

Academic Year

1976 - 1977

Ghetto reality is aim of movie set in Watts

by Paul Wood
staff writer

"The River Niger" tells the story of the Williams', a loving family trying to survive in Watts surrounded by hate and violence. The story is sometimes shocking, sometimes depressing, but never boring.

Its title comes from a poem Johnny Williams writes about an odyssey from the River Niger in Africa to Los Angeles, with stops in Harlem along the way. The poem is the play in microcosm, a story of keeping on when everything goes sour.

For some reason, the advertisements make "The River Niger" sound like an inspiring tale of one tough family's climb out of the ghetto. At the screening I attended, many parents brought their children along for this educational experience.

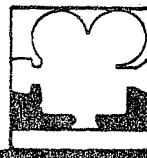
But they probably regretted it. This film is tough on children—it's adult in language, full of sex and violence. More than that, though, the frustrations and sufferings of this family are hard enough on adults.

The family couldn't be much worse off and not be the subject of a soap opera. Mother has cancer, father spends his hard-earned money buying rounds at the local bar, and the son—just returned from a stint in the Air Force—is hounded by members of his old gang.

By the end of the film, the Williams' have made it through health problems, hurt feelings and a SWAT force shootout—their love intact, but their lives incurably messed up. Still, they have faith and hope to sustain them, but even Job got fed up with his troubles. The only thing we have learned is that ghetto life is pretty unpleasant.

Maybe that's better than a whitewash. I don't know if "The River Niger" truly "tells it like it is," but it sure tells it better than an anemic television drama on the

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"work brings freedom" theme, or anything out of the current crop of black exploitation films.

"The River Niger" is ambiguous in its ending, because the issues are never black and white. Such then is the stuff of Tony-award winning plays. Director Krishnah Shah has worked hard at making us forget that we are seeing a play, though.

He puts cinematic devices to their best usage: a series of freeze frames on James Earl Jones suggests his momentum to escape. Moments later, his son searches for him, and the camera repeats his machine-like motions as he turns yet another corner.

The music is better than expected. The rock group War is often raucous, but in "The River Niger" its subdued percussion underscores the theme of Africans out of their element. They avoid vocals that would detract interest from the film.

Of course, acting is the high point here. The producers have employed every major black actor who didn't appear in "Uptown Saturday Night." The story pivots around Jones' character, a boozy poet right out of Eugene O'Neill. Cicely Tyson, as usual, is fine as his wife, and Glynn Turman, a comparatively new face (best known from "Cooley High") shows that he has strong potential.

Notice should also be made of Lou Gossett, who put up some of the money to back this film, which had early distribution problems. His portrayal of the Jamaican doctor who helps the family is a well-deserved good role after appearing in such junk as "Skin Game" and the current "J.D.'s Revenge."

Minorities request Earth, Wind and Fire

by Audrey Lee
staff writer

Earth Wind and Fire, Marvin Gaye and Donald Byrd and the Blackbirds rated the three top groups black students would most want to see on campus according to a survey taken last spring.

A similar survey showed Earth, Wind and Fire, Eddie Palmer and Jose Feliciano as the most popular acts among Latino students.

The 112 black students who returned the survey voted soul as their favorite kind of music while the 17 Latino students returning the survey preferred salsa.

The survey conducted by Brenda Rhodes, staff associate in the office of campus programs and services, was developed by minority students living in residence halls to provide programming boards and administrators with specific information about minority group interests after many students complained of the lack of minority entertainment.

The students polled also specified the range of ticket prices they would pay to see a particular act. The survey indicates that students would be willing to pay \$3-5 for almost every group named in the survey, but students would pay \$10 and more for only a handful of groups, such as the Ohio Players, Earth, Wind and Fire and Marvin Gaye.

Rhodes warns in a narrative accompanying the survey that tastes in music are constantly changing and the results "should be studied with an eye to the future."

Other popular groups named in the survey include Gladys Knight and the Pips, the Isley Brothers, Minnie Ripperton, the Bluenotes, Rufus and Aretha Franklin.

Among Latino students Roberta Flack, Freddie Prince, Johnny Pacheco, Celia Cruz, Tito Puente and Gladys Knight and the Pips were highly rated.

Santana was not included on the Latino survey form.

Minority engineering program held at UI

by Pam Kelley
staff writer

Twenty-five high school students, selected for their interest in engineering and abilities to pursue a college education, are attending a two-week program at the University to acquaint members of minorities with engineering and engineering career preparation.

Through the program, the students will learn about various fields of engineering and planning

for a college education.

The program, which began June 27 and continues until Saturday, is part of a nationwide Minority Introduction to Engineering (MITE) program carried out at 28 colleges and involving 1,500 high school students.

David Obryant, assistant professor of engineering, is special consultant to the national program, which began in 1974. MITE is patterned after a minority program started with industry

support at the University in 1969 by the Junior Engineering Technical Society.

The program is supported by national engineering firms through the Junior Engineering Technical Society, Engineers' Council for Professional Development and participating engineering colleges.

A second organization program at the University will begin Monday and continue through July 24.

University student appointed to intergovernmental group

by Kevin Cullen
staff writer

Pamela Smith, a University graduate student in business administration, was appointed by the Urbana City Council Monday night to a position on the newly-formed Study Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation.

Smith, 22, who has lived in Champaign-Urbana for 12 years, actually is a resident of Champaign, but Urbana Mayor Hiram Paley said only one student from Urbana sought the city's vacant post on the commission.

That student was an associate of Samuel Gove, the chairman of the study commission and Paley said he thought there might be a conflict of interest if the student were appointed.

Urbana City Council Member Donald Wort, D-4, told the council of a resume recently received from Keith Erickson, a student residing at 607 W. Indiana St., Urbana, who applied for the post.

Paley said that "it would be unfair to Ms. Smith to abandon her because of a last-minute appeal" by Erickson. He said that the opening was widely advertised in The Daily Illini, local papers and

on radio, and that Smith was "very highly qualified for the job."

Paley also said that the appointment of Smith would be a good way for the council to bring "another woman and another minority group member" to the commission.

Smith is the second black and first student appointed to the commission.

Smith's confirmation brings a "the student viewpoint" to the commission, according to Paley, and completes the 23-member panel which will spend the next two years studying intergovernmental cooperation between the cities of Urbana, Champaign and other governmental units.

At the three-hour meeting, the Urbana council also voted 6-4 in favor of a \$38,700 land-purchase for right-of-way on the 2100 block of South Vine St., but an eight-vote majority was needed to pass the measure.

Four council members were absent when the vote was taken on the purchase of a block-long right-of-way for the 30-foot-wide street.

Further action on the issue will be delayed until July 26.

In other action, the council

approved the appointments of three Urbana men for spots on an Urbana panel to study the rate hikes proposed by the all public utilities.

Andrew Postlewaite, 1008 S. Orchart St.; Jack Desmond, 2204 S. Cottage Grove Ave.; and John Maloney, 2306 Pond St. were nominated by Paley to serve on the commission.

Postlewaite is an assistant professor of economics at the University.

Desmond is a associate director of the engineering experiment station at the University.

Maloney is an attorney with his own firm in Urbana.

Only Council Member John Peterson, D-4, debated the appointment of the three. He said that "too many University people are getting a constant string of city appointments. East Urbana is barely represented, and few on many commissions understand the problems of the poor and the elderly."

The council voted to keep the option open whereby Urbana could place two more members on the panel if qualified persons were available for the spots.

Hunter sentenced to 75-150 years for murder



8-26-76
Hunter, sentenced for murder in Urbana Wednesday, tips his hands like he is holding a ball and tells friends he's eager to play some basketball in the Champaign County Jail exercise yard before returning to Menard State Prison Friday. (photo by Don Gruben)

by Bob Weiss
staff writer

Willie Hunter, convicted of murdering one of two men slain in front of the Golden Rod Tavern, 202 N. First St., Champaign, last February, was sentenced Wednesday to 75 to 150 years imprisonment.

Hunter, 28, will be returned to Menard State Penitentiary Friday, where he has been incarcerated since his conviction in June. Willie's brother, Robert Hunter, 26, also of Champaign, already is serving two concurrent sentences of 75 to 150 years in prison for both murders.

According to evidence presented at the trial, Robert Hunter followed Jack Heren, 35, of Champaign, out of the Golden Rod Tavern where both had been drinking in the early morning hours of February 4. Prosecutors from the state's attorney's office convinced the jury that Robert Hunter robbed and murdered Heren on the sidewalk.

Prosecutors maintained Willie Hunter followed James Rogers, 47, out of the tavern and killed him because Rogers saw Robert Hunter murder Heren.

Prosecutors said Robert Hunter shot Heren three times with a .22 caliber pistol and left him on the

sidewalk. They said Willie Hunter used a .32 caliber pistol to put three slugs into Rogers, then dumped his body into a stairwell just south of the tavern.

Court-appointed counsel for Willie Hunter, Robert Trimpe, said Wednesday he will appeal the conviction. After the original trial, Trimpe contended the state had not proved its case and that evidence linking Willie Hunter to the death of Rogers was circumstantial and relied on theory, not fact.

No eyewitnesses to either killings were found and many witnesses during the trial gave conflicting accounts of the exact time Willie Hunter left the tavern.

Court-appointed counsel for Robert Hunter, Jack Waaler, has not filed appeal motions.

Asst. State's Atty. Jack DeLamar argued parole and shorter imprisonment could not be granted for Willie Hunter because they had already been given to him for his 1972 armed robbery conviction.

"Willie Hunter had had his chance. Society gambled and lost on his first parole," DeLamar said, "and we can't sacrifice the life of another human being in hoping to rehabilitate Willie Hunter."

DeLamar said Willie Hunter should be sentenced to 100 to 200

years.

"The way Willie Hunter killed shows what we can expect," he said. DeLamar said Hunter shot Rogers three times from close range—twice in Rogers' right side and then at the base of his skull.

Trimpe responded to DeLamar's argument by first saying Willie Hunter "will be awarded a new trial and be vindicated," because of conflicting evidence. He ended his abbreviated remarks asking Jensen to sentence Hunter to only 20 to 60 years in prison.

In imposing sentence Jensen said, "It was a cold-blooded killing."

Hunter showed no emotion as his sentence was pronounced.

During the trial, witnesses testified they saw the Hunter brothers in the tavern shortly before the murders with handguns in their possession.

The murders occurred about 1 a.m. and both Hunters were arrested by Champaign police at 3 a.m. when they saw Robert Hunter searching the ground in front of the tavern and near the staircase where Roger's body was found.

Police then noticed Willie Hunter and a companion sitting in a parked auto with its engine running north of the scene. Both were arrested.

Ehizuelen looks ahead after missing Olympics

by John Behan
staff writer

"After the Olympics, I thought about one thing: man proposes; God disposes. You make plans, train hard and prepare yourself, but you just never know how things are going to work out."

Charlton Ehizuelen saw his plans evaporate in a matter of hours, beginning with the first message that the Nigerian athletes were leaving the Olympics and going home.

"It was July 16—at 3 p.m.—I remember because I wrote everything down," Ehizuelen recalled. "The message came at three, we were at the airport by five and on the plane for takeoff at 11:15 p.m."

It took a while for the initial shock to wear off, not only for Ehizuelen and his Nigerian teammates, but for hundreds of other athletes whose governments had decided to pull out of the Montreal Olympics.

The issue centered around a New Zealand rugby team and its tour of racially-divided South Africa. More than 25 nations left Montreal in protest over the rugby tour and the presence of New Zealand in the Olympics.

"I first heard we were leaving from our soccer coach, but my initial reaction was that it couldn't be true. I remember I was on my way to a movie at the time," Ehizuelen said.

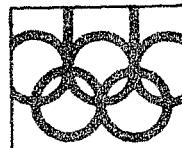
He never got to see the movie, nor did he have the chance to compete in the long jump, an event in which he rated a good chance of earning a medal.

"We flew from Montreal to London and we stayed there six or seven hours, just hoping they would change their minds," the Illinois senior said. "The head of the Nigerian Sports Commission talked to us, but nothing made any sense that night."

"When we got home, the next day we went to see the Nigerian head of state and he spoke to us. I told him how I felt and he made a lot of promises and explained to us that it was a policy Nigeria believed in and that policy was being interfered with. He was understanding and said he realized how hard we had trained and that's when I began to change my mind."

"When I left Canada, I was so depressed, I wasn't interested in doing anything until the head of state talked to us. Right there, in the state house, I made up my mind I would come back to school and work hard."

Ehizuelen is already pointing to the big meets in the next four years, beginning with the NCAA finals which Illinois will host next spring. Other major competitions will include the World University Games in 1977, the British Commonwealth Games in Ed-



olympics

First in a series reviewing the Olympic Games.

monton, B.C., in 1978 and the African Games in Algeria in 1978. The next meet would be the biggest, the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

"We athletes felt bad when the decision was made in Montreal, but when we got home, the feelings reversed and everybody started thinking about 1980."

Ehizuelen pointed to the presence of the President of the African Sports Federation in Nigeria as one form of pressure for the Nigerian government to join the boycott.

The Illini standout did spend nine days in the Olympic village as the Nigerian team arrived July 7. He said he found most conditions first class, except the room accommodations, which were overcrowded.

"There were 11 people in my room. In Munich (site of the 1972 Olympics), I had a single and it was much better. But the food in Montreal was excellent and the track was beautiful. I ran on it outside (the practice facility next to the Olympic Stadium), and it was smooth and fast."

"The stadium was like being indoors, and I've jumped 27-1 indoors, so I was very confident. I had my back pain, but I conquered it mentally. I was really ready for the Olympics."

After winning the Olympic trial in the long jump, he spent a month of intensive training for the Nigerian national team under the direction of his coach George Dibia. His best performance before leaving for Canada was 26-6 in an all-comers competition.

"I didn't go out in Montreal—I was too absorbed thinking about competing and planning strategy. All the athletes mixed together. I went to the disco (in the village) twice, but I always went to the movies. That was the only way to relax myself."

Ehizuelen continued, "The security was tight. If you were going so much as a block, you had to put your ID around your neck. When I did leave the

more EHIZUELEN on 47

EHIZUELEN from 48

village, I hid it under my shirt. I didn't want people looking at it all the time. But the place was really beautiful and the people were very friendly."

Whatever the rationale for any of the decisions made concerning this Olympics, Ehizuelen was sympathetic toward the New Zealand Olympians.

"I felt sorry for the New Zealand athletes," he said. "They are good guys and they felt bad because we were going home. We athletes think on a different level than the politicians. We felt everybody should compete."

Although his attitude changed after arriving home, Ehizuelen could not bring himself to watch the Olympics on television.

"I decided I wasn't going to watch TV or read the newspapers," he said. "I listened July 30th for the results of the long jump and when I heard that, I knew I could have won a medal."

The bronze Olympic long jump distance was 26-3½ and Ehizuelen has several jumps to his credit of 27 feet or better.

"I have the feeling the Olympics might be the beginning of a new thing for me. I might as well go all out, if only just to satisfy myself. I'm psyched up now and anxious to compete for the team. It was the hardest thing in my life to reach the Olympics and I programmed myself to be at my peak. Now I'm

anxious to compete for the team and I'm ready to explode."

The "explosion" could result in some record-breaking performances if past experience is any indication. Ehizuelen plans to sit down with Illinois track and cross country Gary Wieneke and plan his strategy for the coming season.

"I'm going to start training right away," Ehizuelen said, "and begin long distance work, running about six miles every day. Toward the end of the semester, I'll start concentrating on speed walking."

Ehizuelen suffered through a disappointing season last year which saw him conclude the track schedule under suspension.

"Things never go straight all your life, but it looks like we can really get along well this year," he said.

"The coaches are ready to help me and I'm ready to help them and the team. I'm sure we can finish among the top three and I'm excited to see everybody back."

It's taken Ehizuelen four years to finally attend a New Student Week because of his commitments and travel with the Nigerian national team.

But this year, he's here early and if his determination is any indication, Illinois fans should see the best long and triple jump performances in the school's history.

Black choir seeks singers

The Black University Chorus is in search of members. Director Philip Rogers, graduate student in music, is especially looking for experienced tenors and basses, although he welcomes other voices.

Organized nine years ago as a community group, the chorus has had 60 to 70 members each year. The chorus was directed by Robert Ray, an instructor in the School of Music, until this year, when Ray became accompanist for William Warfield, professor of music and nationally famous singer.

Rogers is a 1972 graduate of Kentucky State University and has taught in Indianapolis for four years. He is planning many different performances for the chorus, with emphasis on black style.

This year's repertoire includes African masses, spirituals, gospels and some rock. Rogers also foresees tours throughout the country for the group.

"We will stress controlled singing with a soulful touch," Rogers said.

Auditions will be at 8 p.m. Monday and Wednesday in the choral rehearsal room at Krannert Center for the Performing Arts.

Undergraduates will receive one credit hour for participation in the chorus.

Afro-American open house set for afternoon

The Afro-American Cultural Program Open House will be held from 2-4 p.m today at 708 Mathews St., Urbana.

The program, in its ninth year of operation, offers a wide variety of Afro-American workshops. Representatives from each workshop will attend the open house to distribute brochures and other information.

A short film describing the organization's functions will also be presented.

Martin Luther King Jr. chosen outstanding person

by Mark Wukas
staff writer

In a poll asking 100 sophomore humanities students to name outstanding people from any era that reflected values in which the students believed, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. received the most votes.

Dr. William Goldhurst, a professor at the University of Florida, asked the students to name their heroes by applying the concept of "The Nine Worthies," a list of world leaders selected by medieval historians as the greatest heroes of all time.

Following King sequentially were Henry Kissinger, John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln. Runners-up were Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Albert Einstein, Ralph Nader and Mao Tse Tung. Complete results of the poll will be reported in the Autumn 1976 issue of *Horizon*, a

magazine devoted to world history, art and culture.

Many different reasons were given by the students for their selections such as that King died for a noble cause; Kissinger travels worldwide seeking peace; Kennedy advanced civil rights and aid to the elderly; Lincoln freed the slaves and preserved the Union; Roosevelt lead the way out of the Great Depression; Churchill withstood the Nazis; Einstein added a new dimension to our understanding of the universe; Mao brought China into the 20th century.

The students interpreted leadership as the ability to meet a great challenge and bring hope to those in despair, according to Goldhurst, associate professor of English and humanities.

Artists, composers, poets and thinkers were not overlooked by the students. William Shakespeare, Ludwig van

Beethoven and Pablo Picasso each received about 10 votes along with Charles Darwin, Sigmund Freud, Karl Marx, Socrates and Jesus Christ. Surprisingly, Adolf Hitler received four votes and Richard Nixon three.

Those receiving only a single vote were Linda Lovelace, Marilyn Monroe, Hugh Hefner, Mark Spitz, Joe Namath, Jim Thorpe, Babe Ruth, Vince Lombardi, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Lance Rentz and Wilbur Mills.

Nominated but not in the running were Billie Jean King, Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, Shirley Chisholm, Moshe Dayan, Golda Meir, Neil Armstrong, William F. Buckley, Marco Polo and Salvador Dali.

Anonymous received two votes for his poetry through the ages and Goldhurst also garnered two votes for assigning the "fascinating project."

No endorsement for Attorney General

Neither incumbent Attorney General William Scott nor his Democratic opponent, Cecil Partee, merits an endorsement in the race for attorney general.

While Scott, a Republican, has fought hard to protect the environment through civil actions against polluters, his performance in several other areas has been disappointing.

Scott said he wants a statewide grand jury instituted to facilitate bringing charges against violators of state crimes. However, we agree with his opponent, Democrat Cecil Partee, that a statewide grand jury could increase by the Illinois Power Company, it is obvious that consumers are badly in need of the services of their state's chief legal officer.

Partee also has failed to expound on the issues he considers important in the race and has repeatedly promised a set of position papers on the issues, a promise as yet unfulfilled.

While Partee has been an effective advocate of the Equal Rights Amendment, it is questionable whether he has given thorough consideration to the duties of the office he seeks.

lead to abuse if an unscrupulous attorney general wanted to destroy a political career.

An indictment brought by a jury for a partisan political purpose would be devastating during a political campaign, and the damage would be irreversible, even if the accused ultimately were able to prove his innocence.

Partee, on the other hand, has unwisely chosen to oppose Scott's proposal to broaden the attorney general's power to intervene in utility rate increase cases. As the battle develops to fight the proposed rate in-

Most significantly to student voters, Scott has failed to act on allegations of beer price-fixing documented in The Daily Illini over a year ago. Although Scott prides himself on being the first attorney general in the state's history to take action on antitrust violations, there has been no indication of action on this matter.

While the stakes involved in this case may not generate the publicity some of his other cases produced, Scott nonetheless has an obligation to resolve this matter.

Neither, then, can be endorsed for the voter's support on Nov. 2.

Edd Foxx, Pearl Bailey & co. hardly give rave performances

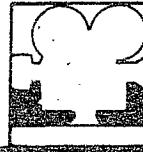
Gene Purcell
writer

"Norman...Is that You?" is a film that is neither sufficiently bad nor panning nor good enough to deserve many adjectives.

In this comedy about a middle-aged black couple who discover that their son is gay and living with a white boy, all the stock jokes about homosexuals are shot through the film's 91 minutes.

Edd Foxx plays Papa. Pearl Bailey is Mama. Son and Lover are played by ex-basketball player Dennis Warren and Dennis Dugan respectively. There is little variance between the activities of the two couples. Foxx and Bailey play their roles as if they were comedians of the old-

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fashioned variety, while Warren and Dugan make greater attempts to play their roles without such stylized stereotyping. Neither couple meets with great success, and the result is that the film distractedly jumps back and forth between the conventions of theatre and cinema.

Dugan is by far the only actor worthy of praise. He is quaint and amusing as Garson, the white boy friend. Jayne Meadows has a small part as Garson's mother—a Jamesian socialite who has had an

obviously feminizing effect on her son.

The shots in this film are sometimes striking. The opening sequence follows Foxx on a nostalgic bus trip from Phoenix, Ariz., to Los Angeles, with Smokey Robinson singing "An Old Fashioned Man" in the background. Several other shots allow the viewer to snoop around a beautifully-furnished Los Angeles apartment.

"Norman...Is that You?" is based on the moderately-successful play by Ron Clark and Sam Bobrick and is directed by George Schalitter. In short, there is little about the film to draw record-breaking crowds, but those that do find themselves in the audience will probably enjoy it.

'Roots' taps author's heritage successfully

by Arnold Weissmann

"Roots" by Alex Haley is published by Doubleday and sells for \$12.50.

For a writer of stature to keep the public waiting a long time for the release of his next book is an excellent device to arouse curiosity, anticipation and initial sales. He also takes a big chance—if the book doesn't live up to expectations, the critics will come down on him all the harder.

Alex Haley, who co-authored *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, had talked about the next book he was going to write for almost 12 years. Four years ago I heard a taped lecture by Haley recounting his search for his heritage as a black American. He did not merely give a general accounting of African culture in the time of slave trading, but detailed a detective-like hunt which, from clues his grandmother had given him, led first to the country his ancestor was stolen from, then to the village and finally to precisely who the man himself was.

Roots, the book which is the result of Haley's search, is well worth the wait. Starting with the day of the birth of Kunte Kinte in the Gambian village of Juffure, and ending with an account of how the book was researched, Haley carefully plots America's history through the story of one family's lineage.

He has chosen to have his book listed as non-fiction. With the exception of specific known facts that could probably be listed in one paragraph (births, deaths, marriages and changes of locations), the remaining 587 pages are based on Haley's painstaking research of the time periods he writes about. He has successfully commandeered an interesting twisting of roles: it is Haley who creates his ancestors, and as they ultimately gave him life, he presents them not merely as characters under the guidance of a writer's pen, but as people motivated by their interaction with other people and



Alex Haley

the times and places in which they lived.

It is valuable as a history book (it is certain to start appearing on high school reading lists), showing how American history was perceived from a point of view not often written about, that of the American slave. News was never told to them directly, but usually was overheard by a house servant who had stood stony-faced and dumb as her master discussed current events with visiting guests. In this context, the Revolutionary War seems a rather absurd joke. What could the white masters possibly know about a struggle for freedom?

The black African Kunte Kinte was stripped of his spirit by a long, painful and ultimately successful process, which Haley slowly and methodically reveals. Well over half the book centers around the life of this one ancestor, and the emphasis is not misplaced, for it is here that the book

reveals the source of the present uneasy relationship between black and white Americans. Kinte is faced with the unhappy choice of assimilating or living out a life that would be made all the more unbearable by loneliness. The native-born slaves will have nothing to do with his African ways, and insist that life will be easier once he accepts his place on the plantation.

He does not, however, totally abandon his heritage, and tells his daughter about Africa. She in turn tells her child about her father, who tells his children about their grandfather and so on until Haley's grandmother tells him this much: the man insisted on being called his African name "Kinte," he called a guitar a "ko" and a stream "Kamby Bolono" (the Gambian River in his original Mandinka dialect) and was captured while out chopping wood to make a drum. It was these clues that started

Haley on his search.

One can see that Haley was careful not to render his family only in a good light. This is not to say that he is objective—we can detect which of his ancestors he feels pride in and which he feels were less than noble, but he reveals them each compassionately, and the judgments we pass are colored by the knowledge that the weaknesses are all too human, and the gains accomplished came against great odds.

Like *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, Roots is a book about evolving spiritual strength. Whereas Malcolm X turns to the religion of Islam late in his life and matures in his understanding of its teachings, the Moslem missionaries had already found their way to the village of Haley's African ancestor. He was brought up with the Islamic teachings, and although while in America his observance of certain rituals was stymied, his belief in Allah never waned and provided a continual source of inner strength. His child was brought up Christian, and while the degree of religious fervor varies with the individual, the strength and pride of the African manifests itself in his descendants. Haley himself believes in a literal, religious context that he was guided by his ancestors in his quest, and this feeling gave him the determination to finish his task.

Like the "griots" Haley writes about, the very special men in African villages who can orally recite hundreds of years of all the village family's history, Haley has provided the first authoritative recitation of black American history. Paired with *Malcolm X*, it provides a key to understanding why black people and white people interact as they do, and leaves it up to the reader to apply the knowledge accordingly.

Arnold Weissmann, senior in LAS, is editor of *Spectrum*.

photo by Alex Gottsyd, courtesy Doubleday Publishers

11-4-76

African adventure story uses same old characters

by Mark Masek
staff writer

"Shout at the Devil" is not the story of demonic possession by a hard-of-hearing spirit. The way filmmakers seem to be grinding out exorcist-based stories lately, one can never be too sure.

Instead this is an African adventure story set in 1913. Lee Marvin plays Flynn O'Flynn, an infamous ivory poacher, who kills elephants to procure the animals' tusks. Flynn wants to make a fortune for himself by smuggling as much ivory out of Africa as possible.

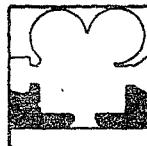
Unfortunately, Flynn is well known by a German army unit stationed there to prevent the smuggling. Fleischer, head of the army unit, sinisterly played by Rene Kolidehoff, seems to have a personal vengeance for Flynn, whose past successes in the ivory smuggling business have embarrassed the general.

Enter Sebastian Oldsmith, an Englishman, played to the hilt by Roger Moore. Oldsmith is on his way to Australia when Flynn convinces him to serve as his passport through the German lines.

Naturally, they end up fighting the entire German army.

The acting is good, but not spectacular. Roger Moore just acts the way Roger Moore always acts, and Lee Marvin's character is the

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same one he's been playing since he left "M-Squad." Movie-goers probably wouldn't recognize him if he wasn't drunk, didn't need a shave and wasn't making faces. Marvin is possibly the only actor left who still does silent comedy. He is definitely the best face-maker in films today.

Barbara Parkins plays Flynn's daughter, but that in itself is not too eventful, although she does not detract from the film.

Flynn's sidekick Mohammed, played by Ian Holm, winner of the British Film Academy Award in 1968 for "The Bofors Gun," never fully demonstrates his talent because he never speaks during the film.

As in all African adventures, there is the obligatory cast of thousands, all wearing bedsheets

and shouting "Bwana." And, since this is also a film with a military side, there are lots of bad guys, all acting very evil and being unswervingly loyal to the Fatherland.

Director Peter Hunt began his career as the editor of the early James Bond films and director of "On Her Majesty's Secret Service." His talent for creating exciting action sequences included in those early films is very much evident, but, strangely, in this film, they're poorly edited. It seems when Hunt became a director, he left the editing entirely to someone else.

The music composed and conducted by Maurice Jarre, Academy Award winner for the scores of "Lawrence of Arabia" and "Dr. Zhivago," is predictably excellent.

"Shout at the Devil" provides emotion-packed excitement with something for everyone—romance, comedy, drama and scenic photography. Who says they aren't making movies like they used to?

IQ scores called political

by Robbye Hill
staff writer

Opening his speech with a "Greetings from the U of I plantation!" Robert Williams, black psychologist and author of the black IQ test, challenged blacks to gain power over where blacks are going.

"All education is political," according to Williams, a professor of psychology at Washington University in St. Louis. "It is based on power motives. We are in a power struggle, and IQ scores are an instrument to keep black people out of the struggle," he said.

Speaking Thursday night before a predominantly black audience in Lincoln Hall Theatre, Williams said the concept of IQ and intelligence are not synonymous.

"Intelligence refers to a full range of human abilities," Williams said. "Standardized tests measure only a few of those abilities.

"I have always considered intelligence to be one's ability to cope with and adapt to one's environment. It does not have to do with one's ability to score on an intelligence test," Williams said.

IQ tests have a strong language bias which measures the extent to which children have experienced and internalized white America, according to Williams.

Williams said he invented the BITCH test using all examples taken from the black experience pool. On the BITCH test, black children scored much higher because they were familiar with the words, according to Williams.

"BITCH actually stands for the Black Intelligence Test Counterbalance for Honkies," Williams said, "but I wouldn't get any federal funding if I called it that. So I called it the Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity."

"The purpose of the test is not to help whites understand the black experience" Williams said in an interview Thursday. "I prefer that it be used primarily by black people," he said.

Williams has recently edited a book entitled "Ebonics" which contains the writings of 12 black scholars about the "true language of black people."

"Ebonics is not substandard English," Williams said. "It is a stylistic expression, like a way of dressing," he said. "Standard English and Ebonics are both languages; each has its own characteristics."



photo by Tom Harm

Robert Williams

Some material should be presented to students in the Ebonics medium, according to Williams. He cited a set of five Ebonic readers being used experimentally by the Houghton-Mifflin publishing company. The transitional readers would be used in elementary school and would gradually take the student from Ebonics to the use of standard English.

Williams emphasized the importance of a common language shared by blacks.

"Language is part of the continuity of the black experience," he said. "If you wipe out a people's language, you wipe out a major portion of their culture."

Williams said he is presently working on a nationwide study using black personality tests. The tests cover black value systems, black opinions and black authenticity or self-determinism. Black authenticity is true blackness in all of its splendor, Williams said."

Caution featured

Soul-rock band makes television debut to gain experience, greater job opportunities

by Karen Robinson
staff writer

The soul-rock Caution band, of which seven out of nine members are University students, will be presented in a special hour-long television broadcast at 9:00 p.m., today on WILL-TV, channel 12.

The special is part of a series entitled "Music Makers." Produced and directed by Avon Killion, the series is a focus on local talent.

The show will feature 11 tunes done by the band in addition to interviews with band members, conducted by Maruice McKinley.

Since its beginning two years ago in the basement of the Pennsylvania Avenue Resident Halls, the band has grown from a four-piece ensemble to an eight-piece band with over \$5,000 worth of instruments.

The group's four original members, drummer Marvin Sparks, senior in FAA; pianist Terry Marshall, junior in communications; bass guitarist Mike Bradshaw, senior in engineering; and trumpeter Ray Warner, senior in FAA, have now been joined by organist Russell Cheatham, trumpeter Phil Johnson, junior in FAA, sound man Lawrence Matthews, graduate student; trombone player Michael Benjamin, graduate student, and lead singer Joy Walker, a Champaign resident.

Why is a local band going on television? Group leader Marvin Sparks cites two reasons: "We need the publicity in addition to the experience of actually being in front of the cameras."

But more than experience, Caution needs jobs. All the experience in the world won't help if one has no money, according to group members. They have been discouraged somewhat by the lack of support the band has received from night clubs in and around the Champaign area. Group manager Cheatham, a resident of Champaign, expressed dismay at having to play only those clubs where black bands usually play.

According to Sparks, the group has been turned down by several local bars on the premise that they only hire show bands. However, Sparks claims there "is no distinction between a show band and any other band."

Band members also said they feel more opportunities for student bands to perform should be offered by the University. "By us being students at the University, we should get a fair share of what's happening," Sparks said.

11-19-76



Caution, a local soul-rock band, rehearses for their television performance with WILL-TV tonight at 9:00. (photo by Ron Logsdon)

Lawyer asks for gag order in rape trial

by Susan J. Smith
executive reporter

12-10-76
A request for a gag order on investigators and defense and prosecuting attorneys during the rape and robbery trial of Clarence King was made Thursday by King's defense attorney in Champaign County Circuit Court.

The attorney, Donald Tennant, made the motion requesting that the judge order the attorneys and all investigators for the prosecution, which would include the county sheriff and policemen, from discussing the alleged facts of the case with the news media during the trial.

King, 19, of Urbana, is charged with the rape of five Urbana women and the robbery of three of the victims. His arraignment on the charges was delayed by Tennant's motion, and the case will be continued at 11 a.m. today by

Champaign County Associate Judge Richard Skillman.

Tennant said he made the motion because newspaper, radio and television accounts have already hurt the possibility of a fair trial for King.

"The media have been quoting statements from law enforcement officers about alleged facts in the case—about alleged confessions, what the victim said, what the assailant was wearing, the conclusions of the police. It will make it difficult to select a jury that wouldn't form some opinion about the case based upon what they had read," Tennant said Thursday night.

Earlier this week several local media carried accounts of Urbana Mayor Hiram Paley's awarding a certificate of merit to John Lariviere, the Urbana police officer who had called in information leading to King's arrest while off-



Clarence King, (right), charged with five Urbana rapes, enters Champaign County Arraignment Court in downtown Urbana Thursday, where his attorney asked the judge to issue a gag order. Handcuffed to King is Judge Turner, charged with murder.

duty. Tennant pointed out to Skillman Thursday that the award and publicity on it came before King had been formally charged. "Even the mayor of Urbana was giving awards to policemen when this young man hadn't even been arraigned," he said.

Skillman is expected to rule on the gag order motion today. Tennant said Thursday night that such orders forbidding attorneys to discuss the case with representatives of the media is a "common" thing. He noted that during last year's trial of Larry Cramer,

former Champaign County public defender who was convicted of conspiracy and solicitation to murder his wife, the judge ordered both defense and prosecuting attorneys not to discuss any aspects of the trial with the media.

Tennant said he would not advocate closing the trial to the media. "They should be there," he said. "But let them get their coverage from that and not from the statements of some law officer afterwards."

Tennant said it was too early to

consider a motion to sequester the jury in the trial. That would be a separate matter, under consideration only if it appeared there would be much prejudicial publicity during the trial, he said.

He added that sequestering the jury would not alter any prejudices arising from publicity before the jury was selected.

Tennant also made a motion Thursday for the preservation of the records of tapes and shorthand notes he said were taken at police lineups.

Council struggles with Champaign housing problems

By J. M. BROWN
Staff Writer

When the federal government cut off urban renewal funds, the city of Champaign faced a neighborhood blight solution with only local funds and initiative.

To meet this challenge, the city formed the Better Homes Council in April, which has since proposed a program to improve deteriorating neighborhoods and sub-standard housing without the help of federal or state grants.

The program still under study, would include loans and grants for bringing substandard housing up to code requirements, a self-help program and other local projects to improve such things as streets, sewers, and lights.

"The total program may have a great deal of success in awakening the environmental awareness of the community," said Champaign City Councilmember John Lee Johnson, 1st. Johnson, represents an area in north Champaign with much sub-standard housing.

One main feature of the program would be loans and grants for low-income and moderate-income homeowners whose homes do not meet city code standards. The recipients would have to show that they were incapable of making the repairs using normally-available financing methods, and that they could pay back the special loan.

Financing the loans and grants would be possible with the cooperation of local banks, savings and loan associations, and homes council.

The homes council now has approximately \$800,000 to deposit at zero interest rate in local participating lending institutions.

The lending institutions would put up additional money and would provide no-risk loans, backed and insured by the

city, at a corresponding interest rate lower than the market rate.

Just how high the interest rate would be, according to homes council chairman Henry Spies, would depend upon how much money the financial institution itself was lending. For example, if at 1:4 multiplier were used, and the city deposited \$150,000, the institution would lend out a total of \$600,000. The interest rate of the loans would be lower, however, than if a 1:5 multiplier were used and a total of \$750,000 was loaned.

This loan-grant provision, according to City Manager Warren Browning, "could make a big dent" in eliminating sub-standard housing within five years.

Final decision as to who will be issued loans or grants will rest with the loan and grant review committee, appointed by the mayor with city council approval. Spies described this committee as one facing many problems, and admitted he would not accept a position on it.

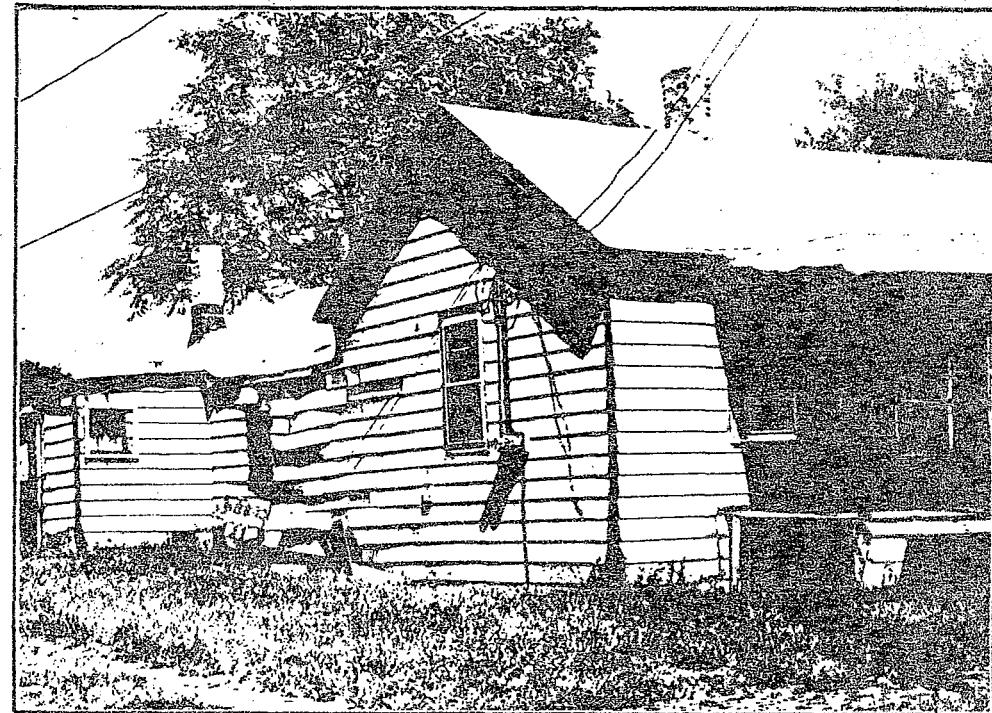
Spies said one problem is "there have been great swindles" in north Champaign where people pay for a house on contract on a greatly inflated price. Some of these people, according to Spies, have been making payments for the last 15 years on interest alone and have yet to make a payment on the property.

"They have no equity in the property in real estate terms. If you give them a loan," he stated, "you could sink them."

What will happen to such occupants and their substandard homes? In some cases, admitted Spies, their houses will be demolished like the houses of others, 10 city code requirements or cannot do so even with the grants and loans.

Displaced persons would be given top priority on the waiting list for public housing if no other suitable housing was available.

But according to Johnson, the situation



(Staff photo by Nancy Cagan)

will present "more problems than our resources can handle. The number of displaced persons depends upon housing resources where they can be placed. We don't have housing resources," he claimed.

Johnson described funding as a main deterrent from carrying the program further. The \$800,000 now available was provided through a percentage of the utility tax earmarked for urban renewal during the past five years. That tax will continue to be placed aside for the homes council loan program, and is projected to provide about another \$500,000 in the next five years.

"It is difficult to say whether the city

would put up any other money," Browning stated. "I can't see where it would come from—perhaps revenue sharing."

The homes council program was presented before the Champaign City Council in late November. At that meeting, Johnson stressed the need for capital improvement or lights and sewers, and the homes council was asked to continue plans for a program which would cover these areas as well as substandard housing.

Ways for paying for capital improvements in deteriorating neighborhoods, however, has yet to be decided.

(Continued on page 2)

Black-oriented music causes conflict on WPGU staff

By MICHAEL ROSENBAUM
Public Affairs Editor

A conflict over programming of black-oriented music on WPGU-FM may lead to the resignation of either the station's program director or its general manager, according to station officials.

Program director Alfred Beard, whose 4-6 p.m. show is aimed at a black audience, said Friday he is considering resigning if general manager Bob Aulert's decision to eliminate the special black program and mix black and other music throughout the day is upheld by the other station managers at a meeting Monday. He added he might bring his case to the Illini Publishing Co. board of directors Monday, if the managers' vote does not support him.

The Illini Publishing Co. owns WPGU, as well as The Daily Illini, the Illio and the Technograph.

Aulert, who said he will resign if he is overruled by the board, explained Friday the move resulted from a general programming philosophy decision and from the results of a recent listener survey.

