beating the Wildcats, the No. 1 seed in the regional, in their home court, Rupp Arena, could depend on Winters' prognosis at game time.

With the Illini's limited bench depth, they would have a hard time putting the clamps on the Wildcats' tall and talented frontline of 6-foot-8 Kenny Walker, 7-1 Sam Bowie and 6-11 Melvin Turpin. Scott Meents, 6-9, will start if Winters can't play.

"I think it's going to be very difficult to win the basketball game if Efre can't play," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "If he can play, and we have a good ballgame, I think it will be close."

But Walker and Winston Bennett acknowledge there is more to this Illinois team than just the 6-9 Winters. They agreed that just because Illinois may be without its leading scorer, there is no reason to expect a blow-out.

"If we go out there thinking mainly of Efre Winters, we'll end up getting beat," Bennett said.

Kentucky Coach Joe B. Hall chided in that he had offered to help remedy Winters' injury problem.

"In Winters' case, with the friendship I have with Lou Henson and him being away from home and in a strange place where he doesn't know the doctors and doesn't know who to rely on, I offered my services to work on Winters this afternoon," Hall said with a big grin Friday. "But he didn't like the tools I was going to use."

Henson graciously declined, noting he already had trainers working on Winters.

"We are doing a little different than what Joe would do," Henson said. "Efre did not work out today. He's having trouble walking. We have kept it on ice and we are hoping he can play."

Basketball, that is, not video games.



Despite spraining his ankle in Thursday's win over Maryland, Illini forward Efre Winters said Friday he thinks he'll be able to play today against Kentucky. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

## Illini to meet favored 'Cats for Final Four

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Illinois and Kentucky both want to get to the same place, but the Illini will try to get there slow while the Wildcats hope to make it fast.

The place is Seattle, Wash., the site of this year's NCAA Final Four. Illinois (26-4) and Kentucky (28-4) collide at 1:25 p.m. today in the Wildcats' own Rupp Arena for the right to go to Seattle.

The clash of the two teams' style of play will be as important to the outcome as will whether or not Illinois forward Efre Winters is able to play at all. Winters, the Illini's leading scorer who sprained his left ankle in a 72-70 win over Maryland Thursday, was listed "doubtful" for the game by Illinois assistant trainer Rod Cardinal.

What isn't doubtful is that both teams will battle to control the tempo, and the team that does so probably will emerge as the Midwest Regional champion.

"If you are going to run with them, it is going to be a long afternoon," Illinois coach Lou Henson said Friday. "We have to play our style of game against them. We're going to be fairly patient."

"If they're in a zone, we'll be more patient. We will attack that zone, but we will be more careful. We'll take our time."

But Illinois can't take its time getting back on defense because Kentucky will have its thoroughbreds running.

Kentucky likes to get the ball up the floor fast, usually in the person of Dickie Beal, the 'Cats quick guard.

Illinois, however, is more comfortable with a deliberate approach—working the ball for a good shot. If Illinois can slow the tempo and hold Kentucky under 55 points with its usually superb defense, the Illini have a good shot of tripping the favored Wildcats.

"It becomes a chess game as to what you can do and how they are going to react to your defensive overplay to stop them from doing

probable starting lineups  
Illinois (26-4) Kentucky (28-4)

Illinois	Kentucky
6-3 Bruce Douglas	6-5 Dickie Beal
5-11 O. Richardson	6-7 Melvin Turpin
6-8 G. Montgomery	6-9 Kenny Walker
6-4 Doug Allenberger	6-7 Scott Meents

Time: 1:25 p.m.  
Place: Rupp Arena, Lexington, Ky.  
TV: WCIA (Channel 3)

what they originally planned to do," Kentucky coach Joe B. Hall said.

Whichever team controls the tempo of the chess game stands a good chance of check-mating its opponent right out of the tournament.

Instrumental in controlling the tempo is controlling the boards. Without Winters, Illinois could be likened to a pawn challenging a queen in the boards game against Kentucky's 6-foot-11, 6-8, and 7-1 front line. The men who occupy those positions—Melvin Turpin, Kenny Walker and Sam Bowie—are the Wildcats' three leading scorers.

"We've seen that the entire year," Henson said of the mismatch. "We have to try to overcome it."

Winters will try to overcome his problems with his ankle and play, if at all possible. He did not work out with the team Friday and spent most of the day with his ankle on ice. "Rod (Cardinal) said we'll just have to wait and see," Winters said Friday afternoon about the prospect of him playing today.

"He's taking real good care of it," Illinois guard Bruce Douglas said. "He's kept ice on it. He's feeling pretty good, but with a twisted ankle it's more or less how your flexibility is."

Regardless, Hall said his team will prepare with the presumption it will have to contend with Winters.

"We have to play aggressive defense," Kentucky's Walker said.

more ILLINI on 16

## West Aurora impressive in IHSA tournament win

by Danielle Aceto

From the very beginning it was evident who would win Friday night's Illinois Class AA High School Basketball Tournament quarterfinal match between West Aurora and Champaign Centennial.

The Blackhawks, who were dominant throughout the contest, opened up an early 11-0 lead that they never relinquished.

In fact, it wasn't until the 5:08 mark of the first period that Champaign even put a point on the board—and that was in the form of a free throw.

Even though West Aurora eventually won the game by a lopsided 73-44 score, Champaign was not without its moments.

Right before the half the Chargers came on strong and whittled a nine point lead to only three as both teams went into the locker room with the score 31-28 in favor of the Blackhawks.

"I really thought we should have gone into halftime up by more points," West Aurora coach Gordon Kerkman said. "I told the kids at halftime that we were getting careless and we needed to reverse the ball offensively."

His pep talk must have worked, for the Blackhawks quickly re-assumed their dominant role.

Aurora's Kenny Battle, who led all scorers with 28 points, set the tone for the second half when he took an alley oop from Randy Norman, who finished with 11 points, to give the Blackhawks a 39-30 lead at the 4:10 mark of the third quarter.

The clincher for Champaign Centennial

came when Roger McClendon, who was their leading scorer with 18 points, fouled out in the fourth quarter.

ST. JOSEPH 52, THORNTON 50—Chris Funchess scored 21 points and pulled down five rebounds as St. Joseph defeated Thornton, 52-50.

"I thought we executed our game plan exactly the way we wanted to," St. Joe head coach Gene Pingatore said. "We played good defense, boarded with them and played with control."

Afternoon winners St. Joseph and Evanston will meet in the first semifinal game today at 11:15 a.m. while Aurora West and Simeon will face each other in the second semifinal game at 12:45 p.m. The third-place game is set for 6:30 p.m. and the championship game will start at 8:15.

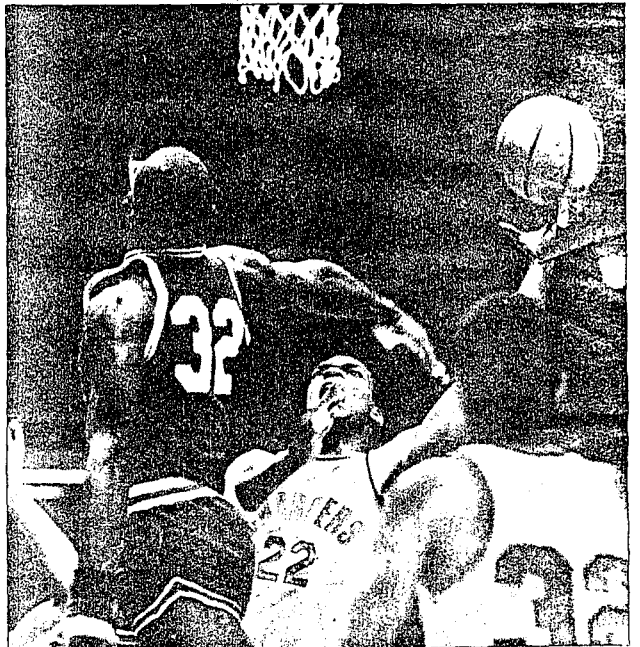
EVANSTON 65, BENTON 63—Steve Kling, who had a game total of only four points, made two of them count as he put in the winning basket in Evanston's 65-63 overtime win over Benton.

"We keep on winning them by one, two, three points," Evanston coach Herb Williams said. "I told them to keep on working out there. We went quickness against size and we won out."

Evanston, who was led in scoring by Everette Stephens' game-high 31 points, was outrebounded, 48-30.

SIMEON 48, ROCK ISLAND 44—Chicago's Simeon defeated Rock Island, 48-44, and was led by Ben Wilson's 16 points.

Eric Lundgren and Ron Hotchkiss tied as leading scorers for Rock Island with 14.



Thornton's Darren Guest (32) gets a hand in the face of Westchester St. Joseph's Chris Buchanan as the Charger forward attempts a shot. St. Joseph won, 52-50. (photo by Mike Meinhart)

Daily Illini March 24, 1984

## Illini plan patient offense to counteract loud crowd

ILLINI from 20

"We have to put a lot of pressure on their offense. We have to really get after them."

Kentucky almost didn't have a chance to get after Illinois as it had trouble getting past Louisville Thursday night. The Wildcats outlasted their in-state rivals, 72-67.

It was a highly emotional game, and the Wildcats are aware of the possibility of a letdown.

"That could be critical in that we put our minds mentally and physically toward Louisville," Kentucky's Winston Bennett said.

Illinois will need to mentally block out the effects of a partisan Kentucky crowd. The Wildcats haven't lost in the 23,000-plus seat Rupp Arena since Jan. 15, 1983.

"We've played here before," said Douglas in reference to Illinois' 76-57 loss to Kentucky in December, 1982. "We've played a lot of other places where the crowd gets really loud. It bothers the young players.

"Everybody on our basketball club has been through it before.

During the game I very seldom hear the crowd. I lock in on the game."

•••

Today's NCAA Mideast Regional championship game is the second meeting between Illinois and Kentucky this year. The first one was a frigid Christmas Eve affair won by the Wildcats, 56-54.

That was the game when the referees were unable to get to Assembly Hall because of weather conditions and three people had to be brought out of the stands to officiate.

The windchill factor was in the neighborhood of 70 degrees below zero that night, and with most of the roads around Champaign-Urbana closed, the Kentucky players were worried they'd be spending Christmas in Central Illinois.

The Wildcats' Winston Bennett remembers being at a Pizza Hut after the game. "One of the trainers was trying to call a bus in order to get us back home," Bennett said. "It really took a while, plus the pizza was late."

# Activity in anti-apartheid event centers on state divestment bill

by Arnold Grahl

Increased interest throughout the United States may make this year's National Two Weeks of Anti-Apartheid Action the biggest ever, a local anti-apartheid spokesman said Friday.

The two-week event, which began on campus Wednesday with a rally, has gained importance this year because of a pension fund divestment bill in the state House of Representatives and similar legislation in other states, said Ginnie Lo, a member of the Campaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid.

"Because of the House bill, people are paying more attention to the issue," Lo said.

The bill would require the state to divest pension fund investments in companies that do business in South Africa.

Anti-apartheid groups have pressed for withdrawing investments from South Africa because, they say, such investments support that country's racist apartheid system.

The two weeks is being coordinated by the America Committee on Africa and is designed to inform people about conditions in South Africa and U.S. investments there.

Steve Apotheker, another member of the coalition, said the two weeks this year are getting more attention. "People are learning more about it and asking questions," he said. "Congressional candidates are having to take stands on the issue."

Another reason for the attention, Apotheker said, is that concern about the issue is shifting from college campuses, the traditional sites of divestment fights, to state and local institutions.

"It used to be heavily campus-oriented," Apotheker said. "Now it is more of a movement to bring in community people, because the emphasis is in going for the larger funds, local and state institutions."

About 100 people attended a rally at the Illini Union Wednesday to hear David Ndaba of the African National Congress in New York.

The two weeks will also include talks at the University YMCA March 28 by Jim Gentry, professor of finance, and Robert Schwartz, vice president of Shearson American Express, who will discuss "socially responsible" investments.

The two weeks will end April 4 with a lobbying day in Springfield. Anti-apartheid groups statewide are scheduled to meet House Speaker Michael Madigan and other legislators to lobby for the pension bill.

*Daily Illini March 24, 1984*

John Konstantaras



## Perception politics

by Mark Balthazar

There is a Common Wisdom in politics that most people in an election year hear and talk about over the course of a campaign, and it supplies answers for everything.

Common Wisdom and its supporters make everything easy for the voter. It creates the "front-runner," the "underdog" and the "dark horse;" it says which candidates are "electable" and which candidates aren't; it gives candidate labels, according to Common Wisdom's ideology. It doesn't require much effort for the voter to follow it; it doesn't need the press to provide it with informa-

tion; that is not its purpose. It exists to make politics simple and effortless and doesn't force the voter to do much thinking or reading. It does all but enter the polling place for the voter and finish the job.

That is Common Wisdom's problem, at least in politics. Sometimes the difference between Common Wisdom and Common Ignorance is much too insubstantial to figure out. Common Wisdom doesn't involve itself with mundane matters like "what is this candidate saying?" or "what does this candidate mean?" It relies on generalities instead of details. It likes to cling to preconceived ideas, and abhors change. It

likes to forget the past.

So two months ago, George McGovern and Jesse Jackson were not supposed to figure in the making of the man the Democratic Party sends off to vanquish Ronald Reagan in 1984, because Common Wisdom said so. Each was an "underdog" and a "dark horse." Neither was "electable." Both were "liberals", and had been so for years.

But McGovern still had something to say, which surprised people who last remembered him as a candidate in 1972. It was not the quality or the essential validity of what McGovern said on the campaign trail that made him unworthy of Common Wisdom, but the fact that he lost big to Nixon and wasn't likely to gain a shot at the Republicans again. To be a favorite of Common Wisdom, you have to be a winner.

Common Wisdom couldn't figure out why Jesse Jackson was running for president, but it had many explanations it thought should serve as supplementary reasons. Was it his egomania, his insatiable lust for power, or his big mouth?

But Common Wisdom never considered 20 percent of the primary voters in Chicago, or Mississippi, or Alabama, or Georgia. Those voters don't figure in Common Wisdom's basic equation. It is much easier to leave them out or call them a fluke.

So now Common Wisdom's "front-runners", Gary Hart and Fritz Mondale, have assimilated the Jacksonian phrase. Both spoke of "opening up" the pro-

cess of selecting nominees within the party in their debate last Sunday in Chicago; Hart talked of winning "black and brown" support, Mondale courted the "black and Hispanic" vote; both tried to convince voters of their superior commitment to civil rights. Towards the end of the debate and on the Illinois campus Monday, Hart denounced American cupidity in the status quo affairs of racist South Africa.

Three months ago, these men were not talking like this; those words were not part of their rhetorical repertoire. But by all standards of Common Wisdom, you run for president because you want to win, and that is the only reason. If you do not win, then you are a failure. Common Wisdom does not assume that Jesse Jackson is smarter than it is, that he may be more interested in influencing public policy than in running the government in 1984, so it will call his campaign a futile failure.

Three months ago, Mondale's media adviser was saying his candidate has a strength: he "dares to be cautious." The Mondale Style was not abrasive, risk-taking, or ambitious beyond conventional propriety. It was more than content to collect its endorsements and wait for Reagan in November.

Three months ago, Mondale spoke of promises. "I have promised to put people back to work," he said back in New Hampshire. "I have promised to protect the environment. I have promised to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. I have promised to stand up for our old

folks, who've got a right to have a friend in the White House who protects them on Social Security and Medicare." The only thing Mondale promises today is a marathon to San Francisco in July.

Little did he know as his unstoppable campaign machinery slogged through January that promises would be out of style in 1984. Promises were tossed on the scrap heap with "old politics" and "special interests." They are now Common Wisdom's ugly buzzwords, to be avoided at all costs.

Presumably, it is not proper to say you will do good things for other people anymore, because the old politicians used to do so. By promising other people good things, you are catering to their "special interests." That is the new Common Wisdom. The president has decided the most urgent issue on his national agenda involves prayer in schools, the politicians vying for the leadership of the Free World have taken to parroting a fast food commercial and politicians are not allowed to make promises to other people anymore for fear of being called a captive of "special interests."

There is a poll that needs to be done that would clear up some of this. It should ask six questions, and the answers should be printed on the front page of every newspaper and broadcast coast-to-coast.

Just five questions: What are "old politics?" What are "new politics?" What are "special interests?" Don't you represent a "special interest?"

Don't we all? Even Common Wisdom? ☺

*Daily News March 24/1984*

Daily Illini March 27, 1984

## Government accuses Georgia college of racism

The U.S. government has accused the University of Georgia of racial prejudice in connection with its minimum proficiency entrance examination.

The test measures minimum proficiency skills in reading and writing at approximately a 10th grade level, said Vernon Crawford, chancellor of the statewide school system, who said the test is fair.

In a suit filed last week, the education department alleged that students of the University of Georgia's three primarily black campuses have failed to pass the exam more frequently than students at Georgia's 30 other state universities, Crawford said.

"All the time I've been aware of the test, it's always been involved in some kind of controversy," he said.