Aulert said he objects to the idea of setting a certain time aside every week day for specialized programming, and that people want to be able to listen to a station all day, rather than having to tune to a different station for two hours.

He said persons who like soul music listen from 4-6 p.m., and at no other times, and that persons who do not like soul music tune out at this time.

Aulert cited a survey conducted by WPGU which showed that although 41 per cent of those listening to the radio between three and six in the afternoon said WPGU was their favorite station, only 14 per cent listen to the station at that time.

He said that of all respondents to a survey conducted between 6 and 10 in the evening, 35 per cent said WPGU was their favorite station and 47 per cent said they were listening to WPGU at the time.

Beard countered that the listener survey involved only students, and was predominantly white. He said all the blacks questioned said they listened to the station between four and six.

"What is involved is, actually, taking away the black audience from the station," he said.

Beard added that besides turning away the station's audience, the move would kill all incentive for blacks to work at the station.

Beard said the five songs per two hour shift, proposed by Aulert, would cause black oriented music to be lost among the predominantly white oriented music of the station.

"Black music on this station would become relatively obscure," he said. He added that white oriented music is played 22 hours a day, and that he sees no reason to exclude predominantly black-oriented music during the other two hours.

Aulert noted that a poll conducted for WPGU by a professional survey organization, which showed WPGU first in listenership during the 7-10 p.m. slot, also showed it fourth from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Champaign City Councilmember John Lee Johnson, 1st, who appeared before the WPGU managerial board last semester to push for black programming on WPGU, backed Aulert's proposal Friday.

Johnson said that while a separate black program is preferable to no black program, the best approach is to mix many different styles of music throughout the day.

U.S. Rep calls for America to aid South African blacks

by Cathy Guzzy
and Linda Edmunds

In keeping with the American Bicentennial spirit, the United States should support black efforts to gain independence in South Africa, U.S. Representative Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus said.

Rangel, who was one of three speakers on a panel to discuss Afro-American-African relationships Monday night at 180 Bevier Hall, drew a parallel between the United States' fight for independence and the South African "quest for freedom and dignity."

"We could join with those seeking independence (in Africa) as we did in the Declaration of Independence," he said.

Rangel said the threat of Soviet expansion had caused the United States to focus on South Africa.

He said the Black Caucus has taken its position to Africa, the Supreme Court and Congress. The caucus calls for majority rule and acceptance of an established government in Zimbabwe.

"If bloodshed is to be avoided, the United States must use all its economic power to bring about majority rule in South Africa," Rangel said.

Also on the panel were Dennis Brutus, professor of English at Northwestern University, and Na'im Akbar, psychologist and special aide to Islamic Chief Minister Wallace D. Muhammad.

"Color itself is not a commitment," Brutus said.

He said many blacks were suffering under an illusion of solidarity and unity of purpose among their people. He added that the sense of commitment Afro-Americans had experienced in the early '60s had disappeared, but a new upsurge of concern was occurring because of the recent events in Africa.

"We are at a point of crisis in Africa," Brutus said, "Danger plus opportunity equals crisis. The danger is grave but the opportunities are great."

He said a major problem is a lack of awareness on the part of the public and accused the news media



photo by Brad LaPayne

Charles Rangel

of glossing over the real problems in Africa.

He said Africans need to define their allies and enemies before they can proceed with the struggle for independence.

Akbar said the Afro-American identification of the '60s was superficial.

"It was one of forms and flesh, not reality of depths of mind," he said.

Akbar said the identification with forms instead of realities allowed the Afro-Americans to be

exploited and consequently they mislead the continent when it looked to them for leadership.

"We have not defined our history, purpose, or destiny," Akbar said, "Blacks had no idea who they were when they came off the plantations."

He said the blacks had not realized the importance of identifying with the mentality of Africa.

"We say we have a 'flesh' problem but it is really a 'mind' problem," he said.

Ernie Banks immortal for preaching love

by Bill Gleason

CHICAGO (CST)—Certifiably famous now as a baseball player, Ernest Banks will be immortal for quite another reason. Ernie is an evangelist. Without pounding a Bible, shaking a tambourine, writing a homily, beating a drum or rattling a rosary, Ernie has spent a lifetime preaching love.

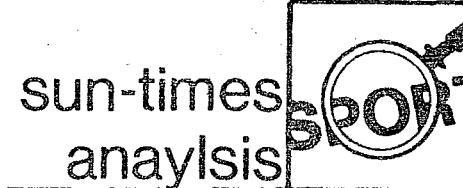
Without mentioning the word love, without invoking the name of God, Ernie has pointed out God among us. Without joining any fellowship or espousing any doctrine or leading any prayer meeting, Ernie has helped us understand what Christ was about.

Ernie Banks came among us as a young man, and he made an entire city better.

He came here, a battleground of racial hatred for 35 years prior to his arrival, and he helped the combatants to understand that there was a way better than the haters' way.

He lived here during its time of terrible agony, during its civic Gethesemne, when walls were desecrated by idiotic painters of swastikas, when memories of the South's glorious dead were exploited by bigots waving Confederate flags.

This baseball player—think about that; this baseball player—did what a powerful



white mayor and a crusading black minister could not accomplish. This baseball player, by his every word and action, made us think about love as the way out.

Years ago a young woman who boasted of being a South Side Cub fan, sniffed and said, "Well, you can be sure of one thing: Wrigley will never sign a nigger."

She was right. History says she was right. In time Cub owner Phil Wrigley signed a marvelous young human being whose skin happened to be only a little darker than the complexion of the blackest of the South Side's Black Irish.

In a little longer time the fair-skinned young woman and thousands of others were up at Wrigley Field, rising out of their seats to salute Ernie Banks with a standing ovation.

That first standing ovation was rather tentative. A lot of backward glances were cast over both shoulders even by those men,

women and children who really wanted to jump to their feet to hail Banks, just as they had celebrated the heroics of Bill Nicholson and Phil Cavarretta before enlightenment and integration came to baseball.

As the ovations for Banks became more frequent, they also became much more automatic. White folks didn't have to explain their actions to themselves anymore. Instead they went back to their neighborhoods to proclaim, "Ernie Banks and his family can live next door to me any time they want. He's a decent guy."

Saying that kind of thing made it necessary for even a rabid white hater to think. What he or she thought ran somewhat along these lines:

"Banks is a decent guy so it makes sense that there must be a lot of CTA drivers and coppers and garbagemen and waitresses and school teachers and machinists and punch press operators and janitors out there who are just as decent as Ernie is. Some of those black people must be almost as nice a guy as I am."

Black folks started to think, too. Especially those young black men who were members of the Blackstone Rangers or West Side Disciples. Some members or potential

recruits for the street gangs are alive today because Ernie Banks graced Chicago with his presence.

To say that is not to exaggerate. While the gangs were blowing one another away, young black guys retired to a quiet room long enough to ask themselves, "Why are we doing this to one another? Why are we trying to kill our own people? Ernie Banks didn't need this."

Ernie convinced everybody that a gentleman could make it in professional sports. He didn't need to bolster his vocabulary with the vulgarisms and the street vernacular that are used by many athletes who had more education than he did.

For Ernie "mother" is a sacred word, not a profane one. Long before an activist minister demanded that Chicago's young black males take off their hats in public places, Banks was tipping his hat to everybody he met.

In a baseball player's funny uniform, instead of in flowing robes, Ernie Banks walked through the desert of racial hatred. He didn't need baseball. He doesn't need a Hall of Fame.

He is an apostle of love.

66-102

Billy McKinney scores 31 points as Northwestern falls short again

by Don Friske
staff writer

Sooner or later, Northwestern's "McKinney Experiment" will pay off with winning results.

In an attempt to shake the Wildcats out of their 1-6 Big Ten doldrums, coach Tex Winter has altered the offense so that it centers around six-foot guard Billy McKinney.

So far it has only gotten NU closer to victory, but McKinney is coming through with his part of the plan.

He scored 31 points against Illinois in the Wildcats' 71-68 loss Monday night. At Iowa, he scored 26 in a two-point loss and 29 in a 61-60 defeat at Wisconsin, where the experiment began.

"I'm just glad my teammates and coaches look up to me and respect my abilities. I'm just trying to respond," McKinney said.

He showed that by hitting 12 straight field goals after missing his first attempt against the Illini. The Illinois crowd cheered when he finally missed one. It was also constantly yelling "Shoot, shoot" whenever McKinney got the ball.

"I don't like to be thought of as a gunner," he explained. "I'm just doing my job, and I'm sure the people realize that. But when you get involved in the game, you don't hear the crowd. When you do hear a crack, it spurs you on."

McKinney added that when he can hit a few quick baskets—as he did against Illinois—it sparks the entire team.

"Everybody gets up and is ready to play," he said.

It may not appear that McKinney is a team player, but he is very much concerned about the benefit to the entire squad and said that he would not be shooting as much if the players and coaches wanted it otherwise.

"It's all a matter of team play," the senior said. "If Northwestern wins more, it means more glory for everybody."

Because of the Wildcats' poor record, McKinney has not received much national publicity, but he does think he has a good chance of becoming a professional player next year.

"There are a lot of players who are my size that are considered by the pros," he said. "Like Phil Ford and Rickey Green. I'm in that

class."

Illinois freshman Steve Lanter, who guarded McKinney for the majority of Monday night's game, said he is definitely the best shooter he has covered this year. Lanter also commented that the NU player was tougher than Houston's Otis Birdsong, whom the Illini guard covered in the Rainbow Classic in Hawaii.

"A couple of times I thought I had him blocked and he made the basket," Lanter said. "He's always coming at you and every move he makes is toward the basket."

McKinney responded to Lanter's assessment concerning Birdsong.

"That's a heckuva compliment because I've played against Otis and he's great," McKinney said.

McKinney will continue to do what he does best—score baskets—and now that the Wildcats are returning home, he hopes to be smiling again.

It's difficult to wear a frown after scoring 31 points. But a loss is nothing for a team player to be happy about, and McKinney would probably be the first to agree with that.

Tim Smith not bothered by opponents' antics

by Joe Orris
staff writer

Illinois sprinter Tim Smith is amused when opponents attempt to psych him out before a race.

"Some guys I know will ignore me," he said. "They're trying to tell me I'm not worth considering as a factor in the race. Other guys will come up to me and talk about all the training they do and the great times they've run to try and impress me with their ability."

"Another trick is for a guy to tell you about all his aches and pains to make you think it will be an easy race where you can afford to slack off."

Psych-out jobs did not have any apparent effect on Smith last Saturday when he negotiated the Illinois Invitational 600-yard run in a winning time of 1:11.4.

Smith has the long, flowing leg stride characteristic of most fine middle-distance runners. While lesser entrants desperately pump their legs up and down in a piston-like manner in the stretch, Smith accelerated smoothly into his finishing kick.

After the race, Smith paid tribute to everyone but himself.

"I thank God, my fine coaches and the support of my friends," he said.

Smith's coach at St. Ignatius High School in Chicago first spotted his potential as a intermediate runner.

"My coach told me I would be a middle-distance runner,"

Smith recalled. "I want to fulfill that prophecy and I'm gearing myself to be as competitive as I possibly can."

As a high school junior, Smith ran a :48.5 440-yard run at the Illinois state track and field championships. He finished second behind Alfonso Sanders (with :48.3), who is a "a good friend of mine."

Smith's versatility was evidenced when he placed 24th in the state cross-country championship his senior year, finishing the three-mile course in 14:46.

These are two highlights of his running career because they were moments when "discipline brought me happiness."

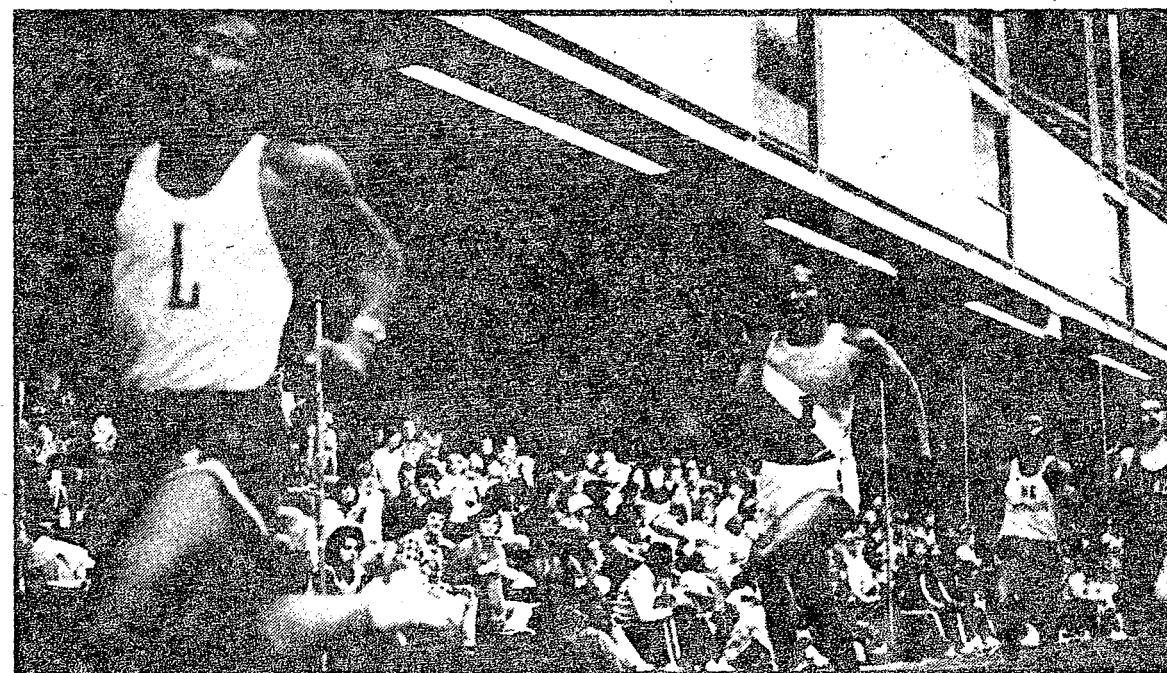
"I had a definite sense of gratitude and pride," he said, "because I had disciplined myself to be in the state meet."

"A runner needs complete knowledge of what his body can do. He must discipline himself to respond to different kinds of demands.

"For example, if you're running anchor in a mile relay and there's a guy ahead of you when you get the baton, you got to use discipline to pace yourself. If you sprint all out the first half of the leg trying to catch him, you'll have nothing left for the second half. You'll just burn yourself out."

Smith said that discipline and the ability to make quick decisions are a runner's most important attributes.

"You can't go out there and just



Illini runner Tim Smith (center) chases a Lincoln runner during a heat of the 600 yard dash in last week's Illinois Invitational in the Armory. Smith won race with a time of 1:11.4. (photo by Lisa Neverstitch)

run or you won't get any place," he said. "When I break for the pole off a staggered start, I have to judge right away where I can best position myself."

"I want to make sure I don't get boxed, because if you get boxed in a middle-distance race, it's hard to break out. It's a matter of life and death. A two or three-miler can gradually work his way out, but the middle distances are much shorter

and faster and there's less time to escape from a box."

Smith is going to stick with a good thing when he runs the 600-yard run again Saturday in an Illinois-Iowa indoor dual meet in Iowa City.

He said he is undecided about what running event he will concentrate on for the outdoor track season, although it appears likely that he will compete in either the

400 or 800-meter runs, in addition to the mile relay.

"I'm going to wait and see what I've built up indoors and can carry over into the outdoors," he said. "For right now, the 600 is a good race for me to be working with because I can develop my sprinting for the 800 and at the same time work on my endurance for the 400."

Cobb finds home in Illini starting five

by Don Friske
staff writer

For someone who didn't figure on starting this year, freshman Levi Cobb is doing all right with the Illinois basketball team.

When Cobb decided on Illinois last spring, he thought he would get the opportunity to play in some games this year, but he didn't imagine being in the starting lineup in each of the team's first 19 games.

So far, Cobb and juniors Rich Adams and Audie Matthews are the only Illini who have started every game.

An injury to Rick Leighty during preseason workouts opened the door for Cobb, who leads the team in rebounds with 126.

"It looked like one of the freshmen would start when Leighty was injured," coach Lou Henson said. "I didn't know whether Levi would start or not, but he did the job in the fall."

Even though he has made freshman mistakes, Cobb has played more minutes than any other player except Matthews. Of the 40 possible minutes, Cobb has averaged 31.4 a game.

He is third on the team with 207 total points and second with a shooting percentage of 49. He is also second behind Matthews in floor leadership.

"The players look to Audie now," Cobb said, "but, eventually I would like to be the leader. I think I can handle it."

He did a good job of leading his Morgan Park team to the Illinois state championship last March in the tournament that was not decided until the final second.

That was the last Assembly Hall exposure for Cobb until he scored 11 points for the Illini in their home opener against San Jose State last December.

"I was nervous in the first couple of games, but then I started settling down," he said. "In college, you have to face the basket more and there is a lot more ballhandling. But I practiced that last year and during the summer so the adjustment wasn't that bad."

Cobb said he has been most pleased with his play in games against Minnesota and Iowa. In those games combined, he scored 32 points and grabbed 18 rebounds. Against the Gophers, he did a good defensive job covering Ray Williams, one of the top guards in the country.

But the Illini lost both of those games, proving that it takes more than one or two top performances to be successful.

"Everybody has to play well for us to win," Cobb said.

According to Henson, Cobb is a player with tremendous potential and an ability that improves every game.

"As far as a good, sound individual, there was never a player I've respected more," Henson said. "Although he's a freshman, he's a leader. He's coming along and doing a fine job."

Henson added that when freshmen play a lot, it helps those players more than the team.

"But they'll come out next year and be pretty seasoned," the coach said. "The only thing we're talking to Levi about is improving his defense and, like the other players, he should play with a little more intensity."

by Susan Jay
executive reporter

Gripes. That's what John Lee Johnson has, plenty of them. As a persistent advocate of what he calls "social and environmental change" in the City of Champaign, John Lee Johnson has probably been the most critical—and criticized—member of the city council during the past four years.

Johnson, 35, represents Champaign's first district, a district as varied and problematic as any in the city. Elected from an area comprised of downtown Champaign, the students living north of Daniels Street, Campustown, and the blacks of northeast Champaign, Johnson has had to deal with all the difficulties of downtown redevelopment, student housing, Campustown traffic congestion, minority representation, and some of the most severely blighted areas of the city.

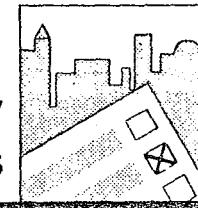
But he has spent the vast majority of his time attempting to solve the problems of minorities and the poor by effecting changes in government favorable to them. That task constantly projects him into a controversial spotlight.

"I stand for good government in the context of the poor and disenfranchised," Johnson said at a recent interview, noting that those categories often include students as well as minorities. In discussing his campaign for re-election to the council this spring, he admitted that he had several different socio-economic groups to represent in his district. "But what is in the best interests of the poor is in the best interest of everyone, because the problems of the poor are the big problems of society."

As an aggressive, highly vocal liberal, Johnson has sometimes been a thorn in the side of more conservative council members. Throughout his four-year term, he has been a dogmatic advocate of affirmative action programs, a constant critic of the Champaign County Housing Authority administration of public housing sites, and a cautious watchdog over the city's implementation of the Community Development Program and urban renewal funds.

He has had some success with affirmative action. An ordinance proposed by Johnson mandating that certain public contracts, public vendors, and the work force of city departments comply with affirmative action guidelines was passed by the council

the city primaries



This is the last of three articles on the candidates seeking to represent Champaign's first district on the city council. Three candidates will compete for the seat in the Feb. 8th primary. The two winners will square off in the April 5th regular election.

during Johnson's first year in office. Johnson is presently pushing for the use of home rule to alter state affirmative action guidelines on a local level in the hiring of police and firemen. He claims that the system as it is working now is not bringing in a sufficient number of minorities.

Johnson's criticisms of the Champaign County Housing Authority have persisted throughout his term in office. He insists that the county authority is not doing an adequate job in inspecting public housing for code violations. He has asked that the city take over the county housing authority so that the city would have the power to do something about his complaints—a request which "fell on deaf ears," as Johnson puts it.

He is presently protesting the housing authority's consideration of using \$1.8 million to buy a city-owned parking lot in downtown Champaign and develop it into apartments for the elderly. The problem is not one of black poor versus elderly poor, Johnson said, but that the \$1.8 million that the authority would spend is unused urban renewal money which was to be spent for building scattered-site housing for low-income people.

"I don't understand the sudden change in emphasis to the elderly, when we know we need the scattered-site housing, but no studies have been done to see what we need in elderly housing," he said.

Johnson said he was afraid the offer would look appealing to the county housing authority, because buying the lot for the purpose of developing it for the elderly would only entail finding one contractor to handle it, instead of dealing with the more complex



John Lee Johnson

problems of scattered-site housing. The issue must be resolved soon, he said, or the county will lose the money altogether.

Johnson is not only critical of the county's building code enforcement in public housing, but of the city's code enforcement as well. "They are unwilling to enforce the codes, and they say they are moving toward selective code enforcement, where they would primarily inspect multiple rental housing and not residential housing.

"But over 60 per cent of the housing stock in Champaign has some code violation," he said. "To do away with code enforcement is to refuse to protect the city's housing stock." Johnson added that in some areas of the city where federal community development

block grants were being used, the city was obligated to watch over the housing stock for 25 years in return for the grant, "and they're not doing it." It was an error by the council to allow (City Manager) Gene Miller to push this selective code enforcement idea."

Johnson would like to see some form of landlord-tenant legislation passed in Champaign. "That's one of the most crucial needs of the city," he said. He is also concerned about finding a solution to the housing and traffic congestion in the campus area, but feels that "no single land use technique will solve the problems which have been created in the past decade."

more JOHNSON on 6

Patient Adams conquers selfishness to score 30

by Don Friske
staff writer

In the mind of Rich Adams, patience is winning the battle against selfishness.

This is important in basketball, especially for an outfit like Illinois that relies so heavily on team play. The Illini used this against Wisconsin Thursday night as Adams led all scorers with a career-high 30 points.

But the junior forward wasn't entirely satisfied.

"I missed a lot of shots, and it was not one of my better offensive nights," he said. "A lot of my baskets came on the fast break after the other players did all the dirty work. I couldn't do it without the passes."

This type of attitude best illustrates the new approach Adams is taking toward his efforts on the floor. He realizes that the Illini must work as a unit if they are to work at all.

"The team does better if you look for the open man," Adams explained. "The first thing I do now is to look for somebody else. I don't drive too much because it would mess the offense up a whole lot."

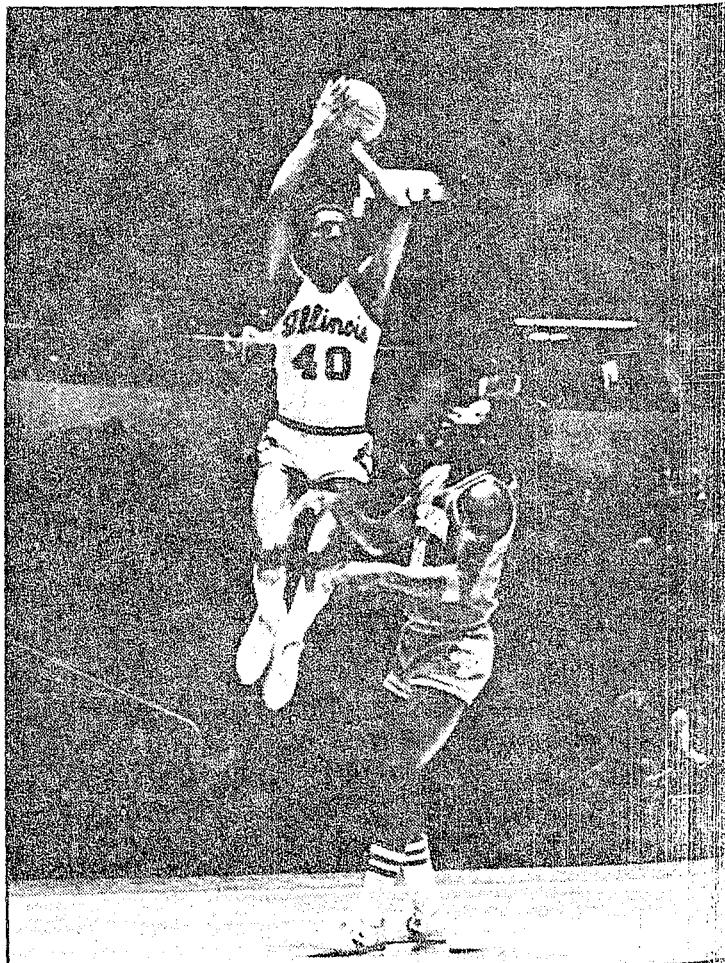
Adams, who is not one to hide his emotions of the court, seemed like an uncomfortable player in the early stages of the season. On numerous occasions he threw the ball away in disgust, and also showed displeasure in the boos he was receiving from the Illinois fans.

But he has gradually broken out of that mold and the boos have changed to cheers in the Assembly Hall.

"He's lost some of his selfishness, which it was," said Tony Yates, assistant coach. "He's waiting until he gets a good shot now and he's not forcing the ball. If he doesn't have the good shot, he's dumping it to the other man and moving the ball."

Yates added that this is something the entire team has to work on all the time. Patience is the key.

"In the beginning of the



Rich Adams scores two of his game-high 30 points, in Thursday night's 82-72 victory over Wisconsin in the Assembly Hall. (photo by Lisa Neverstitch)

season, I wasn't running the offensive patterns. I'm thinking a little more now than I was before," Adams said.

When the Illini are running their patterns, any player can become the leading scorer in any particular game. It all depends on who the open man is.

"But only about 10-12 of my points tonight were scored when we were working the offense," Adams said. "About 20 came off of the dirty work by the other players. The films will show that."

One thing that cannot be forgotten is the importance of team play on defense. A team must adjust quickly to both ends

of the floor.

Adams said if the Illini had played a little better team defense in some games they would not have as many losses.

"Team play is just as important on offense as it is on defense," he said. "You just have to work a lot. You say to your teammate, 'If your man gets beat, pick him up.'"

This is the new Rich Adams talking. He no longer wants to lead the team in scoring if the end result is a loss.

If 30 points leads to victory, it did against Wisconsin, Adams can believe he did a good job, especially if patience was involved.

more ILLINI on 30

losing, Purdue suffered a major setback in its drive

Ehizuelen hits magic numbers during weekend track meet

by Joe Orris
staff writer

The magic numbers for Illinois trackman Charlton Ehizuelen are three and 10.

Three is the number of events Ehizuelen won at the Illinois Intercollegiate Indoor Track and Field meet last weekend at the Armory, and the Big Ten Conference Indoor Track meet in Ann Arbor March 4-5 is where he hopes to duplicate this feat.

Ehizuelen's Intercollegiate marks of 25-4½ in the long jump, 52-6 in the triple jump and 6.2 in the 60-yard dash (6.1 in a semi) meet the indoor NCAA qualifying standards.

But his primary preoccupation is with the Big Ten meet.

"I felt so easy and relaxed, I ain't lying, I felt like running and jumping some more," Ehizuelen said. "I want to do all three at the Big Ten. This is my last year and I want us to win the Big Ten so bad. This is my biggest goal."

Teammate Craig Virgin also added substantial performances in three contests, winning his third consecutive Intercollegiate: the mile-run crown in 4:05.6, the two-mile run in 8:50.3 and running a 4:05.1 anchor mile for the victorious distance medley relay team.

Altogether, Virgin and Ehizuelen contributed 52.5 points to the record team total of 172 points posted by the champion Illini track team.

Southern Illinois University (SIU) placed second with 162 points, with Eastern Illinois a poor third at 66.

Virgin, who said he was displeased with his mile time because he wanted to better 4:04,

came back less than two hours later to clinch the team title for Illinois in the two-mile run.

"I'm really excited. This is one of my favorite meets of the year," he said. "I had some miles left in me and I wanted to run the two-mile to burn some of that energy."

Illini Jim Eicken shadowed Virgin across the finish line in the two-mile in 8:50.4 to break his previous personal record by 3.6 seconds.

"Craig (Virgin) was going to try to pace me down under 8:50," Eicken said later. "I didn't make it, but I was long overdue for that big break in my personal record."

Illini Doug Laz and SIU's Gary Hunter and Tim Johnson all cleared 16-9 in the pole vault, three inches over the NCAA qualifying height, but Johnson took the championship because of fewer misses.

"I was the best jumper out there today," Laz said. "I was getting more clearance over the bar than they were. I wish the bar would've been at 17-0 on my 16-9 jump."

Although Ehizuelen, Virgin and Laz are expected to perform solidly, Illinois freshman Clifton Hill surprised the Armory crowd with the 48.6 win in the 440-yard dash, outkicking more experienced foes such as defending 440 champ Ed Hatch of Eastern Illinois and Illini Ray Estes 20 yards from the tape.

"I started my kick a little too soon," admitted Estes, who led going into the last straightaway before fading to a 48.9 fourth-place finish. Hatch and Earl Bigelow (SIU) were second and third in 48.8.

This was one of several strong showings by Illini middle distance runners. In the 600-yard dash, Tim

Smith broke the field with a 23-second 220 and coasted to an easy win and a personal record clocking of 1:10.5.

Teammate Charlie White followed Smith's lead and opened up a quick 20-yard advantage in the 1,000-yard run. White was never seriously challenged and finished first in the NCAA qualifying time of 2:10.0.

The Illini middle distance corps could have added even more to the team share of 46 points in the five intermediate events, but Nate "Flaps" Wyatt pulled a hamstring muscle in a second-place finish to Ehizuelen in the 60-yard dash and scratched from the 300.

Hatch's 31.1 win in the 300 final was one-tenth second slower than Wyatt's time in a qualifying heat Friday night, but Wyatt expects to compete again against Indiana Feb. 19.

Perhaps the greatest crowd-pleaser of the two-day meet came in the two-mile relay. Illinois anchorman Jeff Jirele had a 30-yard deficit to make up on Rich Folke of Loyola at the baton exchange, but Jirele gradually reduced Folke's lead and finally passed him in a stirring drive for the tape. Jirele's 880 split was timed in 1:51.7. The other legs were run by Chip Franz (1:56.8), Bill Fritz (1:55.8) and Greg Withers (1:55.4).

"The guy (Folke) went out hard and I had some ground to make up, but when I got to the first turn I heard my Dad say, 'Don't get him all at once,'" Jirele recalled. "So I stayed cool and blew a 440, then I started to make my move the last 440."

Fritz, who ran second leg in his first indoor competition in two years because of foot injuries, said he also felt strong.

ILLINI POLICY

Johnson, Johnston to vie for first district seat

by Susan Jay
executive reporter

Two men with past city council experience and opposing political views won Champaign's first district city council primary Tuesday. In a comeback attempt, Seely Johnston, who served on the council from 1965 to 1973, finished ahead of incumbent John Lee Johnson by 62 votes.

According to Johnson, a low turnout, especially in precincts 1, 2 and 3, was a "significant factor" in his failure to take first place in the district, which he has represented since 1973.

Tuesday's first district turnout, 6.4 per cent of registered voters, was lower than the 10.4 per cent turnout in the 1973 city council primary.

Both Johnston and Johnson soundly defeated Arthur Kaha,

University professor of architecture. Johnston captured 194 votes, Johnson 132 and Kaha only 27. Johnston and Johnson will face each other in the April 5 general election.

Kaha said he will support Johnson in the general election.

Johnson, who is black and has spent much of his four years on the council fighting for changes in government favorable to minorities, said he thought there was a low turnout in black-dominated precincts 1, 2 and 3 because "A lot of people are not clearly understanding what issues are at stake in the future of our city."

He said he was not surprised at Johnston's win. "He (Johnson) was relying on an age group which has historically participated strongly in elections, the elderly."

Johnston, who is 73, has called himself an advocate of senior citizen programs. His best vote-getting precinct Tuesday was precinct 4, in which both the Americana and Skelton Place senior citizen's homes are located.

Johnston, who during his years on the city council made a reputation as an arch-conservative who consistently opposed change, said he thought he took first place in the primary election because "I will represent all of Champaign, the whole city."

"John Lee says, 'I'm all for the students.' Have you ever heard him say, 'I'm all for Country Fair (shopping center)' or 'I'm all for the mall?'" Johnston asked. "This is not a race issue, it is who the better man is," Johnston said. He added that his community-wide "contacts" would make him "a good one to go to on the council" to support a project "that needs lots of velvet rug."

Johnson, however, feels that Johnston will make the campaign a race issue. "His biggest issue will be the color of our skin," Johnson said.

Johnson said he thought the local press had not provided an adequate forum for himself, Johnston or Kaha "to give voters the kind of picture they needed to clearly understand our differences. I don't think I'm going to be able to finance a campaign

more FIRST DISTRICT on 3

Champaign District One City Council Primary				
Precinct	S. Johnston	J. L. Johnson	A. Kaha	Turnout
1	2	30	0	6.8%
2	6	21	2	8.3%
3	3	19	1	5.8%
4	52	22	7	8.5%
5	10	10	7	3.0%
10	28	4	0	6.3%
14	42	4	3	7.3%
15	38	9	4	10.3%
40	13	13	3	3.9%
Total	194	132	27	353
%	54.9%	37.4%	7.6%	6.3%

The two winners, Seely Johnston and John Lee Johnson, will face each other in the April 5 City Council election.

2-10-77

Soul disc jockey turns in microphone

by Robin Williams
staff writer

"Soul Explosion" didn't fizzle out, but it will come to an end nonetheless.

After six years as a disc jockey, Kim Love will host his last "Soul Explosion" program Saturday. Avid fans of the smooth-sounding disc jockey will be sorry to see and hear him go, but Love received a University degree in architecture in 1975, and no longer qualifies to work at the student-operated radio station, WPGU.

As he makes his departure, the legacy he leaves is one of community involvement and a widespread audience spanning both black and white. It was Love who, as a disc jockey began dissolving the barriers between black University students and black residents of Champaign, commonly known as "North Enders." Love designed his show to have "a mass appeal," as he likes to call it.

The show aired every Friday from 6-10 p.m. and every Saturday from 6-9 p.m., was called Progressive Blackness when Love began in 1973.

"When I first started, I was having the problem of trying to do things the way people had done it before, but it wasn't me," Love said. "The opinion of the management was that you could put any black person on the air and let him play music and you'll have a big audience, which was true because there was nothing else to listen to. But I thought that that was selling black people cheap and saying that they didn't appreciate quality. So what I wanted to do was develop a quality show that would not be just plain music, but entertaining as well."

That's when Love began special features on his show. He held contests, interviewed recording artists and ran public-service announcements. He talked to members of agencies for the community poor including the Urban League and the Shackle Ford Institute. His "chink" recording became well-known. Public figures were invited to talk about the city's problems and possible



solutions. During one of his bouts of radio humor, Love coined the phrase "Soul Explosion," which soon became the name of the show.

Love believes his innovative approach helped him achieve one of his desired goals, that of having "a large white audience" in addition to many black fans.

"I wanted to attract everybody. With the way that I was doing it I attracted first blacks and then whites started listening too," he said. "People liked the music, it's

"The opinion of the management was that you could put any black person on the air and let him play music and you'll have a big audience. But I thought that was selling black people cheap."

just that when you say the word 'black' it turns off a lot of white people. So when I first started I did not use the word 'brother' or 'sister'. I didn't say 'black' unless it was part of the name. I programmed the format to follow a Top 40 format, something along the lines of Chicago's radio stations, WJPC or WLS.

And although he didn't take any formal polls, Love feels sure that he achieved his goal. "I knew that whites were listening because I could go to a bank and I'd say my



Kim Love

photo by Ken Meagre

name and they'd say 'Yeah! We listen every week.' There would be phone calls or I'd make an appearance at a skating rink and the crowd would be half and half," Love recalled.

Love feels that he also achieved his second goal of bridging the gap between campus and community blacks through entertainment. Because his basic broadcast philosophy is that radio stations should get involved in addition to providing entertainment, Love said, they should address themselves to existing community problems and increase people's awareness of them.

"Before I started doing the show all of the black DJs did not really program or get involved with the rest of Champaign-Urbana. They were all campus-oriented," Love said.

"When a jock gets on the air and is always talking about people on campus and you figure that a greater percentage of the people listening don't know anything about campus, don't care anything about campus and that's all they hear, you know they get pretty sick of it. It's not that campus people are any better than community people or vice-versa. It's just that there are two different sets of problems that each side doesn't understand. Because I was in the unique position of having been a student and a community member then I could see both worlds and the problems of everybody."

Consequently, Love ran a regular "oggie action report" which included an announcement of sermon topics for local churches and activities of campus and com-

munity organizations like Gay Illini and Elks Club. In addition to organizing fashion and talent shows, Love's special disc jockey contest among high schoolers awarded one male and one female prep student each half hour on his radio program.

One of Love's biggest hopes is that his successor will continue his tradition of broadcasting live from Douglass Park, Champaign. Love's most recent show there celebrated the opening of the new Frederick Douglass Recreation Center. At the three galas Love has hosted at the park, he estimates the average crowd size was 2,000. At the five broadcasts of the summer of 1975, the Afro-American Cultural Program's Ominimoy dancers performed. Champaign Police Chief William Dye was interviewed and prizes were awarded.

After his final WPGU show Saturday, Love will remain in Champaign-Urbana until the summer, performing in local clubs with Glenn Willerforde as the Love and Smoke disc jockey duo. He will then team with six others to start a radio station in Kalamazoo, Mich. But for now, Love is intent upon finishing his stint at WPGU with a flourish.

"Before I started the show, I was very timid and withdrawn and shy. The show has helped me grow and gain confidence in myself. I'm going to miss all of the people I met and worked with. But you know how it is. You set a goal and you reach it and then it's time to do something else."

2-10-77

Christian envoys to Africa faced with cultural barriers

by Chris Cocek
staff writer

The success of "Roots" has firmly implanted visions of Kunta Kinte's Africa in Americans' minds. But today's "invasion" by the white man from Western civilizations no longer involves enslavement.

Father Claude Luppi recently spent fourteen months as an Xavierian missionary in a town in Sierra Leone, an African nation on the Atlantic coast. While serving as a secondary school instructor there, Luppi presented Christian values and beliefs to a predominantly Moslem society.

"I like being a Christian. I didn't impose my religious beliefs upon them. I just gave them an option," he said during his campus lecture at Newman International House Wednesday.

"Converting them was always in the back of my mind, but my main objective was just to let them know about Christianity," he said.

He said the conversion process was sometimes slow because of the enormous contrast between the two cultures. The language barrier and the racial tension, however, were not formidable obstacles. Although thirteen different tribes are in Sierra Leone, each with its own dialect, students there speak English or a rough form of "Creole" English that serves as a neutral means of communication. Furthermore, the racial conflict usually associated with Rhodesia and other African countries does not exist in Sierra Leone, according to Father Claude.

He said that converting African

natives to Christianity is greatly complicated by the traditional opponent of change—those strong ties between the individual and his family and society.

Ninety-nine per cent of the inhabitants of Sierra Leone are either Moslem or of a religious belief unique to their tribe.

"Before becoming a Christian, the African has to consider how it will affect the clan, taking into account the pressure by parents and the chief of the tribe," the Italian-born priest explained. "Any decision he makes is going to affect the past and the future."

Father Claude mentioned polygamy as another norm of the African society that hinders the conversion process. Father Claude admitted that he and other African missionaries are disturbed by resolving the problem of a man who wants to become Christian, but already has several wives. How can the Christian religion justify forcing that man to choose just one of those wives and give up the others?

Father Claude said in some cases a religious council in the village decides to allow certain African converts to continue polygamy.

"A similar conflict about divorce presently troubles the churches in the United States," Father Claude said. "Divorce is actually polygamy—not in space, but rather in time."

Despite these obstacles Father Claude Luppi said he found his work in Africa challenging and gratifying.

"They taught me a lot, and I FEEL THAT I did the same for

them," Father Claude said. "Being a missionary in Africa is a satisfying way of living in the presence of God."

Father Claude is traveling to college campuses around the United States relating his experiences and explaining to students that missions in Africa consist of more than just those "second collections" in church on Sunday.

Black history presentation tonight

Juliet Walker, professor of history, will be the featured speaker at a special black history program at 7:30 tonight at the Douglass Center Annex, 804 N. Fifth St., Champaign.

The program is sponsored by the Champaign County Democratic Central Committee in celebration of Black History Month.

Walker will make a presentation on "Free Frank" McWorter, an ancestor of Walker's who is a noted figure in Illinois history. McWorter, who was a slave, bought his freedom and that of fifteen relatives, became active in real estate and manufacturing, and founded a city in western Illinois.

The CBS film documentary "Black History—Lost, Stolen or Strayed," narrated by Bill Cosby, will also be shown.

6-23-77

Blacks in press suffer from half-forgotten promises

off the press/by Fenwick Anderson

The position of blacks in the press may be better than it once was, but that's not the same thing as saying it's good enough.

On the contrary, the decline of the civil rights movement and the absence of ghetto riots in recent years have produced a journalistic apathy that extends beyond decreased coverage to questions of education and hiring.

Black Journalism Review estimates that the weekly circulation of all black papers is less than the daily circulation of the *New York News*, and that blacks constitute 4 percent of newsroom populations in big cities—maybe only half that nationally.

One large disappointment was the 1974 discontinuance of the Michele Clark fellowships at the Columbia Journalism School. Begun in 1968, they became a memorial to the CBS correspondent killed in the same 1972 plane crash with Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt's wife.

In its booklet "Minorities and the Media," the Ford Foundation offers a summary of the program and an *apologia* for the withdrawal of funding. (CBS and NBC contributed, but the foundation had provided most of the \$1.5 million over seven years.) The cost per student for this 10-week program of intensive training was about \$12,000. The booklet claims scholarship programs at other colleges and increased course offerings at 40 black colleges will take up the slack.

Of its 225 graduates, two-thirds entered broadcasting, the rest print media. (Let's

face it) because of the added visibility of television and the regulation of broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), it must look like a better career choice. At least both local commercial TV stations have black newscasters.)

In surveying other programs, the booklet found the successful ones offered a combination of structured training and practical experience to students who already had a strong educational background. Programs like one run by United Press International flopped because there was no formal instruction and nobody was given time off to teach trainees, who often did little but observe.

Subsequently, the Ford Foundation also ended its financing of the Community News Service in Harlem with fatal results. Aside from the financial dependence, factors in its death included a failure to meet changing needs (minority reporters now inside the press were duplicating its coverage), high turnover, sometimes one-sided stories written against deadline and the fact that it was a wire service without wires. In any case, it appears black FCC Commissioner Benjamin Hooks is correct in saying that "white foundations have stopped being agents for social change."

In fact, the most hopeful sign recently is the emergence of the *Black Journalism Review* in Chicago, also home of the *Chicago Defender*, the nation's only black daily (estimated circulation 20,000). The

magazine—whose motto is "There is already enough ignorance"—contains some press release fillers not germane to a journalism review, but also features much solid material.

For example, there was a 10-point ethics code for black journalists, much of which codified common sense: work to expand coverage beyond sports and crime, distrust official sources and protect their own, look for black angles to stories, avoid being used as a spy, etc. The only troubling one suggests that because blackness "is the single most important aspect of the reporter's life...he/she is Black first and a reporter second." A sterile objectivity may be outmoded, but if reporters let their backgrounds supplant instead of augment professional ethics, press credibility will plummet.

The review also surveyed blacks in the media on use of that word and got a revealing cross-section of absolute noes and conditional, contextual yeses. Most interesting was a film chart that rated movies on their community relevance and possibly offensive content. A lengthier review of *The Bingo Long Traveling All-Stars and Motor Kings* disagreed with the chart, however, finding it offensive from a racial perspective missing in other reviews of the film.

Perhaps reflecting the national situation, the record of local papers is mixed at best. The *Courier*, which had a black woman reporter a few years back, now has a part-time photographer, whom editor Peter Selkow said is also a realtor and has long

worked a day a week as a sideline. *News-Gazette* city editor Dennis Sullivan said it had a black general assignment reporter (who's also a part-time University law student) working weekends and full-time during vacation periods. He's the only black on the editorial staff in recent years, Sullivan said.

The Illini Publishing Co. offers up to 10 minority scholarships of \$300 yearly, in return for which recipients are expected to work on some IFC medium. Consequently, there are currently several blacks on the Daily Illini editorial staff, all doing a competent job but none in positions of influence.

The most interesting local development is the appearance last year of a monthly paper called; of all things, *Spectrum*. Editor Clarence Davidson says *Spectrum* is doing so well that it's going weekly and will soon mail out three-week trial subscriptions to test response from different areas. Davidson said circulation is now up to 4,000, and he hopes for 10,000 by the end of the year.

About three people have been putting out the paper, though ad revenue will enable Davidson to hire one person soon. What can be achieved with a small staff is obviously limited, but the paper contains useful consumer tips, editorials that talk sense to its community, even surprises like an interview with a black grocery store owner about what it's like to live in Plains, Ga. Since it's distributed free at campus locations like the Illini Union Paperback Book Center, people may soon have to explain which weekly *Spectrum* they mean, but we think these towns are big enough for both of them.

Experience benefits Illinois' Audie Matthews

by Alan Fredman
staff writer

For Audie Matthews, experience has been a blessing.

The lanky junior came to Illinois two years ago as a highly-touted All-American from Bloom High School. Many Illinois fans regarded him as the player who would revive a dying Illini basketball program.

But Matthews had a difficult freshman year. Every time he touched the ball in the Assembly Hall, he would hear the cries of Illini fans, yelling "shoot, shoot," putting tremendous pressure on him.

"A lot of times I wasn't even open," said Matthews, who averaged only 3.8 points a game in his first season.

After his freshman season, many Illini rooters were disappointed with Matthews and thought he would never be successful on the collegiate level.

They're not disappointed now.

The 6-foot-5, 185 sharpshooter has been perhaps the most consistent member of Lou Henson's squad this year. He leads the Illini in scoring, averaging 16 points a game, in field goal shooting percentage with a 51.5 mark and is tops in free throw percentage, shooting 82.1 per cent.

His Big Ten free throw percentage of 85.2 ranks second behind Minnesota's Osborne Lockhart.

"He means a lot to the team," Henson said, citing Matthews' improved defense and his field goal and free throw marks.

Matthews said he is satisfied with his statistics this season and credits experience as a major

reason for his better play.

"Any time you have more experience, you're going to be more relaxed," he said.

"I think I have been improving every year," he added. "But I could play better."

In high school, Matthews was virtually unstoppable during his senior year, averaging 26.6 points and 10 rebounds per game, while leading Bloom to a second-place Class AA state tournament finish. He even earned the nickname "Audi-matic" because of his deadly shooting.

Like all top high school players, Matthews was flooded with offers from colleges after graduation.

"People said in the papers I was going a lot of places, but I really didn't know where I was going to go," he said. "But when the coaches (Gene Bartow and Tony Yeates) came here, I knew this was as good as place as any."

Matthews admitted he was shocked after Bartow suddenly departed for UCLA after only a one-year tenure at Illinois, but said, "I wasn't disappointed in him for taking the job."

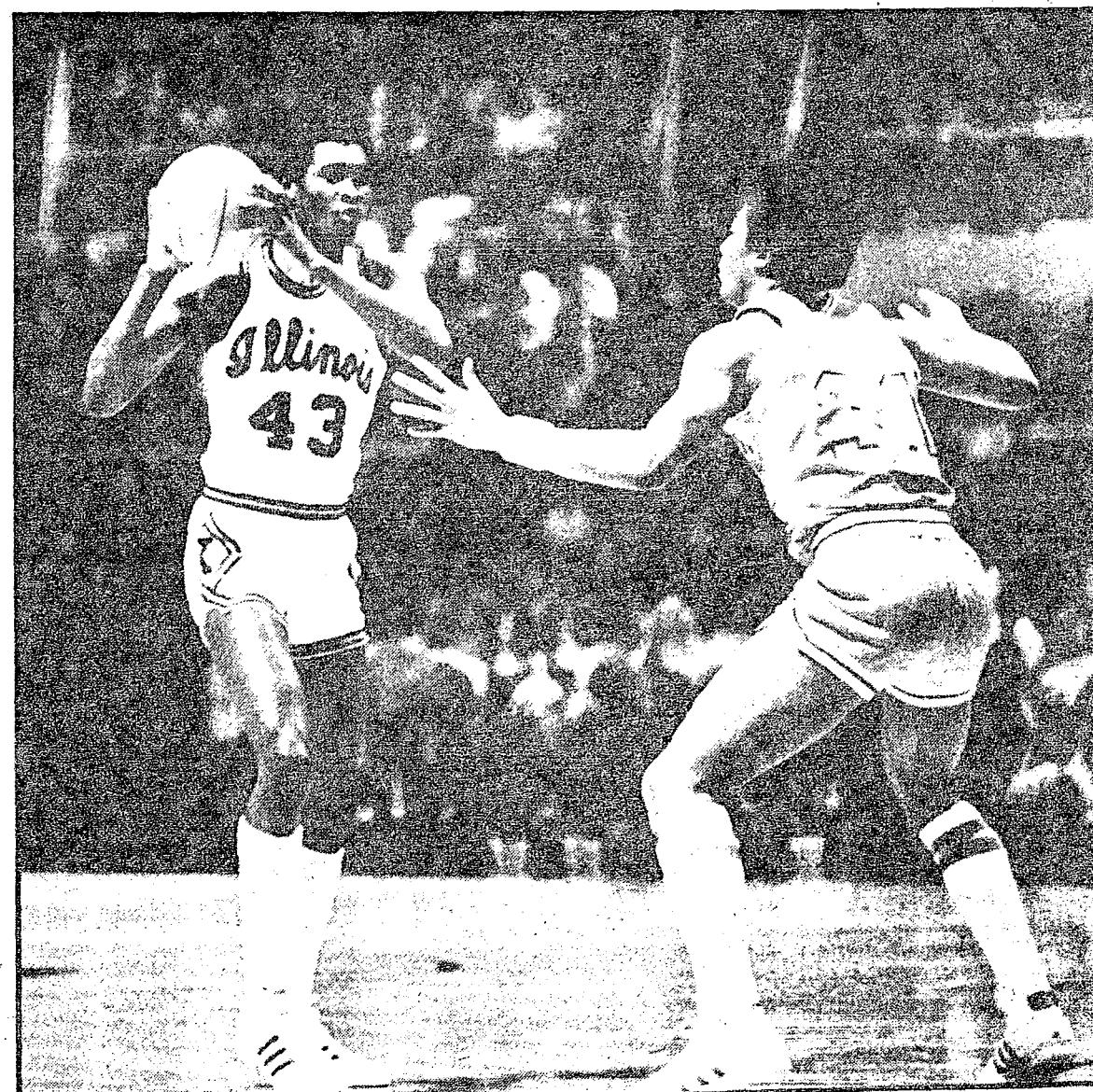
Matthews, who was married last summer, said he thinks the Illini have been inconsistent this year because of youth.

"We just have a lot of young guys trying to do the best we can," he said. "We make a lot of mistakes because we're basically inexperienced."

The Illini will progress next season, Matthews said, because "we have everybody back."

"We should have a pretty good team even without a center," he added. "But a quality center would

more MATTHEWS on 22



Audie Matthews (43) controls the ball in Illinois' loss to Ohio State last Saturday. (photo by Ken Mages.)

be.

MATTHEWS from 24

make us better."

Matthews is enrolled in the Independent Plans of Study program, but said he is leaning toward business. He would like to play professional basketball.

"I don't know what my chances are," he said. "I think my game is improving, and if I continue to improve, I should get a shot."

The pressure is now off Audie Matthews. No longer does the success of the Illini depend on his play alone.

But as he gains more maturity and experience, Matthews will probably continue to improve. And his improvement just might spread to his teammates.

Inner search leads Hancock to jazz-funk style

by Greg Allen
Staff writer

It's 12:45 a.m., and Herbie Hancock is pacing his hotel room with drink in hand. He has to get up at 7:30 a.m. to catch a plane, and he can't sleep because he's still wired from playing a concert.

The Herbie Hancock quartet, recently returned from Europe, is in the midst of a three-week American tour. Hancock is tired but yet quite willing to talk.

"I guess rhythm and blues in conjunction with jazz is what we're playing now," he said. Hancock, a practicing Buddhist, attributes formulation of a rhythm and blues-jazz synthesis to his experience with Buddhism. "It was through Buddhism that I took a second look at funk. You see, Buddhism is about humans, concern about your fellow man and bringing people together. My music serves as a vehicle for that."

Although Buddhism is perhaps the motivating force of Hancock's jazz-funk synthesis, he has enjoyed funk for a long time.

"I got into rhythm and blues after hearing James Brown's 'Pappa's Got a Brand New Bag.' Later I heard Sly Stone's 'Thank You For Letting Me Be Myself,' and that was it. These tunes did a number on me. I couldn't even imagine what funk was."

"With Headhunters (Hancock's largest-selling instrumental jazz album), I started getting into playing rhythm and blues and stopped worrying whether or not it was



Herbie Hancock

photo by Lee Horwich

jazz. There was a lot more to playing funk than I thought, and I had to become a student of funk to play it," he said.

Hancock reacted strongly to suggestions he has sold out his music under the pressure of commercialism. "I really like funk music—in fact Stevie Wonder and Earth, Wind and Fire are big influences on me.

"Playing funk, I have additional people in my audience I didn't have when playing pure

jazz. These people who like funk are my people because I love funk too. The majority rules, and I'm in the majority. If I didn't really like funk I wouldn't play it. Maybe I would if I were starving, but I wasn't starving when I started playing funk," he said.

This tour has been especially interesting for Hancock. Bassist Jaco Pastorius was featured in the band, temporarily on loan from Weather Report. "We were between bass players and I asked

Jaco if he'd like to do the tour, and he said yeah.

"Whoever I play with, well that's how I respond. If we were playing with another bass player it would sound different. The way it came out tonight was the way we felt tonight. It really is nice playing with just a quartet as the smaller group gives all of us more freedom," he said. "Anyway, whenever Benny Maupin (reeds), Jaco and I get together, the music

just goes out there somewhere."

Although Hancock has led his own group for almost 10 years, he hasn't found the pressure of leading easy to handle.

"I don't really feel that different being the leader, but there is more responsibility. It's really easier as a sideman, you only have to worry about playing. As leader I have financial responsibilities, three other players and their families. That's four families I'm responsible for, and that's a lot of pressure," he said. "Being the leader is a rude awakening—it's not the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, it's someone taking it away."

The future looks as though it will be as busy as ever for Hancock. "I have a new album called V.S.O.P. coming out in March. The album was recorded live at the Newport Jazz Festival, and features me playing with three different Herbie Hancock groups."

Hancock's audience is rapidly expanding, putting him constantly in greater demand as a performer. Hancock attributes this to his music's uniqueness.

"There just isn't anyone going in the same musical directions as the quartet," he said.

Of course, he intends to keep chanting and practicing Buddhism, and, consistent with that, Hancock's main energies are still turned toward introspection. "Mostly I'm interested in finding the human being, who is Herbie Hancock."

Illini sprinter Cliff Hill learns from experience

by Joe Orris
staff writer

Illinois sprinter Cliff Hill is wiser for having completed at the Mason-Dixon Games Feb. 12 in Louisville.

When the freshman from Gary, Ind., ran as a member of two Illini relay teams on the 220-yard, four-lane track in Freedom Hall, he discovered that running on banked boards can be a bruising experience.

"There was some punching and nudging. I almost got knocked off the track," Hill recalled. "That was the first time I ever ran on a track that small and no one warned me about all the shoving that goes on."

Hill now knows what to expect at the NCAA indoor track championships, to be on the 160-yard bank boards in Detroit's Cobo Hall March 4-5.

A couple weeks ago, Hill was not even expecting to make the trip to the Motor City. But then he did not anticipate his meteoric improvement in the 440-yard dash.

"I had no idea I'd be running 48.1 on my first college indoor season," he said. "I didn't think I'd run that fast until we moved outdoors."

Hill has been victorious in his

two attempts at the 440-yard dash this season, posting a 48.6 at the Illinois Intercollegiates Feb. 4 and a 48.1 NCAA qualifying time last Saturday in the Illini-Indiana dual meet at the Armory. He has defeated such well-known 440 contestants as Eastern Illinois' Ed Hatch and Indiana's Tim Peters. His personal best before coming to Illinois was a 48.8 second place finish in the 1976 Indiana state prep meet when he was a senior at Gary's Westside High School.

"The quarter can't be run all out like it was a dash," Hill said of his favorite event. "You've got to run controlled for about 300 yards and then give it all you got."

Hill credits his high school track coach for his successes in the quarter mile.

"If you think you're tired, then you'll slow down, but my coach taught me that the body can carry more than you think it can carry because the mind gets tired before the body does," Hill said. "If you can block out the mind impulses, there's nothing to stop you from running faster."

There were times when Hill thought about giving up, but his high school and college coaches were always there to persuade him to stay with it.

"They told me I had too much

ability to waste it on the streets," he said.

Hill has found inspiration from another source as well.

"Some guys try to relax before a race by reading or meditating or listening to music," he explained. "I just pray to God. I feel I have a God-given talent that I was meant to use. If it's God's will that I should be a runner, then I ask him for the strength to carry me through."

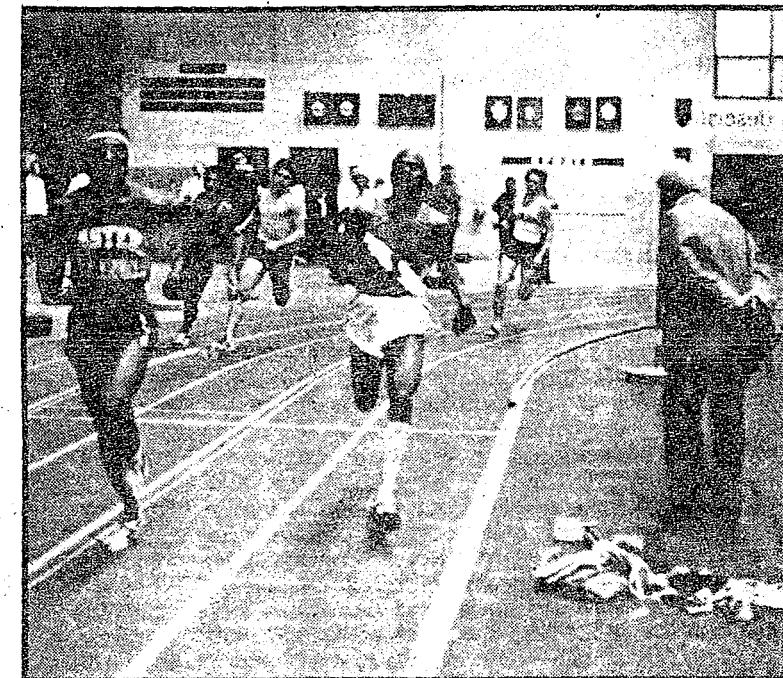
Another form of support stems from Hill's association with Illini teammates.

"There's so much talent on this team. Everybody wants to compete and help out the team," he said. "We all want to win the Big Ten. Everybody's pulling for each other. It's like one big family, and that's the way a track team should be. Even Charlie (Ehizuelen) is talking for the team."

The 5-foot-9, 138-pound Hill hopes to have his own say before leaving the Illinois campus.

"I want to break the world record in the quarter mile, or at least come close to it before I leave," he said.

The indoor world mark for the 440-yard dash stands at 46.2, set by Olympic gold medalist Tommie Smith of San Jose State in 1967. But Hill will have little opportunity to



Illini sprinter Cliff Hill battles Eastern Illinois' Ed Hatch for the lead during a preliminary heat of the 440-yard dash during the Illinois Intercollegiates Feb. 4. (photo by Scott Homan)

pursue the 44.5 outdoor record since the 440 is no longer included on outdoor collegiate track programs.

"When I said I wanted to break the world record, someone asked me who did it and what was the

time and all that," Hill said. "I don't know who did it because I don't read books or articles on runners. That doesn't interest me. I can appreciate what they did, but I want to break their record."

Judge sets May trial for accused murderers

by Bob Weiss
staff writer

One of the men accused in the Feb. 15 slaying of a local used-car salesman told police "he wasn't sorry for what he'd done, and when he gets out (of jail) he'd do it again," according to testimony of Champaign police detective Gerald Schweighart.

Schweighart was the only witness called during a preliminary hearing before Judge Richard Skillman Monday. Skillman found probable cause to try Percy Lee Jones, 20, of Peoria and Donald Woodruff, 19, of Chicago for the murder of Richard Ogden, a used-car salesman at Avenue Auto Sales, 602 E. University Ave., Champaign.

Jones and Woodruff will each be tried in May on seven counts of murder for the Champaign slaying. Both remain in the Champaign County Jail in lieu of \$500,000 bond.

The men were the focus of a statewide manhunt last week when they were connected to a Feb. 11 Chicago street robbery, a Feb. 14 slaying in Clinton and the local murder on Feb. 15.

Jones was the man known to police as "Tony" before the manhunt culminated in the arrest of both men in the Peoria area last Thursday.

Little new information was introduced at the hearing, but the vague picture of the Champaign crime was further confused by Schweighart's admission there



Donald Woodruff (center) and Percy Lee Jones (right) are escorted by county sheriff's police back to the Champaign County Jail after a judge determined the pair could be tried on 7 counts of murder. (photo by Rick Aldana)

were no eye-witnesses to the crime.

Further testimony revealed only his friends saw Woodruff drive a car stolen from the used-car lot at the time of the murder.

Schweighart testified Woodruff was seen by two people driving "erratically" and "spinning his tires" at the intersection of Fourth Street and University Avenue about 5 p.m. the day of the murder. Police say used car salesman Richard Ogden was shot about 4:45 p.m.

The friends did not see Jones

in the stolen auto at the intersection, Schweighart said. It is not known how the pair got joined and ended up in Peoria.

Police have been able to link Jones to the crime scene only by his own admissions under interrogation.

Both men are named in murder warrants in the Clinton slaying. Arrangements are being made to extradite the men to Clinton so they can be arraigned for the killing of an 18-year-old Illinois Power construction worker.

golden blond, muscle-flexing "American Dream."

Drama to feature Black history

Black actress Vinie Burrows will present her one-woman show, "Walk Together Children," at 9 p.m. Tuesday in the Auditorium.

The program is free and open to the public.

The show describes "what it means and how it feels to be black in America today," she said. Through selections from black history and literature, Burrows

reveals the troubles which blacks have faced in the past and those they still contend with today.

As the curtain goes up, Burrows invites her audience to join her in exploring the past as she sings "There's somebody knockin' at your door."

Among the characters she plays is a girl sold into slavery in Jenny Proctor's "Membrances", Sojour-

ner Truth speaking at a convention of white women in the 19th century, a slave on the underground railroad and a student attending school in the midst of a bitter desegregation fight.

The program is cosponsored by the George A. Miller Committee and Illini Union Student Activities in cooperation with the Afro-American Cultural Center.

Blacks 'survived' on folk religion

by Jerome King
staff writer

"Folk religion has helped to keep the black man alive; otherwise, he would have been extinct long ago," said Samuel Gandy, religion professor at Howard University.

Gandy spoke Thursday to students on "Folk Religion and the Black Religious Experience."

"In blacks, there is a rebirth in religious interest because to be black is to be religious. Folk religion helped to bind black people together during the slavery period and Reconstruction," Gandy said.

According to Gandy, black folklore is a part of the Afro-American lifestyle brought to America from Africa. "From the slaves of the South there arose a new folklore as their way of life that has been primarily manifested in the southern black Baptist churches."

He said slaves trusted in a power that liberated the human spirit. This trust was reflected in songs, Gandy said, which were the beginning of black literature. Gandy, who said developing the songs was a communal process, described them as a spiritual form of

gospel music.

Gandy emphasized that many blacks began to lose their original folk religion with the exodus from the South to northern urban areas.

But he said, "Folk religion of slavery days still exists today in the black storefront churches."

He said the folk religion has been based on suffering. "The southern slave could see in Jesus a sense of triumph. That is why suffering was a mutual force of the folk slave," he said.

During the ante-bellum years, pastors of a the church would illustrate hope to the slaves through their folk religion. Gandy said the three major sources of spirituality in black folklore were the Old and New Testaments, the world of nature and the personal experience of people emerging religiously.

This same type of emergence is being revived today on many college campuses, Gandy commented.

An instructor at Howard for 13 years, Gandy said his interest in folk religion and folk themes began during the riots of the 60s and early 70s when the black religious experience saw a sharp reawakening. During the 60s, black power emerged, and was soon followed by black theology, he said.

Actress' one-woman show covers U.S. black history

by Juliann Neurauter
staff writer

"Walk Together Children" was billed as a one-woman show, but in reality it was a show of humanity. Many voices in black America's history were heard in actress Vinnie Burrows' portrayal Tuesday night in the Auditorium.

Performing black poetry, stories and song, the diminutive Burrows moved from side to side on the stage changing character. Her only props were a stool and a shawl. In the background were slides depicting black culture and history.

Burrows began by illustrating the hardships of slavery. Sitting on the stool, clutching the shawl wrapped around her head, Burrows became the old slave woman in Jenny Proctor's memory. Proctor was a poet in the slave era.

She then shifted to the other side of the stage, crisscrossing the shawl on her chest to personify Sojourner Truth, the first black women's liberation leader.

Slave life was never easy, but it was rich in poetry and song. During one lighter moment, Burrows became a folk poet, who shared the "scrumptious times" of her mistress' parties.

Burrows also depicted the development of the Afro-American culture, including jazz music, street language and heroes.

She skillfully changed from the child frightened and confused by racial hatred in Anita Eckford's "I Walk Alone" to the black priestess in Bob Kaufman's "Benediction" to her own street-wise young black in "Street Rap."

She ended her performance with a plea to Americans to live up to the standards of freedom and liberty set by their forefathers, receiving a standing ovation.

"Walk Together Children" is the most popular of seven one-woman shows Burrows has created and performed over the past 14 years.

A New York native, Burrows debuted on Broadway in "Wisteria Trees" with Helen Hayes. She has also performed in many other successful plays both on and off Broadway. Angered by the lack of roles for black women, she decided to create her own roles and presentations.

Not all material can be adapted to one woman; her biggest problem is finding the right material. You must be able to develop instant characters, she explained.

One-woman shows are a demanding responsibility for any actress. Burrows has a strong stage presence even though she stands only 4-feet-11.

"If I was white, I would be on my way to Hollywood. But instead, I've found my own person and created my own unique theater," Burrows said.

Ehizuelen, Wyatt help Illini win double dual track meet

by Joe Orris
staff writer

Judging from his comments, Charlton Ehizuelen was not in the mood for breaking any records.

"I feel lousy," the Illini senior said minutes before the long jump at Saturday's Memorial Stadium track meet. "I've got a cold and my temperature is up to 103 degrees."

The 23-year-old Nigerian then proceeded to string together an astounding six-jump series—25-foot-6, 26-5, 25-5 $\frac{1}{4}$, 26- $\frac{1}{4}$, 26-5 $\frac{1}{4}$, 26-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ —to obliterate his Memorial Stadium record of 25-5. Ehizuelen's 26-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ effort would have been good for a bronze medal at the Montreal Olympic Games last summer.

But the 6-foot, 160-pound Ehizuelen's soaring exhibition did have a drawback. He strained a groin muscle and was scratched from the 100-meter run. Despite this ailment, Ehizuelen took one attempt in the triple jump and produced a 50- $\frac{3}{4}$ to become the meet's only double winner.

"The triple jump kills me," he complained. "My main event is now the long jump. I'm going to get 27-plus at the Drake Relays (April 29-30) and the nationals (May 31-June 1 at Champaign). I'm going to work hard for that and if I don't make it, it will be because I didn't work hard enough."

The Illini track team worked hard enough to win both ends of a double dual meet last Saturday by a 81-72 score over Michigan and 106-60 over Western Illinois. The margin of victory may have been greater were it not for the disqualification of the Illini 400-meter relay team. Ray Estes, the lead-off runner for Illinois, false started. A previous start

was called back after the WIU runners' blocks slipped and the starter ruled the take-off unfair.

"I got a good start that time," Ray Estes recalled. "I wasn't sure what happened after it was called back and I lost my concentration."

Illini Nate Wyatt would have run the third leg in the 400-meter relay but Illinois benefited from his absence. Wyatt streaked to a 10.3-second win in the 100-meter run, equaling the NCAA standard for the second time in as many weeks.

"I started faster than usual," he said. "I was thinking about that disqualification in the relay and I wanted to win the 100 bad because we needed the points."

Illini points kept piling up as returns in races from 800 meters and longer kept coming in. Steve Schellenberger recorded a winning 1:52.2 in the 800-meter run, six seconds faster than his 800 clocking at the Illini-University of Chicago Track Club meet April 2, when he suffered from an inflamed ankle.

"Last week's performance was off no training," he said as he massaged his tender ankle. "I had a better practice this week, but the ankle's still a little sore. I plan to come back slow."

Illini distance aces Craig Virgin and Jim Eicken set out to better the NCAA standard of 14:15 in the 5,000-meter run. Although tiring, Eicken responded to Virgin's urgings and made a gallant effort over the final circuit to crack the NCAA barrier, 14:12.9 to Virgin's 14:18 $\frac{1}{4}$.

"If Craig wasn't there to help me out, I wouldn't have made it," Eicken said afterwards. "He sacrificed an awful lot for me."

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Reagon expresses black feelings in song

by Beth Austin
staff writer

For Bernice Reagon, the lyrics "this little light of mine, I'm gonna let it shine," summarize American blacks' struggle for freedom during the past 20 years.

The activist and singer sang freedom songs of the 1960s in a presentation in Busey Hall Wednesday night. She also discussed the civil rights movement.

To Reagon, "This Little Light of Mine" communicates blacks' pride and determination to become visible in the early 1960s. She said blacks were saying "we're here, and no one will ever be able to ignore us again," in the song.

Reagon became a visible civil rights activist in 1961 when she was jailed in Albany, Ga., during a demonstration protesting the arrest of two young black men who defied the city's segregation laws.

While performing the songs "Freedom in the Air" and "We Shall Not be Moved," she evoked images of freedom marches, sit-ins and nonviolent demonstrations.

In contrast with these anthems promoting peaceful resistance, Reagon conveyed the violence of the late '60s riots with "Burn, Baby, Burn." She saw the ghetto unrest as a natural outgrowth of the civil rights movement.

"The blacks in New York could watch their TVs and see things changing in the South. When they walked outside, they expected to find changes there, too, and they didn't. The riots were caused by these high expectations connected to an incredible, almost unspoken unity among the black people."

According to Reagon, the concern for equality expressed in the demonstrations and riots gradually came to include an interest in international human rights. The increasing interest

built support for the independence of African nations, she said. As blacks began to study Africa, they became prouder of their heritage and physical characteristics. Reagon maintained that this new confidence in their backgrounds manifested itself in the natural look.

Reagon recalled, "If you wore your hair nappy, you were making a political statement. You were taking a stance on confrontation."

With her music, Reagon confronts on many issues outside of the black fight for equal rights. "Being passionately involved in a struggle for freedom is like being born again. You are transformed and learn to see all social conflicts in a different light," she said.

Reagon reflects this transformation in her songs. The politics and passion of her music are a glaring contrast to the lyrics of much of today's music.

She said she believes the lack of popular acceptance for her music preceded the political apathy of the 1970s.

"This kind of music was never played on the radio, not even during the '60s. Even when they were playing music by people who were involved in politics, like Dylan, they were playing the love songs and the ballads, never the really strong political stuff. When protest music was heard, it was on the evening news," Reagon said.

She maintained today's young people are more passive than their counterparts of 10 years ago. "The civil rights movement affected everyone directly in some way. Today there is no other such issue which involves everyone, which acts as a mass galvanizing force. Now is the time to develop a sensitivity to issues and to learn how to handle the issues being addressed."

Interest in pro...--

Referendum to tell student view on University's African stock

by Lisha Gayle
and Mick Ireland

A referendum seeking the student body's position on University-held stock in companies trading with South Africa will appear on the ballot in next week's Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) and student trustee election.

Esther Patt, UGSA member, said Thursday UGSA confirmed the authenticity of signatures on the petition calling for a referendum on the issue.

Copies of the petition were circulated by the Revolutionary Student Brigade in an attempt to attain the 10 per cent of undergraduate student signatures required by UGSA bylaws to

initiate a referendum.

An attempt to have the question put on the ballot by the steering committee failed at the March 31 meeting of the committee.

Members of the Revolutionary Student Brigade are committed to working for passage of the referendum, but have no announced plans for their campaign.

On Wednesday, the brigade confronted University President John Corbally on the question of University ownership of securities issued by companies involved in southern African nations. Corbally refused to take a position on the issue or publicly debate the matter with the brigade.

The brigade charges University holdings of eight corporations with investments in southern Africa

constitute support for apartheid policies of those nations.

The corporations and the value of the University's holdings are:

—General Electric, stocks and bonds, \$476,950.

—General Motors, stocks and bonds, \$389,500.

—International Business Machines (IBM), \$293,500.

—Weyerhauser, bonds, \$250,000.

—Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (3M), stock, \$165,900.

—Texaco, stocks, \$148,000.

—Caterpillar Tractor, stocks, \$124,000.

—U.S. Steel, bonds, \$50,000.

The value of University holdings is based on market values on Dec. 31, 1976.

4-15-77

DAILY ILLINI

With rape victim

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

Clarence King Jr., on trial for the Dec. 3 rape and robbery of an Urbana woman, took the stand in his own defense Thursday afternoon and testified he had known the victim two years before the incident and had sexual relations with her beginning in April 1976.

King, 19, who is charged with six other counts of rape in addition to this one, told a very different story of the events of the night of Dec. 2 than the victim did in testimony Tuesday. She testified Tuesday that her attacker grabbed her from behind and choked her, then raped her on her bedroom floor and twice more on her bed.

The defendant claimed Thursday that he visited the woman as a friend shortly before midnight Dec. 2. He said she accused him of being with another woman, and he did not debate the issue with her, but told her he was "too young to let one woman hold me down."

King claimed he later apologized to the woman, and asked her if he could borrow some money for gasoline. He said she complied, and gave him \$7.50.

The victim testified Tuesday that King had stolen the money from her.

He said after she gave him the money he took off his shoes, coat and pants, sat on the edge of her bed and tickled her. After he tickling, he said they began to make love. In the middle of their lovemaking he said the phone rang, and after she answered the phone, she told him he would have to leave.

King said she insulted his race (King is black, the victim white) and began "beating on me," which resulted in a scratch over his shoulder.

The victim testified Wednesday that the scratch was the result of her struggle to escape his advances. An police officer who examined King testified earlier he had been scratched.

King claimed he then grabbed the woman by the neck and threw her down "without much force." He said he then turned away, thinking the incident was over. With his back turned, King said the woman pulled a steak knife out of a drawer and "swung it at me." He said he sidestepped her and punched her in the eye, but his fist "was so big (he) hit her in the nose, too."

The bloodied nose could explain the blood found on the victim's nightgown. She claimed Tuesday the blood had come out of her mouth as he choked her, and that her eye injury was the result of a punch thrown by King so he could subdue her to rape her.

King said the woman had ordered him out so her white roommate, who was on her way home, would not see a black man leaving the apartment.

Special Prosecutor Basil Greanias caught King in several contradictions on cross-examination. In response to Greanias' questions, King claimed to have visited the victim both once and twice during the same month. He also claimed to have failed to understand the Miranda rights read to him by Urbana Police Dept. Detective Everett Krueger, yet when it was read to him line by line he said he comprehended each line.

Earlier in the day, Krueger testified that a statement given to him by King, who has known Krueger for about eight years, contained an admission to the crime. King, however, claimed he "didn't know what was coming down" when he made the statement.

During his cross-examination of King, Greanias asked why King left the trailer the morning of Dec. 3 when the victim had told him to.

"You're not an Uncle Tom," Greanias told King.

At this point, King's attorney, Assistant Public Defender Martin Knanishu and his assistant, law student Ralph Kegel, who had been conducting the questioning of the defendant, jumped out of their chairs and shouted "objection!" in unison.

Knanishu asked for a motion for a mistrial, and while Circuit Court Judge Roger Little was pondering it, Kegel asked that Greanias' statement be stricken from the record. Little immediately granted Kegel's request, removing the necessity to decide on the motion for mistrial.

The victim herself was called to the stand a few hours before King to tell the jury if she was the wife of the defendant. Establishment that the plaintiff and defendant are not married is a standard procedure in rape trials; if she had been married to King it would have been grounds for dismissal of the case.

Greanias asked her, "Are you the wife of Clarence King, Jr.?"

"What?" she asked, incredulous.

She eventually denied being married to King, then shook her head back and forth, a weak smile playing across her face.

news

the daily illini

King to be retried for rape, robbery

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

Clarence King, Jr., 19, will be retried on charges of rape and robbery of a woman in the Ivanhoe Trailer Park Dec. 3, Champaign County State's Atty. Thomas Difanis said Monday.

King's first trial began with the selection of the jury last Monday and ended at about 3 a.m. Saturday when the jury returned a verdict of guilty on a lesser charge of battery and pronounced itself hung on the rape, robbery, and a lesser charge of aggravated battery.

Circuit Court Judge Roger Little immediately declared a mistrial on the three charges on which the jury was hung. Informed courtroom sources have said four of twelve jurors were responsible for the jury's failure to reach a verdict.

Little and Special Prosecutor Basil Greanias of Decatur must decide between themselves when the new trial will begin.

However, this could be delayed, Difanis said, because Little is recovering from the flu, which plagued him throughout the trial.

Difanis said Monday that he would prefer to have Greanias and Asst. Public Defender Martin Knanishu retry the case before June, when King is scheduled to be tried on some of the seven counts of rape and attempted rape with which he has been charged.

The local state's attorney's office did not prosecute King for the Dec. 3 incident because Chief Asst. State's Atty. Jack DeLaMar had been an employee of the Public Defender's Office at the time of the arrest, arraignment and early motions. A conflict resulted which prevented any members of the local staff from working on the case, so Greanias had to be retained.

The upcoming trials over King's other charges will be handled by the county state's attorney's office because the counts were not moved on when any member of the present staff was working with the Public Defender's Office.

The alleged victim testified Tuesday that King had jumped her from behind, and choked her until blood poured from her mouth. She said he had then raped her on the bedroom floor and twice more on her bed.

King testified Thursday that he had known the woman two years prior to the incident and had made love to her before. He also stated that he made love to her the morning of his arrest, and she had consented to the act.

King admitted on the stand to confessing to raping the woman, but claimed that too many interrogators firing questions at him at once caused him to make a false statement.

She identified King as her attacker in a police lineup shortly after his arrest.

The woman's roommate and her roommate's date of Dec. 2, an Urbana patrolman, also identified King as the man they said they saw leave the trailer early Dec. 3 and nod at them before he climbed into his car parked a short distance from the two women's trailer.

King jury deliberates 8 hours; no verdict

4-16-77

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

The jury in the Clarence King Jr., rape and robbery trial had not reached a verdict Friday night after more than eight hours of deliberations.

Informed courtroom sources suspect the delay indicated either a hung jury, a finding of guilty on all charges or conviction on lesser included charges of battery and aggravated battery.

King is being tried for the Dec. 3 rape and robbery of an Urbana woman. He is also with five other counts of rape and one count of attempted rape. He may have to go to trial on some of these counts no matter what verdict is handed down in the present case.

Special Prosecutor Basil Greanias and Asst. Public Defender Martin Knanishu presented their closing arguments Friday afternoon after Knanishu had finished calling the last of his witnesses, most of whom were character witnesses.

Greanias opened his argument by telling the seven men and five women jurors that they were "not required to leave their common sense in the hallway. Bring that in with you."

As he delivered his argument, rarely pausing to consider his next point or to consult his notes, Greanias would hand the juror at the end of the jury box pieces of evidence, often photographs. He presented the prosecution's version of how the articles of evidence reflected on the case as the jurors passed them among themselves.

One of these was a glove allegedly found by a police officer at the crime scene that did not match another glove allegedly found in King's possession. Greanias explained to the jury his reasoning for including the glove as part of state's evidence.

"She (the alleged victim) had the foresight to kick the glove under the bed. Now, the defendant, when he was arrested had one glove. They're mismatched. How many of you have lost a glove and supplemented it with another figuring people only look at one hand at a time anyway?" Greanias asked.

Responding to previous allegations by Knanishu that he had badgered and humiliated King on the witness stand, Greanias told the jury that if he had indeed badgered the defendant a verdict of not guilty should be returned. He claimed that he had cross-

examined King in a conversational tone and never had used big words—"more than one syllable."

Knanishu had called King "a 19-year-old with an 11th grade education," and said Greanias' language was too sophisticated for the defendant to understand.

Greanias characterized King's professed practice of making appointments with the victim (who denied knowing him on the stand) as "appointments with rape" and "a rendezvous with rape."

Knanishu countered by discounting King's pre-trial confession, telling the jurors that it had come from a tired suspect, confused by four interrogators all questioning him at once.

Knanishu told the jurors he would not blame them if they convicted King of the battery charges, considering he had admitted to assaulting her on the stand.

"She (the victim) did not deserve to be hit that way," Knanishu said. "She did not deserve to be grabbed by the throat and thrown to the floor. But does that mean she has the right to make a false accusation of a rape charge?"

He alluded to testimony of several witnesses that King had nodded to the alleged victim's roommate and her date, an Ur-



Sheriff's Deputy Orval Jarret escorts Clarence King Jr., charged with rape and robbery, from the Champaign county jail to the courthouse Friday to hear closing arguments in the trial. (photo by Irv Leavitt)

bana patrolman, as he left the trailer early in the morning of Dec. 3 shortly before his arrest.

Knanishu sarcastically stated King's intent in nodding to the two prosecution witnesses.

Spreading his arms and pretending to be the defendant, Knanishu said, "Hi! How are you! Why don't you come to my trial and help convict me?"

In his rebuttal argument, Greanias said the alleged victim hadn't screamed "so as not to give the defendant a chance to finish her life."

"What does a woman have to do?" he asked.

If the jurors have not reached a verdict by early Saturday morning, they will be sequestered for this night.

Horizons slate wins majority of seats in UGSA race

by Karen Huelsman
staff writer

The Horizons slate in the Undergraduate Student Association election won the chairpersonship and six of the 10 seats on the association's steering committee.

Two election complaints were reported during the three-day elections.