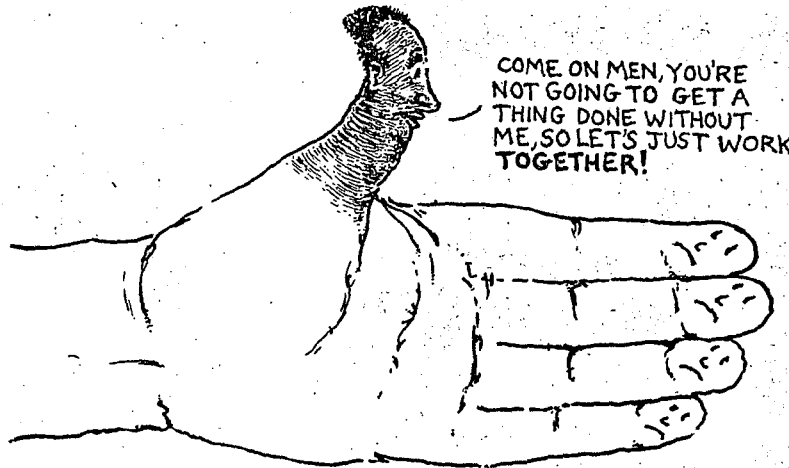
The government is accusing the university, which developed the proficiency test, of racial discrimination against black students, and is demanding that the test be revised.

According to The New York Times, the education department's Office of Civil Rights threatened to cut off federal aid to higher education in Georgia because the state has refused "to remedy the effects of past discrimination" and is in violation of civil rights law.

Students take the test before they can be admitted to the state's schools, Crawford said, but all of these students have graduated from high school first.

# opinions

editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the



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editorial

## Citizens must act now to help stop apartheid

Now is the time for fair-minded University students, their parents, and faculty and staff members to make decisive moves toward ending the oppression and killing in South Africa.

Instead of passively noting that the horrors in South Africa must no longer continue, Illinois citizens can take an active role to bring about change. They can tell legislators they support House Bill 569, a proposal to pull all state funds from corporations doing business in that racist country.

We are entering the second week of a national push for anti-apartheid action. On campus, this push includes films and discussions on the effects of apartheid and socially acceptable ways to invest in stocks. The two weeks of activism will culminate with HB 569 Lobbying Day in Springfield on April 4.

Until now, the Board of Trustees has ignored divestiture pleas from those connected with the University. Board members say they cannot divest because of moral reasons, and they have closed their eyes to fiscal reasons.

The trustees haven't learned from the University's \$11.5 million loss of a Zimbabwe grant to Michigan State University. The University had been favored for this exchange program until Zimbabwe

changed its position and took its business to Michigan State—a university that divested its South African funds in 1978.

Fortunately, HB 569 removes social responsibility from the seemingly paralyzed board and places it on the state level, where the wishes of the people will be heeded.

This is why it's important to take action now. Legislators need to know their constituents do not support state investments in a place where cattle prods stimulate workers and the rights of the people vary according to race.

Take five minutes to help insure that some day everyone in South Africa will have the same rights you do. Write or call your representatives immediately. Tell them Illinois must divest.

**Rep. Helen Satterthwaite, D-Urbana**  
2060 Stratton Building, Springfield 62701  
(217) 782-8048

**Sen. Stanley Weaver, R-Urbana**  
309D State House, Springfield 62701  
(217) 782-6904





## **Meter violation**

*Curtis Ashley, left, and Jerry Hites, both of Champaign, repair parking meters for the City of Champaign on Fourth Street Monday afternoon. About two dozen of the meters were vandalized there sometime over the weekend. (photo by Kris Ludington)*

*Stacy Alvine*

*March 27, 1984*

# Equal opportunity progress slow but steady

Though the Urbana-Champaign campus continues to make slow progress toward its equal opportunity goals, it faces a number of problems in attracting and retaining women and minorities. UI administrators told IlliniWeek in interviews this week.

Michele Thompson, associate vice president for personnel services, recently presented a report to the UI board of trustees detailing the university's progress since 1975 in several employment categories.

"There have been some hopeful developments since 1975," Thompson said.

"First of all, 25 percent of all new faculty appointed in the 1983-84 academic year at Urbana-Champaign were women," she said. What's more, full-time women faculty members, both tenured and non-tenured, numbered 463 out of a total faculty of 2,640 during 1983, an increase of more than 6 percent since 1975.

Second, the number of women administrators in the executive and managerial category also has increased some 6 percent since 1975, with women holding 87 such positions out of a total of 358, compared to 67 out of 368 in 1975, Thompson said.

Third, nearly all the categories of minorities and women employees have shown increases, she said. Minorities now account for 9.8 percent of the executive administrative staff — up 2.2 percent since 1975 — and are similarly represented in the total faculty population — 9.3 percent, or a 3.3 percent improvement.

Thompson points out that during recent

years the university was reducing staff at the rate of 1 percent a year rather than growing overall. She is encouraged by the fact that in the face of "rather severe budget cuts and constraints we have been able to make some gains," she said.

"Most of our growth in this period has been in technical fields such as engineering, computer science, and commerce and business administration; these are fields where there are still rather few women or minorities with the requisite academic credentials," Thompson said.

The Urbana-Champaign campus faces what Thompson calls "a serious and vexing problem" in attracting and retaining faculty — namely, severely limited professional opportunities for spouses of today's two-career couples, either at the university or in the community.

Thompson said she knew of several cases where women had been offered faculty posts but had declined because an acceptable position could not be found for their husbands. Men also are leaving the university or declining to come because they realize their wives will not be able to find work.

"So we have the problem of attracting couples on the one hand and losing faculty on the other," she said. "That certainly is not the case in Chicago, where there are many professional opportunities in the city and at several other universities as well.

"It's an extremely serious and vexing problem for the campus and in all likelihood it's going to get worse," she said.



Michele Thompson



William Savage

"We are all aware that there is a finite number of women and minorities in the fields where we are likely to recruit," she said. "A useful approach would be to concentrate on training more people in these areas. But we also have great difficulty in competing with the private sector, which also has affirmative action goals."

Sometimes the university has difficulty keeping people in graduate school in these high-demand fields. When a bachelor's degree in engineering can earn \$26,000 in industry to start, she said, it's hard to persuade a student to spend several more years to get a doctorate when he or

she will end up at the same salary level as those with bachelor's or master's degrees.

The universities are pursuing their affirmative action goals out of a sense of earlier commitment to these ideals, she said. In today's political climate there is little pressure on the universities to adhere to these goals. The new appointees to the federal Civil Rights Commission are not strong supporters of affirmative action.

"We continue to work for affirmative (See ACTION, page 2)

*IlliniWeek*

*March 29, 1984*

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## Action

(Continued from page one)

action because we feel these goals are important, not because of leverage from the federal government, because there just isn't any," she said.

William Savage, assistant chancellor and director of affirmative action at the Urbana-Champaign campus, agreed that the federal government is reducing its enforcement of equal opportunity on the nation's campuses.

"The signals, I think, are quite clear from the federal government — to go slow, to soft-pedal equal opportunity. The stance of the Civil Rights Commission since the recent Reagan appointments has been very reactionary. It is no longer viewed in the civil rights community as a friend but almost as an adversary. Instead of enforcing legislation it has raised questions about the legitimacy of affirmative action and civil rights policies. You see this in other federal agencies as well; the Justice Department and the Department of Education are very timid about enforcing equal rights legislation," Savage said.

This attitude is spilling over into the judicial system with the recent Supreme Court ruling on Grove City College — a ruling that is "viewed with despair" by civil rights proponents. That decision holds that Title IX — which prohibits sex discrimination and mandates equal treatment and access regardless of sex — is program-specific.

"In the past, if one program on campus received federal assistance, the entire campus was required to abide by federal sex discrimination regulations. The Grove City decision states that only the program receiving federal assistance must obey these regulations," Savage said.

"The ruling may have a chilling effect on civil rights compliance in other areas," he said.

Already Secretary of Education Terrell Bell is saying that this decision may also apply to Title VI, which prohibits discrimination by race, color or nationality, and to the Rehabilitation Act, which provides equal access to the handicapped, he said.

Under the circumstances it is all the more important that Chancellor John E. Cribbet has reaffirmed the campus's historic commitment to affirmative action and equal opportunity, Savage said. He agreed with Thompson that women have made strides in several areas of campus employment; however, he said, blacks and Hispanics have not fared as well in tenured and tenure-track positions.

Asians account for most of the increases in minority representation on the faculty, Savage said. For reporting purposes, minorities are considered to include blacks, Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and native Americans.

In relation to their numbers in the general population, Asian representation on the faculty is high — the result of large numbers of Asians who get degrees in technical fields.

On the tenured faculty, of the 92 full-time minority positions reported in 1975, 18 were black — or 1.1 percent overall — and 15 were Hispanic — .9 percent — the rest were basically Asian, he said.

Of the 125 minorities reported tenured in 1983, 22 were black, 14 were Hispanic. There was a slight increase in the total number of blacks and a loss of one Hispanic. Asians again accounted for most of the increase, he said. In that eight-year period, the total number of tenured faculty increased from 1,613 to 1,722, Savage added.

"If you just look at the numbers, it appears there has been visible progress. But you need to look behind the numbers. The 6.2 percent improvement in women faculty members appears to be significant when one takes into account the limited extent to which new opportunities opened up and the fact that most of the faculty is tenured-in," he said.

"When you examine the breakdowns more closely, you see that there has been a

4.4 percent increase in the number of tenured women faculty members — from 7.3 percent in 1975 to 11.7 percent in 1983, and a 5.1 percent increase in the number of women in tenure-track positions — from 19 percent in 1975 to 24.1 percent in 1983.

"Though the number of tenured women faculty has increased from 117 to 201 during the eight-year period, the numbers of women in tenure-track positions have only increased by 2 — from 101 to 103 — and the actual numbers of faculty on tenure-track have dropped from 531 to 427 total. So the increase of 100 or so in tenured faculty is offset by a similar decrease in the ranks of the non-tenured," Savage said.

The total number of tenured and tenure-track positions remained about the same, but the proportions shifted.

The same holds true for minorities, he said. Although there was growth in tenured positions for blacks, tenure-track positions declined. Of the 38 minorities on track in 1975, 13 were black and four were Hispanic. In 1983, of the 41 minorities on track, eight were black and six were Hispanic, so blacks lost and Hispanics gained a little.

"But when you add tenured and tenure-track faculty, you realize that there were 31 blacks in tenure and tenure-track positions in 1975 and 30 in 1983. In 1975 there were 19 Hispanics in both tenure and tenure-track jobs; in 1983, there were 20. There has been virtually no change for these two groups.

"We have here two snapshots, one of 1975, the other of 1983," Savage said. "But there was movement in the years between. The numbers of black faculty reached a peak in 1979 and then began to decline. But in 1983, the numbers began to rise again. We hope we are seeing a change in what has been a pattern of decline."

Though the number of women in academic professional positions has declined fractionally, Thompson's report showed minorities have experienced a 6.9 increase in ranks. However, the actual numbers have declined, since the number of such jobs has dropped from 1,700 in 1975 to 1,421 in 1983. With regard to the rest of the university, the picture is brighter, Savage said.

In the skilled crafts area, the number of women and minorities has increased in several areas, thanks to the university's apprenticeship program, which seeks to attract such people. Technical and para-professional staff also number 5.7 percent more minorities and 8 percent more women in their ranks.

"For these jobs we are drawing on the local community and can show better progress," Savage said. "For faculty jobs, we must recruit from a finite national pool."

Savage agrees with Thompson that an important way to make greater progress is to increase the number of blacks and Hispanics in graduate and professional programs. Their enrollment in graduate school has been declining steadily since the mid-'70s. The number of women getting advanced degrees has increased dramatically though there are still very few in engineering and science, he said.

The economy and the cutbacks in support at the federal level for undergraduates and graduates have really hurt these two ethnic groups, Savage said. Many minority students need financial assistance if they are to continue their education. In the past blacks and Hispanics focused on such areas as education and the social sciences; now they are looking at the job market and judging that the investment in graduate school is not worth it.

"If we are going to make a difference in technical and scientific fields, we need to go back to the high schools. Programs like Upward Bound, the Principal's Scholars, JETS and MITES really can make a difference," he said.

## Ikenberry:

### '83-84 year of renewal

The current year has been "one of academic renewal," President Stanley O. Ikenberry told the UI board of trustees recently, in a progress report on the university's fiscal stability.

After last year's budget crisis, the UI emerged "with an overwhelming vote of confidence from the people of Illinois," he said. "The General Assembly and the governor recognized the inadequacy of the state's resource base and provided additional revenues." A mid-year tuition increase also helped improve the UI's fiscal soundness.

New funds went to programs "in which our needs were greatest and our quality most threatened, as well as to those areas that will play a key role in helping Illinois rejuvenate its economy," he said.

Average salaries for faculty members have climbed from fifth to fourth in the Big Ten — still short of the president's goal of third in the Big Ten and still near the bottom in overall compensation — but evidently enough to slow the flight of key faculty members to levels considered normal.

"The gap between the salaries of the university's nonacademic employees and their counterparts in state government — although still substantial — was narrowed somewhat," Ikenberry said.

Engineering, in particular, was singled out for help; funds were provided both for new faculty members to handle enrollment increases and for renovation of obsolete laboratories and equipment.

Commerce and business administration — another area of heavy enrollment — added eight new positions and other new slots were created in agriculture, law, mathematics and veterinary medicine, Ikenberry said.

Nearly \$2 million went to replace outdated instructional equipment, all the way from basic items such as microscopes to the latest in computer-related items.

The agriculture and commerce colleges established teaching laboratories equipped with personal computers and the College of Veterinary Medicine was able to computerize its toxicology hot line, which provides the only such service in the nation.

Another \$2 million was put to work renovating the laboratories and instructional facilities of the campus's most productive scholars, he said.

"As we are able to make such renovations, we greatly strengthen our ability to attract and retain top faculty members, many of whom receive offers from competing institutions that include the establishment of new laboratories and essential equipment, and hold out salary incentives as well," Ikenberry said.

"We have started to repair the damage that a decade of fiscal stringency has wrought. We will not overcome the deficits in a single year; but if we continue to make realistic progress over a sustained period, we can keep the UI in the front ranks where it belongs," he said.

## Affirmative action panel meets here next weekend

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation's Panel on Affirmative Action will hold its annual workshop for CIC affirmative action directors and staff Thursday and Friday, April 5-6, at the UI at Urbana-Champaign.

Reginald Wilson, director of the Office of Minority Affairs, American Council on Education, will speak at the April 5 opening session on "Networking and Affirmative Action in Higher Education." Following this session, a panel of affirmative action directors from Purdue University, University of Iowa, Ohio State University and University of Michigan will discuss "The Role of the Affirmative Action Officer in the Higher Education Enterprise: Conflicts, Challenges and Opportunities."

On Friday, Peter Feuille, UI professor of labor and industrial relations, and Michele M. Thompson, UI associate vice president

for personnel services, will serve on a panel on "Collective Bargaining in Higher Education: Affirmative Action Implications." Another panel will consider "Supply-Side Affirmative Action: Minority and Female Participation in Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Education."

CIC is a consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago. The panel is comprised of the affirmative action directors from these universities and meets periodically to share information about relevant federal regulations and affirmative action activities on member campuses. More information is available from the workshop coordinator, William A. Savage, assistant chancellor and director of affirmative action, at 333-0574.

## Staff earning \$35,000 must file statement

All university staff members with non-teaching duties who earn \$35,000 or more a year are required to file a Statement of Economic Interests with the Illinois secretary of state by April 30.

Statement of Economic Interests forms have been distributed by the Office of the President. Employees who did not receive a form may obtain one by contacting Payroll, B-6 Coble Hall, which is open from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 4 p.m.

State law stipulates that failure to file a statement by April 30 will mean the loss of employment. A 30-day extension is possible if an employee files a declaration of intention to defer filing with the secretary of state 10 days before or after April 30.

## ILLINIWEEK

IlliniWeek is an employee publication of the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois. It is published weekly during the academic year by the News Bureau of the Urbana-Champaign Campus Office of Public Affairs, of which John Burness is the director. Distribution is made via campus mail each Thursday and Friday. News items are solicited from all areas of the campus, should be typewritten and double-spaced, and sent to the editorial at least one week before publication. Because of space limitations, photographs submitted by faculty and staff are seldom able to be used. Entries for the calendar, "This Week," should be sent to the News Bureau, 131 Davenport House, by 5 p.m. Wednesday the week preceding publication.

Editor: Dorothy Williams  
 Photographer: Mary Allen  
 Editorial Assistant: Amy Ragsdale  
 "Notables": Melissa Hiller  
 Editorial Office: 136 Davenport House  
 333-2895  
 Calendar: 333-1085

## Sixth inmate sought in Chicago jailbreak

CHICAGO (AP)—Police on Wednesday staked out several high-rise buildings and the homes of friends and relatives of an escaped Cook County Jail prisoner described as the "brains" behind a six-man breakout last week.

Gregory Hill, a suspect in a string of high-rise burglaries, was the last of the six still at large after police captured a fifth escapee, Aryules Bivens, on Tuesday.

Police said they believe Hill is a drug addict and might commit more burglaries in the fashionable lakefront high-rises where the earlier incidents occurred. They also began surveillance of the homes of Hill's family, associates and former girlfriends.

Bivens, 22, was recaptured at about 10:30 p.m. Tuesday in a third-floor bedroom in a South Side apartment, said Sgt. Robert Breckenridge.

He was unarmed when found, Breckenridge said.

Police said Bivens had been posing as a homosexual in an attempt to evade police, and was wearing red nailpolish, lipstick and face powder when he was arrested.

Two other people in the apartment at the time of Bivens' arrest were taken into custody and were expected to be charged with aiding and abetting a fugitive, Breckenridge said.

Bivens, who had been serving a life term for the murder of a deaf mute during a robbery, had three times dodged a dragnet Monday, including twice at his girlfriend's South Side apartment, police said.

Three of the six who broke out of the jail's maximum-security unit Friday night were captured shortly thereafter, and a fourth was picked up Sunday outside a former girlfriend's apartment on the West Side.

Frank Campagna, 21, a medical technician from suburban Blue Island, has been charged with smuggling .22- and .32-caliber guns into the jail, and authorities said two others were being questioned in connection with the breakout.