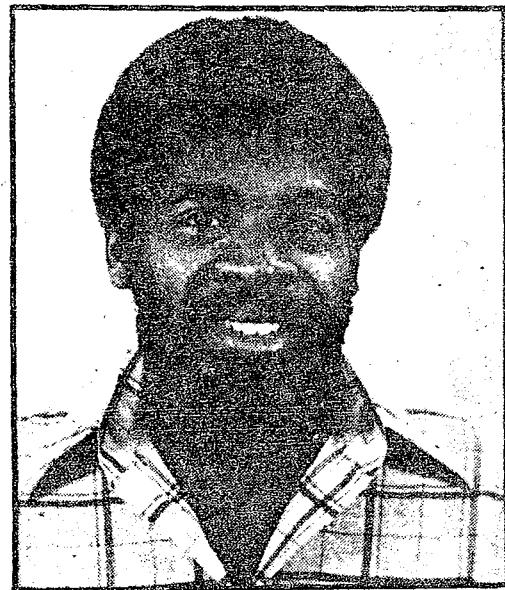
Lee Jorwic, junior in LAS, took the chairpersonship unopposed. Art Newman, outgoing chairperson, ran as an independent candidate and received the highest number of votes with 1,507.

Sue Schille, Jane Scott, Adrienne Schwarzbach, David Rubin, Bruce Krueger and Alan Lander of the Horizon slate won committee seats.

Sue Dudley, Louis Perino and Rick Winkel won seats as members of the Common Sense slate.

Cornele Overstreet won the student trustee

4-23-77



Cornele Overstreet

election with 2,135 of the total 3,931 ballots cast, less than the 3,950 reported Thursday night. Mike Ginsburg picked up 872 votes while Dan Soloff received 849 votes.

Both referenda on the UGSA and Graduate Student Association (GSA) ballots passed. The referendum calling for the divestiture of University stocks in companies which do business in South Africa won by 1,758 to 1,412 votes. The referendum calling for a student fee-supported McKinley dental clinic won with a total of 1,742 votes for and 876 against.

A second election complaint was made Friday but will not affect the outcome since Overstreet's margin of victory was so great, according to Jim Gower, trustee election commissioner.

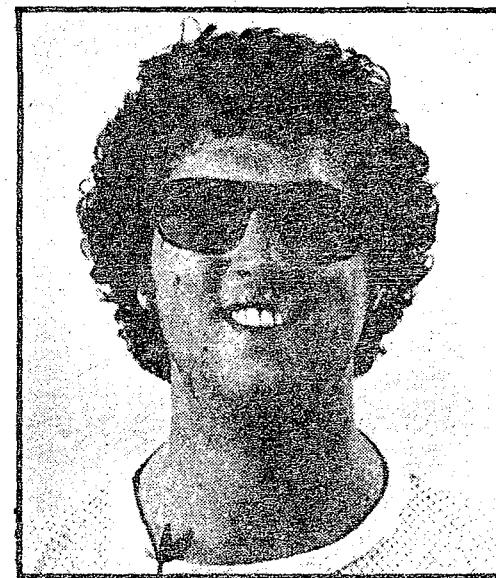
Joseph Jacob, freshman in LAS, said he noticed violations of the 50-foot restricted campaign area rule in Forbes Hall. He said he saw supporters of all three trustee candidates within two to three feet of the poll table. In addition, he said, members of the Revolutionary Student Brigade were harassing voters near the polls. The complainant said he felt the poll judges were lax in their enforcement of procedures.

Jacob said he will file a formal complaint with the trustee commissioners Monday. Jacob said when he brought the problem to Gower's attention the commissioner said he had also seen Ginsburg supporters near the poll at Forbes and had asked them to leave the area.

No action is planned on the complaint, but it will be included in the report filed by the commissioners. They will recommend that commissioners be chosen further in advance and be in attendance at more polling places, Gower said.

Thursday, Gower said he had seen a campaigner for Soloff ushering voters to a poll. The trustee election commissioners held off action on the issue until they saw the election results, according to Gower. He said no action will be taken.

A complaint was filed Tuesday in relation to placement of a polling place at Fourth Street



Lee Jorwic

and Armory Avenue, but was resolved the same day.

Greg Meronek, UGSA steering committee member who lost his seat in the election, said he felt there were too many polling places. Meronek said the number of polls complicated the problem of making the election fair. He said the main problem with such polls is that they become less credible because they are difficult to staff and their numbers lead to inefficiency.

Gower said he thought dormitory polls were valuable because they make people aware of the elections. But he added that more commissioners are needed to supervise polls in candidates' own residence halls because campaigners have a tendency to be overzealous.

Rubin said he felt the polls in dormitories made the election accessible since people usually won't go out of their way to vote. He said he questioned the placement of polls in private residence halls, and suggested next year a poll be put inside the Armory.

Election results

Trustee

Cornele Overstreet	2,135
Mike Ginsburg	872
Dan Soloff	849

UGSA

chairperson (uncontested)	
Lee Jorwic (Horizons)	1,426

steering committee

Art Newman (Independent)	1,507
Sue Schille (Horizons)	1,417
Jane Scott (Horizons)	1,408
A. Schwarzbach (Horizons)	1,351
David Rubin (Horizons)	1,326
Bruce Krueger (Horizons)	1,269
Sue Dudley (Common Sense)	1,214
Alan Lander (Horizons)	1,214
Louis Perino (Common Sense)	1,194
Rick Winkel (Common Sense)	1,157
Glenn Kowack (Horizons)	1,147
J. Schulmeister (Common Sense)	1,143
Richard Zook (Common Sense)	1,011
Greg Meronek (Horizons)	1,101

GSA

Mark McClees (chairperson)	
Melanie Brooks	
Chuck Haas	
Kenneth Lau	
Lee Stepina	
(All were unopposed.)	

Referenda

establish dental clinic

Yes	1,742
No	876

divest stocks

Yes	1,758
No	1,412

Banks spreads positive attitude

by Alan Fredman
executive reporter

"A Cub fan is a person who knows pennants are not won overnight," Ernie Banks said here Monday night.

Speaking before more than 200 people at the annual meeting of the Urban League of Champaign County at the Ramada Inn, "Mr. Cub" stressed the importance of the league in the community and connected it with athletics.

"It's amazing what people can do when they really want to do it," Banks said, discussing the intense motivation of athletes.

Banks then called on the audience to help the Urban League. "If you want to do something, nothing will stop you," he said.

Recently inducted into the baseball Hall of Fame, Banks was introduced to the crowd by Illinois baseball coach Lee Eilbracht.

"He's a coach's dream," Eilbracht said. "As a matter of fact, I asked him if he had any eligibility left."

Banks, who broke in with the Cubs in 1953 and played for them until he retired in 1972, was all smiles as he brought the crowd to laughter with several colorful anecdotes.

"I feel real strong talking to you tonight," he said. "When you play athletics, that's all you think about. Now it's a strange new life for me." Banks is currently the head of group sales for the Cubs.

"I wish every young man had the opportunity to get involved with athletics," the two-time National League most valuable player said. "When

you have a chance to win with people and win something for their lives it's everlasting."

There was sadness in Banks' voice as he spoke about former Cub owner P.K. Wrigley, who died recently.

"He put a lot of spunk into baseball," Banks said. "He tried to keep the game pure."

Banks was referring to the fact that Wrigley Field, the home of the Cubs, is the only major league park in which there are no lights.

"You get fresh air and sunshine," he said. "Just to walk to the park is refreshing."

Wearing a blue Cubs blazer, Banks professed his great love for the only major league team he ever played for. "It's a family-type organization," he said. "You play all day games and you have time to be with your family."

"No other player can have the kind of recognition that a Cub player has," Banks added.

Banks, who is married and has three children, had some advice for young adults, which he labeled the Four A's.

"Academics first," Banks said. "You should be able to get knowledge. Second, establish a good, positive attitude. Third, athletics. If you want to get involved, it's good. Fourth, arts are important."

Banks also has a philosophy of life. "It's hard work, dedication, love for fellowmen and love what you're doing."

In closing, Banks said, "If you have time and want to get away from the pressures of life, just get on Highway 57 and go you know where, Wrigley Field."

For Ernie Banks, there is no other place.

EHIZUELEN from 36

And that, in Ehizuelen's mind, is fact, not boasting. ("When I predict things, 9 times out of 10 I do it.") Whatever it is, it is doubtful the Moscow Olympic Games will be far from Ehizuelen's thoughts between now and 1980.

"Moscow was on my mind from the moment my country left Montreal," he admitted. "And I'm not talking about just making it to the finals; I want to win the gold medal."

Ehizuelen's "Moscow plan" calls for competition this year and next year before a one-year hiatus from the track in 1979.

"I don't want to get bored with the long jump and triple jump," he said. "Instead, I'll play soccer or volleyball (in 1979) to stay in shape. Then in 1980 I'll start working on just the triple jump. In Moscow, I'll jump 56 or 57 feet and I'll win the gold medal. I know I will because I can handle those meets. It's a matter of confidence."

Even though the long jump is not included in his long-range plans, Ehizuelen hopes to win his third NCAA outdoor long jump title June 3 at Memorial Stadium. To this end, he is practicing with a 2-foot high wooden box in place of the takeoff board. This "magic box" helps Ehizuelen focus on height.

"If I can get 5½ feet high, I'll jump 28-plus feet," he predicted.

The height of Ehizuelen's jumps has been estimated at almost 5 feet on his best long jumps. Bob Beamon went 5½ to 6 feet high at the apex of his incredible 29-2½ world record at the 7,600 foot altitude of Mexico City.

"I don't think anyone will break that record for a long, long time," Ehizuelen said. "I've done 27 feet and it takes a lot just to do that."

Ehizuelen is often referred to as a "psychic energy" jumper.

"When I compete, I'm very emotional," he explains. "Most of the work is done in the head. I don't talk when I am competing, because talk takes away from my concentration and energy. I only want to think about staying calm and not fouling."

The financial returns on the ebullient Ehizuelen's athletic achievement may prove substantial.

"When I get my degree in business administration, I'll go back to Nigeria. In Nigeria, the doors are already open," he chuckled. "In my country, people line up to see me. I'm like a leader of opinion for the young Nigerian athletes."

Such is the life of a national hero.

Illini's Ehizuelen looks to Moscow

by Joe Orris
staff writer

Illinois senior Charlton Ehizuelen has accomplished something no other horizontal jumper has ever done—he has cleared both the 27- and 55-foot barriers in the long jump and triple jump, respectively.

His best jumps, 27-feet-4 in the long jump and 55-2½ in the triple jump, are Big Ten records and make him the world's foremost combination jumper. But Ehizuelen would gladly trade away these distinctions for an Olympic gold Medal. He was a victim of the African boycott of the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games when his native Nigeria pulled out and went home.

"That was a very bad year for me," Ehizuelen said. "I was suspended (from the Illinois track team), I injured my back, and then my country decided not to compete in the Olympic Games. I went to Europe that summer to stay in shape for the Olympics and I was in my best form ever. I could almost feel that gold medal around my neck. The way I'm jumping right now tells you I was in my best form ever."

The 6-0, 160-pound Ehizuelen who once described himself as a "kangaroo," has posted nine 26-foot long jumps at the last three Illini track meets, including a Memorial Stadium record 26-6½ and a seasonal best of 26-7½ at Southern Illinois.

Ehizuelen staged a showdown against Arnie Robinson, the American gold medalist in the Olympic long jump, at the Mason-Dixon Games Feb. 12. But the confident Nigerian fell short, 25-8 to Robinson's 25-8½.

"I don't care about the Mason-Dixon Games," Ehizuelen said. "I didn't know he was leading or I would've beat him."

more EHIZUELEN on 32

Ehizuelen wins at Drake meet; Illini relay team sets record

by Joe Orris
staff writer

The Illinois track team sent trembles throughout the Big Ten conference as it placed two winners and one third-place finisher at the Drake Relays in Des Moines, Iowa Friday.

Illini senior Charlton Ehizuelen won his second Drake long jump title on his fifth effort with a 26-foot-6½ leap and the Illinois four-mile relay team set a Big Ten record of 16:19.8.

"Charlton was hoping for 27

feet," Illini trainer Rod Cardinal said. "He didn't have as much bounce or zip as he would've liked, but he hopes to go 53 or 54 feet (today) in the triple jump."

Ehizuelen was followed to the victory platform by the four-mile relay quartet. Splits in that event were Bill Fritz, 4:08.4; Jim Eicken, 4:03.6; Craig Virgin, 4:05.0 and Jeff Jirele, 4:02.5.

"We really kicked some butt out there," anchorman Jirele said after the win. "It's really

great that Illinois is showing some stuff at a prestigious meet like Drake. Fritz, Eicks and Virgin gave me a lead, but a couple guys passed me. So I stuck off them until the last 220 and then I blew them off the track."

Jirele's last lap was timed in 57.0 seconds. The senior from Minnesota also ran third leg on the third-place two-mile relay team. The other members were Chip Franz, Tim Smith and Charlie White. Their total time was 7:22.9.

Ehizuelen captures triple jump title at Drake

by Joe Orris
staff writer

Charlton Ehizuelen had mixed emotions about his double victory at the Drake Relays in Des Moines last weekend.

The Illini senior wanted to sail beyond 27 feet in the long jump Friday, but had to settle for a winning mark of 26-feet-6½.

"I really had two jumps over 27 feet, but I started to jump a foot behind the (take-off) board," he said. "There was a crosswind and my steps were not right."

But on Saturday, the native Nigerian improved his runway approach. He soared to triumph in the triple jump with a 54-11¾, his longest since the 55-2¼ he set at the 1974 Drake Relays.

"I came this far from jumping out of the pit," Ehizuelen said, holding his hands less than a foot apart. "The crowd was dead at the triple jump pit so I thought it would be nice to electrify them."

Teammate Al Perryman was third in that event with 50-4, his first 50-foot jump.

Illinois was not as successful in the racing events. The distance medley relay team slipped to third when anchor man Jeff Jirele was consistently trapped in groups of runners. After being boxed in on the final turn, he didn't have time to catch the leaders.

"It was a dumb race on my part," he lamented. "I should've gone outside, but I went inside and I got boxed."

The senior from Minnesota was set up by Charlie White's 1:49.4 880; Cliff Hill's 47.6 440; and Craig Virgin's 2:58.6 three-quarter mile. Jirele's mile time was 4:04.4 for an overall clocking of 9:40.1.

The distance medley relay was Jirele's fourth race in two days, so he scratched from the 1,500 meter run. Virgin did run in that event and left the pace-setting chores to the other entrants for the first 1,000 meters.

"When I go out in front, I put pressure on

myself and I end up leaning too far forward," Virgin explained. "I got a sore back this winter, and I was aggravating it by arching my back, so Coach (Wieneke) told me to stay in the pack and run tall. Ideally, a runner should be so erect that you can draw a straight line from the ground up through his hips and shoulders."

Virgin accelerated into the lead before the gun lap, but faded to third with a time of 3:48.3.

"I tried to break it open. It was a slow tactical race," he said. "But I couldn't go any faster and it turned into a sprint. But I was pretty happy that I ran the last lap in 57 seconds."

Illini Tim Smith could barely finish the last lap when his leg muscles cramped on the 880-yard portion of the sprint medley relay. He was substituting for Steve Schellenberger, who is still limping on an injured ankle.

"Tim's problem isn't serious...he probably just ran too many races at Drake," Wieneke said. "Schellenberger ran a 1:53.5 (880 yards) in the sprint medley Friday, but his foot became sore again. Whether or not he competes again this season depends on how quickly he heals."

Illinois sophomore Flaps Wyatt finished last in an eight-man field in the final 100-meter run, finishing 11.02 against a five mile an hour wind. RANDY Smith, the Big Ten indoor 60-yard champion from Michigan State, was seventh.

"He just did beat me," Wyatt said. "The 100-meter run at the Big Ten meet (May 20-21 at Bloomington, Ind.) is going to be between me and him."

Other Illini performers at the Drake Relays included Doug Laz, fourth in the pole vault at 16-6, and John Sloan, sixth in both the shot put (52-10½) and hammer throw (161-6).

5-3-77

DAILY ILLINI

Overstreet to speak today at Kent-Jackson memorial

Cornel Overstreet, student trustee-elect, will speak at the Kent State-Jackson State memorial service at noon today on the Illini Union south patio. He will discuss the deaths of two students in a racial incident at Jackson State College, 10 days after the four Kent State University deaths in 1970.

A small-scale reenactment of the killings at Kent State will be narrated by Fenwick Anderson, graduate student.

The memorial will recall the events leading to the killings. Dan Soloff, graduate student, will speak on the rights people were fighting for at the time, emphasizing that students must again commit themselves to those rights.

Folk music will be provided by former University student Kristin Lems.

Tape recordings of statements about the killings by Ron Ziegler, former White House press secretary, and former Vice President Spiro Agnew will be played, as well as statements by the father of a slain student.

Black armbands commemorating the event will be distributed on the Quad.

The service is sponsored by PAX, a non-denominational campus peace group, and the Undergraduate Student Association.

In case of rain, the event will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the Union South Lounge.

King's attorney fights rape retrial

By Irv Leavitt
Staff writer

The attorney for Clarence King Jr. filed a motion Wednesday asking that King not be retried as planned May 16 on the only charge against him tried so far.

King's first trial ended with no verdict on the major rape charge. The 19-year-old Urbana man faces seven counts of rape in Champaign County.

Among other things, the 37-point motion filed by Champaign County Asst. Public Defender Martin Knanishu asserts that King is being held in double jeopardy—being tried twice for the same crime—because the jury convicted King on a related charge of battery after failing to reach a verdict on the rape charge.

Before the first trial, which began April 11, Circuit Court Judge Roger Little instructed the jury to consider lesser included charges of battery and aggravated battery in addition to charges of rape and robbery.

After deliberating more than 10 hours, the jury's foreman pronounced early April 16 that the jury was deadlocked on the rape and robbery counts but had found King guilty of battery. Little then discharged the jury. After the jury left, the judge declared a mistrial on the counts for which no verdicts were reached.

Knanishu claimed in the motion filed Wednesday that he was not given an opportunity to object to the charge, and instead wished to have the jury sequestered so it might reach a verdict after a night's

sleep in a hotel. He stated he had informed Little in advance that he wished to object to any discharge of the jury.

He also asserted that Little interrupted Special Prosecutor Basil Greanias as he asked the judge for a mistrial.

Knanishu claimed Little promised him and law student John McFetridge, an assistant, that no discharge would occur without a conference between the judge and counsel, at which time objections could be registered outside the presence of the jury. Affidavits to that effect were attached to the motion filed with the clerk.

Knanishu stated toward the end of the motion that retrial of King constituted a violation of his rights under Illinois law, the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and the double jeopardy clause of the Illinois Constitution.

The bulk of the motion relies on Section 3-4 of the Illinois Revised Statutes' Chapter 38, which states in part that a conviction on an included offense is an acquittal of the offense charged.

The statutes also state, however, that if the trial was terminated improperly, the defendant could be retried.

Since the law is unclear on the point, the case may be decided through precedents in past Illinois cases. One of these is the 1917 case of Perry V. Moore, in which the defendant was not retried on a major charge after being convicted on a lesser included charge of battery.

UD gives extra space to organizations

Former University student toots horn with big-name bands in New York City

by Greg Allen
staff writer

"I always felt I had to go and play in New York to see how I measured up," said University graduate and Champaign native Cecil Bridgewater.

Bridgewater appeared last week as a guest soloist with the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Orchestra and returned home with credentials indicating he has measured up quite well.

"It would have been really easy to stay here. I could have done well, but I never would have known how well I could have done on a larger scale. In a place like New York, the musicianship isn't really on a higher level, but the competition is more severe. Musicians in New York are under much more pressure than here."

While a student, Bridgewater played with the University Jazz Band during its "golden years" in the late '60s. While in the band, he won "Best Trumpeter," "Outstanding Soloist" and shared "Best Combo" and "Best Big Band" awards at the Notre Dame Jazz Festival in 1969.

Bridgewater regards experience gained as a member of the University jazz band as basic to his growth as a musician.

"I learned a lot about ensemble playing with the U of I band, especially the finer points of playing in a section. We played in lots of festivals and did lots of traveling, including tours to Russia and Eastern Europe. I gained lots of exposure personally as a section player, soloist and composer."

"I was lucky enough to meet

many people in the music world like Oliver Nelson, Clarke Terry, Gerald Wilson and Gar McFarland while they were judging the festivals. In fact, it was through one of these festivals that I met Thad Jones and Mel Lewis."

Bridgewater supplemented his musical education playing with other musicians and listening to records: He said he has been influenced by musicians in Champaign-Urbana, especially his parents, uncle and former jazz band director, Tony Zamora.

"Of course, I listened to all of the great trumpet players on records. Miles Davis, Clifford Brown, Lee Morgan, Freddy Hubbard, Woody Shaw and Clarke Terry had a great influence on me. Somewhere along the line, though, I decided to take a different approach in my listening.

"I realized that I wouldn't be playing with trumpet players in a band, but in a frontline with sax players. I had this concept that I should listen to sax players to learn how they phrased and thought. I've probably learned more from sax players like (John) Coltrane, Joe Henderson, Sonny Rollins and Charley Parker than from trumpet players."

Since 1971, Bridgewater has played on a regular basis with both the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Orchestra and the Max Roach Quartet. Although the musical environments are almost opposite, Bridgewater said he has felt able to command both idioms satisfactorily.

"Working with a big band such as Thad Jones-Mel Lewis is in some ways restrictive. There is only a certain amount of solo

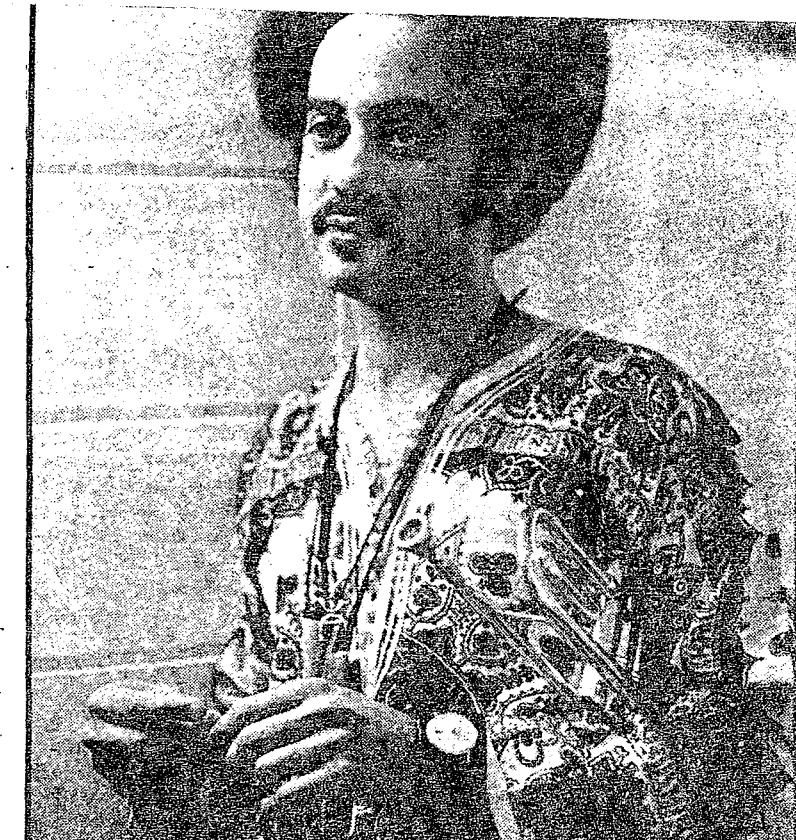
space, and usually you don't even get to play on every tune. It was a pretty good situation with Thad and Mel in that everybody was given a reasonable amount of solo space every night. Soloing within a big band is especially difficult. With 18 guys in the band, you really have to project and establish your personality. I've learned lots about ensemble playing with the band, and Thad has always encouraged me to write."

"Playing with Max Roach is a different thing altogether. With Thad and Met my solo space was limited, but with Max I could always play what I wanted for a solo as I wanted. For the first few gigs I had to keep asking myself, 'What is this? Where am I?'

"Working without a keyboard as we do with Max is another problem. I really had to be responsible for where I was in the piece. When you play with a keyboard, it's easy to depend upon the keyboard to show you where you are. Working with the people I do, playing with Roach is a real challenge. All of these people, especially Roach himself, have incredibly strong musical personalities. At the beginning it was necessary to bend a little and learn from these people until I could put my own personality across as strongly as I wanted," he said.

Bridgewater's future plans include forming a band with his brother Ron (now touring with McCoy Tyner) and recording with that band as continued session work.

"Ron and I have played together for a long time. As personalities we work well together. He's a Capricorn, and they always



Cecil Bridgewater

photo by Sandra Weisz

Cecil Bridgewater will not be staying long in his home town. Along with Max Roach, he is booked for the Newport Jazz Festival and a month-long tour of Europe this summer.

Although he has few idle moments these days, Bridgewater still holds one overriding musical ambition.

"Great musicians can play at a high level of quality all the time. When I can develop my own consistency so that I'm always playing at a high energy level, all I'll have to do then is work to keep raising the level of quality," he said.

5-6-77

Ehizuelen fails to take win, but tops Illini 30-point effort

by Joe Orris
staff writer

Somebody forgot to give lanky 6-foot-8 long jumper Larry Doubley the form chart on how the event was supposed to unfold. The result was a shocking turn of events leading to the crowning of the Southern California freshman as an NCAA champion.

Charlton Ehizuelen, a man with some experience in the art of jumping for distance and a 1975 national long jump titlist (He was suspended before the 1976 NCAA meet and did not compete.) was selected by Track and Field News as the likely conqueror in that event at the NCAA track championships last Friday at Memorial Stadium. In fact, the Illini senior's 26-10 effort led all 12 qualifiers heading into the long jump final with Doubley perched in second at 26-5 $\frac{1}{4}$.

But Doubley, who boasted a lifetime best of 25-2 upon entering the meet, uncorked a eye-opening NCAA record 26-11 $\frac{1}{4}$ on his first of six jumps in the

final. The mark acted as a killer on the rest of the field. Even Ehizuelen was had, although he did go down fighting with a 26-10 to clinch second-place honors.

"Charlton's got a big mouth," Doubley said. "He talks a lot and he's always making predictions. The only thing I have against Charlton is his predictions."

"But it's really a privilege to beat him here. There's nobody I respect more than Charlton. He's electrifying. You just know he's ready to go."

However, Doubley was also prepared to go and refused to be intimidated by the upperclassmen.

"This whole NCAA thing is a school of psychs," he explained. "Before we took our final jumps, (senior James) Lofton (of Stanford, third in the long jump) came up to me and said, 'Say, dude, just how old are you?' I said I was 19 and he said, 'Oh, gettin' ready for the junior nationals, huh?' Then I go by a blackboard

more ILLINI on 29

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Upward Bound provides college preparation

by Cathy Backer
campus editor

About 50 Champaign area high school students are attending a six-week summer program at the University as part of their participation in Project Upward Bound.

This college preparatory program, funded by the federal Office of Education, is designed to encourage low-income students with academic potential to fully develop their talents and ultimately to earn a college degree.

Students enter the program some time after their first year of high school and continue in it until the summer prior to their entrance into college, said Greta Hogan, co-director of the program.

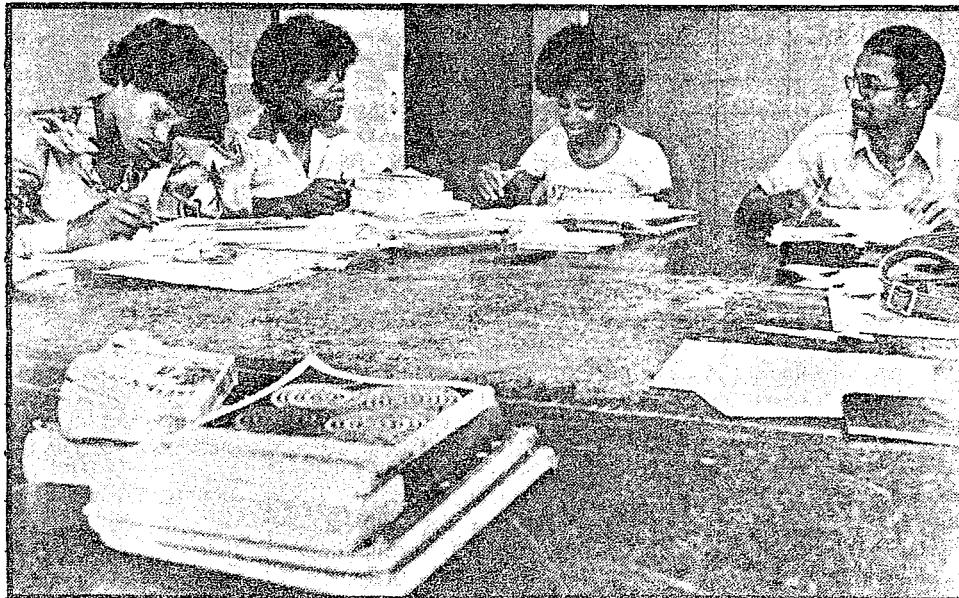
Both Hogan and co-director Ronald Woolfolk stressed the hard work required of the students. "The focus of the program is to get the student to become responsible for himself," Woolfolk said.

"Our students have a very rigorous schedule. They attend classes every morning five days a week in the Mechanical Engineering Building.

"Then they have lab sessions in the afternoon with their teachers and tutor-counselors and another study session from 8:30-10 every night," he said.

The students, who are staying in Illinois Street Residence Hall during the summer session, must be in their rooms at 11 p.m.

Woolfolk said the rigid program is designed to make the students "push themselves" to achieve. Classes in mathematics, English and reading are taught, and every night homework assignments are given, he said. In addition, each student is required to



Lisa Causley and Carmen Davis (left to right), both of Champaign, and Valerie Rose of Danville attack their books with the help of tutor-counselor John Thompson, graduate student, during a study session in the multi-purpose room of the Illinois Street Residence Halls. All are participants in a six-week summer session for students in Project Upward Bound. (photo by Kevin Harvey)

read one book a week outside of class.

Hogan said potential Upward Bound students are recruited from area high schools and must complete a four-week probationary period at the program's study center before they are accepted into the program.

Students are recruited on the basis of individual interviews with the co-directors,

she said. They are accepted into the program regardless of the previous high school grade average, she said, "as long as they show that their motivation is strong."

Before the student is accepted into the program, he must make a grade of "C" or better in school and is required to attend three study sessions at the study center each week while school is in session.

"These study sessions are 2½ hours long and tutors are available to help the students," she said.

Discipline is also an important part of the program. Students who are tardy for class are put on room probation for two nights, Hogan said. Students rarely miss a class, but if they have more than one unexcused absence, they may be suspended from the program for a week, Hogan said. The suspended student would have to attend study sessions and all his classes, but would not be allowed to stay in the residence hall until the suspension is up. Further absences, she said, could cause a student to be dismissed from the program.

Discipline rules are agreed upon before students attend the summer session by the program directors and the parents of the students, she said.

The summer following an Upward Bound student's high school graduation is spent by the student on the campus where he intends to enter school in the fall, Hogan said. During that summer, counselors are available to help the student with college entrance and financial aid.

National guidelines for the program are set at the federal level, Hogan continued, but local programs do enjoy a certain degree of autonomy so they can meet the needs of local students.

Because the additional study time required of a member of the program leaves him with no time for a part-time job, students receive a stipend of \$7.50 a week during the summer session and \$15 a month during the regular school year. The federal government pays living expenses for the students during the summer session.

Academic Year
1977 - 1978

Shouting mars police talk

by Todd Sloane
city/state editor

The third meeting of Champaign team police members and vocal young black residents of the city's north end ended abruptly for the same reason the first two such meetings did—there was a distinct lack of communication.

The meetings were intended to be informational give-and-take sessions among the team members and a variety of local residents of the target area, who were encouraged to voice their opinions.

But instead, the meetings have been confrontations between the same group of five or six blacks and various team officers, always covering the same ground and ending in loud verbal exchanges.

Roy Williams of Urbana, a local politico who ran a write-in campaign for Cunningham Township supervisor, and Terry Townsend of Savoy have led the disruptions of the meetings, which they feel are irrelevant.

Williams accused the six team members at the Frederick Douglass Center, 804 N. Fifth St., Champaign, of "lying to the people about yourselves and this program."

The team police operation is the first phase of the Urban

High Crime Reduction program. That program is funded by a \$450,000 grant from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, from which team police drew about \$150,000 for additional officers and patrol equipment.

The concept of the team, one of five in Illinois, is to have a group of 14 officers permanently assigned to one area to prevent crime, mostly burglary, and to get acquainted with residents.

Studies by the University psychology department found that of the three high crime areas in Champaign, the perceptions of police were the worst in the north end.

The north end has been designated as extending from University Avenue north to Interstate 74 and Wright Street west to Neil Street.

Champaign's Crime Reduction Council selected burglary as the team's target crime. While burglary is actually higher in the Campustown area, it was felt the attitudes towards police in the North End warranted having the program there.

Several people at the meeting resented not having been consulted about team before it was started five weeks ago.

"If you could have just come to us before like you did tonight,

you could have avoided all this hassle," one resident said.

"You all talk about feeling unsafe walking around the streets up here. Well, I feel pressure walking around with all these police on the streets," said a resident.

As the meeting became a shouting match, city council member John Lee Johnson, 1st, who represents the area, shouted that those who disrupted the meetings "weren't giving anybody a chance to learn about the program.

"I don't think you (the protestors) represent this community. Until I hear from all the community, I support the team police."

Interestingly, most of the true communicating took place outside the Douglass Center, where police, blacks and reporters stood in small groups.

"Are you scared here?" one black asked a reporter. "The problem is, most people have their minds made up about us because they have heard too much. I just don't think we need a special program here. Why don't they (the team police) go to Campustown."

"I just hope nothing happens this summer," he said, echoing a familiar criticism of the program. "I don't want a young black man to die. I'm just afraid," he said.

Rape victim testifies in King trial

by Mark Wukas
Spectrum editor

Opening testimony was heard Tuesday in Champaign Circuit Court in the trial of Clarence King Jr. for the rape of a 69-year-old Urbana woman.

King, 18, is charged with counts of rape, burglary and robbery in connection with two separate incidents in June and July of last year.

According to testimony, in the early morning of June 12, 1976 the victim was awakened by an intruder, who thrust a pillow onto her head and pinned her down. Her uncle, who was sleeping in the house at the time, did not hear the struggle because the pillow muffled her cries and he is hard of hearing.

Under cross-examination, the victim said she could not identify her assailant as being anyone present in the court Tuesday. Asked if she remembered describing him to a police officer, who gave her assistance, as "slight," she denied having done so. But she did recall mentioning she thought he was young because he had a slight build.

Public Defender Martin Knanishu then had King stand up and asked the victim if she thought he had a slight build. The victim said no.

Police investigating the scene discovered the assailant had gained entry to the house through a window above the kitchen sink. A screen had been torn off and was found outside the house several feet from the window.

Charles Gordon of the Urbana Police Department

said he lifted fingerprints from the screen, but under cross-examination admitted he did not take prints from doors, the kitchen sink and the ledge, where the entry was made.

On July 3, 1976 the victim said she awoke and found a black man at her bedroom door, his face turned to one side. The victim screamed and the suspect fled out the garage door.

Investigations by police revealed the suspect had gained entry by removing slats from a garage window. Four of the slats were found outside the garage. Gordon did the fingerprinting on the panes of glass, and Knanishu tried to discount his testimony by pointing out that it had rained during the evening and the rain might have damaged any prints that were present.

There has been no attempt yet by the prosecution to link the prints found at both these incidents with King's.

The victim described the assailant in the July 3 incident as being 5-foot-7 and weighing 140 pounds. Although she could not say for sure, she felt it was the same man in both attacks.

Further testimony brought out the fact that several attempts had been made in May of 1976 to break into the victim's house.

The trial will resume at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday in courtroom B of the Champaign County Courthouse. The prosecution is expected to finish its case and the defense begin.

King is found guilty

by Mark Wukas
Spectrum editor

Clarence King Jr. was found guilty of the rape of a 69-year-old woman and robbery and burglary charges Thursday evening.

The jury went into deliberation shortly after 4:30 p.m. and returned with its verdict at about 10 p.m.

King's sentencing has been set for 9:30 a.m. Sept. 1. He will also be tried sometime in September on either another rape charge or an attempted rape charge, State's Atty. Thomas Difanis said Thursday.

King's trial in April for the rape of an Urbana woman ended with a hung jury.

The woman, an Urbana resident, had been raped June 12, 1976. She was unable to identify the man, she said, because he covered her face with a pillow during the attack.

On July 3, 1976, a man had entered the victim's house, but he fled when the victim awoke and saw him. The victim believes the same man entered her house on both occasions.

Several witnesses for the defense testified that King was in Edwards, Miss. at the time of the June 12 and July 3 incidents.

Clarence King Sr. testified that his son was not in Champaign because King took his father's car to make the trip and he was certain it was before June 11.

Clariss Rhoads, a friend of King's, testified that she arrived in Edwards June 4 for a June 5 doctor's appointment. She said she remembered that King arrived in Edwards June 11, exactly one week after she did.

Rhoads was staying with her aunt Ethel Thomas, who testified that King came over to her house every day for meals. She also said King was in Edwards June 11.

Rhoads and Thomas also testified that they remembered discussing an auto accident in which several people were killed. They said that King mentioned having seen the accident on the way to Mississippi.

The date of the accident was not clearly pinpointed by the defense.

Other defense witnesses testified that King had had a full beard for the past few years. The victim testified that the man she saw in the July 3 incident had no beard.

King's church pastor also testified that King was a peaceful and law abiding citizen.

Clarence King Jr. was never called to testify in his own behalf.

In the prosecution's closing statement, Assistant State's Atty. David Bailie told the jury that the crimes of rape, robbery and burglary had each been committed beyond reasonable doubt. The only question was whether King was the person who committed the crimes, he said.

Bailie's argument that King was guilty centered on the fact that King's fingerprint had been found on the window screen at the point of entry in the June 12 incident. He also said that Negroid hairs had been found on the sheet of the victim's bed after the alleged rape.

Bailie further noted a similarity in both the June 12 and July 3 incidents: entry through a window, use of the same exit and the use of a pillow.

"It's the same person doing the

same act," Bailie said.

A pillow was found misplaced in the July 3 incident and presumed to be with the suspect until he was discovered.

In his closing statements, Public Defender Martin Knanishu emphasized that there was testimony that King was out of town for both incidents and that the victim's description of the suspect did not fit King.

The victim described the suspect in the July 3 break-in as 5-7, 140 pounds and having no beard. King is 5-11, 200 pounds and has a beard.

Knanishu said that the fingerprints and palmprint found on the window and screen do not prove beyond reasonable doubt that King was there the nights of the incidents. Fingerprints have been known to last up to 11 years, he said, reiterating testimony of a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent on Wednesday.

The prints could have been left during several burglary attempts made on the house in May 1976, he said.

In closing, Knanishu told the jury they have the wrong man and that no evidence presented by the prosecution proved beyond reasonable doubt the connection of King to the two incidents.

During a short prosecution rebuttal, Bailie asked the jury if a woman who saw a strange man at her bedroom door would stop to take exact notice of his features.

King "left his calling card," Bailie said, referring to the fingerprints on the window and screen, and asked the jury not to fail to accept the implication.

3
said.

Charges filed against Johnson

by Todd Sloane
city/state editor

Champaign City Council Member John Lee Johnson, 1st, faces a state misdemeanor charge of resisting arrest and a city charge of consuming alcohol on unlicensed premises after his arrest in Champaign Friday night.

A summons for Johnson to appear in court for arraignment on the state charge was issued Monday by Circuit Judge Richard Skillman. Johnson posted \$35 bond for the city charge Friday.

State's Atty. Thomas Difanis said he was unsure when Johnson will be arraigned. No court date has been set for either the state or city charge.

A weekend of near-silence from city officials was broken Monday when Champaign Police Chief William Dye related the charges pending against Johnson. Dye, who had been informed of the arrest while attending an International Chiefs of Police convention in Washington, D.C., said Sunday he would not comment until he had seen the arrest report.

According to the report, Cham-



John Lee Johnson

paign police saw Johnson standing on the corner of Sixth and Green streets holding in his hand a glass containing a yellowish liquid they suspected might be alcohol.

They asked Johnson to empty the glass, but he reportedly

refused. When they tried to arrest him, police said, Johnson struggled and had to be wrestled into the police car.

A Champaign ordinance prohibits the consumption of alcohol in any unlicensed area.

Rights plan ignores urban blacks may heighten S. Africa tensions

by The London Telegraph

JOHANNESBURG—The exclusion of millions of urban blacks in South Africa—those living in the sprawling black ghettos such as Soweto outside major towns and cities—from the new constitutional plan the government has offered to Indian and colored (mixed race) leaders is coming under fire.

Black homeland leaders are warning that the plan, far from reducing racial tension, could raise it if it goes through as planned.

Dr. Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of the Lebowa homeland, and chief Lennox Sebe, chief minister of the Ciskei, have called on colored and Indian leaders to reject the proposals.

"They must realize that without urban blacks it cannot work," says Phatudi. Chief Sebe warned: "The proposed changes will be another point of friction between blacks and whites and comes at a time when the black youth has rejected dialogue as a means of achieving their ends."

The proposals were accepted by the national party caucus in Capetown over the weekend and earlier this week by the Cape congress of the national party.

They have to be ratified by the congresses of the Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal national parties before committees can be set up to work out the exact details of power sharing.

Prime Minister John Vorster confirmed, during his keynote

speech in Capetown on Wednesday night, some of the details of the plan. There will be three separate parliaments for whites, coloreds and Indians, an executive president—possibly Vorster himself—a cabinet council drawn from the three parliaments and an advisory president's council.

Vorster stressed that the proposals were not yet final but made clear that he is prepared to fight to get the plan through.

It appeared to some observers that Vorster is prepared to seek a mandate through an early general election for the power-sharing plan if its passage through the remaining three party congresses of the national party is less smooth than in the cape.