Police said Hill was the mastermind of the escape and that he used another inmate's connections with Campagna to obtain the weapons used in the escape.

**March is here**

Members of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity march Friday during their pledge activities. They performed in front of the Union along with pledges from the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. (photo by Andrew Bergman)



*Stacy Alvin March 31, 1984*

# Nations of fighters

## African leaders worn by long political battle

by The Associated Press

A generation after they led Africa to independence, half a dozen revolutionaries survive as national leaders, a remarkable record of longevity on this turbulent continent.

Age, a dozen wars and more than 50 coups have taken a toll of the men who guided the guerrilla struggles and negotiations that threw off European colonial rule and established 50 independent nations of 400 million people.

The latest to fall is Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, who died Monday in Cleveland, Ohio.

The survivors preside over differing political and economic systems—dictatorships and one-party democracies, Marxism and free enterprise. For some, military force plays a key role in forestalling or quelling dissent.

But these leaders face a common problem: how to promote well-being among some of the world's poorest and fastest-growing populations.

But these leaders face a common problem: how to promote well-being among some of the world's poorest and fastest-growing populations.

At least two survivors—Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania—stand as elder statesmen, with influence in African affairs that goes far beyond their national borders.

Sekou Toure was known as one of the earliest and most vigorous opponents of French rule.

He became president in 1958, a year after Kwame Nkrumah, whose pan-African rhetoric inspired nationalists across the continent, led Ghana to independence from Britain.

Nkrumah, exiled after a coup, died in Guinea in 1972.

Others of that first generation

who have died include President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, who welcomed British aid and allied his country with the West; King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, once the world's longest-reigning monarch; and President Agostinho Neto, who put Angola solidly in the pro-Soviet bloc.

Two have solved Africa's perennial problem of how to hand over power by retiring. President Leopold Senghor led Senegal to independence from France in 1960, resigned in 1981 and lives on the French Riviera, giving lectures on Africa.

Amadou Ahidjo resigned as president in 1982 after governing Cameroon for all its 22 years of independence and lives in France. A military court condemned him to death last month for allegedly plotting a comeback; Ahidjo's hand-picked successor, Paul Biya, commuted the sentence to a period of detention.

The survivors include:

- Kaunda, 59, onetime teacher and peacemaker in many African dis-

putes. He speaks strongly against white-ruled South Africa's race-separation policies but advocates discussions with South Africa as a means of encouraging change.

Kaunda was host last month to a South African-Angolan meeting that led to a disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola, where they were stationed against guerrillas seeking independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia. He plays a guitar at political meetings, cries publicly when moved and once threatened to resign if Zambians didn't stop drinking.

• Nyerere, 62, a teacher who trans-

lated Shakespeare into Swahili, became the only black African leader to overthrow a neighbor when his army ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin in 1979. He became a leading theoretician of African-style socialism, which advocated the enforced creation of communal villages and the elimination of economic privilege.

Tanzania's increasing economic difficulties and corruption in state control boards led Nyerere recently to admit that the system was working poorly and to reinstate some private incentives.

- Hastings Kamuzu Banda, a former doctor and life president of Malawi, about 85. The landlocked nation of 6 million lacks mineral resources but it is one of the few African countries that feeds itself. Banda employs authoritarian methods, including the banning of skirts above the knee and long hair for men, and tells visitors he is happy that Malawians have largely achieved the goals he set for them—enough food, clothing, and houses that don't leak when it rains.

- Habib Bourguiba, life president of Tunisia, 80. He has become one of the world's longest-ruling chiefs of state since obtaining independence from France in 1956. Despite heavy-handed methods and increasing health problems, his followers still accord him an unending hero-worship.

- Milton Obote, prime minister of Uganda, 60, one of the few African leaders to make a comeback. He led Uganda out of British rule in 1962 but was overthrown by Amin in 1971 and spent eight years in Tanzanian exile before Nyerere defeated Amin.

- Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of Ivory Coast, 78. Following independence in 1960, he retained French aid and technicians. Ivory Coast remained one of the most economically successful countries in west Africa.

And a younger group has remained at the top of nations which

gained independence in later years. Among them:

- Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, 50. His guerrilla movement installed socialism after the Portuguese withdrew in 1975. But Machel, facing drought and economic failures, concluded a non-aggression pact with South Afri-

ca this month that is expected to open the way for South African investment and Western influence.

- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, 60. A leader in the black revolt against white rule in Rhodesia, he was elected president in 1980.

### African president dies after 26 years of rule; temporary head named

DAKAR, Senegal (AP)—The government of neighboring Guinea declared 40 days of mourning Tuesday for President Ahmed Sekou Toure, whose death was viewed in much of Africa as a severe blow to the continent's stalled drive for peace and unity.

Sekou Toure, 62, died Monday after heart surgery in Cleveland, Ohio, ending 26 years of rule in the country he led to independence from France in 1958.

Guinean radio, monitored in Dakar, said Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, 61, a close associate of Sekou Toure's since before independence, was named as his temporary replacement until a new president could be chosen. Western diplomatic observers said he was the likely successor.

Under Guinea's constitution, presidential elections will have to be held within 45 days.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, sent a message of condolence to the Guinean government Tuesday, and the U.N. flag at the New York headquarters flew at half staff in a tribute to Sekou Toure.

In the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere called Sekou Toure a "great nationalist leader, a great African statesman and a great man."

In Washington, the State Department hailed Sekou Toure as "an internationally respected statesman whose efforts on behalf of peaceful settlements of disputes had earned for him and his country an enviable reputation for peacemaking."

The Guinean president had been flown to the Cleveland Clinic Monday on a plane arranged by Saudi Arabian King Fahd after a team of physicians from the clinic had examined the president in Guinea on Saturday, clinic spokesman Frank Weaver said.

When he arrived in Cleveland, massive internal bleeding was discovered and surgeons replaced his aorta, the main blood vessel from the heart. The internal bleeding continued.

The death was announced to Guineans on the official Conakry radio. The announcement, monitored in Dakar, proclaimed a ban on public entertainment, urged that flags be flown at half staff and ordered prayers in churches and mosques.

Funeral services were set for Friday.

Daily Shini March 28, 1984



## Renowned play sings praises of black women

A play celebrating the courage of black women will be presented Monday, Feb. 27, at the UI.

"For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Rainbow Is Enuf," by Ntozake Shange, is scheduled for performance at 8 p.m. in Illini Rooms A, B and C of the Illini Union.

Using dance and music as well as dialogue, a professional cast will portray seven black women as each encounters a challenge, dream or tragedy. The characters include a schoolgirl on her graduation night, an adolescent searching for a black saint, a carnival dancer being transformed into an ancient Egyptian goddess, an angry poet leaving an indifferent lover, and a ghetto mother reliving the murder of her two small children.

Shange used a group of her poems to create the play in 1974. It was performed first near Berkeley, Calif., and was moved to New York City, where it was produced by Joseph Papp in 1976.

The performance at Illinois is sponsored by the Illini Union Board black programs committee.

A national touring company presents a scene from "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Rainbow is Enuf." The award-winning play will be performed at 8 p.m. Monday, Feb. 27, in the Illini Union.

*Illiniweek*  
*February 23, 1984*

## William Warfield nominated to receive Grammy award



William Warfield

World-renowned bass-baritone William Warfield, chairman of the voice department at the UI, has been nominated for a "Grammy" by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

The winners will be announced Feb. 28 in nationally televised award ceremonies. The program will air locally at 7 p.m. on WCIA-TV, Channel 3.

Warfield was nominated in the category of Best Spoken Word or Non-Musical Records for his narration of Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," recorded with the Philharmonia Orchestra of the Eastman School of Music, David Effron, conductor.

During the nation's Bicentennial in 1976, Warfield toured Europe and the United States in performances of "A Lincoln Portrait" with the New York Philharmonic under the direction of Leonard Bernstein. At Bernstein's suggestion, the singer spoke Lincoln's words in French and German, as well as English.

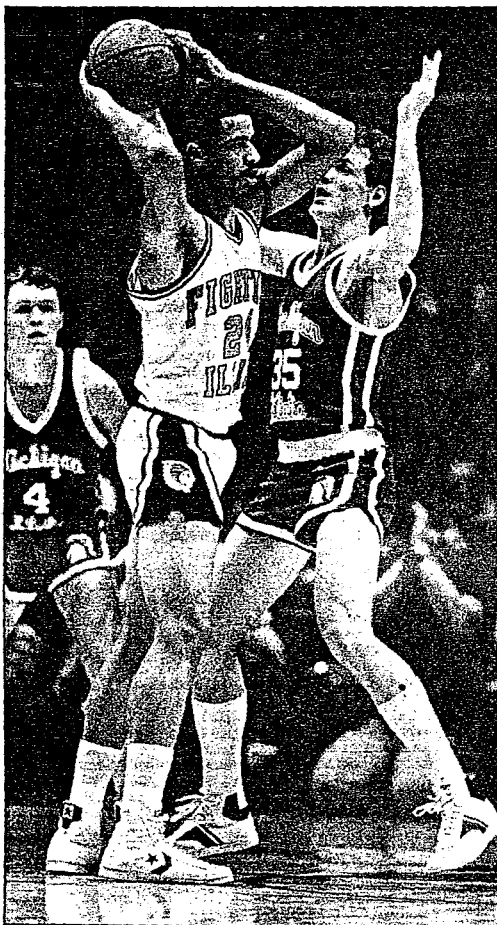
Warfield, who has been on the voice faculty of the School of Music since 1974, is a graduate of the Eastman School of Music

and has received many distinctions and honorary doctorates, including one from Boston University in 1981.

He will compete for the Grammy with Jayne Meadows and Steve Allen for "Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Computers"; Jane Fonda for "Jane Fonda's Workout Record"; Sir John Gielgud and Irene Worth for "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats," and Isaac Asimov for "The Robots of Dawn."

Warfield expects to attend the award ceremonies in Los Angeles.





Illinois forward Efreem Winters looks to pass off as Michigan State's Larry Polec defends. The Jan. 26 game against the Spartans was not one of Winters' best of the season, as he scored just 10 points and pulled down only three rebounds. Winters has had an up-and-down year, but Illinois has kept rising. (photo by John Konstantaras)

## Stats don't offer adequate indication of Winters' year

renny zentz



He's averaging two points a game more than last year, he has doubled his assist total from the

previous season and his team has a 20-3 record.

Despite these accomplishments, Efreem Winters has learned one can't please everybody, particularly cynical sportswriters who want to know why he isn't a dominant offensive force.

After an impressive freshman campaign at Illinois and an even more impressive showing during the team's trip to Yugoslavia last spring, much was expected out of Winters this season—especially since all-Big Ten guard Derek Harper had left school for the National Basketball Association's Dallas Mavericks. Winters said he was expecting a lot from himself as well.

"I thought I would be scoring a little more this year, because of the loss of Derek," said the 6-foot-9 forward, who is averaging a rather disappointing 14.7 points a game. "Now I'm putting the ball on the floor more and taking it to the basket. That's what I'm going to have to do a lot more of."

He'll be looking to do it in Saturday's showdown at Purdue. Both teams enter the game with 11-2 Big Ten records and the Boilermakers will be seeking revenge from last month's 76-52 Illinois victory. Winters said the Illini will try to establish the inside game right away over Purdue's frontline, which doesn't have a forward over 6-7.

If recent performances are any indication, the Illini can count on 16 points from Winters Saturday. That's what he has scored in each of the last three games and he appears to be fully recovered from a mid-season shooting slump in which he averaged just 9.4 points

over a five-game period. It was bad enough that the Chicago Tribune ran a box showing Winters' game-by-game drop in points and rebounds during the slump.

Winters said he isn't disappointed over his lack of scoring, because the team is still playing well. He is more displeased with his lack of consistency, which was exemplified by the Minnesota and Wisconsin games at the start of the Big Ten season.

On Jan. 5 against Minnesota at Assembly Hall, Winters was unstoppable. He scored 22 points, several of them coming on dunks, to propel Illinois to an 80-53 victory. Two days later, though, it was a different story at Wisconsin.

"I didn't get ready for that game," said Winters, who scored just six points. "It was pretty hard to after the way we beat Minnesota."

Luckily, the Illini were able to score a 63-62 overtime win over the Badgers, who aren't exactly the class of the Big Ten.

"It bothers me some," Winters said of his fluctuating point totals. "I try hard every night to be consistent, and every night I play hard. It's just that sometimes I'm not prepared for the game."

This problem has not gone unnoticed by Illinois coach Lou Henson, Winters said. "What he tells me is I need to come out every night ready to play," Winters said. "It's getting to the point where every night I'm going to have to come out to play because we're going to be playing some big games."

But with the Illini heading into a three-game stretch where they will play Purdue, Ohio State and Indiana, Henson said he likes what he has seen out of his sophomore forward.

"He's doing a real good job on offense," Henson said. "He's improved in every phase of the game."

One such phase is passing, as Winters' 41 assists attest. He had

just 20 all of last season. Part of the reason for this increase is opposing zone defenses have been surrounding him with two or three men every time he gets the ball.

"When that happens, they (the coaches) want somebody else to shoot the ball," Winters said. "Whenever they do that, I just bring it out to the shooting guard."

He usually brings it out to Quinn Richardson, who has responded with a .611 field-goal percentage.

But it's obvious that Winters, a former all-American at King High School in Chicago, wasn't recruited for his passing abilities. He's here to score, rebound and play strong inside defense.

It's not likely that we'll ever see Efreem Winters scoring 25 points a game at Illinois, Henson said. "A lot of players could do that," Henson said. "But if he did all that, it might hurt the team."

It didn't hurt the Illini that much in Yugoslavia, when Winters averaged 21 points and 11 rebounds a game for the 7-4 road trip. But Winters said the situation there was different in that his teammates were still developing as shooters and the Yugoslavs were playing man-to-man instead of zone defense.

"In Yugoslavia I got the ball more—it was more of an inside game," he said. "What's happening now is that everyone can shoot the ball. Right now it wouldn't make sense to score 20. If I had the opportunity to score 20 points, it wouldn't make any difference to me. We have good team balance now. As far as scoring goes, it doesn't make any difference as long as we're winning."

And as long as the Illini keep winning and cynical sportswriters start to run out of players to criticize, the main thing to remember about Efreem Winters is this: he's still the best player on the sixth-ranked team in the nation.

And that says more than anything on the stats sheet.

Daily Illini February 24, 1984

# Jackson denies racial slurs in debate

by The Associated Press

MANCHESTER, N.H.—The Rev. Jesse Jackson, joining his seven rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination in nationally televised debate, responded Thursday to allegations he has made anti-Jewish remarks by saying, "I am not anti-Semitic."

"I have been a supporter of Israel's right to exist," he said. "I am a supporter of the Palestinians' right to exist also." The Washington Post had reported that Jackson referred to New York Jews as "hymies," and when asked about this, Jackson said he had "no recollection of that."

"I intend to insult no one," he said.

The 90-minute debate, the final confrontation before next Tuesday's kickoff of the New Hampshire primary, provided an opportunity for the candidates to impress voters before primary results start to thin out the field.

When moderator Barbara Walters asked the candidates if some of their campaign jibes might harm the party nominee in the fall campaign against President Reagan, front-runner Walter Mondale said: "We're going to be together. This is the sweetest primary in American history."

Mondale was the big winner in the Iowa caucuses and leads in New Hampshire, according to political professionals and public opinion polls.

Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado, one of the candidates who has been attacking Mondale, said the campaign ought to be about

## in the news

the director for the party. "I have not attacked anyone," said Hart.

Starting with Mondale, all the candidates but one said they have no interest in the vice presidential nomination. The exception was George McGovern, the former senator, who said: "I don't have a job now. Not only that, but my apartment burned down in May. I don't even have a place to live. I need help."

The discussion swiftly shifted from their own interest in second place to whether a woman should be on the Democratic ticket.

"We must move from this all-male aristocracy," said Jackson, the only candidate who has committed himself to naming a woman to his ticket if he were the nominee.

*Shirley Allini February 24, 1984*

## Voter sign-up starts nationally: Chicago mayor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold Washington said Thursday that the effort to sign up new voters that helped elect him Chicago's first black mayor will be extended nationwide "to make sure that new voter registrations reach epic proportions."

And he again declared his "preference" for Jesse Jackson in Illinois' non-binding presidential primary next month, but said later "I'm like most Americans; I'm looking over the field."

Washington told the National Press Club that "the process which began in Chicago's neighborhoods—grass-roots registration and political involvement—is now spreading throughout the rest of America, like the greening of the earth after a hard winter."

He said the goal of his registration effort, to begin after the March 20 Illinois primary, "is a November turnout of at least 100 million voters." He added that "we intend to make sure that the knowledge and practical experience of the Chicago model is extended to the rest of America."

"From my point of view, we haven't come so far and worked so long just to be able to enjoy victory in Illinois alone against Ronald Reagan," the mayor said. "Our goal is a Democratic president. I intend to do everything in my power to ensure that victory."

The mayor was asked why he does not throw his support to Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Democratic presidential candidate who campaigned for him last year in his race against Republican Bernard Epton.

Washington called Cranston "one of the finest individuals I know...an ideal public servant," but said he knows the California senator does not expect reciprocal support from the mayor.



I DON'T KNOW WHAT REAGAN'S TALKING ABOUT,  
IT DOESN'T FEEL LIKE WE'RE RECOVERING FROM ANYTHING!

editorial

## A whole nation must work to stop rising poverty level

Despite the Reagan administration's talk of economic recovery and the banter about Americans being better off now than three years ago, the U.S. Census Bureau says poverty jumped 4 percentage points between 1979 and 1982—all the way up to 15 percent.

That means about 34.4 million Americans are living on less than \$9,862 a year for a family of four.

Although the 15-percent poverty rate might be lower with the inclusion of such non-cash benefits as food stamps and Medicare, the level has still increased. If the figures include these non-cash benefits, U.S. poverty has increased from 15,099,000 to 22,885,000 people. Without figuring in non-cash benefits, the totals are 26,072,000 in 1979, and 34,398,000 in 1982.

If anything, this study shows that food stamp and Medicare benefits are certainly doing their jobs and shouldn't be cut. Rather, these programs should be expanded.

Government agencies and other research groups must continually study problems plaguing the United States. It is only through reports, made by credible

sources, that government can recognize the problems and find ways to bring about positive change.

But no change will come until the government admits everything isn't rosy.

According to the Census Bureau, the poverty level (counting non-cash benefits) is 21.5 percent for blacks and 20.9 percent for Hispanics. This suggests that the problem goes beyond the economy, when compared with the 8.3 percent white poverty level.

A problem of such great proportions must not be ignored by the government or the people. Private contributions to local church groups or the Salvation Army are necessary and useful, but this alone won't stop the rising percentage of the nation's poor.

Citizens can do more. They can elect officials who will deal with the problem and write to legislators asking for expansion of aid programs.

Poverty should not be something only the poor care about. It is a problem which affects the whole nation, and the whole nation should work against it.

## **Jesse Jackson's support wanes in wake of comments on Jews**

MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP)—Even before his unflattering characterization of Jews erupted as a campaign issue in the past few days, there was a growing sense that the Rev. Jesse Jackson's once-promising presidential candidacy in New Hampshire was on the wane.

The impact of his move to defuse the issue by admitting the remark and apologizing for it Sunday—and whether that action might even provide new spark for his campaign—remains to be seen.

Before the Jewish incident broke the rhetorical rhythm of his campaign by forcing him on the defensive, the crowds that once packed every hall where Jackson spoke already had started to dwindle and his oratory had been tamed by grueling 20-hour days on the campaign trail.

Polls suggested his support had shrunk in New Hampshire, while some of his rivals for the nomination continued to gain, posing a threat that Jackson might finish no higher than fourth in Tuesday's primary—his first test with voters.

Jackson was next-to-last among the eight candi-

dates in the Iowa caucuses, but made no real campaign effort there, concentrating instead on New Hampshire and the South.

"The campaign is wearing him down," acknowledged Charles Moreland, a union activist from Washington, D.C., who came to New Hampshire recently to work for Jackson.

Still, Jackson, his aides and his campaign workers deny any suggestion that the campaign peaked early in New Hampshire.

Asked after a hunger forum Sunday whether his campaign was losing momentum, Jackson said: "Not really. We've come here with the least amount of money, the poorest campaign with the richest message, and it's gotten over. I'm just impressed with the number of younger people who have come on the (voter registration) books for the first time."

But an apparent wane has been discernible.

Three weeks ago, New Hampshire was buzzing about Jackson. Now, due in part to their second- and third-place rankings in the Iowa caucuses, Sen. Gary Hart and George McGovern get more notice.

# Study says Champaign blacks receive low pay, unfair benefits

by Vanessa Faurie

Blacks in Champaign County are earning less wages and are receiving "life's benefits" disproportionately in comparison to other county residents, according to a study released Wednesday.

"The State of Black Champaign County," prepared by the Urban League of Champaign County, also says the number of blacks at the poverty level has increased slightly in the last decade, while the poverty level for the entire county has dropped.

Of all Champaign County blacks, 25 percent live below the poverty level while 5 percent of whites live at the poverty level, according to the study.

"Life's benefits are disproportionately distributed among society's members, unfortunately, along racial lines," said the Urban League's executive director Vernon Barkstall at a press conference.

In the last decade, blacks have made up 8.7 percent of the county's population.

The study pinpoints the socio-economic conditions of black residents and compares them to their white counterparts.

For example, the average and median income of black families is \$9-10,000 less than that of white families in Champaign County. Over 70 percent of black families earn incomes below the county's \$21,000 median. Forty percent earn below \$10,000.

"Black people are in dire economic straits in a coun-

ty ranking lowest on the state wage structure," Barkstall said.

"Because black Champaign Countians are almost two and one-half times as likely to be unemployed as are whites—9.8 percent to 4 percent—the situation takes on an even more drastic hue," Barkstall said.

Among those blacks living in poverty, over 70 percent of the households are headed by females. White families headed by females in poverty comprise 33.4 percent.

"This disproportionate number of female-headed families in poverty may be due to the disparity of male/female income," the study says. "There is little doubt that the extreme plight experienced by black women is directly related to the additional factor of racism."

The study does not propose recommendations to correct these discrepancies. Editor and principal investigator of the report, John McClendon, said he hopes to stress community initiative and involvement in developing solutions.

"This publication is a signal step toward sparking interest in long-term attention and the development of viable alternatives to the ingredients which assure continued black disadvantagedness," Barkstall said.

A third section of the study to be released next week will include seven essays by local researchers and scholars. Topics include illiteracy, housing conditions, employment, education, human services and black life in general.

*Fairly Blini*

*March 1, 1984*

# University professor William Warfield wins Grammy

by Vicki Pohlman

University voice instructor William Warfield received a Grammy Award Tuesday night for his narration of Abraham Lincoln in Aaron Copland's album, "A Lincoln Portrait."

"I was very shocked, pleased and surprised," Warfield said.

The Grammy, awarded by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, is Warfield's first. He received a nomination in 1964 for his vocals in the album "Great Scenes from Porgy and Bess."

"It's much different this time," he said. "I actually didn't know much about (the

Grammy's) then, and this time I won."

Warfield won his Grammy in the spoken or non-musical category over "Jane Fonda's Workout Record"; Issac Asimov's "The Robots of Dawn"; Sir John Gielgud's and Irene Worth's "Old Possum Book of Practical Cats"; and Jayne Meadows and Steve Allen's "Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Computers."

Robert Bays, director of the University music department, said "With all the pop pressure, I was afraid one of the pop stars like Jane Fonda might win. I can't say I was surprised, though. Bill's recording was very moving."

But, he added, "I was not so afraid of Jane

Fonda as of Sir John Gielgud, the very talented British performer."

Warfield recorded Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" last May with the Philharmonic Orchestra of the Eastman School of Music. It was his 12th album.

"I've been doing narrations since I started in New York, and it happened that Rochester Symphonia decided to do the piece and asked me to do the speaking parts with them," he said.

Warfield joined the University in 1973 and currently serves as the chairman of the voice division of the music department and as a professor of voice. Warfield graduated from Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N.Y.

and holds an honorary doctorate from Boston University.

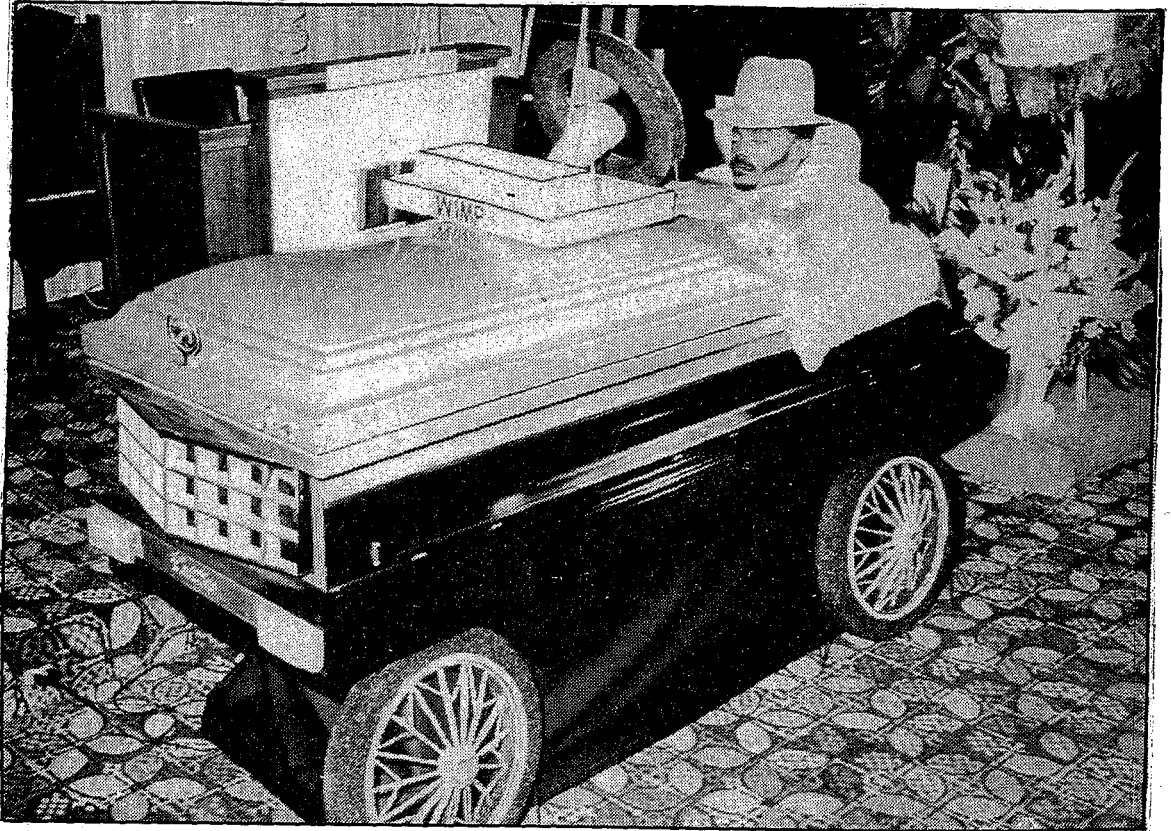
"I like to teach and perform. They both have their merits," he said.

Warfield, a bass-baritone, performed "Ol' Man River" in the 1951 movie "Showboat," in which he gained national recognition. His most famous role was as Porgy in George Gershwin's opera "Porgy and Bess."

Warfield's next performance, called "Performance for Peace," will be Friday at the Virginia Theatre in Champaign. The concert benefits groups supporting a nuclear weapons freeze.

Daily Tribune  
March 1, 1984

Daily Illini March 1, 1984



## Coffin mobile

The late Willie (Wimp) Stokes was propped up in his coffin Tuesday which, at the request of his family, was made up to resemble a late model luxury automobile. Stokes was found by Chicago Police dead of gunshot wounds. Story on page 13. (UPI photo)

# Man leaves in style

## Slain man buried in coffin custom-built like Cadillac

CHICAGO (AP)—Willie Stokes liked to live in style. When he was killed last week, his family decided he should go out in style—in a custom-built coffin made to look like a Cadillac Seville.

More than 5,000 people—many friends and some curiosity-seekers—filed by Stokes' unique coffin Tuesday and Wednesday at the A. R. Leak Funeral Home on the city's South Side.

Stokes was shot to death early last Friday morning in the parking lot of the South Side motel where he lived, police said.

Authorities said Stokes, 26, had called his girlfriend on his car telephone "to see if the coast was clear." When she gave him the go-ahead, he pulled into the lot. Three men then approached Stokes and shot him, police said.

A police officer who asked not to be identified said Stokes was involved in narcotics.

Stokes, wearing a fedora and red-velvet suit, was buried Wednesday in the custom-made casket.

Spencer Leak, vice president of the funeral home, said Stokes had made the request for the special coffin in the event that he died.

"We took the casket to a body and fender factory in Indianapolis to get the authentic Cadillac grill and trunk design," Leak said. "The idea was to make it as close to a Seville as possible."

The coffin has flashing head and tail lights, a steering wheel, a chrome grill and the Cadillac insignia. The coffin also carries the word "WIMP," the name Stokes displayed on his license plates.

Leak said that Stokes, who drove a Seville, was "very car-conscious."

Stokes' family was pleased with the result, Leak said. "This is what they wanted."

As Stokes lay in state Tuesday evening, he wore a number of diamond rings and clutched a handful of money. Leak said the diamonds and money were removed before burial.



## Senate hopeful Roland Burris gains support from past record

by Ankur Goel

Illinois Comptroller Roland Burris is considered by most analysts to be the financial and administrative expert in the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate.

Burris, a 46-year-old lawyer, has a wealth of financial experience. He has worked in the Treasury Department, as a vice-president of Continental Illinois Bank and as director of the Department of General Services in former Gov. Dan Walker's cabinet.

Burris is in charge of the state's finances in his current position as comptroller, and is widely acknowledged to be a competent financial administrator.

His performance has not been a major issue in this campaign, however. In fact his competence was criticized only once—in the 1982 election.

Cal Skinner, Burris' opponent in that election, suggested Burris should have taken a more active role to eliminate waste in state funding and bureaucracy, but had not used the powers of his position to publicize that waste.

But criticism leveled at Burris stands almost alone. To the contrary, his record has been greeted mostly with praise.

Monty Yates, Chairman of the McHenry County Democratic Committee on the northern edge of the state, said, "Burris did a fine job as comptroller" and has demonstrated his abilities during his terms in public office.

Yates was originally a Burris supporter, but is now going along with the McHenry County committee's endorsement of U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, D-Makanda.

Robert "Pud" Williams, former secretary of agriculture and a fellow member in Walker's administration, said Burris is well qualified to be a senator.

"Roland did a remarkable job" as director of the Department of General Services, he said, and has demonstrated his ability as comptroller.

Supporters also contend Burris' low-key, non-confrontational style, which was criticized by Skinner, would be an asset in the Senate.

Champaign attorney Jim Burgess, a long-time associate of Burris, said he "has the personality to relate effectively to other legislators."

Williams echoed that sentiment and added that Burris "is articulate—he looks and acts like a senator."

Burris' campaign has not been without criticisms. Some supporters of Burris' Democratic opponents contend Burris would be handicapped by his lack of legislative experience.

Williams disagreed, saying "people that move into the legislature with administrative experience behind them have a definite plus."

Others contend Burris has little

background in foreign policy issues. But Burris' staff points out that he studied international law in Hamburg, Germany, before getting his law degree from Howard University in 1983.

In addition, "Roland has a tremendous capacity to learn" and will easily pick up what he needs to know about foreign policy, Williams said.

Building on his reputation as an able and efficient comptroller, Burris has tailored his campaign around budget issues.

Announcing his candidacy, Burris said his first priority would be to "work at balancing the budget and reducing the national debt so that the economy can grow and jobs can come back to Illinois."

Specifically, Burris intends to use his budget and financial expertise to reduce waste, particularly in the U.S. Pentagon.

"I will use a sharp comptroller's pencil to eliminate military waste that the Pentagon itself acknow-

more BURRIS on 10



Comptroller Roland Burris

## Burris attracts minority votes

BURRIS from 5

leges costs the tax payers more than \$30 billion a year," he said. "If there ever was a time we needed a senator with fiscal skills... it is now."

Listing jobs as his second priority, Burris contends his concern is not just with reducing the budget deficit, but with meeting the peoples' social needs.

"What Reagan has done is move dollars from the human side of the ledger to the defense side," he said.

Although he supports a strong defense, Burris said, "we are already the strongest nation" and should redirect our resources away from the military toward social services.

Education is his third priority, Burris said. Although education is the responsibility of the states, the federal government should set the tone for change and should not scale back the amount of money available, he said.

Burris lists other solutions to some of the problems of education, including higher teacher salaries to attract brighter students and a return to parental involvement and "conventional methods of teaching."

Building on a theme Alex Steith used in his 1978 campaign against Charles Percy, Burris contends that Percy has not done enough for the people of Illinois.

"Percy has forgotten the people back home. He has lost touch with the citizens of Illinois," he said.

Burris said he would be more in tune with the needs of the people of Illinois. Percy's Republican challenger, state Rep. Tom Corcoran, R-Ottawa, uses a similar appeal, and the other Democratic candidates have also used this strategy to one extent or another.

Burris supports the nuclear freeze. He said U.S. defense forces are already superior to the Soviet Union's, and "we should be trying to move to the peace table" because of this.

Burris also said he would move foreign policy "more strongly to the human rights phase," but added "we cannot let communists enter our own back yard" in Latin America. The United States should be prepared to extend military aid if socialist or communist forces move to take control in these countries, he said.

Burris agreed with most Democrats that the U.S. should not be supporting a government in Lebanon. The United States has identified with the Christians in Lebanon, he said, and "identifying with one side is not effective" in a situation in which many different groups are engaged in a civil war.

Some Democrats fear Burris will win the primary by picking up black support while the other candidates split the white vote, but would be unelectable in a high-profile contest in a state which is only 13 percent black.

Burris contends he has demonstrated his appeal to white voters. Burris became the number three vote-getter in Illinois history in his 1982 campaign for comptroller, receiving a substantial proportion of the white vote.

"Burris has already demonstrated his electability," Williams said.

In a Chicago Tribune column by Vernon Jarrett, Burris said "I refuse to listen—even to my old friends—who tell me that I cannot get enough white votes to win the primary and the general election."

## Speakers at state conference discuss education reform ideas

by Matthew Brandabur

SPRINGFIELD—Tougher standards for teacher certification, tougher curricula for students, increased community participation and increased financial support from the state were some of the goals generally agreed on at Saturday's conference on education reform.

Teachers, administrators, legislators and concerned parents were among the 500-600 people who participated in the conference, held by House Speaker Michael Madigan, D-Chicago, at the state capitol.

University President Stanley Ikenberry, Chicago school superintendent Ruth Love and Sen. Art Berman, D-Evanston, were among those who spoke.

Ikenberry, whose remarks began Saturday's conference, said U.S. public schools find themselves on center stage following a "decade of complacency."