Witnesses conflict on voting machine mix-up

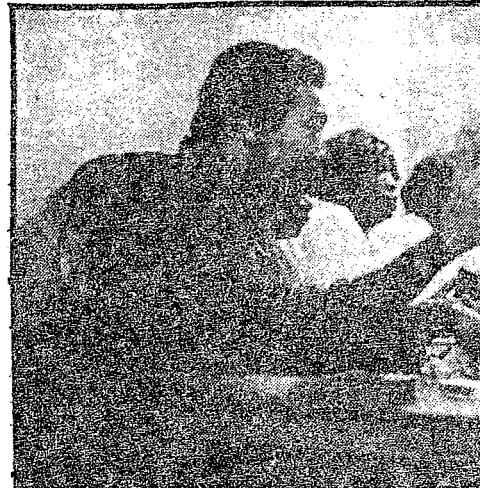
by Beth Hopp
executive reporter

Almost five months have elapsed since the Champaign City Council elections, yet confusion still surrounds the outcome of the First District race, where incumbent John Lee Johnson won by a narrow 16-vote margin.

The two witnesses called at a circuit court hearing Tuesday disagreed on which voting machine in Precinct 14 contained the wrong ballots during the April 5 elections.

Election judge Dorothy Schrader, 201 S. Elm St., Champaign, said the second voting machine at the 14th Precinct's polls contained the names of Second District candidates Neva Anderson and Lou Klobuchar, instead of First District candidates Johnson and Seely Johnston. Champaign City Clerk Ray Johnson, however, contended that the "irregularity" occurred in the third machine.

Such questionable voting procedures led the defeated Johnston to contest the election. Thirty-one persons had voted at the Precinct 14 polls before the mistake was discovered, but it is not known how many of the first 31 voters used the erroneous machine. Schrader said voting was "very light" before the mistake was discovered and the city clerk said that most people will



John Lee Johnson



Seely Johnston

vote in the first booth if no one else is using it.

The 32nd voter reported the error shortly after 9 a.m. to election judge William Danielson, 5115 Elm St., Champaign, who telephoned the city clerk about 9:30 a.m. April 5. The city clerk drove out to the polls, saw the mistaken ballot and brought it back to his office, where he replaced the ballots with correct ones, the city clerk testified

Tuesday. The incident was not reported to the press because the city clerk said he didn't think anything significant had happened.

Schrader asked during her testimony, "If we had the wrong book (of ballots in one of the voting machines), where was our book?"

She later told a reporter she thought some of the first 31 voters could have used

the "irregular" machine and not noticed since "most of them were more concerned with the county jail referendum."

Schrader said she knew most of the voters because she has lived in the neighborhood for many years. That was the first time she served as an election judge, she said.

Johnston received more votes in Precinct 14 than in any other, getting 100 votes while council member Johnson had only 34 votes. Johnston's lawyer, Robert Waaler, said he "wouldn't have taken the case if Johnston had lost by 200 votes," but thought the case was worthwhile because the total votes were 431 to 415.

Council member Johnson's attorney, Helga Kahr, called Tuesday's testimony "hearsay" because no one was able to produce the erroneous ballots. The city clerk said he brought the ballots to the computer at Solo Cup Co., 1505 E. Main St., Champaign, where they were tallied with the other ballots.

"There's a lot of confusion about this election and the way Champaign runs its elections is questionable," Johnston said Tuesday.

The hearing will reconvene today at 3 p.m. in Circuit Judge Harold Jensen's cour-

8-31-77

DAILY ILLINI

Black cop expects lawless week

CHICAGO—He is a policeman. He is black. Next week, black children will be bused into white schools around the city. It may be his job to protect those children.

This is what he thinks:

"I hate to say this—I really hate to say this—but I fear all hell will break loose next week unless something is done quickly.

"Look what we've seen already. We have seen a police officer, a white man, get up in public and say that he will get blue flu rather than protect black children. Have you ever in your life heard such a thing? Tell me, have you?

"Did this man get suspended? Did he even get two days' suspension? No. the superintendent of police said that was free speech. Well, I think that was an open invitation for mobs to get on those school buses and beat up those kids.

"I have been in two or three riots, school riots, too. The only way to deal with rioters is to throw the book at them.

"But look at this. Where does most of the police force live? They live down on the Southwest Side where they are busing the kids. You think these cops are going to arrest their own neighbors?

"I love this city; I believe in this city. I want this city to work. I would tell the people on the Southwest Side this: We don't have room in this city for those who want violence. Those who make violence will be arrested and prosecuted.

"Don't get me wrong, not all white people want this violence. Not all black people are good. I'm not saying that. But two people who want violence are two people too many.

"I would never in my life get up and say that I would not protect white children. If I saw a white man getting beat up by blacks in my neighborhood, I would protect him. I have done this. I don't believe in mobs. I don't believe in white mobs or black mobs.

"But I'll tell you something. Police treat mobs differently. I was out in Marquette Park when white people were arrested for beating up black people. What happened to those white



roger
simon

people? They let them off with disorderly conduct charges. Most of them they gave I-Bonds (no-money bonds). They actually told the policemen to drive these people back home after they were arrested.

"I have seen white riots and black riots. In white riots, the police go up to the people and say, 'Cut it out. Move along.' Blacks, they throw in the wagon.

"What I say is this: A hoodlum is a hoodlum. The police will not tolerate hoodlums, white or black. If people get into a riot and get a pat on the wrist, well, why shouldn't they go out and do it again? This kind of stuff could lead to an all-out race war. I hate to say it.

"I talked to a white officer I work with. I say, 'I could take you home to dinner and there wouldn't be any problem.' I say, 'Could you take me home to dinner?' This guy lives in Bridgeport. He just shrugged.

"Why do you think these black kids, the parents of these black kids, want them to go into white neighborhoods? You think we love the whites so much? Oh, man, do you think I love you, is that it? You think I want my kids to be socialized and be near whites because whites are so wonderful. Oh, man, no. No.

"What we care about is a good education. I want my kids to go to a good school. I want them to have class and culture. I want them to go to school with all types, black and white. They are going to have to live in a black and white world. They should know how to do this. They should be equipped to do this.

"Oh look, I sympathize with the people on the Southwest Side. Yes, I do. Black neighborhoods get run down, some black neighbor-

hoods turn into slums. Who knows this better than a black man?

"I sympathize with that. So I say to whites, 'You have nothing to fear. If you don't move out, we can't come in.' Why does a black neighborhood go down? I'll tell you. You be in an area, and that is the only place you can live. You can't get into the white areas, you can't get into the suburbs. So you live in what they used to call the Black Belt.

"So right away, it gets crowded. An area that should have 400 has 1,000 or 2,000. You got good blacks and bad blacks. It gets crowded enough and the good blacks get overrun with thugs.

"I'll tell you, when I was a kid and a policeman tells me to move and I don't move—he knocked me on my ass. And when I get home I get a whipping at home. Today, that's not true. And that is a shame.

"So what do we do? Do we send little black kids into the schools and let hoodlums turn the buses over? What we need is city leaders, the officials to say that these kids will be protected!

"Otherwise, little black kids will be hurt. Little white kids going into a black area, would get hurt the same. But I would protect those white kids! Will the white cops protect the black kids?

"Whites don't have to love me. They don't have to love my kids. But they will respect me. They will respect my children. If they hate inside, that's like a flower without the sun. These people are sick. If you live on hate you are sick.

"But I say we do two things. The officials say to all people: If you throw a rock you will be arrested. If you cause violence you will be arrested. Anyone who is in a riot next week gets the book thrown at them.

"And the second thing is to leave the kids alone. Let the kids work it out. Let the adults stay out of it. The kids will make it happen. It may be rough in the beginning, but kids are beautiful.

"The kids will succeed. If we leave them alone, the kids will make it work."

King gets 10 years in Champaign rape case

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

Clarence King Jr., 20, was sentenced Thursday to a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 30 years for the June 12 rape of a 69-year-old Champaign woman. Circuit Court Judge Harold Jensen handed down additional terms of three to nine years for related offenses of burglary and robbery, to be served concurrently.

King will be eligible for parole in five years.

He was tried last April for the Dec. 3 rape of a Champaign waitress. It was the first time he was brought to trial for one of a total of seven separate rape charges.

That trial ended in a hung jury on the major charge of rape and a guilty verdict on a lesser charge of battery. Circuit Court

Judge Roger Little immediately declared a mistrial on the rape charge, which opened up the possibility of a new trial.

Special Prosecutor Basil Greanias of Decatur prosecuted that case because Asst. State's Atty. Jack DeLarMar had been a member of the Public Defender's office at the time King was charged with the crime, creating a conflict of interest.

The state's atty.'s office handled the latest case. Of the remaining six cases—including the mistried case—four can be handled by the state's atty.'s office, while Greanias must prosecute the other two.

A high-ranking source in the state's atty.'s office said Thursday it is doubtful all six cases will be tried, so his office prefers to try the cases it can legally handle itself, avoiding the high cost special prosecutor.

King was convicted July 14 on the

strength of a palm print found on the window frame of the woman's home. At the time of the attack, the victim reportedly was not able to tell what race King was. She could not describe him.

She testified King returned to the scene of the crime several days later, however. She said she found him standing in her bedroom doorway one night, and described him as a 140-pound, 5-foot-7 black man.

King stands 6-foot-2 and is stocky.

In an effort to convince Jensen that King deserved a stiffer sentence, Difanis called a deputy sheriff to the stand Thursday who testified King told him he would "get" Asst. State's Atty. Thomas Jamsouk. Difanis also called Souk, who claimed King threatened him as Souk left the courtroom after the guilty verdict.

"You'll get yours," Souk claimed King said, "and him (Difanis), too".

Asst. Public Defender Martin Knanishu countered that a statement like that was completely out of character for King, who is reportedly a model prisoner and "peacemaker" at the county jail. He added that if it was made, it was only the result of a momentary flare of temper.

Jensen didn't mention the alleged threats in his sentencing statement and handed down the exact sentence requested by Difanis.

Before sentencing King, Jensen threw Knanishu's 51-point motion for dismissal. Many of those points, dealing mainly with Knanishu's claim of insufficient evidence to convict, may be used in the appeal, he has told King.

9-2-77

Director inspires harmony in University Black Chorus

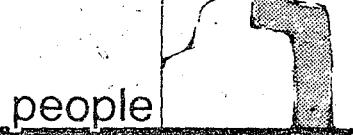
by Kim Crockett
Staff writer

"I'm known to be picky, and I expect perfection," a smiling Phil Rodgers boasted. "Whatever I do I want it done well. Therefore I am demanding of myself and of the choir."

As director of the University Black Chorus, Rodgers, a graduate student, admitted that music is his livelihood, but it is not the most important thing in his life. "Music runs a definite third. My Christian beliefs and my marriage are more important," Rodgers insisted.

Rodgers finds balancing his choral, academic and family responsibilities difficult. "I'm a perrfectionist. I want to give 100 percent in everything," he said.

Raised in the inner city of Chicago, Rodgers had no training in music until his



sophomore year in high school. "I had a lot of catching up to do, and still do," he remarked. "I didn't come from a background where there was encouragement. I was only told what blacks could or could not do. But ever since I was 17, I dreamed of becoming a director. And whenever someone told me what I couldn't do or questioned my ability, my determination was even greater."

more CHORUS on 29

King's fourth rape trial begins with 16-year-old girl's testimony

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

A 16-year-old victim took the stand Tuesday as the first day of Clarence King Jr.'s fourth rape trial began.

King, 20, is charged with attempting to rape the Urbana girl May 26. He is also charged with burglary because police claim he entered the house illegally through a bedroom window.

Special Agent Michael Grimm, an FBI fingerprint expert at the bureau's Washington, D.C., headquarters, testified that two fingerprints lifted by Urbana police at the scene matched samples of King's own fingerprints.

Urbana investigator William Trotter testified the prints were lifted from the inside surface of a wooden strip dividing a pair of windows in a vacant bedroom of the victim's home.

The girl testified that she was awakened sometime about midnight by a hand choking her.

"Don't hurt me," the girl said she told him.

"Be quiet," she said he answered. She testified that he then used both hands to choke her and she "passed out."

When she awoke to find herself alone about 1 a.m., she threw on her robe over her nightgown and went to her next-door neighbor's home, she testified.

The girl does not know whether she was raped.

Police interviewed her at her neighbor's home, but she couldn't give them a detailed description of the assailant. She maintained she couldn't see because of the darkness. Public defender Robert Frederick said outside the courtroom later that her nightlight should have effectively illuminated the assailant's face.

When asked by Asst. State's Atty. Mark Lipton if she could identify King as her attacker, she replied that she could not.

Murder trial testimony cites rivals' fight

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

Circuit Court Judge Robert Steigmann had to turn away dozens of friends and relatives of both the murder victim and the suspect Tuesday as the trial of Robert H. Pennington Jr., 19, opened with testimony alleging a rival lovers' quarrel between him and the victim, 17-year-old John Ray Rhodes.

Desira Johnson, 19, testifies that a wrestling match between the two young men on Pennington's front lawn on West Hill Street in Urbana ended with the suspect "popping up" with a drawn hunting knife and chasing Rhodes north toward King Park.

"Get gone!" Johnson said Rhodes yelled to her, and she obeyed, driving away from him.

His body was later found two blocks away in the park with a knife wound penetrating his abdomen all the way to the spine.

Examining pathologist Stanley Bobowski testified that the stab wound was probably delivered while the victim

was standing, but under the examination of Pennington's Chicago attorney, Chester Blair, he admitted it could have happened while he was lying down, struggling with an attacker.

Blair has adopted a self-defense strategy and will claim that Pennington, in a death-struggle with Rhodes, drew the knife for his own protection, then perhaps accidentally lunged at Rhodes and stabbed him as the two grappled on the grass.

Blair said Pennington then ran after Rhodes toward King Park, where the victim collapsed. Blair said in his opening statement that Pennington went to the home of a Rhodes relative living near by to get help for the bleeding youth, and the relative, Oscar Thomas, Sr., chased Pennington instead of immediately calling for help.

Blair must return to Chicago today to defend David Thur in a celebrated child-murder case, so Chief Asst. State's Attorney Jack DeLarlar will continue the prosecution's case Thursday.

Steigmann sent the jury to its chambers early in the trial when Rhode's sister ran sobbing from the courtroom.

Still his own man, Young criticizes

by Diane Amann
executive reporter

Andrew Young may be, as commentators have called him, President Carter's "point man," from whose mouth come policy trial balloons, but the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations is still his own man.

Controversy has cooled considerably since early summer, when Young's outspoken criticism of South African apartheid and his description of former presidents Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon as racists spurred congressional inquiries and put his job in jeopardy.

But, at a speech before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations Tuesday, though he often praised the work of the Carter Administration in foreign affairs, Young did not hesitate to criticize Carter's decision to pull out U.S. support from the International Labor Organization (ILO) because of protests that it had become a socialist political vehicle.

The transformation that brought the ILO, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969 for its work to improve the lot of labor around the world, to its present state is a result of United States neglect of every foreign event not related either to Vietnam or to East-West tensions, Young said.

"There are plenty of things wrong with the ILO," Young said, "but I would have liked to stay in and fight. I'm going to fight to get the U.S. back in as soon as the (U.N.) General Assembly session ends."

The neglect of the past decade has made all the nations of the world, including allies in Western Europe, "disappointed" with the United States, Young said. "You see, the rest of the world has never hated us, they're just disappointed.

"Like my mother was disap-



Andrew Young

photo by Diane Amann

pointed when I got Cs instead of As. She wanted nothing but the best." Young paused and quipped, "You can be black and have a Jewish mother, too."

In frustration over U.S. refusal to discuss its relations with the Panama Canal, Vietnam and the "racist government of South Africa," Young said other nations "began to find ways to attack U.S. foreign policy by attacking our most vulnerable ally," Israel.

Actions such as the denunciation of Zionism by the U.N. General Assembly upset Americans, Young said. But instead of attacking the nations, the Carter administration is working to reverse the neglect they have

suffered, he said.

"One of the things that has made the Carter administration unpopular is that it's trying to do everything at once.

"After eight years with not-so-benign neglect of two-thirds of the world and its problems, we're given the choice of making a difficult decision and allowing things to get worse in order to allow the president and the administration to stay popular. I don't think you or I would want him to determine his (action on) whatever Harris or Gallup or some other pollster says about him after 10 months. There's a deliberate willingness on the part of the president of the United States not to be popular," Young

stated. "Carter's saying...I would rather spend that (popularity I have) than see us drift into warfare, into bloodshed."

One issue on which Carter has been staking his popularity, Young said, is a settlement in the Middle East. Despite the chance that the U.S. might not succeed in convening a Mideast conference in Geneva by the end of the year, Young claimed "In terms of security, of moderation, of absence of terrorism, there has probably not been a period in Israel's history when she has been more secure."

The administration has attempted to approach the Mideast problem in an open way, Young said, considering not only strategic problems but also economic and social conditions of the countries.

The ambassador has become most well-known as a spokesman for nations in Africa. Commenting on Young's speeches on South Africa, Clarence Page, assistant city editor of the Chicago Tribune, said in an introductory speech, "He's telling the black Africans what they want to hear...and the whites what they need to hear."

Young, who was sent to South Africa by Carter soon after his appointment, said the moves toward majority rule in the predominantly-black nations are "ahead of where I thought they might be...not so much because of the courage of the U.S. as the stupidity of South Africa."

America is shifting toward a policy of non-cooperation with South Africa, Young said, "a policy that simply is saying not that we want to destroy the government of South Africa...but that we can not be associated with the policy of apartheid that takes the most brilliant sons and daughters of that nation—black or white—and puts them in jail."

In South Africa a few weeks

Carter

ago, political leaders and newspapers critical of the country's racial policies were jailed or banned from contact with others in an early morning crackdown.

Young predicted that the governments of both Rhodesia and South Africa will be changed drastically by 1978. "There is a tide which is established in both of those countries which can't be reversed," he said.

However, he refuted fears that once blacks assume government of the two nations, the lives of whites living there will be in danger and their property will be seized. In other former white European colonies where blacks now hold power, he said, there are more whites than there were during the colonial period.

"You will probably have several million whites coming back to Rhodesia once you have majority rule," Young said, because of the country's climate, and its lucrative resources. "When there's money involved, a lot of them will be willing to learn how to get along with the black folk."

Other parts of the so-called Third World, countries not aligned with either the United States or the Soviet Union, have received attention from Carter, Young said. "There's not a single problem anywhere in the world that I know of that somebody in the State Department isn't working on."

Closest to the United States is the negotiation of a treaty relinquishing control of the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000, Young said. The willingness of the U.S., one of the strongest nations in the world, to negotiate with Panama, one of the weakest nations, "not with guns but with brilliant ambassadors," Young said, "establishes the kind of the United States of America that the rest of the world wants."

King convicted in less than three hours

It took a jury of six men and six women less than three hours Wednesday afternoon to convict Clarence King, Jr., 20, of the attempted rape of a 16-year-old Urbana girl and the burglary of her home May 26, 1976.

King has already been sentenced to two terms of 10 to 30 years each for the rapes of two other local women.

In his final argument to the jury, Assistant State's Attorney Mark Lipton attacked King's alibi pointing out that the only people

who testified he had been in Vicksburg, Miss., at the time of the attack were the defendant and his mother.

Lipton explained why she hadn't been raped, even though the victim had passed out while King choked her.

"He chokes her into unconsciousness," said Lipton, "and maybe he thinks he's killed her. Or, maybe it was because she was having her period. He sees the Tampax string and then decides to

leave."

King was convicted solely on the strength of prints from his left index finger and pinky taken from a vertical brace of a bedroom window.

In his final argument, Public Defender Robert G. Frederick said casually, "I take pretty good notes, as does my assistant (Ralph Kegel), and I didn't hear anything about the fingerprints being on the inside (as opposed to the outside) of the cross-brace."

Defendant testifies in murder trial

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

Robert H. Pennington Jr., 19, on trial for murder in Champaign County Circuit Court, took the stand Thursday in his own defense. He admitted stabbing John Ray Rhodes, 17, Aug. 31, but maintained he did it to save his own life.

"I felt like...that was it," said Pennington. "I thought he would kill me."

Pennington described his version of the fatal brawl that took place on the front lawn of his west Urbana home. Not only did his testimony differ from that of witness and long-time girlfriend Desira Johnson, 19, but Chief Assistant State's Attorney Jack DeLaMar also caught him in several conflicts with the transcript of the tapes of his statement to police the day of his arrest.

The accounts of all witnesses agree that Pennington and Johnson were going out together for six years before he lost her to Rhodes last spring. Pennington is the

father of Johnson's infant daughter.

At the very beginning of DeLaMar's cross-examination, he drew an admission from Pennington that he had been given the knife used in the stabbing by his present girlfriend Rhonda Williams instead of by "one of the little boys on the street," as he had said in the statement and testified to on Tuesday.

DeLaMar pinned Pennington down on at least two other conflicts between his testimony Thursday and the version in his signed statement, but the defendant maintained that several things he had told Urbana police had not been included in the transcript. He claimed Cpl. Everett Krueger had not told him he had a right to add

information to the statement before signing it.

Pennington said Krueger had told him he could make small changes on the transcript, and had done so, but maintained he did not make one of the changes allegedly initiated by him.

Pennington also claimed that he sustained cuts and bruises as Rhodes allegedly punched and choked him, but that Krueger had told him he couldn't see a doctor to verify the injuries. Under cross-examination, Pennington offered to take off his shirt so the jury could see the scars.

He completely unbuttoned his vest and was about to start on the shirt, but DeLaMar dropped the subject.

Jury finds Pennington guilty of voluntary manslaughter

by Irv Leavitt
Staff writer

The eyes of Robert Pennington, Jr., 19, worked furiously beneath the tightly shut lids as he awaited for Judge Robert J. Steigmann to read the jury's verdict in his four-day-long trial for the stabbing Aug. 31 of 17-year-old John Ray Rhodes.

The eyelids slowly opened and the tensed muscles in his thighs relaxed as Steigmann read "the jury finds the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter."

Friends and relatives of Pennington, sitting in the gallery, had been warned by Steigmann that he would tolerate no displays of spontaneous emotion. Nevertheless, several of them began quietly sobbing as the jurors marched slowly from the box.

Steigmann has been trying to keep the spectators from becoming a factor in the trial ever since the first day, when Pennington's sister ran weeping from the courtroom.

As the prosecutor, Chief Assistant State's Attorney Jack DeLaMar, walked from the courtroom, a spectator on the stairs yelled, "You creep, DeLaMar."

But DeLaMar only laughed and shook his head in response.

Asked if he was satisfied with

the manslaughter verdict instead of murder, DeLaMar said, "As long as the jury's satisfied, that's all that counts."

Another spectator yelled, "What we needed was a black judge!"

Pennington's attorney, Chester Blair of Chicago, told Steigmann before the verdict that he was one of the finest, fairest judges he'd ever worked with, and that he reminded him of Federal Judge Prentiss Marshall, reknowned for his civil rights decisions.

Blair, like his client and the victim, is black.

Pennington, during his 50-minute examination and cross-examination Thursday, admitted thrusting his knife at Rhodes as the younger man was allegedly choking him.

Rhodes had been spending time with Desira Johnson, 19, Pennington's girlfriend for six years and the mother of his infant daughter.

The succession of events that ended in Rhodes' death began when Pennington stopped at Rhodes' home to talk to Johnson, who was visiting there. Pennington said that Johnson started an argument with him, while Johnson testified Tuesday that it was the other way

around. Both said that Pennington hit her in the eye, in full view of Rhodes, who did nothing.

Pennington and Johnson also testified that when Pennington asked Johnson for a ride to his home on West Hill Street in Urbana, she demurred, then agreed when Rhodes said he'd accompany them.

Their testimonies also agreed that Johnson carried a rolling pin for protection in the car. Pennington, however, claimed she hit him over the head with it when they reached their destination.

Pennington testified that as he tried to take the pin from her, Rhodes attacked him, backing him towards his house as punches rained upon Pennington's face and body. He said he tripped over the curb and fell to the ground.

Rhodes fell upon him, first punching, then choking.

Supposedly in fear of his life, Pennington "flung" his hunting knife at Rhodes, who then rose and fled.

He said he chased Rhodes six blocks to Martin Luther King Park, where Rhodes collapsed.

Pennington said he had no idea he had stabbed Rhodes until he turned him over and saw his blood-soaked shirt.

One-man play tells story of ignored black American

by Holly Backus
Staff writer

Don Gregory is intent on leaving his mark on the world of theater with his powerful one-man plays. First there were the award-winning *Belle of Amherst* and *Clarence Darrow*, and now there is *Paul Robeson*. Though lacking the impact of the other plays, *Paul Robeson* is still a forceful and private look at this often-ignored black American.

The curtain opens on Chicago's Carnegie Hall stage. A spotlight illuminates a bronze bust of Paul Robeson, and a recording of his commemoration speech resounds across the P.A. system. The recording fades out and another spotlight fades in. Robeson (James Earl Jones) swivels in a front-row seat, faces the audience and together they begin his reminiscence.

Robeson and his career-long piano accompanist, Lawrence Brown (Burt Wallace), are the only people on stage. Brown occasionally interjects a line, but his main functions are to be a sounding board for Robeson and to set the mood by playing piano.

Robeson recalls the racial experiences of his early years with wry humor. He takes painful situations, jokes about them and allows the audience to laugh at the absurdity of the prejudicial behavior. The tension is relieved enough so that the audience, both black and

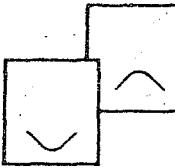
white, can feel his hurt and loneliness without becoming too frightened by its depth.

As the first black student at Rutgers University, Robeson had to deal with the problem of racial bigotry in everyday situations. When the cafeteria cook refuses to feed him turkey he wittily replies, "You don't serve blacks? I'll just take the white then, thank you." Swallowing his anger enables him to outsmart his tormentors and gain admittance, though not full acceptance, into many previously denied areas.

Robeson describes the end of his college days and of his experience with "the real world." The lawyer, actor and singer grows into an outspoken black rights' activist. The real world he faces is a place of chilling German storm troopers and a world preparing for war. It takes Robeson to Madrid and the gravel quarry burial site of Frederico Garcia Lorca, where he vows to fight Fascism whenever and wherever he

more PLAY on 23

'Paul Robeson':
a review



City said to undermine community relations

by David Gibberman
staff writer

Discrimination may not be disappearing, but because the city administration is unsympathetic, the Champaign organization created to eliminate prejudice is, according to Larine Cowan, director of the Community Relations Division.

"We're becoming invisible," Cowan complained. During the 4½ months since the Champaign Human Rights Ordinance was adopted, she noted, only seven formal complaints have been filed.

In contrast, she said, during the 1976-77 fiscal year she and her assistant, Ed Williams, handled an average of approximately 21 formal and 21 informal complaints each month.

Most complaints, Cowan explained, allege discrimination or police brutality. This fiscal year, she noted, total complaints had dropped to an average of 14-20 a month before the ordinance was passed in July.

That ordinance generally prohibits discrimination in employment, public accommodations, credit transactions, housing and opportunities.

"The public should know that this office is in trouble," Cowan said.

"We know that discrimination is still taking place," she commented.

Complaints have decreased, she explained, because "the internal policy of the administration has been that rather than going out

'beating the bushes,' as they call it, to bring attention to ourselves, that people should be aware of the fact that we are here after some seven years and after the passage of the Human Rights Ordinance and all the publicity that it received."

"What happens when you take that approach is that nothing happens," she argued. "Many of the college students don't know about the ordinance. Many of the community people certainly don't know about the ordinance, many of them don't even know we're down here after seven years."

"People stop coming," she explained, "because the people who need our service the most are not the people who necessarily read the papers every day or listen to the radio or listen to TV."

Williams emphasized that the division needs visibility because people have only 30 days after an alleged violation to file a complaint.

"People have never intended for us to do an effective job in curbing or eliminating discrimination," Cowan argued. "We were the band-aid. We were put here because this was a good thing to do to pacify the rabble-rousers."

She said she has tried to convince the city administration to increase the visibility of her office, but "the administration fears that the business community will perceive my going out and speaking to groups about what can be done in cases of discrimination as being anti-business, and that we're begging people to come down and file complaints against the



Larine Cowan

business community."

Asked whether the administration has been trying to make the division invisible, City Manager Eugene Miller said that it is a "matter of relativity" and that "as director of that division she should be prejudiced." He declined to comment further.

MAYOR Bill Bland was unavailable for comment. Council members Joan Severns, 4th, and Lou Klobuchar, 2nd, said they couldn't comment until they had heard more.

John Bloomberg, director of the Administration Department, commented: "We're doing everything humanly possible to make this thing work."

Bloomberg emphasized that the administration is installing a new

computer system which will check whether people dealing with the city have complied with affirmative action requirements.

"No one is stifling information," he said. "If anything, we've been begging them to do more." He claimed that he and Miller wanted the division to be represented at a booth set up for Quad Day to provide information about the ordinance but that Cowan wanted only to send brochures.

Williams said that was not true. He added that the administration refused to permit them to distribute brochures.

Cowan complained that she was forced to discontinue publication of a monthly newsletter and annual report.

Bloomberg said that the city council wanted the division to publish a newsletter providing information to the entire community, not just to minorities. Williams said the division has sent proposals but none has been okayed.

The administrative reorganization in 1976 changed the division from a separate department to a division within the Department of Administration, which Cowan contended, has decreased her authority, hampered productivity and lowered visibility. She said her superiors assume she won't cooperate and don't try to cooperate with her.

Bloomberg argued that the reorganization has strengthened the division. Prior to the reorganization, he said, coordinating the affirmative action ef-

forts of the personnel, finance and community relations departments proved difficult.

Since all three are now divisions under his control, he said, coordination is easier. He also claimed that the division now has greater access to the city manager.

Cowan argued that the division needs the support of the Human Relations Commission. That group, she commented, is listened to more readily by the administration. The commission can, she said, bring things before the council that she can't because of administration opposition.

George Pope, chairman of the commission refused to talk about the commission. He complained that the press has attributed his opinion to the entire commission.

Two of the 11 commissioners, Fred Schooley and Donna Hilton, agreed that the role of the commission is to support the division.

Schooley argued that invisibility is not a problem since the "social service professionals are aware of the commission's existence."

Hilton disagreed: "What good is an ordinance if people aren't aware of it?" She referred to the division as the "poor stepchild" of the city.

Bland doesn't like Cowan, Hilton said, and has threatened to reconsider the ordinance, which was approved 5-4 with his support.

Last August, Bland threatened to fire Cowan and Williams. He claimed they had suggested that he had improperly intervened on behalf of a friend accused of discrimination.

Johnson trial to begin Monday

by Ed McNeil
staff writer

Champaign City Council Member John Lee Johnson, 1st, is scheduled to go on trial Monday in Champaign County Circuit Court on a charge of resisting arrest.

Johnson has said that if he is convicted, he will resign from the council, and that if he is acquitted, he will file charges against the arresting officers with the city's Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

Johnson's attorney, Martin Kranishu, filed a motion Nov. 30 asking that the charge be dropped. The motion claims that there was "no effort at escape from custody by the defendant," and that "the mere movement of his body by the defendant without effort at resisting arrest does not constitute probably cause for arrest." The motion also claims Johnson's constitutional rights were violated by the arrest.

The charge stemmed from an incident July 11 when Johnson was

arrested at Sixth and Green streets. Champaign police officers reported Johnson was ordered to empty the contents of a glass he was carrying and return it. He emptied the glass, but struggled with the officers after refusing to return the glass, according to police reports.

A city illegal consumption charge was also filed against Johnson in connection with the incident.

"In most cases of this kind where the state charge is tied to a city charge, we uniformly dismiss the city charge," City Attorney Kurt Froehlich said Wednesday. He said the city will take no action on the charge until after the trial on the state charge is completed. Froehlich said, "We can't prosecute a council member out of this office. It would be a tremendous conflict of interest." Froehlich said the city could hire a special prosecutor to handle the case if it goes to trial, however.

Although Assistant State's Attorney James Schauer was

originally scheduled to prosecute the state case, Champaign County State's Attorney Thomas Difanis will now handle the case. Difanis said Schauer has a felony case to prosecute next week and "just wouldn't have time to prepare for the Johnson case."

The case was originally scheduled for trial in October, but was postponed until November to give Johnson enough time to hire an attorney. Johnson had planned to defend himself, but said he decided against it because of what he termed "the great deal of legal technicalities involved in this type of case which I could not understand."

In November, the state's attorney's office requested that the case not be scheduled until December, because Schauer had several other cases scheduled for November.

Difanis noted that the weather has put the court behind schedule, but said the case will begin "as soon as a courtroom becomes available."

Johnson defends himself; case may go to the jury today

by Ed McNeil
staff writer

Jurors in the trial of Champaign City Council Member John Lee Johnson, who is charged with resisting arrest, will have at least three versions of the same story to choose from—including Johnson's own—when they get the case for consideration as expected later today.

Johnson, Champaign's only black council member, took the stand in his own defense Wednesday afternoon in the second day of the trial, in an effort to refute the earlier testimony of a University police officer and two Champaign police officers.

One of the Champaign officers, Wayne Roosevelt, testified that he saw Johnson carrying a glass July 15 at Sixth and Green streets. Roosevelt said he told him to empty the contents of the glass and return it to wherever he had gotten it. He described Johnson as "extremely uncooperative," and said he emptied the glass "only after several minutes," but refused to return it.

Roosevelt said Johnson "violently resisted" his attempts to take him to the squad car and was finally wrestled to the

ground with the aid of his partner, Gene Stephens, and a University police officer, Gene Gladney. He said it took a "slight skirmish" to get Johnson into the car.

Stephens testified that Roosevelt attempted to take Johnson's arm after telling him that he was under arrest, but that Johnson pulled his arm away. He said Johnson was taken to the street in an effort to constrain him long enough to handcuff him.

Stephens said Johnson grabbed him around the neck once but made no effort during the confrontation to punch any of the officers or to flee. He said that Johnson got into the squad car voluntarily only after the officers had talked to him for several minutes.

Roosevelt told Johnson that he was under arrest twice, Stephens said. He also said he heard Johnson tell the officers several times that "this is not necessary."

Johnson, however, said he was never told that he was under arrest. He claimed that Roosevelt grabbed his left wrist and put his arm into a hammer lock when Johnson was handing the officer the glass. Roosevelt then shoved him up against the squad car, John-

son testified, before Stephens ever got out of the car.

Johnson said he was in a great deal of pain when Stephens got out of the car and said, "Now, John Lee."

"I said, 'Now, John Lee, hell—this man is trying to break my arm,'" Johnson testified.

Johnson said that as a city council member, "I was duty-bound to get in the (squad) car," when asked by his attorney, Martin Knanishu, whether he resisted attempts to be placed in the car. He said he was never informed that he was under arrest. "No one ever mentioned the word arrest throughout the whole incident," he said.

"I complied with every request officer Roosevelt made except when he asked me to take the glass back," Johnson said. He said he was disrespectful to Roosevelt only once. After he was handcuffed, Johnson said he turned to Roosevelt and said, "You are a dirty-son-of-a-bitch."

A University student, Christopher VanCantfort, who said he saw the confrontation, told the court, "In view of the circumstances, I would say (Johnson was) remarkably controlled."

VanCantfort, who said he was never more than three or four feet away from the arresting officers, said he read about the incident the following Monday in a local newspaper which "quoted extensively from the police record." He said the official report, as described in the paper, contained "significant errors" which he felt "could put (Johnson) in extreme peril."

He agreed that Johnson was never informed that he was under arrest.

Johnson, who has represented Champaign's first district for the past five years, has said he will resign his council seat after exhausting all appeals if he loses the case. He has also said he will press charges against the officers with the city's Board of Fire and Police Commissioners if he is acquitted.

Associate Judge Sara Lumpp, who is hearing the case, denied Knanishu's motion for a directed verdict of innocent at the end of State's Attorney Thomas Difanis' case. Knanishu argued that any actions on Johnson's part that could be construed as resisting arrest were just "basic human instincts. People don't like to be chained like animals," he said.

Scott plans to enter Illinois House race

by Mark Avery
staff writer

Anna Wall Scott has told The Daily Illini she will announce in a press conference Friday her plans to enter the Democratic primary for state representative.

Scott, who was defeated in her bid to unseat U.S. Rep. Edward Madigan, R-Ill., in 1976, is the third Democratic candidate to announce in the 52nd District which encompasses parts of Champaign, Douglas and Moultrie Counties. Incumbent Helen Satterthwaite announced Saturday, and Dan Slack, a Parkland College student, entered his candidacy Monday.

Republicans have three candidates vying for the two spots on the November ballot. Virgil Wikoff and Tim Johnson announced in mid-November their intentions to seek re-election. Bill Brooks, director of the Central Illinois Consumer Agency, was the first to announce on the Republican side.

Claiming there is a need for social change, Scott said the problems of the poor and the disadvantaged must be addressed. She said she will campaign as a "social activist."

Speaking in her Urbana home, Scott said she was entering the primary with every intention of winning. "I wanted to do this last year, but I didn't want to threaten the incumbent." (Satterthwaite.)

Scott said the primary would be tough, and she will take both Democratic candidates seriously. Despite local constituents' unfamiliarity with Slack, Scott called him a viable candidate.

Scott said that for the primary she will run an issue-oriented campaign, stressing taxes, education and agriculture.

She said she will call for a fairer tax structure and emphasized that a more equitable state income tax is needed. She also called the University a "great institution" and stated she will campaign for increased funding in order to preserve its prestige and integrity.

Referring to the farmers' strike, Scott said a more favorable tax structure is needed to alleviate their problems.

Scott said she will have more resources and seek more money than she had against Madigan. She blamed a "realistic attitude" about the difficulty of beating Madigan and a lack of funds for her defeat. The Lincoln Republican outspent her \$20 to every \$1 last year.

Scott, who didn't receive solid support from students in last year's congressional race, said she would actively campaign on the campus. Calling last year's support "disappointing," she said most politicians haven't maximized student potential.

She said she has been looking at the inconsistencies in marijuana laws and was "committed to relaxing the laws."

Scott is also running for re-election to the Democratic Central Committee. She is presently the committee's vice chairwoman which makes her the top-ranking woman in the state Democratic party.

Johnson's attorney expects retrial soon

Champaign City Council Member John Lee Johnson, 1st, whose resisting arrest trial in December resulted in a hung jury, will probably be retried in February, according to a spokesman for Martin Knanishu, Johnson's attorney.

The jury of six men and six women was asked to choose among differing accounts of the incident offered by two Champaign policemen, a University officer, Johnson and a University student who said he witnessed the incident. The jury deliberated for about eight hours before telling Associate Judge Sara Lumpf that they were unable to agree on a verdict.

Johnson was charged July 18 with resisting arrest—three days after he was arrested by Patrolman Wayne Roosevelt and Gene Stephens of the Champaign Police Department on a charge of illegal consumption of alcohol. The latter charge is still pending against Johnson.

Roosevelt testified at the first trial that Johnson "violently resisted" attempts by the officers to handcuff him and put him in the squad car. He also said Johnson was told several times that he was under arrest.

Johnson, however, said he was never told that he was under arrest. He also said he complied with every request the officers made "except when (Roosevelt) told me to take the glass back."

The officers first approached Johnson at the corner of Sixth and Green streets after they saw him carrying a glass down Green Street which they believed to contain alcohol.

Johnson said Roosevelt got out of the squad car and said, "Dump it." Johnson said he dumped the contents of the glass into the street and walked toward Roosevelt. When he got to Roosevelt, Johnson said, the officer took his arm, twisted it behind his back and shoved him against the car.

Johnson said he was in a great deal of pain and tried to keep Roosevelt from pushing his arm any farther.

Roosevelt testified that Johnson pulled his arm away when he took hold of it. He said Johnson "violently resisted" his efforts to take him to the squad car and had to be wrestled to the ground before he could be restrained enough to be handcuffed.

The University graduate student who witnessed the incident, Christopher Vancantfort, said, "In view of the circumstances, I would say (Johnson was) remarkably controlled." He agreed that Johnson was never told he was under arrest while he was outside the squad car.

Vancantfort said he had read an account of the incident in a local newspaper which "quoted extensively from the police record." He said the report as quoted in the newspaper contained "significant errors" and he felt obligated to tell what he had seen.

Johnson, Champaign's only black council member, has said he will resign his council seat, which he has held for the past five years, if he is convicted and loses his appeals. He has also said he will press charges against Roosevelt and Stephens with the city's Board of Fire and Police Commissioners if he is acquitted.

If convicted on the resisting arrest charge, Johnson faces a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. The consumption charge carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine.

City Attorney Kurt Froehlich has said, "In most cases of this kind, where the state charge is tied to a city charge, we uniformly dismiss the city charge." But, he said, taking such action in the one would probably constitute a conflict of interest since Johnson is a city official.

3 rape charges against King dropped in plea bargain

by Irv Leavitt
staff writer

The more-than-year-long drama surrounding Clarence King Jr. finally seems to have come to an end.