Based on the many studies published in the last 18 months, Ikenberry said, there is a need for higher expectations from students, teachers and schools, with heavier emphasis on "common core" subjects.

Ikenberry also stressed upgrading the teaching profession by finding ways to attract, train and keep good teachers, increasing community support of schools and attaining larger shares of financial support from the state.

"Over the last two decades there has been a steady decrease in the enrollment in teacher education curricula in our universities," he said.

"In 1971, approximately 16 percent of all entering freshmen at the University of Illinois chose the teaching profession as their major; today less than 6 percent do so."

Madigan said: "Illinois is again lagging behind other states" in supporting education, and "the Legislature has failed to uphold its constitutional mandate to provide tax dollars for education."

There is not yet much support for a tax increase extension, but "my plan is to await (Thompson's) budget statement" before making any final decisions, Madigan said.

"This is a Legislature which is acting on its own," Madigan said. "Thompson has withdrawn from the process of reform" by announcing his early decision not to support the extension of the temporary tax increase, he said.

"I am the only one of five legislative leaders who has kept an open mind" about extending last year's temporary tax increase, he said. Thompson, as well as the three other legislative leaders, have decided not to support an extension, he said.

Rep. Helen Salterthwaite, D-Urbana, also seemed pessimistic about seeking the extension, and said an attempt would be "self-defeating."

Some were more enthusiastic about an extension. Reg Weaver, president of the Illinois Education Association and member of the recently created Commission on the Improvement of Elementary and Secondary Education, emphasized the state's responsibility to fund education more fully.

"Over the past 17 years, funding for textbooks has dropped by 50 percent—Americans now spend more money on dog food than on textbooks," he said.

Weaver cited changes in the ratio of state funds compared to those provided by local property taxes which go toward public schools, and said the burden is shifting more toward local taxes. "We will have to

re-order the state's priorities" to get sufficient support for education, he said.

Weaver urged lawmakers to "use all available funds and do the politically courageous thing and pass an extension of the income tax" increase.

In a press conference later that day, Madigan said he would need support from others in the Legislature if he were to come out in favor of extending the tax in-



Ruth Love

crease. "I may show courage sometimes, but I'm not willing to walk into a brick wall," he said.

Madigan said education reform must accompany economic recovery, and Thompson's planned excursion to Europe to recruit foreign business to Illinois is commendable. "Those missions are good—the whole effort could be better," he said.

Following speeches by Ikenberry, Madigan and others, five panels met separately to discuss specialized aspects of education reform. School board members, teachers, union representatives, administrators and education professors from colleges around the state made up the panels, who concluded the conference with reports of the discussions.

Former National Education Association President J.C. Buford, speaking at the panel on teacher training and certification, said standards for teacher training have dropped drastically. "Teaching must not be a profession of the leftovers... Teaching is too easy to get into and too easy to stay in," he said.

Alice Hayes of Loyola University in Chicago, said grade inflation has lowered standards for teaching and learning. "Too much emphasis is given on transitory steps—on graduation and admission," she said.

Hayes repeated the call for increased financial support from the state. "We have the human resources,"

Love, speaking in the afternoon in the House chambers, said the conference was "a first step in the journey we must all make" to reform the nation's schools.

Love pointed out—as several others did—that national concern has not been this intensely focused on education since the Sputnik space project in 1957, when competition from the Soviets in the space race brought fervent concern over the job U.S. educators were

# Winters keeps Illini in Big Ten title hunt

by Bill Duffin

All week Illinois students have suffered from the return of the winter they hoped they would see no more of. Thursday night, over 14,000 Illini basketball fans saw the Winters they had been waiting for. That's Winters, with an 's', as in Efrem. The Illinois forward scored 26 points and grabbed 14 rebounds—both career highs—in the Illini's 73-58 rout of Ohio State at Assembly Hall.

"Efrem Winters did the best job rebounding offensively that I've seen since I've been in this league," said Buckeye coach Eldon Miller. "We just couldn't contend with them on the backboards and that was the difference in the game."

Winters hustled all over the court—especially in the second half, when he pulled down 8 rebounds, scored 14 points and blocked two shots. For the game, he had 10 offensive rebounds.

"I wanted to come out and play hard tonight," Winters said. "I couldn't get over the loss at Purdue. Rebounding and the way we played defense is what hurt us, why we lost the game."

The win boosts the Illini's record to 21-4, 12-3 in the Big Ten, and pushes them back into a tie for the conference lead with Purdue. Ohio State falls to 15-11 overall, 8-8 in the Big Ten.

The usually balanced Illini attack turned pretty much into a two-man show in the second half. Illini guard Bruce Douglas followed Winters with 24 points, 18 of which came in the second period. Doug Altenberger was the other Illinois player in double figures with 11 points.

"We moved it a little bit better in the second half," Douglas said. "We came out and shot aggressively from the perimeter. You have to

## Big Ten basketball

	W	L
Purdue (19-6)	12	3
Illinois (21-4)	12	3
Indiana (19-7)	12	4
Michigan (16-9)	8	7
Ohio State (15-11)	8	4
Minnesota (15-10)	6	9
Iowa (13-13)	6	10
Mich. St. (12-13)	5	10
Wisconsin (10-17)	4	11
Northwestern (11-15)	4	12

## Thursday's results

Illinois 73, Ohio State 58
Michigan State 83, Minnesota 62
Michigan 84, Wisconsin 75
Iowa 57, Northwestern 48

give credit to our big men. Efrem was an animal out there on those boards."

Though the game ended up being a blowout, it was very close for awhile. The Illini were playing tough defense, keeping the Buckeyes from moving the ball inside. But Illinois was shooting only 42 percent from the field, thus unable to build much of a lead. When Douglas picked up his second foul with the game less than five minutes old, Illinois coach Lou Henson protested the call and was slapped with a technical.

"When one of your guards picks up two quick fouls, it bothers anybody," Henson said.

Douglas was on the bench for just under six minutes and neither club was able to sustain any momentum. The lead changed hands seven times in the opening period, and the Illini went into half-time ahead by only one at 28-27.

But the Illini got things going in the second half with Winters playing some of the most aggressive basketball he's played all year. They made up for their poor shooting in the first half by connecting on 62 percent of their shots from the

field.

Winters started the second period by following a missed George Montgomery layup with a stuff. And for the next nine minutes, the attack was all Winters and Douglas.

During that stretch, Winters scored 10 points and Douglas scored eight. Not until Montgomery connected on a 5-foot jumper with 10:17 left in the game did another Illinois player score in the second half. By then, the Illini had built up a 48-37 lead and were never threatened again.

"Ohio State really played well in the first half," Henson said. "In the second half, our superior size wore them down."

The Buckeyes were led by Troy Taylor's 19 points, followed by Tony Campbell's 14 and Ron Stokes' 12.

Miller thinks Illinois is vastly improved over the last time these two teams played, on January 14 in Columbus, Ohio, when the Illini squeaked out a 55-53 win.

"Illinois is much improved with their offensive execution and they're much more aggressive on the boards," Miller said. "If they can sustain that, they can be a factor nationally."

Illinois guard Bruce Douglas had six assists against Ohio State to raise his season total to 133. He also had three steals to boost his team-leading total to 60. Doug Altenberger is next in steals with 29. Ohio State center Keith Wesson had nothing to show for his 21-minute performance but three fouls. Illinois coach Lou Henson was impressed by Indiana's performance against Purdue Wednesday night. "Indiana looked just awesome against Purdue," Henson said. "If they play like that Sunday, there's not a team in the country that could beat them."



Illinois' Efrem Winters (left) reaches for one of his game-high 14 rebounds in the Illini's 73-58 victory over Ohio State Thursday in Assembly Hall. The victory puts Illinois into a tie for first place in the Big Ten with Purdue. (photo by Anne Ryan)

## Strong defense benefits Illini in win over Bucks

by Chris Deighan

That which was lost, has now been found.

After gaining notoriety for defense and rebounding, Illinois had its reputation severely tarnished last weekend when Purdue beat the Illini 59-55. But back home at Assembly Hall, Illinois polished up that image and came back to basics in its 73-58 win over Ohio State Thursday night.

"The most important part in a basketball game is defense and rebounding," Ohio State coach Eldon Miller said. "What differentiated this game is that Illinois just brutalized us on the backboards."

Thanks to Efrem Winters and George Montgomery, the Illini outrebounded the smaller Buckeyes, 36-23. Winters grabbed 10 of those on the offensive end, while Montgomery cleaned up with seven on defense. In the first half alone, the Illini nailed seven baskets on second or third attempts at the hoop to keep them in the game.

Illinois' defense also kept it in the game, and proved to be the deciding factor in the second half. While the Illini warmed up from the field, Ohio State couldn't generate any offense. As a result, what had been a one-point game at half-

time, turned into a rout. With that defense, Illinois held the Buckeyes to their lowest scoring total since Jan. 14, when they scored just 53—against Illinois.

Doug Altenberger took on the responsibility of guarding the Buckeyes' standout forward Tony Campbell. In games against Michigan State and Michigan last week, Campbell totaled 42 points and 14 rebounds. But Altenberger held him to 14 points and three rebounds—five points and five rebounds under his season average.

"We've had problems matching up on defense all year because we have two big men and three guards," Illinois coach Lou Henson said, "but Doug did an outstanding job."

Not to be outdone, Illinois guards Quinn Richardson and Bruce Douglas constantly harassed their Buckeye counterparts, Ronnie Stokes and Troy Taylor—thought by some to be the quickest backcourt combination in the nation. The two Illinois guards picked Stokes and Taylor up deep in the backcourt, and pressed them throughout the game.

"We try to do that almost every game," Douglas said. "You've got to try to pick the guards up in the backcourt and make them handle the ball. That helps to let them know that you're going to be aggressive all night."

Daily Illini March 2, 1984

# S. African leader released after detention of 16 years

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NYT)—South Africa released a prominent black nationalist Thursday after almost 16 years in detention.

The freed prisoner, 69-year-old Herman Toivo ya Toivo, is regarded by many of his followers as the "father" of nationalism in South West Africa, a former German colony run by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations. He was freed after serving 16 years of a 20-year term for offenses under South Africa's strict security laws.

No reason for his release was given by officials in Windhoek, the capital. However, a prevalent view among diplomats and political commentators was that the action had been designed to spread discord within the South West Africa People's Organization, an insurgent group that has been battling to overthrow South Africa's control of the territory since 1966.

The nationalist leader was transferred to Windhoek Wednesday from Robben Island, a prison

settlement off Cape Town, where he was interned after founding the first black nationalist movement in South West Africa, the Ovambo People's Organization, in 1959. It was initially established to promote the interests of South-West African workers living in South Africa.

The group later changed its name to the South-West Africa People's Organization so as to avoid the impression that it reflected only the aspirations of the Ovambos, the biggest ethnic group among the territory's 1.1 million people.

Following Toivo's detention, the leadership was assumed by Sam Nujoma, who has withstood several major challenges to his presidency of the often-divided organization.

Toivo's release coincides with a major diplomatic effort by the United States to seek a settlement of the war in South West Africa, widely known as Namibia. The effort, which has thus far led to a "disengagement" of South African and insurgent forces in southern Angola, is intended to bring about a with-

drawal of Cuban troops from Angola, where the Namibian insurgents are based, along with implementation of a U.N. plan for elections and independence in South West Africa.

By releasing Toivo, South Africa may be trying to provoke a leadership struggle among the insurgents, political commentators in Windhoek said. The guerrilla organization is already divided into two groups: the Soviet-backed mainstream, led by Nujoma and based in Luanda, the Angolan capital, which is reckoned to have majority support in the territory; and a splinter group called Swapo-Democrats with a much smaller following, based in Windhoek. The Luanda-based leadership controls the guerrillas fighting South Africa.

Reports from Windhoek Thursday night said thousands of black South West Africans poured into the streets of Katutura Township, just outside the capital, to give Toivo a joyous and exuberant welcome.

*Davidy Allini March 2, 1984*



Illinois' Pam Hall, right, streaks past Wisconsin's Kristi Kropp at the Big Ten women's indoor track and field championships at the Armory. The meet continues at 11 a.m. today. (photo by Kyle Smith)

## Women runners qualify in relays

by Danielle Aceto

The Illinois women's track team entered the first day of Big Ten conference indoor meet competition with their sights on making NCAA-qualifying time in the two-mile relay.

And when the final results came in, Illinois had a fourth-place finish—and had indeed made qualifying time. Purdue finished first, followed by Indiana and Michigan.

Illinois' Julie Lantis qualified for today's final in the mile, finishing first in her heat with a time of 4:53.46. The Illini's Kelly McNee came in fifth with a 4:57.18.

Other top finishers for the Illini included Rolanda Conda, who took second in the 440-yard dash and Kim Dunlap, who placed second in her heat in the 300-yard dash and fourth in the 60-yard dash. Dunlap finished third in her 60-yard dash heat, but failed to qualify for the finals.

Pam Hall qualified in the 60-yard hurdles with a time of :08.36, and Maggie Vogel finished fourth in the 880-yard run with a time of 2:12.75.

In a surprise, Gretchen Gentry, the defending champion in the 600-yard dash, fell short of qualifying time. She came in third in her heat with a 1:24.00.

In addition to Lantis, qualifiers for today's competition in the mile included Becky Cotta of Purdue, Cathy Branta of Wisconsin, and Ohio State's Maureen Cogan.

Donithy Jones of Ohio State, Wisconsin's Jackie Malone and Indiana's Tina Parrott were among the 600-yard qualifiers. Wisconsin's Kris Eiring, Iowa's Elaine Jones and Davera Taylor, and Purdue's Sybil Perry qualified for today's 60-yard finals. Perry set a new Armory record with a :34.69 in 300-yard dash semifinals.

# Lessons of life

## Artist in residence Cousin Wash tells stories, educates students

by Andréa Patton

Imagine you just walked through the door of your 2 p.m. lecture hall. Boom. It hits you, just like a hypnotic spell. Your eyelids droop. You start to yawn. You feel very sleepy, very sleepy....

Your professor starts talking. Your head starts to bob. But wait—something is different today. You listen. It's a story. Your professor is telling the class a story.

Sound crazy? Not according to Cousin Wash. He's an educator and a storyteller. That's right. He tells educational stories for a living.

In his own right, Cousin Wash, Allen Hall artist-in-residence, is a living tradition for a custom which dates back thousands of years. After all, storytellers were around long before the written word. As Cousin Wash pointed out, the first writers simply wrote down what the storyteller said.

At birth, Cousin Wash was named Curtis Hunt. Hunt chose to go by Cousin Wash out of deference to an ex-slave named Cousin Wash who would tell stories to him when he was growing up in Texas.

But according to Cousin Wash, his namesake was more than a storyteller: he was a social commentator who tried to point out the trouble between the black and white communities.

"He was the mouthpiece between the blacks and the whites," he said. "He'd go to the white people, tell them a story and make them laugh. Then he'd go away, and they'd think of what he really said."

Cousin Wash is following in those footsteps. His stories educate people too, although the lessons are a bit more obvious.

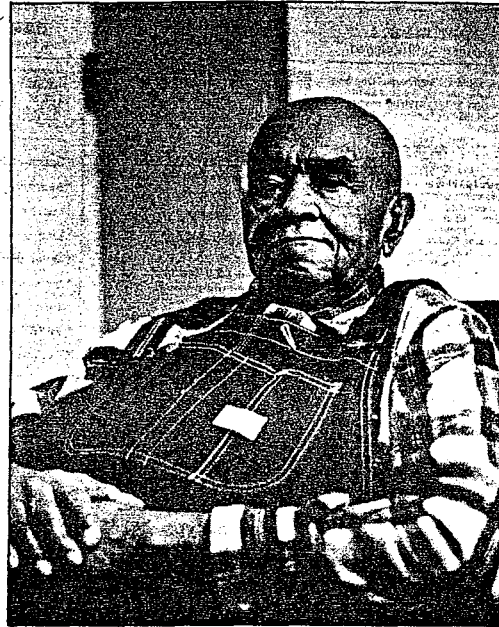
Cousin Wash "formally" started telling stories in 1969 when he read in a newspaper that 45 per-

cent of high school graduates were unable to read. He decided the statistic was because of a lack of interest and decided to do something about it.

"I decided I would take facts and make interesting stories about them," he said. Since then, Cousin Wash estimates that he has told stories to about 200,000 California schoolchildren.

However, Cousin Wash's "informal" start began much earlier. He told stories to his students when he taught high school in Oklahoma. Wash said he told stories because he simply needed to get his lessons taught, and he usually didn't have them planned.

Eventually, the Oklahoma State Department of Education showed an interest in Cousin Wash's technique. At that point, Wash said he decided he "was great" and went on to be principal of a vocational school.



Cousin Wash

photo by Cathy Malooly

But is Cousin Wash's technique applicable to college level classes? He thinks so. "There are no bounds to a good story. A good story will fit anywhere. Trouble is, who can make them?"

Cousin Wash believes part of being a good educator is being a good entertainer. To him, storytelling just makes the job easier.

According to Cousin Wash, there are two kinds of storytellers, but

neither is superior to the other. Some storytellers recite stories; others create them. Cousin Wash, with one exception, tells stories he has created. Yet he has no favorite of his own. "They're all my children. My stories are my children. I love them all."

At the age of 80 or 81 (he doesn't know for sure), Cousin Wash has no plans to take it easy and retire. "This is easy," he said.

Daily Ellimi March 3, 1984

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## S. African countries announce principles of new peace treaty

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (NYT)—South Africa and Mozambique announced Friday night that they had agreed on the principles of a treaty of "non-aggression and good neighborliness" and would set up a joint commission to oversee it.

The announcement said final details of the treaty would be worked out shortly. The two countries announced Feb. 20 that they intended to enter into such a formal security agreement as part of a process of bringing peace to southern Africa.

"The main thrust of the agreement is that it will provide that neither of the two countries will serve as a base for acts of aggression or violence against one another," the announcement said. The accord would also prevent the two ideologically opposed nations from using third countries as intermediaries for subversion.

The joint announcement, by Foreign Minister Roelof Botha of South Africa and Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso of Mozambique, represented a further relaxation between white-ruled South Africa and its black-ruled neighbors.

Both Mozambique and Angola have been forced to deal with Pretoria by a combination of direct South African military attack and harassment by rebellious armies supported by South Africa.

The statement was read in English by Botha and in Portuguese by Veloso at a joint news conference. It came one day after the announcement that a commission set up by South Africa and Angola had begun monitoring the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

The Mozambican delegation arrived in Cape Town earlier Friday and is due home Saturday. The plan to sign a non-aggression treaty was announced 11 days ago when Botha flew to Maputo, the Mozambique capital, and met with leaders including President Samora Machel. Veloso held talks for an hour Friday with Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

Under terms of the agreement, South Africa is supposed to with-

draw its backing for the Mozambique National Resistance, a rebellious guerrilla army that has advanced through large swathes of Mozambique.

In return, Mozambique pledges to cease military support for the African National Congress, the movement that has been fighting for years against apartheid, the system of strict racial segregation in South Africa.

Veloso told the news conference the "level of the presence" of the African National Congress in his country "does not interfere with what we are discussing."

"The essential point of the agreement is that my country will not serve as a base for attacks or violence against the territory of South Africa and vice versa," he said.

The African National Congress has been bitterly critical of the Mozambican decision and has lobbied the Organization of African Unity's current meeting of foreign ministers in Addis Ababa to condemn it.

African officials, however, have endorsed the recent actions of Mozambique and Angola.

Veloso declined to say whether the accord would damage his country's relations with the Soviet Union. Mozambique has a friendship and cooperation treaty with Moscow and Mozambican officials have indicated that the agreement with South Africa has angered the Kremlin, also a principal supporter of the African National Congress.

The South Africa-Mozambique agreement appeared to represent a tacit acknowledgement by the South Africans that they have been supporting dissident Mozambicans. Pretoria has frequently denied the charge. Foreign Minister Botha said, however, that in the discussions, "neither side has made any admissions to each other."

"The purpose of the talks was not to accuse each other but to work out an arrangement," he said. "We did not try to see how much we differ and how much we could accuse each other."

Daily Illini

March 4, 1984

UIUC OFFICIAL NOTICE

**WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK AT UIUC**  
**March 4 - 10, 1984**

A major library exhibit will be on display in the main corridor of the University Library from March 5 to March 31.

- Sunday**  
March 4
- 1:00 p.m., Room 66 Library  
Film--THE WILLMAR EIGHT  
The story of eight women in America's heartland who were driven by sex discrimination at work to take the most unexpected step of their lives, waging the longest bank strike in American history.
- 2:00 p.m., Room 66 Library  
Film--MITUSYE AND NELLIE  
Through the poetry of Mitusye Yamada and Nellie Wong, the story of Asian American people in this country.
- 3:00 p.m., Room 66 Library  
Film--ABUELITAS DE OMBLIGO  
A portrayal of the warmth and wisdom, the customs and spirit of the women who deliver most of the babies born in Nicaragua.
- 3:30 p.m., Room 66 Library  
Film--LOUDER THAN OUR WORDS: WOMEN AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE  
Examination of the historical use of civil disobedience by women to gain political rights.
- 4:00 p.m., Room 66 Library  
Film--FROM THE HEART  
Exploration of twentieth century art portraying the feminine attitude and demonstrating the strength of woman artists in America.
- 7:30 p.m., Illini Union General Lounge  
TWO LADIES BORN IN 1884: SARA TEASDALE AND ELEANOR ROOSEVELT IN THEIR 100th ANNIVERSARY  
Performance by Rose Buckner of the Great American People Show.
- Monday**  
March 5
- 12:00 noon, 269 Illini Union  
THE ROOTS OF CHICANA FEMINISM  
Shirlene Solo, Associate Professor of History and Assistant Vice Provost at California State University at Northridge. Lecture.
- 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m., 275 Illini Union  
DEVELOPING DRAMATIC PIECES USING LITERARY-HISTORICAL MATERIALS  
Workshop by Rose Buckner of The Great American People Show. Registration (no charge) should be made by calling 333-3137.
- 4:00 p.m., 269 Illini Union  
QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIA FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
T.S. Saraswathi, Professor Child Development, M.S. University of Baroda, India.
- 7:30 p.m., 314 Altgeld Hall  
THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION  
Shirlene Solo, Associate Professor of History and Assistant Vice Provost at California State University at Northridge. Slide show and lecture.
- Tuesday**  
March 6
- 12:00 noon, Parr Lounge, University YMCA  
A STUDY OF BLUE-COLLAR WOMEN: WAITRESSING IN THE WEST, 1865-1920  
Mary Leo Spence, Associate Professor of History at UIUC, will present material on her current research.
- 4:00 p.m., 275-77 Illini Union  
THE ROLE OF THE CHICANA IN HISTORY  
Margo De Ley, Assistant to the Director of Woman in International Development. Dramatic reading.
- 7:30 p.m., Lincoln Hall Theater  
WHY ARE THESE WOMEN LAUGHING?  
Nicole Hollander, syndicated cartoonist, author of Sylvia and publications including I'm in Training to Be Tall and Blonde: Mercy, it's the Revolution and I'm in My Bathrobe; and My Weight Is Always Perfect for My Height--Which Varies. Slide show and lecture. Reception will follow.
- Wednesday**  
March 7
- 12:00 noon, 1038 Foreign Language Building  
WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE FARMING SYSTEM AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN ZAMBIA  
Jean Due, Professor of Agricultural Economics at UIUC. Lecture.
- 4:00 p.m., 275-77 Illini Union  
RITES OF PASSAGE: STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING IN THE LIVES OF PROFESSIONAL BLACK WOMEN  
Bonnie Thornton Dill, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University, and Johnnetta Butler, Associate Professor of Literature and Chair of Afro-American Studies at Smith College. Informal discussion.
- 5:00-7:00 p.m., World Heritage Museum  
WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK RECEPTION  
Join us for a celebration of Women's History Week at the Museum. The reception begins at 5:00 with a tour of the pieces in the Museum relevant to women's history. Afterwards there will be conversation and refreshments.
- 7:30 p.m., 269-73 Illini Union  
IN DIFFERENT TONES: THE CHALLENGE OF HARMONIZING THE EXPERIENCES OF BLACK AND WHITE WOMEN  
Bonnie Thornton Dill, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University. Lecture.
- Thursday**  
March 8
- INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY  
See the book display at the Illini Union Book Center.
- 12:00 noon, Parr Lounge, University YMCA/YWCA  
BLACK WOMEN HISTORIANS AND THE LIBERATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY: GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES AND THE CRISIS OF PROFESSIONALISM  
Juliet E.K. Walker, Associate Professor of History at UIUC. Women's Studies Women's Forum.
- 4:00 p.m., 269 Illini Union  
LIBERATION THEOLOGY: WOMEN MAKING HISTORY  
Leota Didier, Director of the Wesley Foundation Ministry with Women. Lecture.
- 7:30 p.m., Illini Union Room C  
BLACK STUDIES AND WOMEN'S STUDIES: DISCOVERING THE WORTH OF OUR TRADITIONS  
Johnnetta Butler, Associate Professor of Literature and Chair of Afro-American Studies at Smith College.
- Friday**  
March 9
- 12:00 noon, 269 Illini Union  
THE EVOLUTION OF LATIN AMERICAN FEMINISM  
Maria Silva, Graduate Student in Anthropology at UIUC. Lecture.

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK is hosted by:  
Office of Women's Studies  
Office for Women's Resources and Services  
Women Students' Union

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK cosponsors:  
Office of the Chancellor  
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences  
National Organization for Women  
C-U Business and Professional Women's Club  
Grassroots Group of Second Class Citizens  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Young Women's Christian Association  
Sort

For more information,  
call 333-2990  
or 333-3137



## High court rules St. Louis must fund desegregation

ST. LOUIS (AP)—City officials pledged to release some \$5.7 million in desegregation funds by the end of the month in accordance with Monday's decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

"We have no choice but to distribute the money," said Revenue Collector Ron Leggett. "That was the court of last resort. We're finished."

Without comment, the high court turned down an emergency request by city financial officers who said federal courts, in effect, had ordered a \$7 million increase in local property taxes in violation of the Missouri Constitution.

The city officials asked that the orders to spend the money be suspended pending Supreme Court consideration of a formal appeal in the dispute.

The court orders "represent the most serious intrusion by the federal judiciary into the taxing power in American history," said lawyers for Leggett and comptroller Paul Berra.

"Today's decision essentially means that the money will go to the school board, and the people of the city are out of luck," said Bob Dierker, assistant city counselor.

*Daily Illinois March 6, 1984*



Tyrone Lloyd, 15, leaves Champaign County Courthouse in Urbana after being sentenced to 30 years in prison for his part in two rapes in Champaign-Urbana. Before entering a van, Lloyd shouted, "American justice system—go to hell." He is escorted by county employees. (photo by Cathy Malooly)

## Teen gets 30 years in local rape ruling

by Zack Nauth

Tyrone Lloyd is tall for his age. He's 15 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches and he wants to be an auto mechanic. At least that's what Lloyd told the court 10 minutes before the judge sentenced him to 30 years in prison for his part in two Champaign-Urbana rapes.

Lloyd listened to the prosecution argue why he should live almost half of his life in jail, then he listened to his own attorney ask for mercy—which in Lloyd's case meant a 10-year sentence.

Then it was Tyrone Lloyd's turn. With his mother and relatives watching, Lloyd rose slowly, wiping his hands on his pants. He paused, looking down at the ground, before he met the eyes of the judge. He spoke for five minutes.

more RAPE on 7

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2 of 2 pg

## 15-year-old gets 30 years for role in two local rapes

RAPE from 1

"I'm sorry for what I done," he began. "I wouldn't want nobody to do the thing to my mother that I did to them ladies. I'm sure if someone did that to my mother, I'd be out there trying to get the maximum sentence for them.

"People will think what they are going to think but I know what I am," Lloyd continued. "I done a criminal act; I made a mistake. I know I have to go, to pay my dues to society. But the time limit on this is really outrageous. People got better things to do than be locked up all day."

Lloyd was convicted last month of raping a 24-year-old Champaign woman Nov. 1 between two garages off West University Avenue and a 21-year-old University student Nov. 5 in a backyard on West Stoughton Street in Urbana.

Orlando Dorsey, 15, who with Lloyd was involved in the series of rapes and assaults in November, was sentenced Feb. 7 to 20 years in prison for the same rapes and an additional assault.

In giving Lloyd a greater sentence than his accomplice, Judge Harold Jensen said "There is no doubt in my mind... that (Lloyd) was the predominant actor; he was the leader.

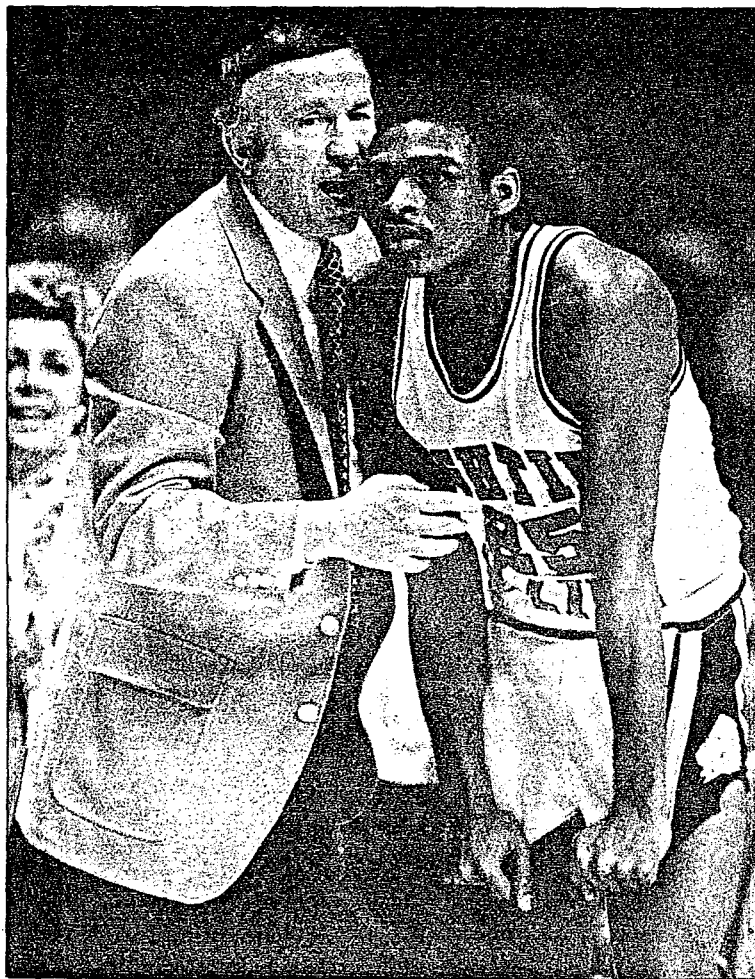
"From listening to him speak the court is convinced the defendant is not stupid and that he knew what he was doing to (the victims)."

However, Lloyd's attorney, Joseph Hooker, argued that his client's age, his minimal prior involvement in the juvenile court system, his learning disabilities and the responsibility that friends, relatives and his mother testified to, gave reason to believe that the boy had a chance.

"Let's think before he's consigned to the garbage can," Hooker said. "Mr. Lloyd is never going to be a nuclear physicist, but there's real potential there. He does take responsibility."

Defense witnesses testified that Lloyd had been eager to carry their groceries, mow lawns, take care of their kids and repair the bikes and cars of his friends. All testified that they were shocked when they found out Lloyd was arrested.

Hooker said Lloyd was a boy who was frustrated by having to go through 5th grade three times and was picked on because of his stuttering, hurried speech.



If Illinois coach Lou Henson isn't telling guard Bruce Douglas to shoot more during the Illini's game with Indiana Sunday, maybe he should be. Douglas earned Big Ten Player of the Week honors for totaling 52 points in Illinois' two wins. (photo by John Konstantaras)

## First place home for Boilermakers

by Jeff Legwold

### big ten roundup



Purdue has been camped in the first-place position in the Big Ten since the season began.

And unless Minnesota or Wisconsin can upset either the Boilermakers or bunkmate Illinois, the season looks to finish that way.

The Boilermakers, who beat Wisconsin Tuesday night, 61-48, improved their record to 14-3 in the conference, 21-6 overall. Last-place Wisconsin now has lost 11 of its last 12 Big Ten games.

Purdue finishes the season on the road against Minnesota Sunday. Should Purdue win that game, it will snare its 16th conference championship, which is the most among Big Ten schools. The Boilermakers and Indiana currently are tied for that honor with 15 each.

"Naturally we're just happy to be playing for the championship," Boilermaker coach Gene Keady said. "It's down to Illinois and us. We've got to take these games one at a time, keeping in mind what got us here—defense and great desire."

Purdue will probably need very little defense and just enough desire to show up, as Minnesota has been on the slide as of late. The Gophers have lost six of their last 10 games and are tied for sixth place in the conference with Iowa at 6-10, 15-11 overall.

**POLL SITTERS:** The Boilermakers and Illinois are the only remaining Big Ten teams in both the Associated Press and Uninted Press International polls. Indiana, which previously had been in the two polls, dropped out of sight after being blown out by the Illini, 70-53,

in Champaign Sunday.

The Boilermakers are ranked No. 11 in both polls, while Illinois, which was 10th last week, has moved up to No. 7 in both the writers' and coaches' polls.

**HIGH HOPES:** Michigan coach Bill Frieder thinks his Wolverines deserve a shot at going to the NCAA tournament if they can at least split their final two games against Iowa and Northwestern. A split would leave Michigan at 10-8 in the Big Ten, 18-10 overall.

"We have beaten Georgia, Rutgers and Dayton on the road and lost by one point to Texas-El Paso," Frieder said. "In addition we played a full Big Ten schedule. They claim they pick the teams on the basis of their schedule and their computer ratings, but you never know."

Michigan hopes to join the other three conference teams, Illinois, Purdue and Indiana, which are almost assured bids.

According to the Associated Press report, other Big Ten coaches also feel that the Wolverines are good enough to get the nod for the 54-team tournament field.

Iowa coach George Raveling, who is on the tournament selection committee, thinks the conference should be able to send four teams.

"It would hard for me to believe there are 54 teams in the country that are better than Michigan."

"Michigan has an excellent chance," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "Michigan is good enough and deserves to go. The Big Ten should send four teams to the NCAA and at least three to the NIT."

**S T E L L A R PERFORMANCE:** Illinois guard Bruce Douglas was named Big Ten Player of the Week by The Associated Press for his performances against Ohio State and Indiana. The sophomore had back-to-back collegiate highs of 24 points against the Buckeyes Thursday and 28 points against the Hoosiers Sunday.

*Daily Illini March 7, 1984*

# UI-C student contends officials ✓ discriminate against activists

by Michael Lufrano

Members of the student government association at the University of Illinois-Chicago are taking action to combat what they feel are discriminatory practices by the campus' administration.

Jan Kugler, member of the student advisory committee to the Illinois Board of Higher Education, has sent letters protesting "discriminatory practices" of the University to Illinois State's Attorney Richard Daley, University President Stanley Ikenberry and Chicago Chancellor Donald Langenberg.