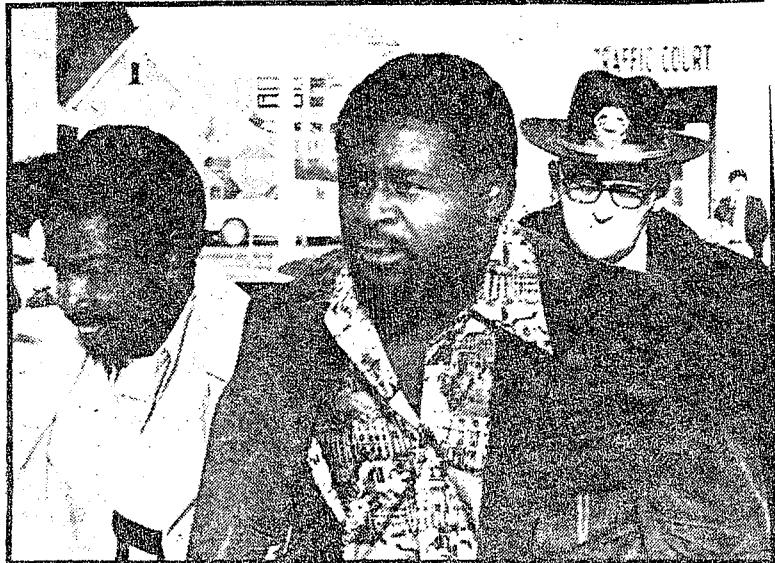
Thursday afternoon the 20-year-old Urbana man, who was convicted of two rapes and one attempted rape, pleaded guilty to another rape. In return, three more rape charges against him were dropped by Special Prosecutor Basil Greanias.

Judge Roger H. Little immediately sentenced him to between 10 and 30 years in prison, to be served concurrently with two previous sentences of 10 to 30 years each and one of six years, eight months. The three earlier sentences are to be served consecutively. The case he pleaded guilty to can never be appealed. He can, however, be paroled, but not until he has served approximately 20 years in prison.

The road that led to Thursday's plea-bargain began in the summer of 1976, when the terror that would eventually be called the "West Urbana Rapist" first struck. It was a catch-all term that may have included assaults made by others besides King, but he was charged with seven of them a few weeks after his arrest the following December.

King was spotted leaving the house trailer of one of his victims Dec. 3, 1976 by off-duty Urbana Patrolman John Lariviere, who was returning from a date with the victim's roommate. Shortly after King was arraigned, Urbana Mayor Hiram Paley awarded Lariviere a medal for his alert work.

King's attorney at that time, Assistant Public Defender Martin Knanishu, claimed that newspaper stories about the award, the West Urbana Rapist label and a television documentary about the local rape problem prejudiced the jurors in the case. In addition, Knanishu cited statements by Sheriff Everett Hedrick that King would be charged with seven



Three of the rape charges against Clarence King, center, were dropped Thursday in exchange for a plea of guilty on one of the charges. (photo by Kim Crockett)

assaults, instead of the original four, as justification for a motion to have him tried outside the county or by a jury from a neighboring area where the case had not been as widely publicized. Both motions failed.

King's original court-appointed attorney, Donald Tennant, soon to be replaced by Knanishu, requested at the arraignment that a controversial "gag order" be placed on all concerned with the case to avoid prejudicial publicity. Associate Circuit Judge Richard Skillman refused the request.

The county had to hire Greanias, a former four-term state's attorney from Macon County, because Chief Assistant State's Attorney Jack DeLaMar worked for the public defender during the beginning of the case—a conflict of interest.

Greanias represented the state in the first case to come up, in which King raped a woman in her trailer. Four of the jurors refused to budge from not-guilty stands, and the trial ended in a hung jury. Little immediately called a mistrial, allowing the case to be retried. It was this case that King

pleaded guilty to Thursday. Greanias commented Thursday that the plea bargain "exonerated" the victim because Knanishu and King had maintained she had consented to sexual intercourse.

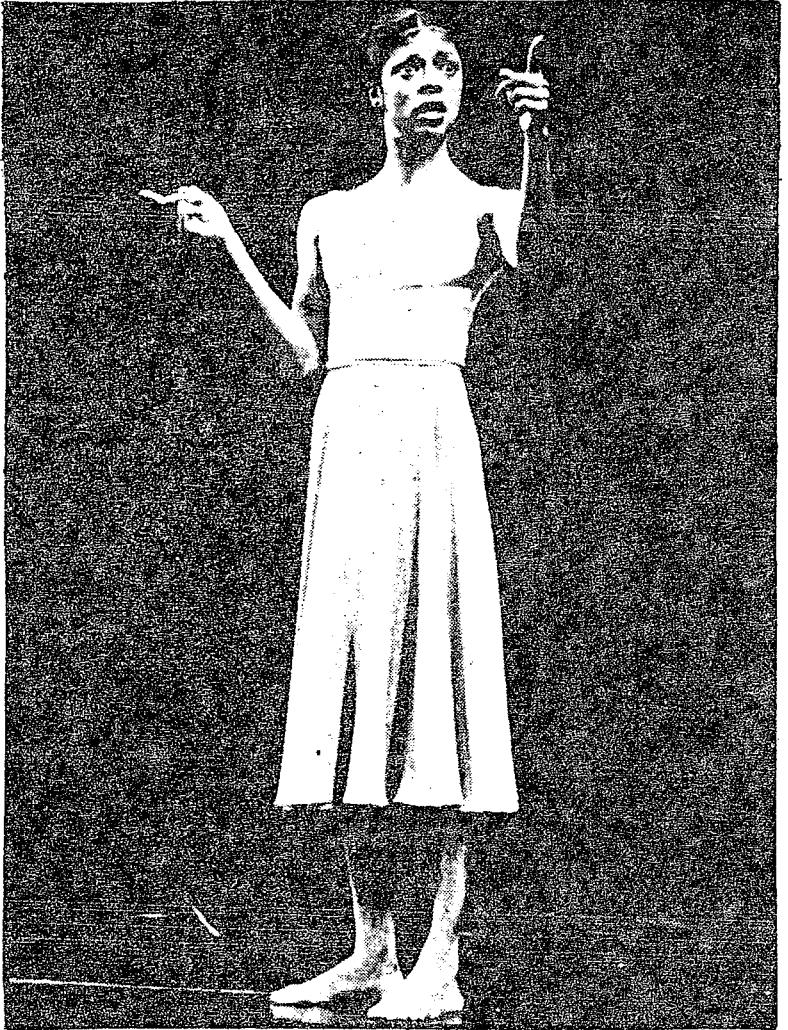
King was convicted of the June 12, 1976, rape of a 69-year-old woman last summer. With a new attorney, Public Defender ROBERT G. Frederick, King was convicted last fall of the rape of another woman March 22, 1976, and the attempted rape of a 16-year-old Urbana girl.

The first trial and the three dismissed Thursday, were the only ones in which Greanias participated. At \$60 per hour, he expects his final bill to come to nearly \$17,000.

Greanias said Thursday that the three cases he agreed not to prosecute were not very strong. In two of them, he said, the assailant was not clearly identified, and in the third, the alleged victim appeared reluctant to cooperate in the case.

"It's been a long, expensive, difficult case," said Greanias. "This wraps it up."

'Colored Girls' views black women's feelings



Beverly Anne portrays a child who dreams of traveling far from Harlem with an invisible friend in a scene from "For Colored Girls...", at Chicago's Blackstone Theatre through Feb. 19.

by David Diamond
staff writer

There's music in it, but it is not a musical. Moments are highly dramatic, but it is not a traditional drama. *For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When The Rainbow Is Enuf*, currently playing at Chicago's Blackstone Theater, is a black women's statement presented through deeply evocative poetry.

Seven black women take turns telling the audience about their men, their feelings and their fantasies. Often the expositions take on a humorous quality. Tony award-winner Trazana Beverly is alternately serious and funny as she describes a perfumed and painted lady who searches for a man only to find that without her makeup and perfume, he doesn't recognize her.

Also humorous, only because it rings true, is a scene where the girls imitate men giving excuses for their actions. Each actress tops the one before her with her impersonations. They all laugh as they recognize the inane excuses men give for deceiving women. The audience can't help but laugh along, while sensing the sincerity that underlies what they are saying.

Humor is put aside when Brenda Davis dramatically relates the injustice of rape laws. A woman raped by a man she knows can never get a conviction, she explains. However, the most

Colored
Girls:
a review



dramatic scene of the evening has Trazana Beverly telling of a woman who tries to protect her family from a former lover who threatens to kill their children. Beverly portrays both mother and father expertly as she guides our emotions toward the tragic climax.

Ntozake Shange (born Paulette Williams) has written poetry easily adaptable for the dramatic stage. She tells us stories that amuse, delight, frighten, and disgust—stories about "colored girls" who get taken advantage of, who fantasize, who love, and who try desperately to find within themselves the courage to face an unfair world.

An important influence on Shange's work has been Oz Scott, who arranged her poetry for dramatic performance and who directs the show. Scott has given the seven capable actresses powerful movements to help them express their anger and fears. Each poem follows the previous one as a response or as an experience that surpasses it emotionally.

The poetry works as a theater-piece because the performers evoke images in the audience's

mind through their gestures and varying vocal qualities. The actresses work together, each reacting to what the others say.

Paula Moss' choreography is simple and expressive, involving mostly group dances. Rather than break the continuity of the action, as often happens with dancing musicals, the movements serve as a link between the poems. Dance is important to the black women. As one of the performers who lives in a ghetto states, "We dance to keep from dying." Jonette O'Kelley is "the only virgin in the crowd" on graduation night, as she dances to free herself from her home life so she can face the outside world.

At the end of the 90-minute performance, one is left with the comforting feeling that the colored girls will survive, as they exit singing, "I found God in myself and I loved Her fiercely." Shange does not burden her audience with guilt for all the suffering these women have experienced; instead, we are left with a strong admiration for the author and her actresses, but little deep concern about the black women's experience.

For a white male it might be difficult to relate to many of the experiences that are unique to blacks or women. But the play is enjoyable for the way it presents recognizable human emotions. The "colored girls" no longer consider suicide because they have found within themselves the courage to survive.

COP wants black studies intact

by Bill Montgomery
staff writer

The residence hall's Council of Presidents voted Thursday to endorse the Central Black Student Union's request to keep the Afro-American Studies and Research Program intact.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Task Group on Resource Allocation has recommended that funding for the program's administration, which includes a part-time director and a clerical staff, be stopped. The money could be better used for more faculty if it were absorbed into LAS, according to committee member John J. Bateman.

At the COP meeting, Central Black Student Union member Donnie Brown said if funds were cut, the program would lose its autonomy and would not be able to keep its courses updated. The administration of the Afro-American program ensures that the quality of its courses is maintained, Brown added.

The cut was recommended because John Stewart, director of the program since 1974 is resigning this May, Brown said.

COP also voted to support a proposal for implementation of a program that would get student residence hall fees distributed faster, according to Associate Director of Housing Jefferson Humphrey. The program would require that after the first two weeks of classes, the \$8 annual fee would not be transferable to another residence residents' hall, and that the fee could not be transferred within a hall after the first six weeks. Students wishing to have their fees go to the Black Student Government would have to request the transfer within the first six weeks.

Snyder Hall President Jim Topolski said the hall's student government questioned the necessity of a University Housing ombudsman when they were discussing ways the division might cut the 1978-79 housing budget. The proposed budget would raise housing costs by \$98 annually.

Slated to attract black vote, Burris still denies race is issue

by Larry Sandler
executive reporter

Despite continuing racial controversy over his candidacy for state comptroller, Roland Burris insists that "race is not an issue" in the Democratic primary contest.

Burris, a black Chicago lawyer, was slated by the party's state central committee Nov. 15, over State Rep. Richard Luft of Pekin, who will oppose him in the March 21 primary.

The racial issue erupted when State Rep. Thomas Hanahan, D-McHenry, called a meeting of Downstate Democratic county chairpersons to rally support for Luft's candidacy. Eighteen black leaders, led by Chicago Ald. Wilson Frost, gathered at a Chicago press conference to denounce Hanahan's move as "racist and rotten," as well as a breach of party loyalty.

In an interview Tuesday, Burris said he doubted race would be the deciding issue in the primary, although he also said he was slated to encourage black participation in the party.

Burris charged that "Luft is using the upstate-downstate issue to confuse the party." Burris, who was born in Centralia, said he considers his Chicago residency an advantage. "Now I have knowledge of both parts of the state," he said.

Another point of controversy is Burris' lease of the old Standard Oil Building for state use during his term as director of the Illinois Department of General Services. The building was leased for \$18 million at a time when, Luft claims, the state could have bought the building for \$4 million.

Burris said Tuesday the state saved money on maintenance costs by not buying the building, and that the city of Chicago benefited by not losing real estate tax revenue on the building. He also said investigations by state and federal authorities, the media and Chicago's Better Government Association had failed to prove any wrongdoing.

Burris added he would handle the lease the same way if he had to do it again.



Roland Burris

photo by Dave Cahnman

If he were elected, Burris said, he would strengthen the comptroller's "pre-audit function"—checking state expenditures before the money was spent. He said this move would not necessarily require hiring extra staff.

Incumbent Comptroller Michael Bakalis has announced a plan to weed out welfare and Medicaid cheaters through the pre-audit system. Burris, like Bakalis, cites this crackdown as a potential source of savings for the state.

The combination of such savings with increased federal grants and greater revenues from inflation would produce enough revenue for the state to offset the money it will lose when the personal property tax is eliminated in 1979, according to Burris.

Burris played down the recent conflict between the comptroller's and the governor's revenue forecasts, saying, "You usually can't get two economists in the same company to agree."

With return of Tim Smith Track team gets boost

by Keith Shapiro
staff writer

Illini track hopes were given a boost Friday.

Tim Smith has returned from the dead.

The senior who has garnered more Big Ten championship points than any current Illini, was all but counted out of this weekend's Big Ten indoor track and field championships after a two-week battle with the flu.

But on Tuesday Smith returned to practice and on Wednesday Illini head coach Gary Wienke gave him the opportunity to prove that he could contribute to the defense of the conference title at Purdue.

He offered him a chance to show that he was healthy enough to run a competitive quarter-mile and thus be an asset to the Illini mile-relay team.

Smith, a fierce competitor, who finished first in the Big Ten's 800 meter run last spring, scored the points that decided last year's one point margin indoor championship victory, coming from behind to finish in second place in that same relay event.

Though his pace was a bit off and he didn't go all out, Smith navigated a 51.6, not exactly a Big Ten championship time—but it put the veteran in the heat of competition and it would not be unrealistic to expect at least two seconds to be shaved off that time.

Wienke announced his verdict: "His time was good considering he held back, and his pulse was not high. In fact, it hardly went up. I wish mine was that good. But I'll take a value judgement at the meet and decide then who my four best runners are for the relay."

A seemingly rejuvenated Smith was more than happy to be back.

"I feel like a new man," he said. "I'm very grateful that I can go and try to contribute to the team's performance."

"At first I felt kind of bad that I'm not able to perform in optimum condition, but I realize that those things happen."

Smith, who has never been out of action for an extended period in his college career, is not sure what to expect upon his return.

"It's going to be a learning experience for me to see what I can do after laying off for a few weeks," he said. "I'll just have to wait and see."

Though the consensus opinion is that the recent flu outbreak has diminished Illini's chances of repeating as Big Ten champions, Smith disagreed.

"A lot of times Big Ten athletes choke. Looking at basketball will show you it's a weird conference," he said.

"I don't like to lose to a Big Ten school," he added, his voice sterner and his tone less cordial. "I don't like it worth a damn."

"I'm gonna make sure they have to fight for that title," Smith challenged. "They're not going to just take it."

Smith also commented on some Illini needs, entering the title meet.

"We have to work on getting a lot of our true potential out. We have to make our younger athletes realize that this is a business deal and that we're not here for games. If they realize this and get their stuff together, we'll be a hell of a team," he said.

Wienke emphasized the importance of Smith's return.

"Anytime you get back a senior with the experience and competitiveness of Tim, you've gotta be helping yourself."



Tim Smith

photo by Mary Arenberg

Since Smith is still not at full strength, Wienke plans to keep him out of his main event, the 600-yard dash, at Purdue.

Although he claimed to be undecided, it looks as if Don White and freshman Mike Berry will handle the 600 without Smith.

Wienke also speculated that even if Smith is well enough to take part in the mile relay, he will not hold his normal position of anchorman. He said he would probably move Steve Schellenberger to the anchor spot, but in order to allot the sophomore enough time to rest, he will not be competing in the 1000-yard run, the event which has already qualified him for the NCAA championships.

Instead, Schellenberger will run in the half-mile, the event in which he placed second in last year's indoor championships.

'Social activist' Scott campaigns for welfare, graduated income tax

by Mark Avery
staff writer

Two years after being soundly defeated by U. S. Rep. Ed Madigan, R-Lincoln, in the Congressional race, Anna Wall Scott is running again.

This time it's for the Illinois state legislature in the March 21 Democratic primary, against incumbent Helen Satterthwaite and Dan Slack, and Scott makes no bones about whether she'll win or why she's running.

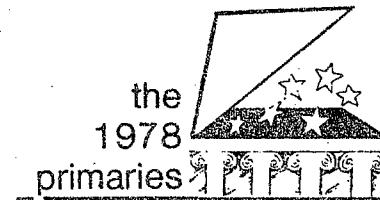
"I plan on winning," Scott said as the primary loomed only two weeks away. "We need another Democrat from this district so that when they redraw the apportionment lines in 1980, we'll get to draw them up where we (Democrats) want them."



Anna Wall Scott

That's the kind of attitude taken by this veteran Democrat, called "radical" by many, but who simply calls herself a "social activist."

Billing her campaign as strictly issue-oriented, Scott said the concerns facing the people of the 52nd



This is one of a series of stories appearing this week about the local and state candidates running in the March 21 primary.

District are unemployment, welfare, business leaving the state, and economic farm problems.

She also stressed the adoption of a graduated state income tax which she said would help alleviate the state's financial woes and reduce the burden of other, inequitable taxes. According to Scott, the details behind the graduated tax have to be worked out, but it would be based on income and not on a fixed percentage of income as the current state income tax is. Scott also added that this form of tax would bring in increased revenues.

Increased revenues from a graduated income tax would go to funding increases for state education. Scott said she supported full funding for schools, and added that the 1970 Illinois State Constitution mandates the state fully fund a resource equalizer formula for schools, which she claims they haven't done. Gov. James R. Thompson said last week his new budget would provide full funding for the formula.

Concerning a tuition increase for University students this fall, the Parkland College sociology teacher said an increase would make higher education the prerogative of the elite, so she opposes an increase at the present time. She does admit the University requires additional money, but she recommends the need to examine priorities before seeking

funds through a tuition increase.

Scott had heated comments on a pay increase for the governor, state legislators and judges. She called Thompson's commission recommendation "unreasonable" and claimed the \$20,000 salary state legislators now receive is more than enough. "They already make more than a majority of the constituents, so I feel an increase isn't necessary," she said.

Scott called farmers the "victims of the market" and called for the state to take the initiative in looking for new markets. She said relief at this time must come from the Congressional level.

Scott feels another solution to the farmer's economic woes is some form of tax relief. She said her graduated income tax would give relief to property owners because the state could then cut property taxes after the additional revenue is secured by the graduated tax.

Scott also advocates removing the sales tax on food. She said she feels that would help the poor. She quoted figures saying two-thirds of the working man's budget goes to food. Although removal of the sales tax would cut heavily into the state's treasury, Scott feels the graduated income tax would be more than sufficient to take up the slack.

At the same time, she said an increase on excise taxes dealing with smoking and liquor would give the state additional money and at the same time attempt to lessen the demand for cigarettes and liquor. Scott would not consider increasing the excise tax on fuel, calling an increase too much of a hardship on workers who rely heavily on automobile transportation.

Scott is also seeking reelection to the Democratic state central committee to which she was first elected in 1974. The committee picks the statewide slate.

Scott emphasizes state tax, pot reform

by Mark Avery
staff writer

Anna Wall Scott, Democratic hopeful for the Illinois House, came to campus Tuesday and told many students what they wanted to hear.

Calling for the decriminalization of marijuana and increased funding of the Illinois State Scholarship Commission, the Parkland College sociology teacher addressed an afternoon gathering in the Illini Union.



Anna Wall Scott

"There is no evidence to show that marijuana has any worse effect than cigarettes and alcohol," Scott stated. There are inconsistencies in some people's arguments about the dangers of marijuana, she said, when cigarettes and alcohol have been proven to have dangerous effects also.

"Society calls something deviant if they don't accept it," she said.

Without elaborating, Scott said she would support more aid for University students beyond the amount covered by state scholarships which pay only for tuition and fees. A bill for the aid expansion, now at the sub-committee level in the Illinois House, would provide students with funds from the scholarship commission for room and board also.

Emphasizing the need to maintain the excellent rating of the University as one of her campaign goals, Scott, a University graduate, told the audience she is running for the legislature because "it's time for a change."

"New brooms sweep well, but they eventually wear out," Scott said, referring to the state's legislators. "I want to fill the vacuum of leadership that Illinois is lacking."

Saying she is the only candidate brave enough to introduce an issue that would cause a radical change in the system, Scott called for the state to adopt a graduated income tax. Such a tax, similar to one used by the federal government, would tax individuals at a rate according to their level of income, instead of a flat tax rate for everyone like the state currently uses.

"A graduated income tax would provide the state with the additional revenues to maintain social services and keep property taxes down," Scott explained.

She stated the flat rate doesn't produce enough revenue and that the graduated tax would be the most equitable tax.

Yates at Bradley would be Illinois' loss, Illinois' gain

This may sound crazy, but when Bradley University names a basketball coach within the next couple of weeks to replace the fired Joe Stowell, I hope it's Tony Yates.

Illinois would be losing its top assistant and best recruiter, of course. You might say the Illini basketball program presently would still be waist-deep in it (instead of the neck-deep level it had reached by the end of Harv Schmidt's term) and you'd probably be correct.

Now, the program barely has a little dab on its shoes. Players like Audie Matthews, Rich Adams, Levi Cobb, Eddie Johnson and Mike Jones are Illinois largely because of Yates. Illinois is established once again as a recruiting force to be reckoned with in the Chicago area, and partly because of that fact the program is competitive again, if not winning.

Yates is close to landing a few in the large Midwest recruiting pond this season, no doubt. And if he leaves, some of the recruits will go with him, regardless of whether he eases off on the prime Illini

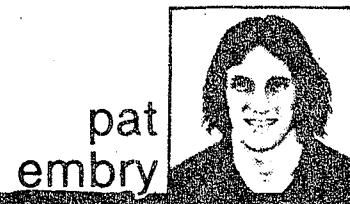


Tony Yates

recruiting targets.

Some of the top Illini recruiting prospects might even be in town today for the start of the Class AA Illinois State High School Association Tournament. If Yates departs, some of the players that might have continued their career in the Assembly Hall won't.

Despite all this, new Bradley Athletic Director Ron Ferguson hopefully will offer Yates a contract (Ferguson says it will be before the National Collegiate



pat
embry

Athletic Association final Mar. 27). Hopefully, Yates will sign.

Would he also be signing away the future Illinois chances in the process? There might be an immediate setback of sorts, but in the long run, it would be best for Illini basketball, and best for the state's basketball programs on both the prep and collegiate levels.

Yates' success as an Illini assistant coach under Gene Bartow and Lou Henson points to the inevitable in the quirky world of college coaching, where firings and hirings are always just a few mediocre seasons away. Yates will be a head coach at a major college very soon, whether he is selected for the Bradley job or not.

And if he's going to be leaving, I'd prefer that his Chicago recruiting pipeline is pointed somewhere within the state, and not Purdue, Georgia, or any other schools that are bound to fire head coaches within the next year or so.

Contrary to what Illinois athletic policy has seemed in the past few years, competition—both recruiting and on the court—between major collegiate schools in the state is healthy for all involved.

Other than Northwestern, the Illini have not regularly played against other state schools since meeting DePaul and Chicago Loyola in the mid-1950s. The spell was broken only by a Chicago Stadium date during the horrendous (5-18) Illini season in 1973-74 when they faced, ironically, the Bradley Braves, and were embarrassed, 105-88.

This season's success stories at DePaul, Illinois State, Loyola and small school Eastern Illinois, have been good for the state. In the long run, it can only be good for the Illini as well. Whenever a high school star associates his state with having some of the finer college basketball programs in the country, it makes him think twice about traveling to other parts of the country. A recruit then starts to consider where he would like to

play in the state, and the winners, as well as losers, earn a longer look.

Illinois athletic officials and coaches that gripe about state apathy to Illini sports need not look past the tip of their noses for part of the blame.

Neighboring Indiana and North Carolina are examples of states that boast a number of complimenting quality basketball programs. Notre Dame, Indiana, Purdue and Indiana State field good teams every year, in part because they have helped establish state pride in Indiana basketball as a whole. Not all of the top Indiana prep schools stay in Indiana, but the schools share most of the top players.

Surprisingly, this same success also seems to aid out-of-state recruiting. Duke, North Carolina, Wake Forest, North Carolina State and North Carolina-Charlotte—I rest my case, unless the quality players in the Tarheel state grow as abundantly as its tobacco.

Bradley is ripe for a return to the national glory years it experienced in the early 1960s with All-American Chet Walker. Yates started for the great Cincinnati teams of the same era, and should well-remember the effect 7,300 voracious fans have on the visiting team in tiny Robertson Memorial Fieldhouse. Coming from the Peoria area, I can attest that the area is Bradley-crazy.

Plans are forming for a new sports complex in Peoria, and it will come only with hope for a revived basketball program. Stowell was one of the finest floor coaches in the business, but his in-state recruiting had fallen off dangerously in the past few years. With Yates' recruiting success and Missouri Valley conference background, he would seem a natural.

If Yates leaves, Illinois will hire a new assistant basketball coach. Perhaps he won't be as successful, but with the Yates-recruited athletes and Peoria natives Smith and Derek Holcomb, still here, winning Illinois seasons are distinct possibilities in the near future.

Imagine DePaul, Illinois State, Bradley, Loyola, Illinois, etc. enjoying the same national success and healthy yearly rivalries as the Indiana and North Carolina schools.

Exciting, isn't it?

Racial discrimination said thriving locally

by Lisha Gayle
staff writer

Racial discrimination "is alive and kicking in the city of Champaign," Ed Williams of Champaign's Community Relations Division said at a weekend conference of state human rights workers.

A local firm recently refused to hire blacks, Williams said, so the city in accordance with the human rights ordinance, refused to do business with it.

Terry Cosgrove, acting chairperson of the Urbana Human Relations Commission, added that blacks are forgotten by the press while they "are actually losing ground in this country."

The Champaign and Urbana committees sponsored the conference, which drew about 185 human rights workers from across the state to workshops and speeches on how best to fight the many forms of discrimination—racial, sexual, age, sexual performance and others.

Cosgrove rebutted critics of human rights laws who say continually adding to the list of characteristics to prevent discrimination will degenerate into prohibiting discrimination against vegetarians or people with hangnails.

The real criterion to assess damage of discrimination, Cosgrove said, is whether a person is economically deprived because of a personal characteristic. For example, a valid economic form of discrimination occurs when a landlord refuses to rent to a person or an employer refuses to hire a person because of a trait irrelevant to living in that residence or holding that job.

Therefore, Cosgrove said, characteristics that do not lead to economic deprivation, such as vegetarianism, should not be part of a human rights law.

Cosgrove is pressing for revision of the Urbana human rights ordinance, which he calls "near worthless" because of

loopholes and insufficient enforcement. The ordinance, passed in 1975, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, age, sex, religion, sexual preference, physical handicap, national origin, marital status, education, political affiliation, place of residence and source of income.

Effectiveness in fighting discrimination, several human rights workers said, is possible to achieve by setting priorities to investigate complaints rather than merely reacting to complaints.

"Reactivity may lead you down a path that's not very effective in terms of rectifying our society," according to Don DeMarco, Park Forest village manager for community relations. Unfortunately, the worst violators are usually less likely to draw complaints than companies which practice some degree of equality, he said.

Williams added, "You spread yourself too thin and you don't accomplish anything." Agencies should investigate complaints against larger employers to have more impact, he said. "If you don't initiate, you probably aren't hitting the worst violators."

Sheila Swanson, former Urbana human rights officer, also emphasized the need to initiate investigation in her speech, which closed the two-day conference.

"We have to be proactive; we can't simply wait for human rights complaints to come to us... It's a misconception that a human rights ordinance will take away the problem."

Swanson voiced complaints common to human rights workers at the convention: lack of support from the city administration, which often translates into lack of money to do a good job.

Champaign Human Relations Commission chairperson George Pope complained that Champaign Mayor Bill Bland showed up only briefly at the conference. "I want the support of management," Pope said, saying he wanted them to know problems of discrimination.

South African exile to talk on apartheid

by Domenica Trevor
staff writer

South African exile Rhodes Gxoyiya will speak at noon today on the south patio of the Illini Union about his experiences as a black living under the official South African policy of racial discrimination known as apartheid.

His speech will begin a weekend of events dealing with apartheid, sponsored by the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid and the University YMCA.

Gxoyiya will also speak from 3-5 p.m. today at the YMCA, 1001 South Wright Street, Champaign. The talk will be followed by a coffee hour.

The illegally-made documentary *Last Grave at Dimbaza* will be shown at 7 tonight at the Champaign Public Library, 505 South Randolph, Champaign. After the film, which depicts the condition of South

African blacks, Gxoyiya will answer questions. The film will be repeated from 2-5 p.m. Saturday in the South Recreation room of Allen Hall.

Gxoyiya was born and raised in Soweto, South Africa, and was active in student movements there until his exile in 1963. He now works with the American Committee on Africa.

The Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid is currently attempting to convince the University to divest its stock in corporations that invest in or do business with South Africa. They claim that profits from those businesses are made as a result of economic discrimination against blacks, who outnumber whites in South Africa three to one.

The existence of such corporations in South Africa, according to apartheid critics, contributes to the ability of the white government to remain in power and apartheid to remain official policy.

S. Africa loan disclosure vetoed

by Domenica Trevor
staff writer

Despite an affirmative vote by the University as a stockholder, a resolution asking a New York bank holding company to reveal its loan policy in South Africa failed Wednesday, receiving only 4.39 percent of total votes cast.

The defeated resolution asked the management of J.P. Morgan and Co. to report on loans made to the South African government as well as state-owned and private corporations there.

The University's vote was its first action taken on a policy established last September by the University Board of Trustees to op-

pose apartheid practices in South Africa. The University cast all of the 700 shares invested in the company in favor of the resolution.

The policy's influence has been acknowledged to be symbolic because the University's holdings in the company are too minimal to have a strong effect on overall voting results.

University President John E. Corbally said the University's vote compromised "a very small number" of the total votes cast in favor of the resolution. A number of other universities also voted for the resolution, he said.

The University has also voted in favor of a similar resolution regarding the South African policy of

Citicorp, another New York bank holding company. The University has cast all of its votes for 7,376 shares in favor of the resolution, according to Joseph Diana, associate vice president for business affairs.

The policy was established to express the University's opposition to corporations that support or further the apartheid system through their policies in South Africa. The board also voted to support with its proxy vote stockholder proposals to withdraw corporate investments in South Africa and to prevent further investments and provide information about corporate activities there.

...while South African drama is feast for theater-hungry eyes

by Paul Wood

While everybody and his mother were gorging themselves on the theatrical splendors of *Kismet* at the Assembly Hall, simpler fare at Krannert's Festival Theatre proved unsatisfying—it was so good nobody or his mother wanted it to end.

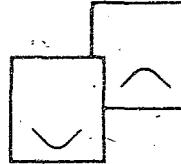
Sizwe Bansi Is Dead draws its power from two players—Meshach Taylor (soon to be seen in Robert Altman's *The Wedding*) as both Styles and Buntu and Lionel Smith in the title role. Both actors, recreating the roles they played in the Chicago premiere at Goodman Theater, dominate the auditorium to establish a rapport with the audience—a rarity in theater, an impossibility in cinema—to produce a witty, moving recreation of apartheid conditions in South Africa.

The play opens with an extended monologue by Styles, a subtly connected series of one-liners on conning and counter-conning the white master.

Styles tells how he left a Ford assembly line where he worked a 20-hour day to buy a cockroach-infested photography studio where he can be his own boss. He finds his own dreams there by helping others to build theirs. With a few props—a cane, an official-looking wall map, a newspaper few of his clients can read—Styles photographs persons posed in external dignity to match what is inside.

As Styles, Taylor never lets the audience relax a moment. He's in control, whether mimicking a white boss at the Ford plant or an old black man or an

'Sizwe Bansi':
a review



unkillable cockroach who's inoculated against even the finest pesticide.

Taylor's energy and confidence is amazing; when a field-tripfull of mothers chattily ushered themselves in 20 minutes late, he took it in stride. "I will wait for you to sit down," he told them and went back to his newspaper.

Style's monologue is also interrupted by a business call from one Sizwe Bansi, an unemployed, illiterate, frightened man from Transkei. Bansi doesn't want to die. He'd rather sell potatoes than work in the white man's gold mine, but he can't get a pass to stay in Port Elizabeth, where jobs are available.

Since Sizwe Bansi can't stay, he must die. He must find a new name and a new "reference book," sacrifice his family pride to provide for his family. Aided by Styles and Buntu, he makes a drunken decision that is the closest thing to a climax in this rambling play.

Styles and Buntu are servants of Hope, idealists who guard a "strongroom of dreams" until that critical moment when realism comes to call.

Black law students to hold pre-law conference Sunday

The Black American Law Student Association will sponsor its second annual Pre-Law Conference from 4 to 7 p.m. Sunday, April 23, at the College of Law Auditorium.

The conference will feature Judge Eugene Pincham, who will speak on "The Black Attorney's Professional Responsibility in the Community." Pincham was a former instructor at the University and is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Three seminars will also be held. The Black American Law Student Association will conduct one seminar for students with any specific questions concerning law school and the Latino Law Student Association will conduct a law seminar on Latino law school admissions.

Pincham will lead a third seminar on the responsibility of the "Black Professional" in the community.

Jones leaves Illini

by Mike Bass

Mike Jones, the 6-foot-4 freshman guard from Joliet Central High School has left Illinois to attend Wichita State after one year with the Illini basketball team.

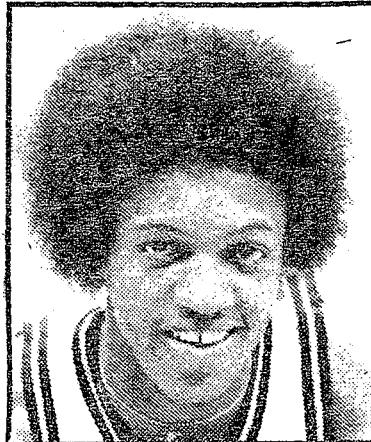
"I just felt it would be a better opportunity for me, not just now, but for later on," Jones told The Daily Illini Monday. "I felt they (the Illini) weren't running enough for me, so there wasn't enough room for me to exercise my talent."

Jones averaged only 2.7 points per game in his freshman year at Illinois in limited playing time, compiling a .398 shooting percentage, but he had already established himself as an excellent defensive player.

Because of National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, Jones will not be able to play this coming year for Wichita, as he faces the same situation Illinois' Derek Holcomb did last season when he sat out following a transfer from Indiana. Unlike Holcomb, though, Jones isn't leaving a controversial coach, like the Hoosiers' Bobby Knight.

"I felt he (Illinois coach Lou Henson) was a real good coach, but he wasn't running enough," Jones said. "Henson told me if I ever had a better opportunity to take it, and there'd be no hassles either way. I wish him the best of luck, and I'll be pulling for him."

"It was a real good experience



Mike Jones

for me at Illinois. "I don't feel that I wasted this year."

At Wichita State, Jones will be joining former Illinois State coach Gene Smithson who the guard expects to employ more of a running game than Henson does.

But Henson said he feels there is another key reason for Jones' switch to Wichita State—his brother, Jeff, was an assistant coach under Smithson at Illinois State and is now at Wichita State.

"We might as well face facts," Henson said. "Mike wants to be with his brother; otherwise he'd be coming back to Illinois." But the Illini coach still feels Jones may remain at Illinois.

"You're only allowed to sign one national letter of intent," Henson added. "Maybe what Mike

signed was only an application to go there (Wichita State). This is the first I've heard that he made the statement that he's definitely leaving. He may still come back here."

But Jones does not see himself returning to Champaign, as he said he filled out all the forms "a week or two ago" that were sent to him for attending Wichita State.

Smithson could not be reached for comment Monday at his office.

Henson said the Illini will miss Jones but that they have plenty of players to take his place.

"We want Mike Jones to do what is best for him," Henson said. "He's a good player, and I think he'll do a tremendous job at Wichita State. But we've got a lot of players coming back this year. This year shouldn't make any difference if we lose any single player."

"Defensively it will hurt us. He did a great job on defense for us at the end of the year," he added. "But we have a lot of talent, so I don't think it will hurt us too much."

Nor does Henson feel it will hurt them when recruiting.

"First of all, who wouldn't go and play for his brother," he said. "Over the years we'll have other players that will leave here. Look at Indiana—they lost six or seven people, so they just sent out and recruited some more. Everybody loses players from time to time."

Candidate voices opinions

Scott condemns Nazi march, legislators, opponent

by Larry Sandler

With blasts at State Rep. Tim Johnson, R-Urbana, Democratic Congressional candidate Ken Baughman and black leader Rev. Jesse Jackson, Democrat Anna Wall Scott held a Friday press conference "for the express purpose of talking about the issues" in her campaign for state representative.

With State Rep. Helen Satterthwaite, D-Urbana, she will oppose Johnson and State Rep. Virgil Wikoff, R-Champaign, in November.

Scott, a Parkland college sociology instructor, also proposed to cut down on waste in the state's public aid program by using University social work students as interns in the public aid department.

She opened her press conference Friday by criticizing the Illinois General Assembly for not passing legislation to prevent the Nazis from marching in Skokie.

Scott said she was happy to hear that the Nazis' planned march had been called off, but added, "The issue is what freedoms are protected by the First Amendment and what freedoms should be limited. I am of the opinion that there are freedoms that must be limited."

All three incumbent state representatives from the 52nd district voted against bringing anti-Nazi legislation out of committee, Scott said.

But while Scott said she admired Satterthwaite despite that vote, Scott was particularly offended by Johnson's labeling of State Rep. Corneal Davis, D-Chicago, as a "loudmouth."

Scott said Davis, who helped lead the unsuccessful fight for House ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, was her political father."

Johnson, like Wikoff, voted against the ERA. Satterthwaite



Anna Wall Scott

voted for it.

Scott said she was puzzled that Johnson opposed the ERA while favoring gay rights. She said the two stands were contradictory and raised "questions of his identity."

"I would be equally vocal for all people—gays, blacks, women," Scott said. "I would be consistent."

Johnson said Monday he had voted against three out of four gay rights bills that had been proposed during his term. He said he had voted in favor of a bill to prohibit discrimination against homosexuals in colleges and universities, but had never sponsored gay rights legislation.

Scott said later that she did not intend to "verbally castrate" her opponents.

And Scott's opponents were not the only targets of her ire Friday. She attacked fellow Democrat Baughman for his criticism of the tactics his opponent, U.S. Rep. Ed Madigan, R-Lincoln, is using in the attempt to save Rantoul's Chanute Air Force Base from closure.

In a press release, Scott

claimed Baughman, a Monticello attorney in his first political campaign, was using Chanute as a "political football" and called him a "John Birch-touched neophyte."

Scott said Friday that "a political label is no guarantee that the person who wears it is a paragon of virtue" and the possibility that she would lose support within her party for criticizing Baughman was "a chance I have to take."

Scott, who was defeated by Madigan in 1976, then compared herself to former Illinois Gov. John Peter Altgeld, who lost his chance for a second term when he pardoned the men convicted of throwing a bomb during Chicago's 1886 Haymarket riot.

But Scott conceded she was taking little risk by lashing out at Baughman, who is running an uphill campaign with little support.

Moving on to the issue of waste in government, Scott advocated elimination of "unnecessary bureaucracy" at the state level and said California's Proposition 13 was a reaction to government inefficiency.

That referendum slashed California property taxes by 57 percent and Scott said Illinois must streamline its bureaucracy to avoid a similar move in this state.

As an example, Scott said the state should use University social work students in its welfare programs. Scott said the students could be supervised by professors, would know how to determine eligibility for welfare recipients and would not be insensitive to the recipients' needs.

Told that Jackson had called Proposition 13 a racist move that would cut services to blacks and minorities, Scott responded, "That ecclesiastical pimp is likely to say anything." She added that she did not believe the referendum was racist.

Bombs away

Phoned threats to Union, Parkland prove hoaxes

by Tom Nelson

The Illini Union was evacuated for an hour and a half Tuesday after a male telephoned the front desk at 9:30 a.m. and said a bomb planted in the Union would explode in an hour. University Police and Union employees searched the building, but no devices were found.

The caller, who claimed to represent the Peoples' Liberation Movement, delivered a similar threat to Parkland College, according to Champaign Police reports.

Patricia Crawford, a Union employee who answered the call at the front desk said the caller spoke in a deep, young, clear voice.

"He told me flat out, rather firm," she said.

"Listen to me, listen to me," the caller said to Crawford. "I am with the Peoples' Liberation Movement. There is a bomb in the Illini Union set to go off in one hour." The caller then hung up.

Robert Todd, director of the Union, said the caller appeared to be reading a statement.

Parkland College received the same announcement about ten minutes earlier except that the bomb was set to go off in two hours, Parkland President William Staerkel said.

The news of the threat was relayed to University Police and Todd, who concurred on evacuating the building.

"It was a revolutionary group and the tone of voice made us think it might be prudent to evacuate," Paul Dollins, chief of campus police, said.

When no explosives were discovered at the University, Staerkel decided not to evacuate the Parkland campus.

Members of the University bomb squad, however, continued to inspect attache cases and suitcases left in the building.

One man attending a convention, Gordon Simonsen, of Indfield, Ill., left his suitcase in conference room in the Union



After careful examination by the University Bomb Squad, Corporal Arthur Slates of the University SWAT team removes an attache case suspected of containing a bomb from Illini Union vending room. (photo by Ira Alport)

to check out.