Kugler protested when campus officials refused to allow him use of a University car to attend a meeting of the Illinois Student Association in Springfield last week.

"This is another attempt by the University to cut down student activists," Kugler said. He said other student government members, whom he called "pets" of the administration, were recently granted a University car to attend various conferences and meetings in Boston and Washington, D.C.

Michael Ginsberg, assistant dean of student affairs at the Chicago campus, said the campus' policy is to grant vehicles to any recognized representative of student government.

In this case, Ginsberg said, Kugler was not the offi-

cial representative of the student government in this matter.

Kugler said he should have been made the school's official representative when former ISA President Mark Hurley resigned. Instead, this position fell to Student Government President Boris Tomacic, who chose not to attend the Springfield meeting.

"The University turned down my request (to go to Springfield) and gave no justifiable reason," Kugler said. He said he felt the decision was based on his reputation as a student activist.

"Most of us in the administration know Jan well," Ginsberg said. "He's certainly an activist who espouses his stand on the issues and has made an attempt to improve student rights and student activities on campus."

But he said the campus administration does not have a grudge against Kugler, saying that Kugler was loaned a University car last weekend to attend an IBHE student advisory committee meeting in Urbana.

The administration is willing to cooperate as long as it is done in an acceptable manner, Ginsberg said. "As long as Jan is willing to work within University-accepted guidelines, he will be given every opportunity to have his position heard... and fairly acted upon."

But Kugler said student activists have never been treated the same as the "pets" of the administration.

Daily Illini  
March 7, 1984

## Jesse Jackson expected to appear at Champaign rally

by K. Robert Gordon

Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson is expected to speak today at a rally in Champaign and local political observers have mixed feelings about his impact on the 1984 election so far.

Jackson, who attended the University of Illinois in 1959 and 1960, did poorly in the recent Iowa caucus and New Hampshire primary. But many have said his candidacy still has had an effect on the election.

"I think he will increase the overall black vote in this country," said the Rev. William Keaton, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, 1310 N. Sixth St., Champaign. "I think a lot of blacks who wouldn't have voted, will vote because of his candidacy."

"I personally know a lot of people in the black community that were not motivated before Jesse declared his candidacy."

Jim Nowlan, an associate professor of political science at the University, agrees with Keaton, but says the real test will be whether blacks vote.

"I sense that he has already affected

black voter registration in a very positive way," Nowlan said. "His visibility and his endless speech-making for the importance of voting and 'getting on the train' as he puts it, will have an impact on the black registration. The question is whether it will affect the black voter turnout."

Although Jackson does not seem to have a chance at the democratic presidential nomination this year, local political experts think the candidate will make other significant gains.

"I think he is setting the groundwork in the future for a black candidate," said Samuel Gove, a University professor of government and public affairs. "He is showing there can be a legitimate black candidate who can hold his own and debate well."

Gerald McWorter, director of the University's Afro-American academic program, thinks Jackson may be paving the way to a new political party.

"I think what Jesse is doing is potentially going to have a positive affect," McWorter said. "I believe the two-party system in this country is antiquated, and what is needed is a

new party that provides an alternative. The greatest thing Jesse could do is provide leadership to a new political party that represents the rainbow coalition."

"The point is you have a group of people that have viciously been oppressed," he added later. "Right now, what is the impact of Jesse Jackson? He represents the most positive force for poor people."

Nowlan said Jackson "is a lightning rod in which blacks can rally." But he also thinks the leader of the rainbow coalition is making an "implicit threat."

"He has shown that he can handle himself well among the other white candidates," Nowlan said. "But more importantly, he is trying to prove that he can turn his voters out, and implicitly if the Democrats don't respond to his concerns, he has the power to keep them (black voters) home."

"Without the black vote, the Democratic ticket doesn't have a chance in the national ticket," he added.

Nowlan also believes that Jackson is "gaining leverage." By running for president, Nowlan thinks Jackson "can establish

himself as the leading national spokesman for the minorities and the poor."

But despite Jesse Jackson's oratory skills and political prominence, some local experts think the candidate has weaknesses.

Nowlan said Jackson's weaknesses are lack of experience in government, and a reputation for being disorganized and not following through on projects.

Tim Hickernell, president of the College Republicans, thinks Jackson's radical platform will cost him votes.

"I think his main weakness to the majority of the population is that he is viewed as being too extremist," he said. "I think the Democrats realize they need a middle-of-the-roader."

"His views are so much to the extreme that if he was made president, he wouldn't be able to do anything. The Congress would ignore his plans," he said.

The Jackson rally will be held at Towne Hall, 124 W. White St., Champaign. The rally is expected to begin around noon, and end at 2:30 p.m.

Daily & Clinic March 7, 1984

# Election focuses on economic issues

by Linda Abell

"Jobs, jobs—they're our bread and butter."

Harl Ray, secretary-treasurer for the Illinois State Federation of Labor-CIO in Springfield, faces unemployment every day.

He's not the only one.

Jim Dawson, Democratic state central committee chairman for Illinois' 18th District, was disturbed at what he learned recently when he attended a fish fry in the Peoria area.

"I found out several (people I knew) there had been unemployed for two years," he said.

What really bothered Dawson was that most of them had lost hope of ever finding jobs, had used up all of their unemployment benefits and had given up looking for jobs.

Unemployment, Dawson said, is the major economic issue in Illinois' March 20 primary for the U.S. Senate.

Many Illinois voters agree: Unemployment is the most important concern in Illinois, according to 30 percent of 1,014 of Illinois' registered voters polled in a recent Sun-Times/Channel 5 News Poll.

Statewide unemployment figures emphasize the position Illinois is in relative to the rest of the country. Unemployment in the United States fell to 8 percent in January, while the Illinois unemployment rate rose to 9.9 percent.

Faced with such bleak figures are the Democratic candidates for the U.S. Senate—Illinois Comptroller Roland Burris, Illinois Senate President Philip Rock, U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, Makanda, and attorney Alex Seith.

Figures for the Peoria area list unemployment in 1983 at 15.9 percent, but Dawson predicted the real figure, counting people like his friends at the fish fry, is closer to 22 or 23 percent.

The situation is similar throughout the state, especially in industrial cities like Rockford and Kankakee.

Mike Segan, Kankakee County Democratic chairman, who is self-employed and owns two businesses, said, "I get calls at least once a week from people saying, 'Give me a job—anything.'"

Unemployment in the Kankakee area was 16.7 percent in 1983—the highest in Illinois—according to figures released by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

Economists and labor department officials in Illinois have attributed the rising unemployment figures to more people out looking for jobs because of optimism about the improving economy.

Many people, however, do not think the economy is picking up in Illinois.

"I don't see the recovery yet in Kankakee," Segan said.

Jerry Urbanec, executive director of the Central Illinois Democratic Coalition, echoes a similar sentiment, saying Peoria County is "devastated."

Although there have been a few callbacks at Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria's major employer, Urbanec said a lot of people are still unemployed.

Caterpillar had employed 23,000 people in Peoria in the past, but now employs only 10,000, according to Jim O'Connor, service representative for the International United Auto Workers in Central Illinois. And now the unemployment benefits of those laid off are running out. Such employees can receive supplemental benefits from Caterpillar for a maximum 52 weeks.

"People who had been making \$20,000 a year all of a sudden are running out of money," Urbanec said.

These unemployed people—and others—are paying close attention to the U.S. Senate candidates.

Burris, as state comptroller, is in charge of Illinois' finances—a job, it's been widely acknowledged, he's competently handled. He has also worked for the Treasury Department and has a long history of banking experience. But he lacks a voting record on economic issues.

Seith, who has never held an elected office, claims experience on economic policy—he specializes in international law and has represented many small businesses in his law practice.

See related story on the Republican Senate candidates' stands on the economy. Page 7.

Rock, who has been in the Illinois Senate since 1970, claims effective legislative experience and support for economic issues. He says he has never let an anti-union bill pass in the Senate and that his leadership ensured passage of the job retraining program in Illinois.

Simon also claims a legislative record of experience and support for economic issues—both in the Illinois General Assembly and in the U.S. House of Representatives. He has supported job retraining programs, funds to create public works jobs for the unemployed and expansion of unemployment benefits. He has also supported domestic content legislation, which requires that a percentage of parts on all cars sold in the United States be American-made.

The unemployment problems these candidates face are tied to such issues as the overvalued dollar and international trade practices, which boil down to conflicting philosophies on the merits of free trade vs. protectionism.

Farmers traditionally advocate few, if any, trade restrictions, while labor favors protectionism, wanting

which are currently taking advantage of the United States and American workers, is Burris' first priority in correcting unfair trade practices, Wallace said.

"I am for free trade," Rock said, "but I recognize that at the moment we are at a competitive disadvantage. We have unfair foreign competition."

He cited subsidies from foreign governments for products made in their own countries and an overvalued dollar resulting from the deficit as two examples of the unfair competition U.S. industry faces. An overvalued dollar makes U.S. products more expensive abroad than, for instance, Japanese products.

In much the same vein, Seith wants free trade that is also fair trade, he said. He wants other countries to play by the rules they've agreed to in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, an international trade agreement.

Simon also favors a pragmatic position on the free trade/protectionism argument.

"I basically view myself as a free trader, but... things ought to be reciprocal."

"The worst thing we could do would be each side building up more and more (trade) barriers," Simon said. "We ought to be tearing down

into a higher tax bracket if their wages go up because of inflation.

Supporters of tax indexing say that now, without indexing, the government gets more tax revenue without Congress ever having to vote for higher taxes.

Those who want indexing repealed say indexing will drive up inflation or will make deficits worse than they already are.

Rock calls it a "Republican proposal" that won't help the people of Illinois because it is fiscally irresponsible.

But it is Simon who has often been criticized for his stand against indexing.

Newspapers ranging from the Peoria Journal Star to the Southern Illinoisan in Carbondale have editorialized against Simon's stand.

An editorial in the Journal Star concerning Simon's opposition to indexing said, "The reason big-spending politicians don't like (indexing) is that it will stop the income tax from going up automatically every year, giving them more and more money to spend without them having to vote to raise taxes."

Simon said he is opposed to indexing because it will drive up inflation. He has said that countries with similar indexing, such as Brazil and Israel, have inflation rates of about 100 percent.

Seith also supports revenue keeping, a plan that would keep 10 percent of the federal income taxes Illinois pays to the federal government in Illinois.

If implemented, revenue keeping would give \$4 billion a year to Illinois, with 40 percent going to cities, 40 percent to the state and 20 percent to school districts and counties.

Seith said the other three candidates oppose the idea because it would cause a deficit. "They've said it, but they haven't analyzed it."

Seith prides himself on being an "issues" candidate, but labor and other groups are reluctant to support a candidate such as Seith with no legislative experience or voting record. But most labor groups and organizations are withholding formal endorsements until after the primary.

The Machinists Union and the United Mine Workers are exceptions and have endorsed Simon. The UMW's endorsement comes as no big surprise. Coal mining is the major industry in Simon's 22nd District in southern Illinois. Simon is expected to carry the Downstate vote with little trouble.

Consequently, the four candidates are all concentrating on the Cook County vote.

"Seventy percent of the primary votes on our side (Democrats) live north of Interstate 80," Rock said. "When you add it all up, the bulk of the primary vote is in Cook County."

With that in mind, Rock considers himself in pretty good shape. Besides the formal endorsement from the state Democratic Party, Rock has also got endorsements from organized labor groups in Chicago, including carpenters, plumbers, and police.

But one important labor endorsement has not gone to any of the candidates.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor-CIO usually makes endorsements in a primary election but has not done so in this race. Its constitution states a candidate must get two-thirds of the vote when its membership votes on endorsements in order for a candidate to get the official nod, according to Harl Ray, the secretary-treasurer.

When the Illinois membership voted, Simon got 47 percent of the vote and Rock got approximately 12 percent, Ray said. Although Simon got a big percentage of the vote, he said, it wasn't the required two-thirds of the vote.

Ray said his organization was glad no endorsements were made because all the candidates were good choices.

The major objective, he said, is to nominate a candidate who can beat Charles Percy. This will help the Democrats gain control of the Senate, thus blocking President Reagan, "who has not done anything for working people," Ray said.

"We're fighting for all working people," he said, "not just union people."

## Average unemployment figures for metropolitan areas

	1983	1982	1981	1980
Bloomington	7.9	7.9	6.1	6.2
Champaign	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.6
Chicago	10.2	10.6	8.1	7.7
Kankakee	16.7	16.5	12.3	11.5
Peoria	15.9	13.9	8.4	8.2
Rockford	14.6	16.5	10.1	10.2
Springfield	8.5	7.7	6.7	7.5

trade barriers to protect their industries and, thus, their jobs.

O'Connor, of the UAW, sums up labor's position on the free trade/protectionism argument best: "We (the United States) are free traders at the expense of American workers."

O'Connor said unfair trade practices exist and American workers should be protected from them. For example, the Japanese yen is artificially set, he said, and other countries are allowed to sell their products without buying any from the United States in return.

O'Connor and other labor supporters want the United States to establish an industrial policy that will equalize trade and provide job security.

On the other side of the coin, businesses such as Caterpillar that are major exporters are opposed to such restrictions.

"We've taken a stand against domestic content legislation... that kind of protectionism just encourages more protectionism (from other countries)," said Doug Crew, a Caterpillar spokesman.

The Illinois Farm Bureau is also opposed to domestic content legislation.

Leonard Gardner, executive director of Illinois Farm Bureau's governmental affairs office, calls domestic content legislation "retaliation." The position the Farm Bureau takes, he said, is "expanded trade or free trade with less restrictions."

Farm income, he said, is dependent upon the price of commodities and the market size, which, in turn, are dependent upon international trade. Consequently, farmers oppose most trade restrictions.

With an eye toward political survival, the four candidates have clung to a middle-of-the-road position concerning free trade vs. protectionism.

Burris, according to his media director Hal Wallace, "philosophically believes in free trade, but above this, he believes in fair trade."

Renegotiation of all trade treaties,

the trade barriers, but we ought to be doing it fairly."

Auto manufacturing is one area in which Simon thinks the United States has an unfair position, he said, because it doesn't have domestic content requirements, which other countries do.

Burris agrees the United States should have a domestic content law because "every other country in this world has one."

Domestic content legislation passed the House but was never voted on in the Senate. The law the House passed would have required that by 1987, 90 percent of the parts on all automobiles sold in the United States be American-made.

Rock also supports domestic content legislation for both the auto and the steel industries, "in an attempt to even things out."

"In those two industries in particular, until we can all play by the same set of trade rules, I would be a protectionist," Rock said.

Domestic content legislation holds no appeal for Seith, an attorney from Hinsdale. Such legislation, he thinks, would just add to the problem.

"My premise is we'd be better off to stop the others from playing unfairly than to try to copy their unfairness," he said.

Seith supports, instead, measures he says will block the unfair practices of U.S. competitors, such as federal enforcement of anti-dumping laws. Dumping is supplying or selling a product in another country below cost of the domestic price.

In other economic matters, Seith alone has proposed some non-mainstream ideas for solving Illinois' domestic woes—ideas the other three candidates say will never work.

Tax indexing—or what Seith calls the "take-home pay protector plan"—is scheduled to go into effect in 1985, but Burris, Rock and Simon want indexing repealed.

Indexing links income tax brackets to inflation rates, preventing taxpayers from creeping automatically

## 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

**R**eggae 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.

**T**he 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 sufferation, 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-Altenberger 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 Altenberger.

Both Welch, sidelined with a stress fracture in his foot, and Altenberger, 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 Milen 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.

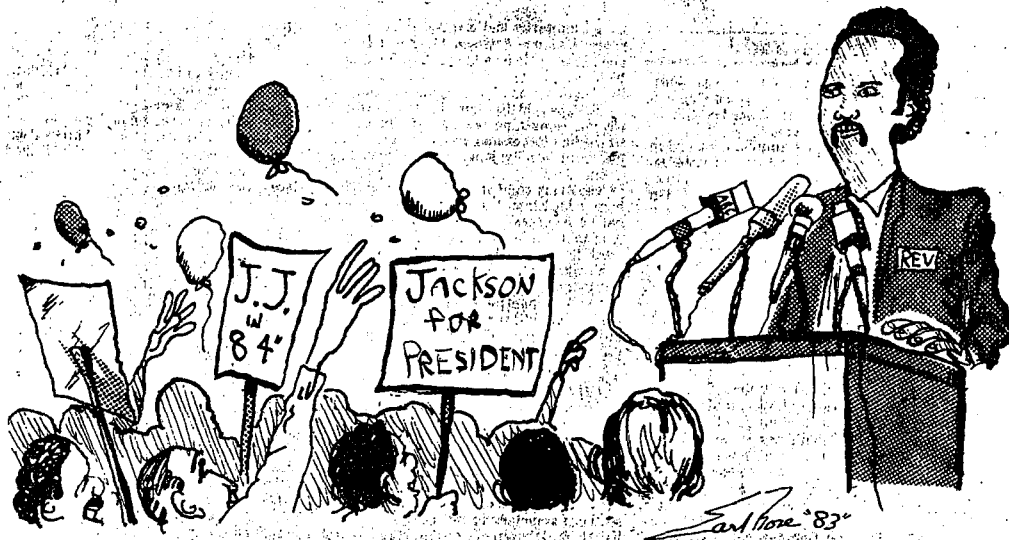
Since then, these fighters have traveled different roads, Hagler with a string of seven defenses, all of them knockouts, and Duran riding a career roller coaster which has delivered him to the threshold of another championship.

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

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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 Erem 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."

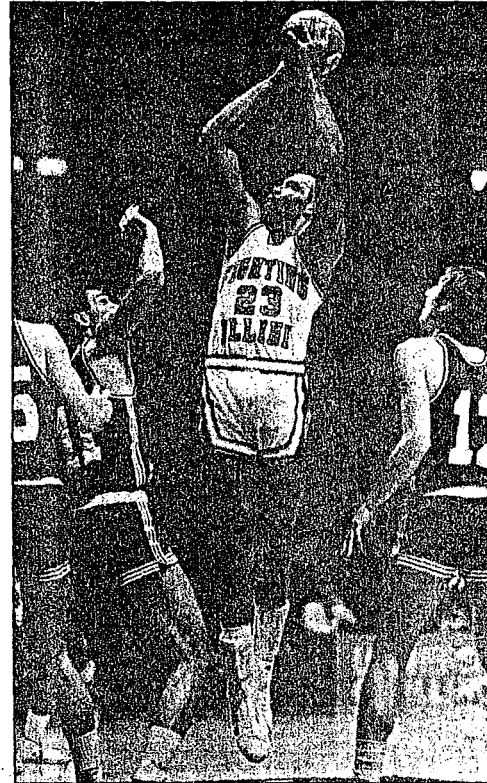
Utah, which is coached by Lynn Archibald, defeated the University of Alberta last week in Canada by a score of 110-57. Last year Utah finished with an 18-14 record and made it to the final 16 of the NCAA Tournament, defeating both Illinois and UCLA before falling to eventual champion North Carolina State, 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.

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,

"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)

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."

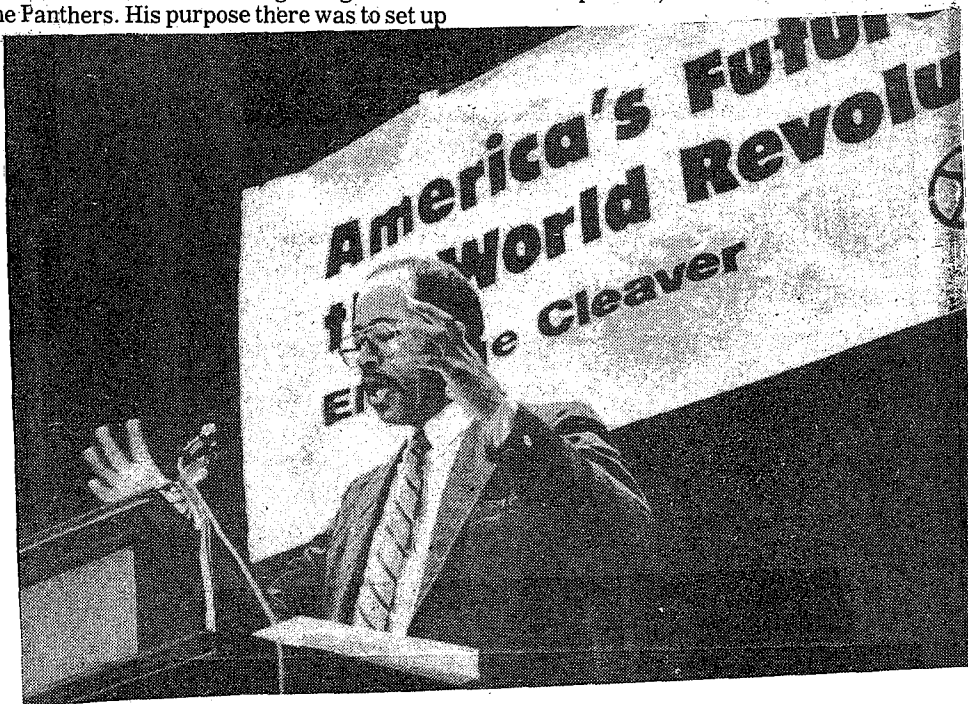
After leaving Cuba in the early '70s, Cleaver visited a great majority of the world's socialist nations, including North Korea, the Soviet Union, North Vietnam and Red China. He also visited almost all the African nations, Syria and Lebanon.

"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.'"

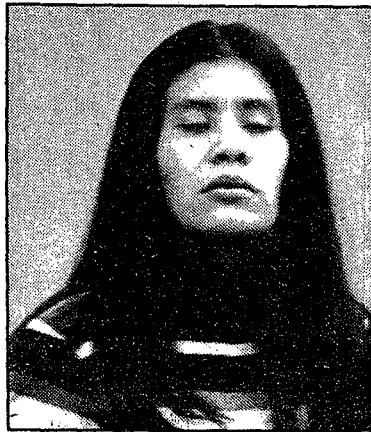
Moran said her captors interrogated her until dawn, but their accusations changed as the night progressed. First, they told her they thought she was going to plant a bomb in the shopping center. When they found out she worked for the Ministry of Education in San Salvador they accused her of being a member 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 stiff 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.

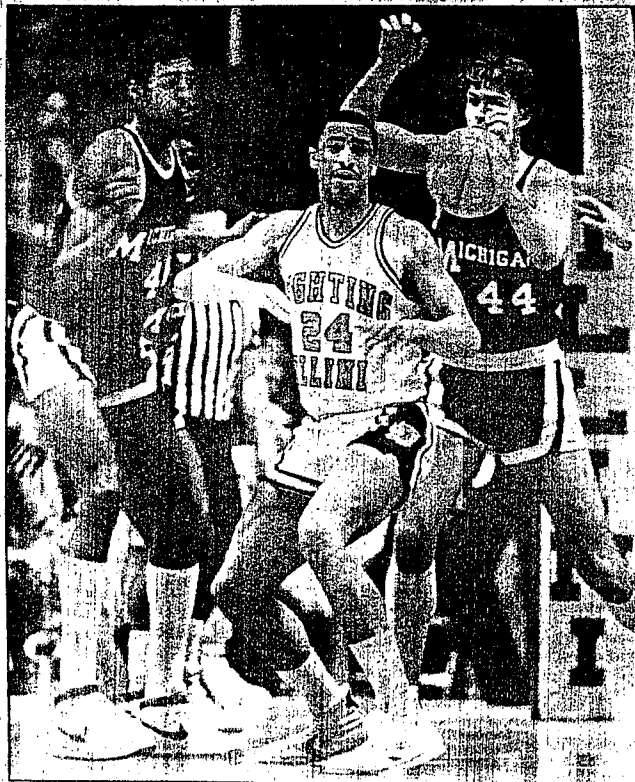
"Our biggest thing is we have to bounce back in a damn hurry," Michigan coach Bill Frieder said. "A tough loss like this drains on you emotionally and if you don't recover, you're in trouble."

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.

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**in the nation**

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***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."

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## ***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."

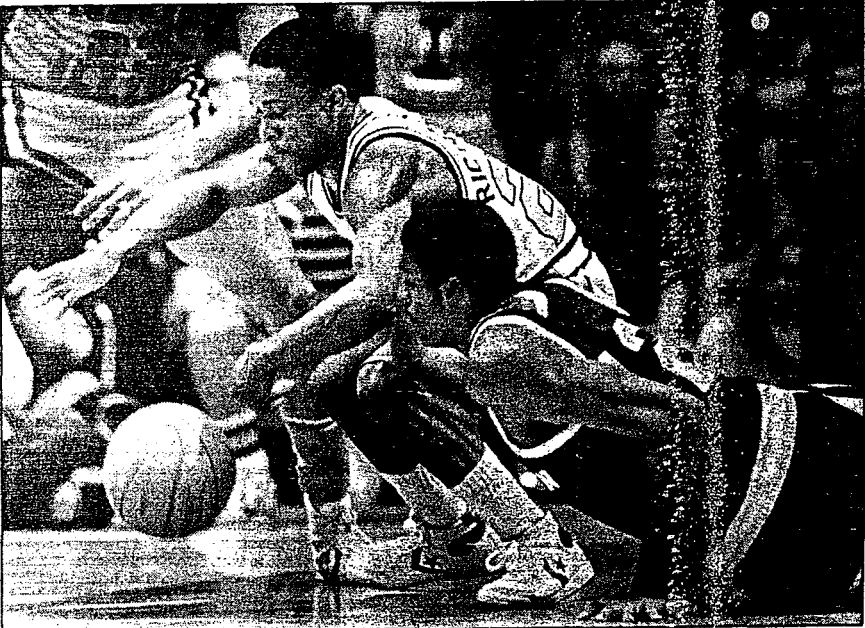
Forty minutes means a lot to a guy like Richardson; in years past it might have represented a season's worth of work for him. But this year is different. With the departure of Derek Harper to the National Basketball Association's riches and Anthony Welch gone to the doctor's crutches, the 5-foot-11 Richardson 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

## 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 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.

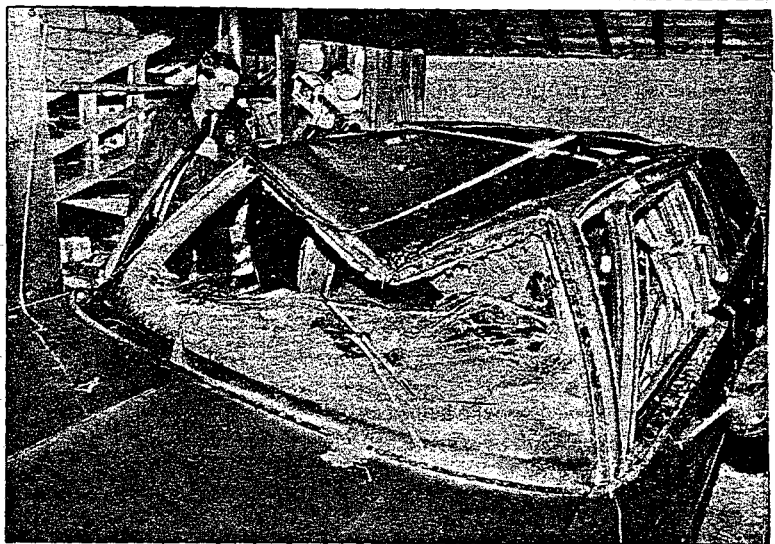
The professional low—though she didn't say so herself—may have been the time she spent, while a student at Ithaca College, as "Honeybee," a rock 'n' roll disc jockey in Rochester, N.Y.

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 editors



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.

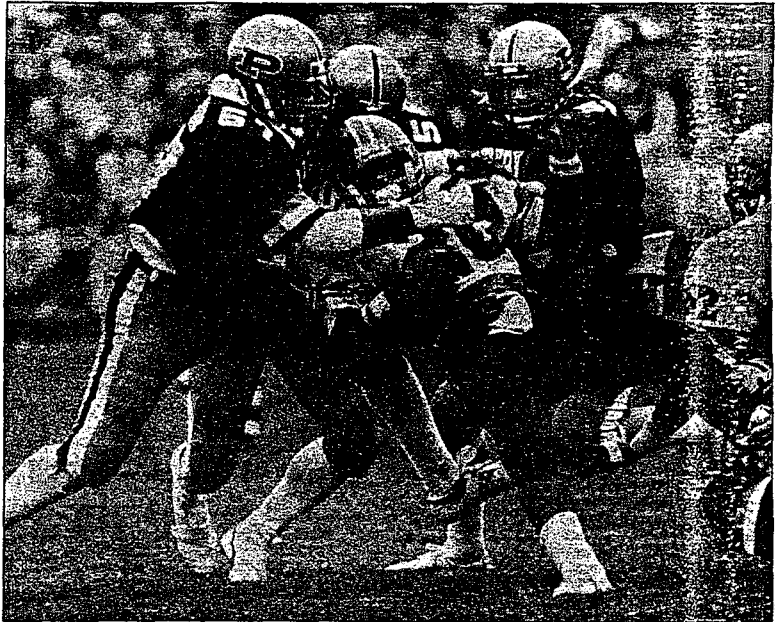
In the opening drive of the second half, Illinois went 61 yards in eight plays for a touchdown to go up 21-14. Or, make that Beverly went 61 yards. The senior running back carried seven times and the other play was an incomplete pass.

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.

## 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.

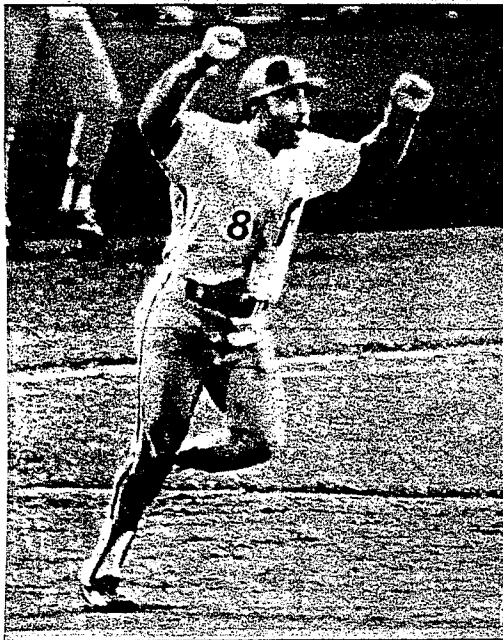
"They told me that they'd let him know and would have him call me back. That was two weeks ago. I haven't heard from anybody yet."

# sports

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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

the daily illini

thursday, september 15, 1983

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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.

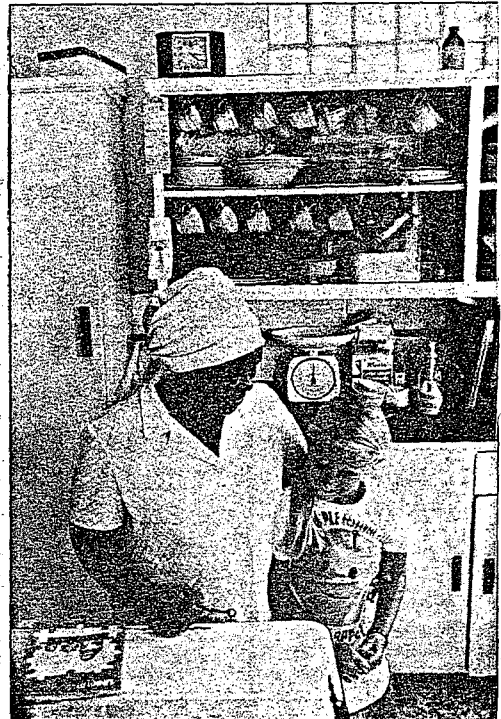
His extensive lecture tours have brought him to such cities as Berlin, Paris and London. One common thread at all of his European stops has been a significant lack of positive South African images.

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.

# 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.

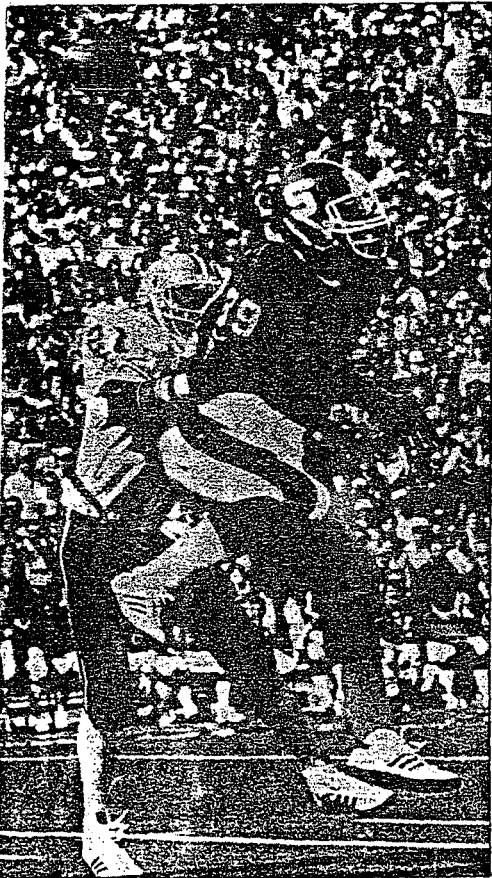
A big-play team in its win at Notre Dame the previous week, Michigan State again got a break when Phil Parker intercepted a Trudeau pass and returned it 72 yards for a touchdown to early in the third quarter.

"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 to 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

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## **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.

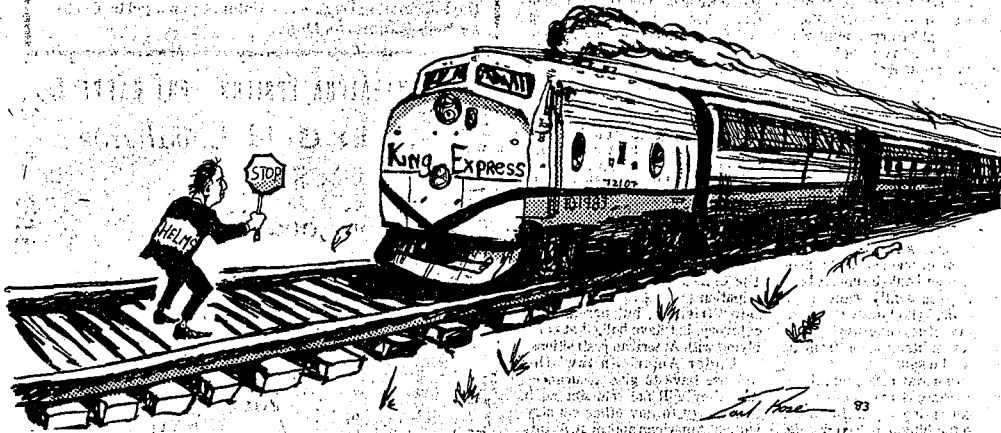
Efforts to encourage voluntary compliance with the civil rights laws "have been virtually decimated by budget cuts during the last several years," the report said.

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.

## 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.

**news**

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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-

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**'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.'**

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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