When he returned, the building had been closed off and he could not claim it.

After the building was reopened, he returned for the case and found the bomb squad around the suitcase. They were ready to attach a long rope to the handle. It would allow the squad to learn if the bag could be moved without exploding it. Simonsen claimed his case and the squad released it after determining there was not a bomb in

side.

However, the owner of another case was not found. The unattended attache case was discovered in the vending room. After the squad carefully removed the surrounding tables, pulled the case with a rope and X-rayed its contents, the squad opened a case containing several volumes of lecture notes.

The owner may call for the black attache case at the lost and found in first floor north of the Union.

Confident Theus may be solution to Bulls' guard woes

by Keith Shapiro

Tension was high Friday night after the Chicago Bulls concluded the final session of their three-day rookie camp at Angel Guardian gym in Chicago.

Most of the two dozen players present realized their chance of being one of seven prospects head coach Larry Costello would take with him to the California Summer League were slim. In addition, they realized that the odds of being one of the two or three rookies that would make the final squad in the fall were even slighter.

But, as the final cuts were being announced, there was one member of the group who was not the least bit nervous. In fact, for the Bulls' top draft choice, Reggie Theus, finding an apartment in Chicago was probably of much greater concern at the time.

And Thursday, the 6-foot-7 former Nevada Las Vegas star, whom

Bulls assistant coach Gene Tormohlen termed "a legitimate big guard," signed a four-year, no-cut contract with the Bulls.

During the scrimmages, Theus ignored his secure position, and went at full speed as he displayed his poise and ball-handling abilities before several hundred curious Bulls loyalists.

For Theus, rookie camp marked the start of what he hopes will be a long NBA career. For Costello and Tormohlen, it was a possible answer to their prayers.

Both of the Bulls bosses want desperately to provide Chicago fans with a winning team, and it is no secret that the lack of a tall guard helped keep the 1978 Bulls far from that goal.

"We clearly need to offset some opponents who have a big guard," Costello said.

At Nevada-Las Vegas, Theus played on coach Jerry Tarkanian's high-scoring, run-and-gun and of-

ten nationally-ranked team. At Chicago, Costello plans to allow Theus to run, but also will put a safety on his gun.

"We're going to run, and look for the break," Costello said. "It would be foolish not to take advantage of the talents we possess. 'We think Theus will be a great asset because he's a controlled player that we think we can teach.

"He appears to be a great passer with a lot of quickness," Tormohlen added. "I think he can either be a short guard or be a lead guard."

Tormohlen also gave his impression of how Theus will have to alter his playing style to be a successful professional.

"He needs to be toned down on some things," the former St. Louis Hawk said. "At times he might try to do things that only Pete (Maravich) will do."

Theus didn't deny this, commenting that "coming off a run-

and-gun team, I'll have to pull my act down a bit."

Tormohlen seemed hesitant to come out and predict stardom for Theus, but he said he could see no way that his new acquisition would not become a quality professional player.

"He'll have to be real good pro, or else Larry, Rod (Bulls' general manager Thorn) and I have totally missed on him," Tormohlen said. "But I do think he'll be a real, real good player."

"He plays with a lot of class and savvy, and he's got a nice, strong body. He deserved to go in the first round of the draft, at least as high as he did (ninth choice on the opening round)."

The Bulls' assistant also commented on the one thing that could prevent Theus from reaching stardom.

"If he'd be a real good shooter, I think he could become a great player," he said. "He's got a good

shot now, but he's just no Jerry West. That's not to say that his shooting won't get even better."

One reason to believe that Theus' field goal aptitude can improve with the Bulls is the presence of 7-2 center Artis Gilmore. In college, Theus played behind a 6-9 center. Having someone of Gilmore's size and ability is certain to take much of the pressure off him.

"I think it's a great honor for any player to play along side of Artis," Theus said. "He will add even more dimensions to my game."

Though the observers at Angel Guardian watched Theus with visions of an NBA title in their eyes, the truly critical will be present en masse in Chicago Stadium this fall. That is when this rookie should finally begin to feel a dose of pressure, and when even Theus will find out if "can't miss" means "won't miss."

Veg-o-matic

Larry Daniel chops and dices fruit, breaks wood and concrete

by Art Blinick

He gets his kicks by jumping over nine people and putting his foot through a 2 inch thick board. To relax, he lies on a bed of galvanized No. 16 nails or a blanket of broken glass with a concrete block on his chest while his partner, wielding a 20 pound sledgehammer, slams it down and through the block. He always gets up without a scratch.

The man's name is Larry Daniel, and he is an expert in karate. Daniel holds a fourth degree Black Belt in Isshinryu, the youngest man in the world to do so, and first degree Black Belts in Tae Kwon Do and Shodokan, all forms of karate.

Daniel is from the south side of Chicago. He got interested in karate at age 11 by watching Bruce Lee on the Green Hornet television show. Daniel then signed up at a karate school and has been practicing for 12 years.

Recently he set a world record by

breaking 21 boards and 12 inches of concrete in 8.2 seconds, bettering the previous record of 20 boards and 10 inches of concrete in 10 seconds. He is also able to throw eight punches in a single second with one hand, and says his favorite break is when he goes through 6 inches of concrete and a 2 or 3-inch thick board while it is all set on fire.

Daniel has appeared on ABC's *Wide World of Sports* performing his karate techniques and will soon appear in a movie called *The Last Five Fingers of Death*. In the meantime, Daniel travels around the country fighting in tournaments and putting on demonstrations for various groups.

Tuesday, Daniel put on a demonstration of his skills at Huff Gym. Besides breaking boards and concrete blocks, he gave a demonstration of simulated fighting called Kata. In Kata, he fights off imaginary attackers with his hands and then with weapons.

As he gave the demonstration, the kids in the audience responded to each movement

with "ooh's" and "ahh's" as they sat in awe of his speed and power. Daniel enjoys this: "I want people to leave and say 'Wow, that's really something,'" he said. "I don't want people to leave and say 'I could do that' after watching my performance."

Part of his demonstration includes cutting an apple and a watermelon placed on the throat and stomach of a member of his audience or his partner. Daniel pulls out a long, very sharp Samurai sword and shows the audience how sharp it is. He then has a volunteer lie on his back on the floor and places the apple just below the Adam's apple.

Daniel is breathing very lightly and making various sounds to build up his concentration. He appears so calm, it seems to calm people down.

When you close your eyes, you hear a thump and look up to see half an apple laying on your chest. Very quickly, he splits that in half with the next shot and finally quarters it just below the belt. The blade it-

self never touches human flesh.

In addition to Daniel's other credits, he has also won the Midwest Collegiate Karate Championship, and is helping Muhammad Ali train and develop his quickness for the Ali-Leon Spinks fight in September. "Karate," Daniel says, "is nothing more than a sport, like going to play basketball."

As for future ambitions, Daniel said he's like to be the world champion of the middleweight division in karate before his 24th birthday next February. He is planning to fight the present champion, Bill Wallace, next December in DeKalb.

"I set goals for myself," Daniel said. "I like to break records with boards and concrete because people can relate to that. They get a visual concept of what that is."

Karate is beginning to catch on in America, according to Daniel. "It's something that's unusual," he said. "Women, men, almost anybody can get in-

more VEG-O-MATIC on 13

VEG-O-MATIC from 11

volved in the sport and have a good degree of success at it.

"What karate needs is a real good 'punch' to show people that this is above Sunday morning wrestling. The thing is, you can be a real good fighter and not look like one."

He was even considering going to the Olympics if there was karate competition, but he feels that won't happen until the 1984 Olympics. By then, he said, he'll have turned professional.

"You can't make a lot of money as a professional in karate," Daniel said, "but if you're world champion you can make money endorsing products, choreographing fight scenes in movies or appearing in movies or television yourself, or be a bodyguard or an instructor for the police."

Daniel's ultimate goal: he would like a "stigma" attached to his name. "I want people to look at me and say 'There goes the karate guy.' I'm looking for recognition from somewhere to take me to the top."

Has he ever had to use his skills on the street? Daniel hesitated to answer. "Yes," he said, then quickly added, "but I'm never an aggressor. I'll let a guy try to hit me once or twice before I'll retaliate."

But his favorite thing is to perform. "Nothing is greater to me than hearing the sound of applause. I'd do almost anything for it."

So for now, he'll continue to perform for audiences and listen to that applause.

He loves to fight and loves to show people his act. But the one thing he tells anybody who sees him is that it's only a demonstration.

"What I do," Daniel said, "is to be appreciated as a performance. It is not to be duplicated. I worked for 12 years to learn how to do this. If you want to learn it, go to a karate school."

After seeing his performance, people seem to pay special attention to whatever Larry Daniel says. And he never gets an argument.

Academic Year

1978 - 1979

7-27-78

Matthews cut by Detroit

Former Illinois basketball player Audie Matthews was cut by the Detroit Pistons at their rookie camp last week.

Matthews chances were hurt by Detroit coach Dick Vitali's decision to include five of his former players from the University of Detroit on the Piston's California Summer League team, leaving only two spots open and 25 players competing for them.

Matthews will remain in Champaign to complete work on his degree, unless he is picked up by another National Basketball Association team.

'Black and White' colored by comedy, acting

by Paul Wood

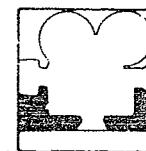
Black and White in Color is two films. The first part borrows from 1930s comedy, with a switch: race is satirized rather than class, the French being bloated snobs, the Germans cold military machines and the African natives uneducated folk whose common sense takes them light-years beyond their exploiters. A *Sesame Street* version of *Our Man Godfrey*.

The film picks up speed—and offers scenes worthy of the praise and awards given it—when simplistic racial stereotypes give way to a study of power that is at once frightening and appealing, just as fascism is in real life.

Black and White is a beautiful color film about blacks and whites at war, but not with each other. Instead, in the name of patriotism, members of one tribe call themselves French and kill members of another tribe who call themselves Germans. It is 1915 and World War I has begun.

At least it has begun for isolated Fort Coulais, where it takes six months for a newspaper to get delivered. Contrary to all known laws of physics, the shot heard 'round the world travels far slower than the speed of sound, and even when it is heard in Fort Coulais, it is never truly comprehended.

movie
review



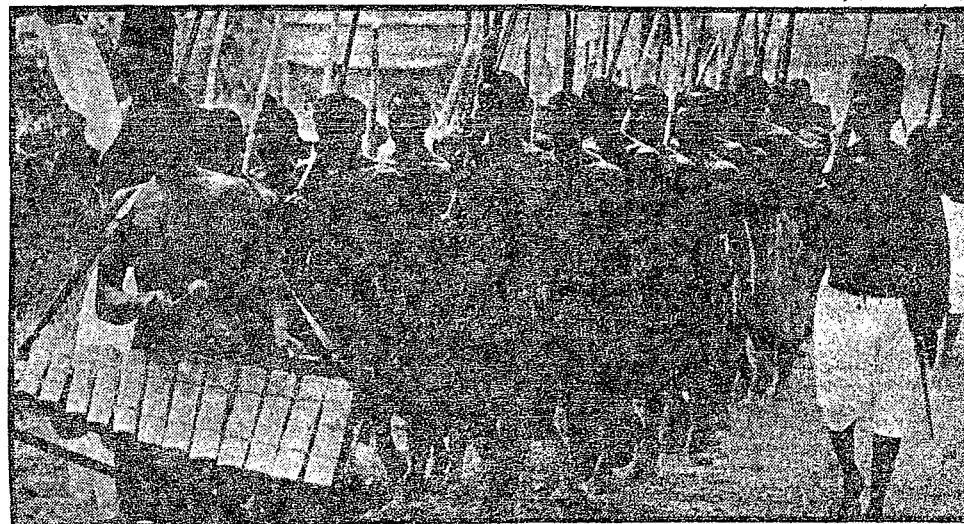
The patriotic citizens want to go to war. So they get their picnic baskets together and send their native boys off to fight it; a welcome entertainment in the slow season. Unfortunately, the three Germans who man the other outpost possess a machine gun. The picnic is ruined.

Enter Hubert Fresnoy (Jacques Spiesser), a frustrated scholar with a German streak. He whips the natives into shape, sends them off to fight in the trenches and, in the process, finds himself a hobby for the next three years.

If that sounds grim, it is. Nevertheless, *Black and White* is essentially comic, and after the exposition, comedy always overcomes didacticism.

The white man's burden: two priests, overweight and borne on litters, marvel at the black man's simple sweet songs. Translated, the bearers are singing: "My white man is fat as a bull, mine's feet stink."

The superiority of our God: the priest explains the virtues of Christianity via The



West African natives march off to fight the white man's war in this scene from *Black and White in Color*. (photo courtesy Expanded Cinema)

Bicycle Test. Any white man can ride the bicycle, as a priest proudly shows, but the black man cannot unless he has accepted the word of the Lord, in which he has a papal dispensation with training wheels.

For all the noble sentiments—mostly an update of *King of Hearts*—it is the comedy

that you remember. Beautifully photographed, boisterously acted, *Black and White in Color* never stop once it gets into gear.

It shows at 8 and 10 tonight in Latzer Hall, University YMCA.

Black armband day scheduled by local anti-apartheid coalition

by Neal Stolar

The Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid is calling for a "Campus Armband Day" today in remembrance of the death of Black South African leader Steve Biko. A rally at noon on the Quad will highlight the day's observance.

Armbands will be given out in the south foyer of the Union. A rain date is set for Wednesday.

Steve Biko was arrested last summer by the South African government for participating in anti-apartheid uprisings. He was said to have been tortured and ultimately beaten to death. Biko was a member of the Black Conscious Movement.

Speaking at the rally on basic facts about South African apartheid will be Coalition member Jim Walker.

Coalition member Bill Flint will follow with a speech describing the activities of the Black Conscious Movement and focusing on Biko's part in the movement. Flint will relate the events centering around the arrest, torture and alleged murder of

Steve Clarkson, a member of a coalition group at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, will

talk about the efforts of Madison students to procure divestiture of University stock in companies doing business in South Africa. He will also talk about the nation-wide student movement for divestiture.

Peter Thierjung, coordinator for the Midwest Conference on University Divestiture in South Africa, will speak about the Oct. 20-22 conference at Northwestern University. The conference will be concerned with coordinating efforts with an eastern conference.

Another coalition member will present a history of the Coalition and will explain why the group is seeking divestiture by the University.

The Coalition is pressuring the University to divest its stock in companies that do business in South Africa. The members contend that the Black Conscious Movement in South Africa believes that divestiture by American universities will help their cause.

The Coalition plans to testify at the October Board of Trustees meeting. The members have requested that the meeting be held in a room large enough to hold a sizable crowd. University President John E. Corbally will refer the request to the board at the meeting on Sept. 20.

Racial prejudice still major problem

by Brenda A. Eatman

As undergraduate years begin for freshmen and another academic year commences for upperclassmen, I would like to encourage you all to seek a total education.

A total education involves much more than mere intellect and groveling for the necessary grades to get into the nation's professional schools. At the heart of such an educational experience is personal growth stemming from exposure to and interaction with persons embracing ideologies, lifestyles, cultures and backgrounds different from one's own.

I've had a myriad of educational and other exposures which resulted in a wealth of positive sharing experiences with persons of nearly every race, class and religion from every part of the United States and the globe. Such experiences, such warm, wonderful relationships and such fun cannot be replaced by academics.

I am impelled to write because, as a black senior at Northwestern University, I have seen little of this type of sharing and interaction in my three years as a student there.

I have seen, and continue to see, black and white students divided into two camps which mutually ignore each other. I see students making assessments of persons as members of a particular group rather than as individuals. I see students so involved in getting grades they pay little attention to personal growth, to becoming the fullest, most mature human beings they can be.

In short, I see narrow-mindedness and other qualities which aren't quite in sync with the intellectual and social aristocracy that attend the school. I blame no one for the situation at Northwestern.

conclusion that conditions may be the same throughout the nation's institutions of higher learning. I decided to do something about it.

I am aware that there are reasons for the coldness between groups to which I have referred. But members of the academic communities I am addressing are more than intelligent enough to tactfully discuss and work out cultural differences, both on an individual basis and collectively.

For it is only in this way—more and more individuals beginning to communicate and change one another's lives—that race (and world) relationships will improve. But we will accomplish little or nothing by separating ourselves into camps.

Don't get me wrong. Certain things can be accomplished by the two groups working separately. I see nothing wrong with whites who are interested in improving race relations working to show other

whites the light. And I certainly advocate blacks working toward political and economic solidarity. But at some point the two groups must come together.

I am not saying that such sharing, such efforts to break the ice, to improve race relations will be easy. Blacks will encounter some hostile and patronizing whites along the way and whites will encounter some hostile and Uncle Thomas-type blacks. All will encounter those within their own groups who are opposed to efforts to develop healthy relationships with those of other groups.

But let us make our assessments and judgments of persons on an individual basis and from personal experience. Freshmen, try not to fall prey to peer pressure and "racial schooling" by upperclassmen. "Racial schooling" refers to the deliberate encouragement to ignore and deplore those of another race without

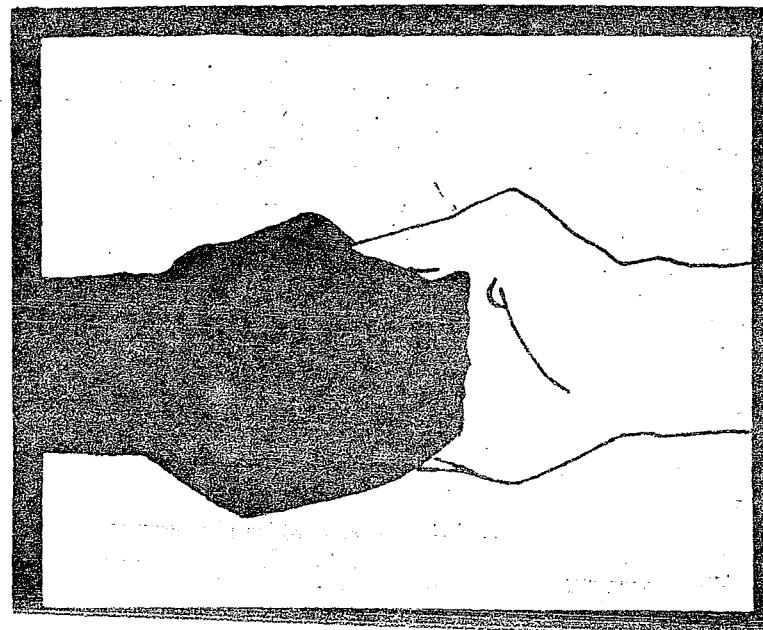
sound basis for such actions. Take every opportunity that presents itself, freshmen, to meet unique, interesting people you normally would not.

Acknowledge the fact that in any group of people one will encounter some rude, irresponsible, inconsiderate, selfish, generally unpleasant people. And in any group one will encounter those who are giving, optimistic, courteous and fair. It is the latter group of human beings, and relationships with its members, which will make all efforts to share worthwhile.

This letter of appeal I have forwarded for publication to 54 college and university newspapers which serve student bodies similar to Northwestern's in size, composition, control and academic orientation. Located in Evanston, Northwestern University has nearly 7,500 undergraduates, a 10 percent black student population and is privately controlled. Its admissions standards are high and its academic and professional departments are of good reputation.

In addition, I have submitted for publication in the Daily Northwestern a much lengthier piece embodying these same ideas but also detailing some of my personal experiences as a student there and other relevant experiences. No, I don't expect to change the course of the world through such a meager effort. I hope only to encourage and increase communication and understanding in the university setting.

To a total education at the University of Illinois. Freshmen, it's your challenge. Upperclassmen, it's not too late. I pray for more communication and understanding between the races and other groups this year than I've seen in three at Northwestern.



John Lee Johnson's second trial ends with hung jury



John Lee Johnson

DAILY ILLINOIS

by Mike Waters

A resisting arrest charge against Champaign City Council Member John Lee Johnson, 1st, was dropped Friday night after his trial ended with a hung jury for the second time in 10 months.

The motion to drop the charges was made by Champaign County State's Attorney Thomas Difanis, prosecutor in the case, and granted by Associate Circuit Court Judge Wilbur Flessner.

"I feel very good," Johnson said as he wiped tears from his eyes following the verdict.

Johnson and defense attorney Martin Knanishu smiled broadly and exchanged hearty handshakes in the courtroom as the jury handed down the decision.

"I consider it (the decision) very important because of the client involved," Knanishu said. "I consider it the number one priority of my professional endeavors at this time."

Difanis was obviously disappointed in the outcome, and refused to comment afterwards.

The six-man, six-woman jury deliberated for eight hours before announcing it could not reach a unanimous decision after taking three ballots. A first trial last December also ended in a hung jury.

In announcing the decision, jury foreman Charles Martin said he "seriously doubted" the jury members could ever reach a decision, and said the panel included four dissenters. All 12 jurors concurred with Martin that unanimous agreement was impossible.

Johnson had earlier charged that Difanis's courtroom actions were making it difficult for him to be tried fairly. "It is obvious that it is extremely important for the state's attorney's office to find me guilty," he added.

Referring to Difanis' motion to dismiss the charges, Johnson said, "It was the only right thing the state's

attorney did during the whole thing."

"I have some questions about some of the rulings that were made," Knanishu said in reference to the trial proceedings. "But I do not contend they were made in bad faith."

The charges stemmed from a Campustown altercation between Johnson and Champaign police officers H. Wayne Roosevelt and Gene Stevens in July 1977.

The incident began when Roosevelt stopped Johnson on Sixth and Green streets for carrying a glass allegedly containing alcohol, a violation of a city ordinance.

Johnson followed Roosevelt's orders and emptied the glass, but refused to return it. A scuffle ensued, with the two officers and University policeman Gene Gladney pinning Johnson face down on the street to handcuff him.

Roosevelt testified he placed Johnson under arrest, and Johnson tried to pull away from his grasp, leading to the struggle. Johnson told the court he was never informed he was under arrest, and that he was merely reacting to avoid injury to his arm, which Roosevelt had placed in a hammerlock.

Johnson said after the trial that he intends to go before the Champaign Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to complain about the actions of the two city officers, but added he would not seek to get them removed from their jobs.

Johnson said their actions were "not professional and not indicative of the way police officers are supposed to perform," but said, "I have no malice against any of the officers involved."

Johnson—who said before the trial he would resign the council if convicted—faced a possible sentence of up to one year, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

volved a charge that Mr. John Lee Johnson resisted a police officer in the performance of his duty of making an arrest.

I judged the police style to be excessive and the states attorney to be wasting taxpayers money and clogging up the court agenda. But the more fundamental question is asked by the Lundys in a previous letter: why?

Why did the officers respond as they did when they saw someone who might be violating the ordinance against drinking in the streets? Why did Mr. Difanis twice take Mr. Johnson to trial when his evidence was obviously inadequate to convict him on the charge of the consumption of liquor on the street? And, after losing the first time, why did he retry a case where the evidence was so flimsy and uncertain on the charge of resisting an officer?

I had been intrigued by news stories that did not provide the answers. Since I have time in my retirement, I decided to spend 2½ days listening to the second trial in order to make up my own mind. Here is my impression of the confused testimony:

Two Champaign officers arrived at the traffic light at Sixth and Green streets on a Saturday evening in August last year. They saw a black man (at least one officer knew him as Councilman Johnson) walking on the sidewalk with a glass in his hand. The first officer out of the car directed him to empty the glass in the street. He did so. The officer then directed him to return the glass to wherever he got it or be arrested. Mr. Johnson thought the threat unreasonable and said so. (Despite news stories to the contrary, the police officer never alleged that they "fought". Nor did Mr. Difanis, at least during the second trial, even maintain that Mr. Johnson "struggled".) Uncontested (but unreported) evidence also made clear that he made no effort to leave the scene. No evidence suggested that the officers made any effort to find out what was in the glass or to find out who owned the glass.

It was by no means clear from the evidence why the officer thought it necessary to physically

seize him, force his arms behind his back and handcuff him before getting him into the squad car to take him to be booked. Even assuming that an arrest was at all appropriate, was it necessary to apply such force and administer such personal indignities as having him face down in the street with an officer's knee on his neck and to handcuff him? The evidence suggests they made no real effort to conclude the incident without using force or handcuffs.

My second question is as troubling. Why did Mr. Difanis elect to bring the case to trial in the first instance and particularly to stage a second trial? As far as I could gather at that second trial, the evidence presented at the first had been so completely inadequate of the alleged public consumption of liquor that it was inevitable that the charge would be dismissed without even being referred to the jury.

The evidence on the charge of resisting an officer was so weak and confused that neither jury could agree on it. Indeed, in the second case eight out of the twelve evaluated his evidence as not supporting a conviction beyond a reasonable doubt.

Unfortunately, the evidence I heard does not provide clear answers to the question why did these representatives of the city and county choose to act as they did. It at least raises the possibility that the answer is: he is black. For myself, I approach an answer by speculating how those officers and the states attorney would have exercised the dispositions available to them if the subject had been a respected white citizen.

W. ELLISON CHALMERS

Johnson trial unnecessary

To the editor:

Although no newspaper story focused on this question, there is something that needs explaining in the case that was just dismissed at the district court. The case in-

ENTERTAINMENT COMMUNITIES SORCERY, Slurpee cups

by Craig Bartholomaeus

"I think that the unique thing about this show is its approach towards entertainment. It's a very elaborate show, certainly the most elaborate magic show put on in America, at least within the last 25 or 30 years. I've been told that it's a highly unique show from that standpoint; a Ziegfeld of magic."

Harry Blackstone, Jr., gives the impression, not of the wizened, cynical wizard of fantasy literature nor of the mysterious but happy-go-lucky entertainer that



Harry Blackstone, Jr.

photo by Peter Swank

his stage presence would imply, but rather of a successful and highly educated businessman.

Blackstone is a man with a unique past. His father was the legendary Blackstone, one of the

greatest magicians of the first half of the century, and a colleague of the great Houdini. In addition to this obvious source of influence, Blackstone has had training and experience in nearly all aspects of theater and media.

"Many of my influences have been non-magic ones. I've never wanted to do anything other than be in some phase of show business, but it wasn't always magic. I was trained as an actor, as a theater technician. I've worked as the general manager of *Hair*, as associate producer of *The*

worked at things other than magic, this show is the result of years of input, it wasn't something that just sort of happened. I'm not sure if it's a magic show with a circus, or a circus with magic, or something else. It kind of defies specifics, and I'm delighted that it does. My father was important, but I'm not trying to imitate the family heritage, but rather, to emulate it. But this is a show that has literally been in the making for 75 years, with my father's influence."

The influence of his father is obvious, yet Blackstone did not intend to follow in his footsteps. Although he toured with the company and assisted in most of the show from age seven on, Blackstone felt that "one legend in the family was enough," and quit the show to go to college, where he finished a master of fine arts degree. His college career led to his other fields of experience and his understanding of show business as business. "The name of this is show business, and I like to emphasize the latter as much as the former," he said.

In 1971, Blackstone was persuaded to re-enter the ranks of stage performers. His show today is among the most popular magic shows anywhere, and his use of humor, dance and music adds to the show's wide appeal to audiences of different ages. It is a very elaborate entertainment vehicle, rather than a stereotypical demonstration of illusions and sleight-of-hand tricks.

"I think that the extravagance of it comes from the realization that we could do things that had never been done before. We've found that we've had an opportunity to do it, and the marketplace to sell it. After all, you can have all the grandiose ideas you



graphic by Suzy Liebun

want, but if you can't put it together and sell it, it doesn't make any sense to do it."

Despite the success of the show itself (this tour alone will gross \$2.5 million), Blackstone definitely plans to continue his efforts in many other areas as well. This includes a possible summer television variety show and a pilot for a magic show. Even Broadway is a possibility.

In addition to these other theatrical offers, Blackstone operates a lucrative business involved with such notable products as Cracker Jack surprises and 7-11 Slurpee cups. As Blackstone said, "I enjoy this work, I enjoy night-

clubs, I enjoy film work, I enjoy the business: I enjoy getting a paycheck at the end of the week."

Blackstone has come a long way since disappearing for his father's illusions as a child and doing Jiffy Pop commercials as a young man. Contrary to what some might believe, Blackstone's success today is entirely his own, and he is far from finished.

"All of this, all of my past goes towards the same end-product. I don't know what that end is going to be, but it won't come for awhile. There are so many things happening, so many things I can do..."

Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour, The Glen Campbell Show and others. I've even worked as a news announcer and a weatherman.

"All of these things go into making this show. Since I've

Conferees call for severing South African connection

by Beth Austin

EVANSTON—Longhairs joined hardhats in denouncing apartheid last weekend in a conference on U.S. investments in South Africa.

The conference, sponsored by Northwestern's Ad Hoc Divestiture Working Group, was held Friday through Sunday in Evanston. The nearly 400 conferees included representatives from 52 campuses and 15 labor unions.

Though the participants held diverse political views, they unanimously passed a resolution to "build a national movement involving students, workers, community groups, women's organizations, churches and all other progressive organizations and concerned individuals demanding total United States withdrawal from South Africa."

This would include severing all economic, cultural, diplomatic, political and military ties with the nation.

To promote this goal, the conference set March 18 through 24 as a "National Week of Actions." During this week, pickets, rallies and forums will be held to protest American corporate involvement in South Africa and to "stay the hands of Washington from sending troops against the liberation movements." The dates for the action week coincide with the end of the United Nations' International Anti-apartheid Year, March 21, 1978, to March 20, 1979.

The conference also endorsed organizing protests demanding the freedom of all political prisoners in South Africa, focusing on the Soweto 11, a group of black student leaders on trial for sedition and terrorism. The students were involved in the 1976 political protests and demonstrations in Soweto, a black township near Johannesburg.

Though the resolutions passed unanimously, the conference was far from peaceful. South African exile Dennis Brutus, the conference chairman, said, "When we meet here, we meet as an extremely disparate group." Delegates from the United Methodist Church sat beside members of the Spartacus Youth League, a leftist association.

The League prompted most of the conference's controversy. Most of the delegates supported divestiture of South African stock as a protest against apartheid. However, the Spartacus League was vocal in its rejection of divestiture as a weapon against apartheid. "If you sell the stock, somebody else is going to buy it, right?" queried one league member who was selling the group's newspaper outside the conference doors.

However, most of the delegates supported university and corporate divestiture of South African holdings. Representatives of campus groups from Massachusetts to Minnesota reported on the progress of their efforts to force their schools to sell their stock in corporations with South African holdings.

Some, like Steve Nadel, of the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid, told of their struggles to form a working group. Others, like the University of Wisconsin representatives, detailed how they had pressured their schools into complete divestiture of the controversial stock.

To continue the struggle for complete divestiture, the conference voted to form a Midwest steering committee to coordinate protest actions and to give support to new groups opposing apartheid.

The steering committee is planning a similar conference to be held in Ann Arbor, Mich., within the next few weeks. No definite date has been set.

Dancer relates Tharp's desire for perfection

by Holly Backus

She popped in the backstage Krannert office 10 minutes late. "This place is incredibly hard to find," she said as she plopped down on the hard vinyl couch. "It's like a maze."

Shelley Washington is a whirl of energy with a contagious enthusiasm. A member of the Twyla Tharp Dance Company which performed last week at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, she is dramatic and whimsical as the choreography she dances.

Washington's tightly pin-curved hair bobs up and down as she talks. She accents each thought by opening her enormous eyes even wider, her glossy red fingernails punctuating her words.

"Twyla's company is at the point where she asks you to do just about anything and everything, so you have to have a strong technique," Washington said. "Twyla's technique is so hard—no, I don't want to say hard—a challenge."

Working with modern dancer-choreographer Tharp challenges both a dancer's technical ability and his self-discipline. Washington, who has been with the company for three years, said "We've been traveling without Twyla and have been doing so for quite a while," Washington said. "We have no dance master so we're responsible to give ourselves our own classes and have our own warm-ups.

"But that's part of being a dancer, that's par for the course," she continued. "You know how much sleep you have to get. And when you come to a new town you find out where the health food store is, or where the closest sauna is, or swimming pool or whatever you need."

Washington takes a ballet class each morning to warm up, but the choice is strictly personal. Other



Shelley Washington

Photo by Mike Burkhardt

company members run, lift weights, swim or do their own barre routines. This individualism characterizes the Tharp company; each dancer's style, needs and opinions are considered important.

"We're 11 completely different personalities, completely," Washington said. "Everybody knows where they can go and what they can do. And we're very close."

Largely responsible for the company's feeling of togetherness is the voice each member has in company decisions. Before a new member is chosen for the company, everyone must agree on him.

"Everybody has worked with us on some project prior to coming into the company," Washington ex-

plained. "For example, I worked with the company at Wolf Trap; that's where they saw me, so I spent the summer taking classes with Twyla. Two years later I auditioned for the company and got in. This way we've already known the person and his personality."

Company members openly critique each other's performances. But while they are free to suggest improvements, the ultimate choreographic decision rests with Tharp. Every rag doll-like movement is strictly choreographed. The rubbery torso and boneless arms are practiced with the same precision as the balances and pirouettes. Tharp is a perfectionist.

"When I met her we were working on phrases where we did them so fast, faster than I ever thought I could dance, or so slow...oh, the variables on movement," Washington said.

"We invert a phrase, we learn two phrases, we learn three phrases and do them at the same time," she said. "To use your eyes, your hands, your feet. To do an entire piece with your back to the audience, to have to count so complexly in your head...there's so many variables it's amazing."

Tharp likes to break rules to see what will happen. She will teach a dancer two different 16-count sequences of steps and then tell the dancer to superimpose them. She also asks them to invert a sequen-

ce. For example, if one dancer steps forward the other should be stepping back.

Tharp once told a dancer: "Run as fast as you can; jump as high as you can, do as many turns as you can—horizontally, not vertically like ballet—and land without hurting yourself."

Tharp takes advantage of the dancers' individuality by designing a work with a particular personality or ability in mind. Washington said she likes this because it allows a dancer to be unique. "You don't fit into a chorus and look just like everyone else," she said. But, as she quickly pointed out, Tharp doesn't limit herself to a dancer's strengths. "She's always challenging you," Washington said. "She may give you a part to do that isn't something you could do well to challenge you. Like a dancer who could dance very fast, she would give a solo that is very slow to make her work on that quality, that technique. It's to make you learn that much more about your body and those limitations and how far you can pass them."

Tharp's dancers must meet this challenge 52 weeks a year. During those 52 contract weeks, the dancers are on call to Tharp all times. This gives the dancers a comfortable salary, a rarity in the dance world, but has its drawbacks as well. For example, this year the dancers were given four weeks vacation, but last year they had none.

"I can't plan a vacation, teach or choreograph. There's just no time," Washington said. "And, of course, having a family will have to wait."

"But this is what I've worked my life for. It's not a complaint; it's whether or not you want to be committed to a person or not. I'm lucky. I'm really lucky."

Trustee Hahn urges UI to sell S. Africa stock

by Jodi Enda

If the University owns stock in any companies promoting apartheid in South Africa, it should sell it, University trustee member Ralph Hahn, R-Springfield, said Tuesday.

Hahn said he will recommend this semester that the University Board of Trustees and other concerned groups sponsor a study on the policies of corporations doing business in South Africa.

Eliminating the South African system of apartheid, legal discrimination against blacks, is more important than earning money, Hahn said. However, for financial reasons, the University should retain stock in corporations that aren't detrimental to South African blacks, he added.

"We shouldn't penalize companies trying to teach blacks. I'm concerned about taking away jobs," he said. "If I think it is in the best interest of stopping apartheid, I'll vote to divest."

Trustees will reconsider the divestiture issue in November or December, following a hearing on the subject in Urbana. The hearing, which was proposed by the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid, will be scheduled to be held within the next 1½ months, according to board president George Howard III, D-Mt. Vernon.

The board voted last year against full divestiture of University stocks in companies doing business in South Africa, but instructed its proxies to support shareholder proposals to withdraw or stop further investment there.

Hahn warned that he doesn't think the other trustees will approve his recommendation for a study.

Reacting to Hahn's suggestion, Howard said Wednesday he opposes spending a lot of money on a study. He explained that it is his understanding that the information is already available to the board.

"I think it would be self-defeating to spend major amounts of money on this, particularly where it would duplicate research going on by other groups," Howard continued.

It is difficult to determine what practices are harmful to South Africa, he claimed. "The companies aren't actually out there beating people."

Howard added that he agrees the board should continue to search for new information on the apartheid issue, but said such information is available from already existing studies.

Trustee Nina Shepherd, D-Winnetka, agreed with Howard. "There have probably been a hundred studies done already," she said. "We're kidding ourselves if we don't think there's enough information available to make a decision."

The cost of a study has to be determined before trustee William Forsyth, D-Springfield, said he can vote for it. He also said that there have been several outside studies on the issue and that "our primary job is investment."

"I wouldn't want to see such a study result in a long delay in the board's reconsideration of the issue," trustee Robert Lenz, D-Bloomington, said. "The real problem is to decide what kind of conduct supports apartheid. To some people, merely doing business in South Africa is supporting apartheid," he noted.

Trustee Jane Rader, R-Cobden, responded more favorably to Hahn's suggestion. "That's the sort of thrust that we should be involved in, and if that would help, I think it would be a great idea." She also pointed out that other groups have conducted studies on apartheid, but said if a University study would find new information, she will support it.

The other three trustees were not available for comment Wednesday.

Candidate to seek new industries

By Nancy Brauer

Roland Burris, Democratic candidate for state comptroller, says he will work to locate industry and jobs in depressed areas of the state, improve the state's economy and eliminate inefficiency in the government.

Utilizing the comptroller's role as the "second most powerful office in Illinois," Burris said in an interview Thursday he will concentrate on attracting new industry through state tax incentives. Citing employment statistics of 8 to 12 percent for parts of rural Illinois and inner-city Chicago, Burris stressed the need for expanded industry.

A past vice president of Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, he plans to use his contacts in business and government to encourage new investment in regions of low employment.

Burris sees the reduction of waste and inefficiency in the state government as another campaign issue. He wants to strengthen the pre-auditing function of the comptroller and initiate in-depth cost-benefit analysis of proposed government programs.

Unlike his opponent, Republican John Castle who wants to set up an independent council of financial experts, Burris said revenue forecasting would be done by his staff. His main objective, he says, is to prevent further growth in the state budget caused by increases from special interest groups.

He also denounced Thompson's tax limit referendum as a "political move". He felt more reasonable improvements could be made in the state's budget through his policies. Improved business conditions would increase business earnings and thus increase the flow of tax dollars, Burris explained. In addition, through streamlining the state budget, government expenditures would be kept down, saving tax money.

Burris has had administrative experience both in government and the private sector. As director of the Department of General Services for the state of Illinois, he sought to reduce government spending. He said he reduced the department payroll in the last two years by 15 per cent, cutting costs in



Roland Burris

photo by Kurt Baughman

duplication, low productivity and overstaffing. At the same time, he expanded the department's services.

Burris, a native of Centralia, attended Southern Illinois University, followed with post-graduate work in international law at a German university. He received his law degree from Howard University School of Law in 1963.

Along with his experience in finance and government administration, Burris has been active in community development. In 1977, he was National Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer for Operation PUSH.

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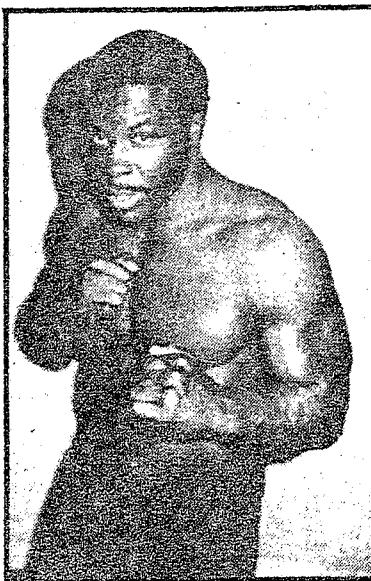
Heavyweights to highlight AAU boxing

Heavyweight matches featuring Floyd "Jumbo" Cummings of Joliet and Bill Hosea of Bloomington will highlight a card of at least 15 fights Saturday when the Division of Campus Recreation sponsors AAU boxing at 8 p.m. in Huff Gym.

Cummings, of Stateville Prison in Joliet, will try to improve his 22-1 mark against Jerry Hunter of Louisville, Ky., ranked tenth nationally among amateur heavyweights last season. Hosea, rated fourth in the nation, will face another Louisville heavyweight in Roy Arnold, rated No. 10 this year.

The competition will feature eight Illinois state champs and six nationally-ranked boxers. Nine matches of three two-minute rounds, as in the Olympics, will open the evening, with the remaining fights following an intermission. There will be at least 15 bouts and as many as 18, according to Mike Ranahan of Campus Recreation, the program is scheduled to last three and a half hours.

Cummings, the "crowd pleaser" on the card, has been granted a conditional parole from Stateville and will attain full parole status in May. He has



Floyd "Jumbo" Cummings

already defeated Hunter and will be looking to join the amateur ranks.

The 230-pound Cummings was a member of the United States team of heavyweights that boxed a Russian squad in Cincinnati in 1975. The only U.S. boxer to win, he scored a TKO over Russian Junior heavyweight champion Michael

Subbattin. His only loss came when he had the flu in 1976, in a split decision to Calvin Cross.

Another top fighter will be Charlie Brown, a 14-year-old, 120-pound Olympic hopeful of Silvis, Ill., who had fought 120 bouts. Brown is a five-time state and four-time national Silver Gloves champion.

A local entry is Avis Smith, a 126-pounder from Chanute.

According to Ranahan, several fighters will be competing from both Louisville, including Arnold, Hunter and Elmer Singleton, and St. Louis, headed by 126-pounder Michael Cross.

Other boxers scheduled for the evening include Ronnie Clifford of Hickory Hills, Ill., the 1977 Illinois AAU boxer of the year; National Silver Gloves champion Bob Zessin, at 119 pounds; Mike Growth of Springfield, who has won four state and three national Silver Gloves championships; 153-pound Lonnie Horn of Silvis, a Golden Gloves winner this year; and two-time national Silver Gloves champ Jon Russell of Rock Falls.

Tickets are available at the door and are \$1.50 for students and \$2 for the general public.

Just a voice

Santana vocalist likes band but hopes to move on

by Dave Cooney

"I'm just a voice, man. Whatever it is that's chosen to come through this voice, I just do it," said Greg Walker, Santana's lead vocalist before last Tuesday night's Assembly Hall concert. Walker talked like a man digging in to begin a career anew.

"This is what I wanted to do, and it was just a matter of time. I have no intention of just staying here all my life. I naturally want to move on and do something else." A solo album, "without a doubt," is in the future, he said.

Walker's philosophy is simple, his singing dynamic. "Most musicians are instruments to me, to be used to put over some sort of message, to convey an idea that is positive. I just do it, I like to sing."

Growing up in Los Angeles, Walker took voice lessons and sang the contemporary soul hits of the Temptations and similar bands. Like many aspiring musicians, Walker learned largely by imitating his own favorite bands. And, somewhat ironically, Walker is now in the position of the imitated star.

"That freaks me out sometimes. You know, some people say, 'You're Greg Walker, I sing along with your voice all the time.' I'm glad to be an inspiration the way I was inspired. I like putting it out there for somebody," he said.

Walker worked to develop his talent, doing gigs with different local bands around Los Angeles. In 1975, one of his former drummers called him to let him know Santana was looking for a lead vocalist. Walker auditioned and joined the band a short time later, just in time to cut the Amigos album. The reaction to the pop direction Amigos took was mixed.

"Sometimes music grows inevitably," Walker said. "I don't know whether it was a growth or whether it was just a change in the music, but it seemed to be in the direction everybody wanted to go into."

Amigos marked a move from Santana's Mahavishnu/Coltrane-inspired improvisation toward more simply structured pop tunes with greater lyrical emphasis. Unfortunately, bandleader Carlos Santana and the band's management found conflict with Walker's vocal interpretations in this new format.

"I got fired. So I was out of the band for the Festival album and then I came back to the band and no problem. Then it worked out fine. I have yet to really understand it to this day," he said.

Perhaps some of the controversy surrounding his dismissal centers around the fact that Walker has been placed in the dubious position of singing hit songs made famous by a former Santana vocalist, Greg Rolie, who



Greg Walker

photo by Amy Howell

as lead vocalist necessarily puts him into the limelight. "Yeah, I'm out front, but still very within the realm, the framework of the Santana group. That's the way I like it," Walker said.

Walker never stopped stressing the working cohesiveness of Santana and his appreciation of it.

"I've gotten so much positive influence from this group," he said. "Working with Carlos is, like, I can't even explain it to you. It's really, really something. I strongly believe in his convictions about confidence in what you're doing, singing from the heart."

Santana's upcoming album will take the rock direction of Moonflower one step further—to Walker's satisfaction. According to Walker, it has a lot more vocals. There is a new version of Traffic's "Dealer," and Buddy Holly and Blind Faith's "Well Alright." It will be very interesting to compare Walker's work with Steve Winwood's high-pitched, bluesy vocals. There will also be an old Four Tops song, along with several Santana originals, including one that Walker helped with both lyrics and music.

"The music, as far as the energy, the intensity Santana is known for, it's probably around the same lines. Santana is known for grabbing something and literally kicking it in the ass. I think that's on the new album, even though it's more rock-oriented.

"I've never really been into rock and roll music for what it means today. Talk about rock and roll, you're talking about Boston, about Foreigner, Fleetwood Mac. They weren't around then but I never listened to rock music. I was always into R&B and soul music."

had his own unique delivery. "I'm not concerned with different versions of songs by other musicians," Walker insisted.

Walker's return on the *Moonflower* album has solidified his position in the Santana band. Songs such as "Transcendence," and

"Dance Sister Dance," originally released on Amigos, characterize his intense and soulful style. Now Walker is an integral part of a band that works together, almost without stars.

"This is a band. All the guys that are in the band work and func-

tion together to make a unit sound. In other words, there's no specific credit given to any individual. I'd say I work well with this band now. If I wanted to do something with my name, I wouldn't be here," he said.

Nonetheless, Walker's position

"I had the endurance to put up with all the downfalls and all the problems that go along with musicians. Whatever kind of music I am doing at a specific time, I put everything I got into it," he said. "I'm here and now, man, that's the way I sing it."

Scott emphasizes consistency

By Doug Royalty

"I think there are two things I will remain until death—a Democrat and a Baptist," Anna Wall Scott, candidate for state representative said Thursday.

In an interview with The Daily Illini, Scott, a sociology instructor at Parkland College, emphasized her consistency on the issues in this year's race.

Scott, who is black, said she intends if elected to be a spokesman for all people. She specifically said she would not base her decisions on criteria of race alone, and that she felt major issues, such as poverty and education, cut across racial boundaries.

By contrast, Scott chastized one of her opponents, incumbent Tim Johnson, R-Urbana, claiming he is inconsistent. She specifically cited the issue of gay rights as an example, saying that although Johnson has voted in favor of gay rights in the legislature, he now says he is against such rights.

Responding to a similar charge from Scott, Johnson said in June he had voted against three of four gay rights bills to come before the legislature, supporting only a bill to prohibit discrimination based on sexual preference in state colleges and universities. Johnson also said he had never sponsored any gay rights legislation.

"He lies," Scott said. "He talks



Anna Wall Scott

through both sides of his mouth. I think the people in Illinois deserve better than Tim Johnson."

Scott said she has always believed "gays have a right not to be discriminated against." She added that, as a black woman, she could not discriminate against anyone.

Scott emphasized her total support of the Equal Rights Amendment, saying "freedom has been too long coming." She also said she could not agree states have the right to rescind their vote in favor of the ERA.

"It (not allowing vote changes) may not be fair, but that's the way I feel, being a black woman," Scott said.

Scott also criticized incumbent legislators from the district for "not fighting as hard as they could" for the University, and said she is "systematically opposed to tuition increases."

"It (a tuition increase) is not necessary," Scott said. "The opportunity for education should not be correlated with one's wealth."

Scott said she knew of \$22 million in federal aid for the University which Illinois did not receive this year, and faulted the legislature.

On other issues, Scott said she is "definitely in favor of re-evaluating the tax system to cut out waste," and said this was the reason she signed Gov. James R. Thompson's petition for an advisory referendum on the November ballot calling for state spending limitations.

Saying property taxes were too high, Scott proposed they be cut by 25 percent. She added, however, the lost income would have to be made up elsewhere and suggested both legalized off-track betting and an increase in the state income tax.

"It (an income tax increase of up to 5 percent) would be a progressive tax on salaried individuals," Scott said.

Gray case may be delayed from administrative errors

by Jim Dray

Clayton Gray's racial discrimination case against the University will probably have to be delayed because of administrative errors, an official of the Fair Employment Practices Commission said Friday.

Joan Humphrey, an administrative law judge, said she would probably recommend that the FEPC's original complaint against the University—on behalf of Gray—be thrown out and a new one drafted because the FEPC did not follow the right procedure in drafting the original. She declined to make a final decision, however, pending receipt of final briefs from both Gray and the University Nov. 13.

Humphrey made the statement

after a hearing Friday regarding a motion by the University questioning the FEPC's jurisdiction in the Gray case. The University motion claimed that Gray had waited longer than the prescribed 180-day limit to file a complaint after the alleged discrimination took place.

It also asserted that the commission had not notified the University in writing of a conciliatory conference to try and iron out Gray's disagreement with the University. Written attempts to try to arrange such a conference are mandatory before the FEPC is allowed to file a formal complaint.

Humphrey allowed that the time limit question was still debatable, but said "my view is that no conciliation was held in this case and that conciliation is

mandatory." She said her mind could change after she had received the briefs.

Gray, a former University assistant professor in Germanic Languages and Literature, was denied tenure several times from 1974-1977.

After leaving the University to teach at Lake Forest College at the end of summer semester 1977, Gray filed a complaint with the FEPC on Feb. 15, 1978. Whether he filed it within the 180-day limit depends on when discrimination reportedly occurred.

University attorneys have denied the discrimination charges and at the same time argued that any actual discriminatory acts would have occurred prior to the time limit.

Music man

Les wants more to name than label

by Jack Rundle

By his own estimation, Les McCann is music. Period.

A veteran of more than two decades and 55 albums, as well as yet another cross-country tour which included a stop on campus, this feeling may not be unreasonable. Despite attempts to put him down to such labels as "Jazz-Rock," "Fusion" or "Cross-over," McCann opts for the more universal classification. Or so he claims.

"A label sets me in a hole where I may not want to be. Labels prevent me from getting airplay. Now these labels may mean something to you, but they don't necessarily mean the same thing to me," McCann commented. He attempted to qualify things by adding, "90 percent of all creative musicians—and I ain't talking about rock 'n' roll now—don't want their music labeled."

Regardless of this personal desire to be an all-encompassing sort of musical entity, critics have gotten their analytical licks in. Leonard Feather's description of McCann was that of a purveyor of "Gospel-Funk-Cocktail-Bag-Blues-Roots music, or whatever..." A broad, cumbersome sort of description, and not really McCann's idea of what he was about. Yet the scope of that description, if in only an awkward manner, seems to parallel McCann's feelings for his influences.

"Man, I've been influenced by many, many things. Everyone I've ever met, be they preachers or plumbers, has had an effect. The people I meet, even the things I see. The view, the countryside. See, my music is not just other musicians. My music is my childhood, my growing-up years, my loves, my hates, my spiritual beliefs, all these things. It encompasses so much that these labels can hurt you, can stifle you."

"People can call my music 'whatever' if it fits their groove. The labeling gets into trouble when a record comes out, and the DJ or whatever plays powerful with the music, you know, saying 'yea, but that's jazz, and we don't play jazz on this station.' Suddenly it gets to be a double prejudice."

McCann felt that some of those prejudices, and the barriers that go along with them, were broken down, for him at least, in the early 1970s. His LP *Swiss Movement*, a collaboration with saxophonist Eddie Harris recorded live at the Montreaux Jazz Festival, yielded a sort of underground hit in the song "Compared To What." This pleased him, not from the aspect of personal success, but from the concept of widening musical horizons.

"For young people at the time, when this country was going through some protesting, some changing, the

song did become a sort of national anthem, I guess. But what was more, it brought a lot of people into jazz that had never heard jazz before, or thought they'd never heard it, or thought they didn't like it. All of a sudden, they're hearing us, and listening to everything else that was out there. And that's one of the wonderful things about jazz. It's a vast valley out there. Many, many different sounds, many many different types of music that everyone could relate to. You just have to find them."

Admitting to his own feeling for being a jazz player, McCann sees the diversity in jazz as its primary appeal, and the reason for its dominating influence over the whole music scene today.

"It all gets back to jazz as simply music. Musicians are no longer as separated as they once were, with jazz having one thing going, and pop having another. These days, most of the things out in the pop field are just watered-down versions of what jazz they can get away with. So here we've set the groundwork for much of what is happening today in music, for a lot of things many jazz musicians will never receive credit."

"You can even view it from the standpoint of music as transition. Now I don't like like the word fusion, as some folks use it, but the

implication, that of a fusing, of a bringing together, is important. One of the elements that was missing from rock 'n' roll was music. Now, most rock is very melodic, very musical. So the idea of fusing, not the label of fusion, is important."

Incorporating a variety of musical ideas into his presentation is what McCann's music is based on. The reaction this can produce in the listener is the most important aspect of that music. One member of the audience at his recent show in the University auditorium commented to having many different feelings about what McCann was trying to get across, and not being at all sure that she could express them. This would come as no surprise to McCann.

"Jazz is an expression of one's feelings, spontaneously so. A lot of those feelings you know about, a lot you have yet to experience. There's no need to tell people what they're going to feel about what someone else is trying to express. At a concert, for instance, you may feel totally different about the music from the person sitting next to you. And that's the great thing about music. The variety. It touches people on many levels, whether they're aware of it or not. It is all part of the realm of human experience."

11-18-78

Options open for African divestiture

by Stan Trollip

I would like to preface my remarks by saying that the University Board of Trustees has two obligations in the matter of divestiture. First, it has to take a strong formal stand opposing racial segregation (apartheid) in South Africa. Second, its actions must be congruent with that stand.

It is apparent that the board has not engendered a great deal of confidence among students and faculty by its handling of the situation to date. Unfortunately, this has led to a series of confrontations on the issue rather than collaborations. It is imperative that both groups should work together in attempting to find a solution. Otherwise the animosity between the groups will persist.

The Coalition Against Apartheid has urged the board of trustees to divest the University of all stock in companies with subsidiaries in South Africa. It says the University should take a clear-cut stand on apartheid by immediately refusing to associate with companies profiting from an immoral political situation.

I do not support this proposal.

There are three different facets to the divestiture issue. The first is the immoral political situation in South Africa. The second is the fact that United States companies are profiting from that situation. Third, the University accepts dividends from such companies. The coalition's proposal only deals with the third issue, that of the University's receipt of "dirty" money. It ignores the other two issues, and prevents the University from doing anything about them.

I also think that the Coalition's proposal does not do justice to the commitment and dedication of those opposing apartheid. Instant divestiture is an easy way out, and not very constructive.

I suggest that a representative committee be established comprising members of the student body, faculty and administration, and board of trustees. This committee would establish a set of criteria by which companies doing business in South Africa should be judged. Failure to meet the criteria would lead to immediate action by the University to divest.

Thus at the level at which the University profits from these corporations, the criteria may be that the company should not provide strategic goods, such as weapons, to the South African government or one of its subsidiaries. If any company is currently doing this, the University would both use its stock to initiate or support stockholder resolutions demanding the company withdraw from South Africa, and thereafter divest itself of that stock.

For those companies meeting this first criterion, a further set of criteria should be established which would define the circumstances under which they could operate in South Africa. I would suggest that the criteria adopted by the Harvard Corp. would

be adequate guidelines. These criteria include equal pay for equal work, markedly improved benefits for Blacks, no segregated facilities, increasing numbers of Blacks in management positions, recognition of black trade unions.

Companies failing to meet these requirements within a specified length of time would be subject to the same actions outlined above: stockholder pressure and divestment.

In adopting these suggestions the University would be taking a firm, well-stated opposition against apartheid, as well as a constructive attitude to desired change. By setting rigid time limits for change it would also be clearly demonstrating that its tolerance was limited.

In order to provide more 'teeth' in these guidelines, I also suggest that the University initiate a national committee, perhaps called the Advisory Committee on Stockholder Responsibility. Such a committee could be part of the American Association of Universities or some other similar organisation. Because many Universities are experiencing the same dilemmas, coordination could facilitate their decision-making. In addition, by acting in concert, the subscribing Universities would have more power.

Furthermore, I suggest that the University set aside 25 percent of the dividends it receives from companies doing business in South Africa, to establish a fund to help black South Africans. This money would be sent to black controlled organisations in South Africa.

As a final confirmation of the University's commitment, the Undergraduate Student Association should organize a fund raising drive to establish a scholarship fund to bring talented black South Africans to the University.

Taken together these suggestions attempt to tackle all three issues mentioned above. They do so without moral compromise; they do so with clearly set goals and limitations; and they allow the University to divest itself completely if none of the companies in question demonstrate sufficient responsiveness.

(I have used the term 'black' to describe all those peoples in South Africa who are not white, namely black, colored—mixed blood—and Asian.

Trollip is an assistant professor in educational psychology and aviation research.

Center James Griffin breaks toe

The Illinois basketball team suffered an unusual but disabling loss Wednesday when freshman center James Griffin had a bench fall on his big toe after practice, breaking the appendage.

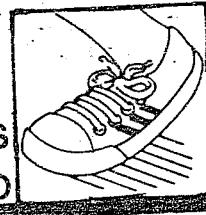
Griffin is expected to be out for two weeks and will miss the Illini's Nov. 16 exhibition game against the touring Russian national team.

If he recovers according to schedule, the 6-foot-11 native of Ft. Worth, Texas, will be able to play in the Nov. 24 Illinois opener against Texas-Arlington in the Assembly Hall.

Guard Steve Lanter is being given another week off, so he can rest a hyperextended knee but is also expected to be full strength for the home opener.

The Illini will hold an open scrimmage Saturday at 11 a.m. in Assembly Hall.

sports roundup



Education building

The tournament, which will be held in the game room of the IMPE building, is scheduled to begin at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday. Entries will also be taken from 6:15 to 6:30 the night of the event.

Balls will be supplied by the Division of Campus Recreation, and teams can either bring their own paddles or check them out from the IMPE equipment room.

Counselors, dearth of activities turn blacks off UI

by Jim Andrews
and Bill Montgomery

Michael Whitlow attended a Catholic high school where half the students were black and half were white. As graduation approached, his counselors tried to help him select a college. They made it clear that they thought the University of Illinois was not the best place for him or other blacks.

"If we throw you out there with those kids, you'll just flunk out," Whitlow said they warned him. Whitlow said the counselors thought blacks were lucky to be attending college and shouldn't be upset if they didn't get into top schools.

Whitlow applied to the University anyway and was accepted. He almost went to Northern Illinois University where his best friends went. But his brother was here working on his master's degree in architecture, which helped Whitlow decide to come to the University.

Whitlow arrived at the University "scared to death...I was terrified." But black upperclassmen encouraged him, as did the University's Educational Opportunity Program. Whitlow said that before long, "I felt like I was in a school of

university blacks



This is the first part of a three-part series examining black students' image of the University and their recruitment and enrollment problems.

100 people."

Although Whitlow has succeeded at the University, a number of other black high-school graduates have bypassed the University because of its bad reputation among many blacks and because of others who influence the students' decision, such as Whitlow's high-school counselors.

High school counseling helps many students choose colleges. But for blacks such counseling is weak, said Robert Eubanks, civil engineering professor. "I have encountered situations in which high

school counselors have told kids not to come here because it's too tough. And kids listen to their counselors."

While the University has a significant number of black students—about 2.9 percent—the percentage is lower than at other state universities.

The percentages for other schools, including Northern Illinois, Western Illinois, Southern Illinois and Illinois State universities, range from about 5 percent at WIU to about 9 percent at ISU.

Black students at the University give a variety of reasons for its lower percentage.

Willis Singleton, sophomore in commerce, said blacks are viewed "as people from another world instead of plain old college students. How would you like walking down the quad and having people stare at you (because you're black)?"

Milton B. Armstrong, senior in LAS, agreed, saying that because a black feels he is in the minority, he greets other blacks he encounters on campus, whether or not he knows them.

Besides not feeling comfortable, another factor discouraging blacks from attending the University is lack of academic preparation. "A lot of blacks are not

prepared in high school to cope with college life," said Jocelyn Carroll, sophomore in LAS.

Many white students, she explains, come to the University well prepared for college by suburban Chicago high schools. But predominantly black schools in Chicago don't adequately prepare students.

Singleton, who is from Chicago, said, "Many blacks can't come up to the standards of this school because they haven't had people who enforced study habits." Many high school teachers care more about "getting their paychecks every two weeks" than giving students a good education, he said.

Vanessa Newsome, senior in LAS, said that even when advanced courses are offered at Chicago schools—courses that suburban schools might require—many blacks don't take them.

Newsome also said, "A lot of blacks get scared because there is a lot of competition" at the University. She explained that they'd rather choose a school where they're fairly sure of succeeding rather than facing possible academic failure.

more BLACKS on 3

BLACKS from 1

"A lot of people get blacks wrong," Singleton said. "We strive for excellence, but in a much different way than the Caucasians do."

Singleton also disputes the view that blacks are indifferent to their studies. Instead they are satisfied to obtain a degree, he said, and don't worry about grades as much as whites do. "I think we keep a

level head...more than the kids who get the 5.0s."

Singleton said there aren't enough activities for blacks in Champaign-Urbana, which has turned away many blacks. Julio Diaz, sophomore in LAS, said there isn't even a directory for black churches in the area.

Eubanks said he knows of several cases in which black high

school valedictorians didn't attend the University because of its alleged racist attitude or its lack of social activities.

According to Armstrong, blacks have very few cultural things they can do. There are no bars in the campus area for blacks, and there are no theaters featuring shows of interest to blacks.

Rights lost, black leader says

by Neal Stolar

Since Martin Luther King's death, blacks have lost many of the benefits gained between 1964 and 1968, according to Alfred "Skip" Robinson, president of the United League. Robinson cited the growing strength of the Ku Klux Klan as an example of a resurgence of racism that did not die in the '60s.

"The only thing we have now is image, but that will not solve the problem," Robinson said to a crowd of 60 people Monday at the Union. His speech is part of a two-month speaking tour to raise \$300,000 for the United League, a civil rights movement based in Mississippi.

Robinson explained that the Klan has a pervasive influence in Tupelo, Miss., its members holding many authoritative positions such as high school principal, factory owners, teachers and doctors. The League has also determined that 47

of the 60 Tupelo police, including the chief of police, are Klan members.

Robinson related an incident in which Klan members shot at cars driven by white black-supporters. The victims, who were also beaten, were refused treatment from a doctor in Tupelo. When they reported the incident to the district attorney, he told them to leave town, saying that he had friends in the Klan.

Robinson described a rally in which Klan members surrounded the post office, toting submachine guns and preventing entry to the office. The rally evoked no response from the FBI men looking down from their office on the second floor of that building. Since no indictments were made, the League sent telegrams to Washington, receiving a reply that the FBI found nothing illegal in the incident.

Robinson said his own life has been threatened by the Klan. His

home has already been burnt down. But this has not stopped him.

"I'm going to organize my people. I'm going to teach them that we have a right to defend ourselves," Robinson said.

Robinson is teaching the people to defend themselves through a United League boycott against white-owned businesses in Tupelo. Their demands include hiring blacks for half of the open positions in banks, employing blacks in the new factories, hiring of black teachers in proportion to the number of black students and the removal of the Klan from law enforcement.

The League is also establishing "Tupelo support committees" across the country, including one in Chicago.

The League has 82,000 members, all of whom are from minority groups. The members are from 14 different states.

Blacks unify to rise against KKK

by Mary Winandy

Ku Klux Klan members form a blockade around the post office. From their offices on the second floor, the FBI officers watch as Klan members, their blue pantlegs showing from under white sheets, carry submachine guns, a flamethrower and hand grenades. According to a reporter for Mississippi's largest newspaper, many reporters saw Klansmen sporting such weapons.

Skip Robinson, leader of the United League, an activist organization which is spearheading a boycott by black citizens of white-owned stores, reports that telegrams sent to the U.S. Department of Justice asking for control of Klan activities received the reply: "The FBI has investigated the matter and found nothing illegal."

The setting: Mississippi. Not in the '50s—in the '50s the Klan didn't carry such heavy weapons—but in 1978.

Robinson spoke to a group at the Illini Union last week as a part of a nationwide tour to raise \$300,000 for the United League's operating costs and to provide relief to black citizens in emergency situations. He asked people to send contributions to the United League office in Holly Springs, Miss.

He feels grassroot organization and funding are essential if the United League is to be effective in organizing the most disadvantaged people. "Once you start applying for federal grants your hands are tied. You always have to worry about them cutting your funds. This is a problem for the NAACP and PUSH."

Getting funds is not such a

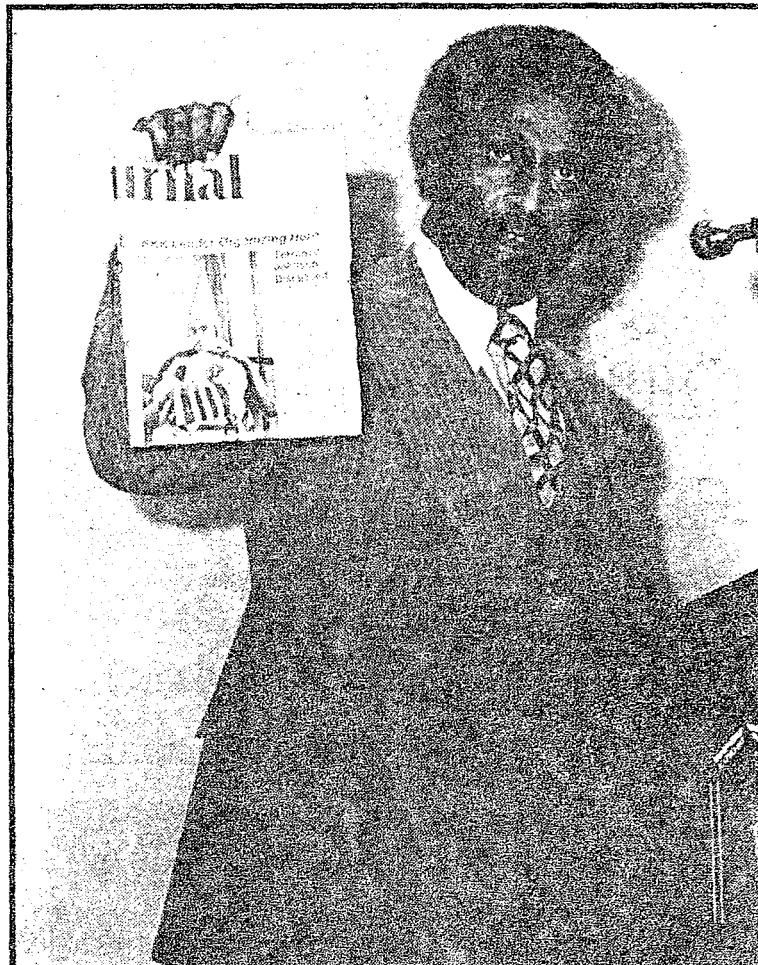
problem for the Klan, he claims. "There is a group of people getting rich off black people being so poor. The Klan is organized. They get support from the businessmen who don't like it when poor people start uniting. These businessmen may not be all together for the Klan, but they use them. Some of the whites in the Klan are poor, but they don't see that they should unite with poor blacks because they have common interests."

Robinson believes that one reason the 1960s civil rights movement failed to realize all its goals was the lack of grassroots organization. "They had a march in Washington, D.C., but how many poor folks could afford to go? The struggle stopped after King's death. People thought that they'd won because they got integrations. But blacks are worse off economically now than they were before. Black parents push their children to go to college thinking they'll get ahead. But when they graduate they end up working in a hamburger stand right next to the brother with a fourth grade education."

As he says this, black students in the audience nod emphatically.

Robinson tries to speak to the very practical concerns of the people. "We try to organize people around local issues. We ask them what's bothering them. Sometimes I'll be asking someone what problems he's got and he'll say he's doing all right."

"Then I ask what he means by all right. I say, 'Do you have enough food? How about that porch falling down in front?' Very often people have given up hope of things getting better. And I convince them that when you've given up hope, you're already dying."



Skip Robinson

photo by Liz Carty

The situation in Mississippi is a matter of life and death. The main issues which Robinson says concern Mississippi blacks are unemployment, access to education and police brutality. The United League has often begun its organization around a local incident of police brutality.

In Byhalia, Miss. the 1974

to a special hearing in which abuses in Smith's jail were reported.

Tupelo, birthplace of Elvis Presley, has proved to be the biggest arena in which the United League has worked. Many white people have joined blacks in their boycott and picketing of stores. Their protests have sparked a reaction from the Klan. This summer there were several confrontations which resulted in serious injuries.

On June 10, a group of United League supporters walked peacefully through the street, then stood on the sidewalks as a much smaller group—the Klan and supporters—walked by. During a Klan speech a white United League supporter shouted out. He was beaten nearly to death by Klan members. The police stepped in—to finish beating the man. According to Robinson, 43 of the 50 white policemen (ten police are black) are Klan members and police are asked to join the Klan when they join the force.

When a reporter refused to stop taking pictures of the beating incident he was arrested and charged with conspiring to incite a riot, assaulting police and interfering with police. The man who was beaten was charged with inciting a riot.

Frederic Tulsky, reporter for the Jackson Clarion-Ledger, reports that on a day that city officials had said would only lead to trouble, the only scuffles involved police. Robinson claims that not only the police, but several teachers, personnel managers and supervisors of companies, lawyers and doctors in charge of clinics are Klan members.

Clarence King denied new trial

by Steve Kaye

Convicted rapist Clarence King Jr. was denied a new trial this week when the Fourth District Appellate Court reversed its previous decision.

King's attorney had asked for a mistrial, claiming Champaign County Assistant State's Attorney James Souk made prejudicial remarks about King's past conviction record at the end of the trial. On those grounds the court granted King a new trial.

The state then petitioned for a rehearing, claiming Souk's remarks were made only to impeach King as a credible witness. King had taken the stand in his own defense during the trial and ad-

mitted to previous convictions.

In the majority opinion, Justice James Craven said, "The evidence of the defendant's guilt was sufficiently conclusive to warrant finding that those remarks were not prejudicial." Craven reversed the decision he had made on Nov. 8 to grant King a second trial.

Souk said Thursday, "the comment I made was proper, taken in the right context."

Souk said the evidence against King included his fingerprints in the victim's room, checks amounting to \$130 stolen from the victim and cashed by King and signs of forced entry. "King had a very fair trial," Souk said.

King was arrested in March 1976 and charged with the rape of

an Urbana woman. He was also linked to about a dozen other sex-related crimes. He was tried for three of them—two resulting in conviction, the third in a hung jury.

King is presently serving concurrent terms of 10-30 years for rape, 3-9 years for burglary and 364 days for robbery. Craven reduced the robbery sentence from 2-6 years because King only stolen \$130.

Souk said Thursday he does not know of an appeal motion filed on King's behalf but said he expects one. If an appeal is made, however, it will probably be handled by the appellate defense lawyer in Springfield and not by the local public defender, Souk said.



University hosts jazz fest in anniversary celebration

The University will play host to local groups, high school bands and jazz greats Urbie Green, Clark Terry and Joe Williams during a week-long jazz festival that continues through April 1.

The concerts, clinics and liturgical celebrations are being held to commemorate the University's 20th anniversary as a jazz educator and the founding of the original U. of I. Jazz Band. Formed by John Garvey, professor in the School of Music, the jazz band has won competitions and critical acclaim.

The band was born 20 years ago when Garvey proposed that a jazz curriculum be added to the School of Music. "They looked on it with horror and I was fobbed off on Illini Union Student activities," he said. "There was a remarkable woman named Irene Pearson who came up with money to organize an official university jazz band."

Garvey, who was trained as a classical violinist, came to the University as part of the Walden String Quartet. He was instrumental in organizing the U. of I. Chamber Orchestra and the U. of I. Russian Folk Orchestra as well as the jazz band.

Another important featured performer in the festival is trombonist Urban Clifford Green, who will perform at 8 p.m. Thursday in the Playhouse Theater of the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts. Green will play with the U. of I. Jazz Band Two, led by Ray Sasaki.

Green has been a jazz notable for more than 25 years, having played with Jan Savitt's orchestra, Gene Krupa and the Woody Herman Third Herd. Green was also a studio musician for Benny Goodman and collaborated on the film *The Benny Goodman Story*. He has recorded with Count Basie, Louie Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie and Leonard Bernstein.

Trumpet player Clark Terry will perform

Friday at 8 p.m. in the Playhouse as a soloist with the U. of I. Jazz Band One. The Ron Dewar Quartet is also featured.

Terry has teamed up with Count Basie Band, Duke Ellington Orchestra, Thelonious Monk, Ben Webster and others. In 1975 his group won Downbeat's Critics' Poll for best big band. His new big band, Jolly Giants, will begin touring West Africa soon.

Bass-baritone Joe Williams will be featured in two concerts, the first at 8 p.m. Saturday in the Auditorium with U. of I. Jazz Band One and the second at 2:30 p.m. Sunday in the Auditorium with the U. of I. Black Chorus and Jazz Band One. He will perform "Cantata for Black Chorus" by University alumnus Robert Morgan and "Gospel Mass," by Professor Robert Ray.

Williams launched his career in 1937 when he made his professional debut with Jimmy Noone's swing combo and also performed with Coleman Hawkins, Lionel Hampton, Andy Kirk and Erskine Tate. In 1950 he began singing with the Basie band as guest soloist, later becoming a permanent member. In 1962 he started a long-standing tradition of appearing at the Newport Jazz Festival and has performed at Monterey as well.

Medicare 7, 8 or 9 and a local group, the Memphis Nighthawks, will perform at 8 p.m. tonight in the Playhouse. Sixteen high school jazz bands will perform at 8 a.m. Saturday in the Music Building Auditorium and Smith Music Hall. Jazz liturgical services will be held at 9:30 and 11 a.m. Sunday at Wesley Methodist Church and at 10 a.m. at McKinley Presbyterian Church.

Concert tickets may be purchased at the Illini Union and Krannert box office. Admittance to clinics is by special pass only. Further information may be obtained from Star Course at 333-0457.

Black activist to visit UI

Black liberationist Stokley Carmichael will speak at 8 p.m. Tuesday in 112 Gregory Hall. His topic is "The Role of the Black Student in the Pan-Africanist Movement."

During the late 60s Carmichael served as an Honorable Prime Minister of the Black Panther Party. He is also well known as an author.

Carmichael currently is an ambassador for the Republic of Guinea and organizer for the All-African Peoples Revolutionary Party. For these organizations he has traveled all over the world lecturing on Africa and "the African Revolution."

The lecture is sponsored by Doreatha Drummond and some members of the class she teaches in Afro-American literature.

"He is concerned with black students on campuses all over and getting them concerned about black students all over the world," Drummond said.

Socialist leader condemns U.S.

Dixon urges corporate divestment in South Africa

by Mark Ludwig

A leader of the Socialist Workers Party Tuesday blasted U.S. imperialism, claiming that it furthers racism in Africa.

Maceo Dixon, speaking before a sparse crowd at the Illini Union, was especially critical of U.S. corporate involvement in Africa.

"If the United States got out, the main obstacle would be removed," said Dixon, who recently returned to the United States from a two-month trip to six African nations.

The talk was sponsored by the African Studies Department and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Dixon said there are more than 400 U.S. corporations in white-dominated South Africa alone. "They (the corporations) make super profits. They make more in South Africa than anywhere else." Dixon said this is because of cheap resources and cheap labor. Chrysler pays the average black worker less than \$97 a month, he said.

In South Africa, discrimination is strong. "Blacks going to jail is a common experience," Dixon said. One of every three will go to jail in his life.

In addition, the white ruling class allocates \$750 a year for the

education of white children while it only spends \$65 on black education. There is one doctor for every 144,000 blacks. Blacks are required to carry passbooks that contain their picture and information including name, address, occupation, and the city where they work, Dixon said. Any black caught without a passbook or with a passbook listing a different city is thrown in jail without question.

"Blacks are restricted from moving in South Africa," Dixon said.

In Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, 10,000 blacks live in a small portion of the city that has no electricity, no running water, no sewage system and no garbage collection. Dixon said "the people use candles and kerosene lamps to light their homes," which are one-roomed and house a minimum of 10 people.

He said the plight of the African nations was caused by centuries of imperial and colonial domination, principally by the United States. Dixon said the reason the U.S. remains in Africa is "to exploit and rape the African continent."

The U.S. uses the excuse of giving technology and skills to the African people, but the result is the African people are retarded and pushed back, Dixon said.

"They (black Africans) have no control or say-so. It is all determined by foreign and domestic capitalists," he said. "People live in total squalor, total degradation all over the place."

Dixon said if black Africans are to gain equal rights, imperialist and capitalist forces must be eliminated. He cited American divestment as the first step toward this.



Maceo Dixon

photo by Don Dressel

Coleman story—the perfect dime store novel

It may well happen that Cecil Coleman will eye many of his less than loyal subjects, and with a slight but uncontrollable smirk, proclaim that old Twain line that reports of his death were greatly exaggerated.

The 11th hour approached for the eight-year athletic director Thursday, and the last-ditch dramatics are good enough to make a movie of. Or a least a doctoral thesis in either history or political science.

Certainly *Politics Today* could write a cover story on the machinations of the varying interest group between last Monday and next Friday.

The first domino in the row was Chancellor William P. Gerberding's resignation announcement last Saturday. Gerberding and Coleman have been on opposite sides of the daises of all mutual speaking engagements since the chancellor stepped in and settled the lawsuit between Coleman and two University women

alan
mandel



athletes.

Both men refuse to comment on speculation that Gerberding gave Coleman a pink slip months ago, but it can be inferred that the gentlemen don't play bridge together in their spare time.

The problem now arises that Gerberding, a marvelous politician, refuses to scuttle off to Washington with fresh blood dripping on his presidential robe. Were he to remain chancellor here, he would not care if the Athletic Association board of directors gave him a mandate or not—Coleman would be

gone.

But now, Gerberding can not take independant action. He must have the firm support of the bueracracy. Which is why the arm twisting has begun.

AA chairman Jack Chamblin is the present heavy. Chamblin has been described by some of his colleagues as a strong Coleman supporter, but he says merely that he is looking out for the AA's best interest. And as long as disorganization continues to reign in the higher University echelons, Chamblin doesn't want to exacerbate the situation.

So Chamblin quickly called a special meeting this week, trying to muscle support for Coleman and by doing so inherently daring Gerberding to play his trump.

But Gerberding has decided to remain low-key since his resignation and is not expected to attend the April 27 AA meeting that will decide Coleman's fate. His strategy

was justified Thursday when an ambivalent outgoing board refused to take a stand.

And as this melodrama rounds the last bend and into the homestretch, the politics thicken. All eyes are now on the new 13-member board, and the lobbying efforts of Chamblin and Gerberding towards it.

It would be inconsistent for Gerberding to try and strong-arm his guillotine over Coleman's head. But there are members of the board sympathetic to his position that will do their share of low-voiced earbending.

Like Gerberding, Chamblin will not be present at the next meeting, but his argument that the board should "do the best thing for the University" will be. The Chamblin line of thinking does not absolve Coleman of all his past sins, it merely asks for one more year of stability. Some people

more COLEMAN on 39

AA board reviews Coleman's status

by Alan Mandel

A general feeling of campus instability, catalyzed by the recent resignation of Chancellor William P. Gerberding, may influence the Athletic Association's board of directors to retain director Cecil Coleman for another year.

Jack Chamblin, chairman of the AA board, called a special meeting of the board Thursday "to consider the implications" of Gerberding's resignation "as they affect the leadership of the varsity athletic program."

Several board members indicated that the only decision made was to allow the new AA board, which assumes office on April 27, to make the final decision over Coleman. But Chamblin, a strong supporter of Coleman whose term expires before that April 27 meeting, had hoped that a definite decision could be reached and emphasized the need for continuity in the Athletic Association.

"This is a poor time to be changing directors," Chamblin said Wednesday. "We are in the midst of making important decisions relative to the budget, the women's program and stadium renovations contracts, and we have an NCAA track meet coming

up here in little more than a month... Too many times in key situations over the last 15 years we have done the wrong thing."

Gerberding's situation is considered a key ingredient to any decision regarding Coleman because of published reports that indicate the chancellor has privately told Coleman that his services would no longer be required. Gerberding refused to comment on those reports, and as a lame duck is in a tenuous position to make such a personnel change.

One board member indicated that at the outset, the meeting could have led to a general vote of confidence for Coleman. He added that it was an informal, unofficial meeting in which no direct action could be taken because members were not properly notified according to AA bylaws.

But the board was not wholly receptive of Chamblin's presentation Thursday. According to some members there was "a lively debate across a wide range of views" that promises to make the April 27 meeting a long one.

Coleman would not confirm that Gerberding told him that he would be fired or that his resignation was requested. He has, though, applied for directorships at other universities this year.

"I have faith that things will work out for the best," Coleman said.

Emily Watts, professor of English and a continuing board member echoed Coleman's philosophy, but in a different light. She predicted a lengthy debate at the next meeting, but seemed unawed by Chamblin's argument for stability.

I'm not particularly depressed by the state of flux, if that's what you want to call it," she said. "This is a strong university and I have great confidence that every thing will work itself out. (Gerberding's leaving) is a concern to us, but not any more than a lot of other concerns. That's just one of them."

William Ferguson, Illinois' faculty representative to the Big Ten, said that "Gerberding's leaving hasn't made it any easier for us," but that the decision would still be based on "what is best for the University."

Chamblin and three other members—T. Emerson Cammack, Paul Patterson and Elisabeth Lyman—will leave the board on April 27, turning their voting rights to faculty members Richard Barksdale and Maria Keen and Willard Thomas of Galva and Roger Pogue of Decatur.

High jump battle hits a low point

by Mike Bass

The biggest name on the roster for the Illini-Classic invitational track and field championships didn't make the trip to Memorial Stadium Saturday. Nevertheless, the focus of the meet was on the high jump matchup between Illinois' Gail Olson and Urbana High's Tyke Peacock.

Kelly Tripucka, star forward of Notre Dame's basketball team, was listed at the bottom of the Irish roster. Although a teammate of his said Tripucka was a javelin thrower, he did not make the trek to Champaign, much to the chagrin of the fans who happened to notice his name in the program.

Peacock and Olson were there, though. And onlookers were able to watch the rest of the field go out until only two competitors were left. One was Peacock... the other was Steve Kuehl of Iowa State.

And Kuehl won.

"There's nothing I can really say, except that I don't think I looked at the meet the right way," Olson said. "I was looking past it for next weekend (the Drake

Relays). I don't think I was mentally prepared.

"I know the question's going to come up about about Peacock beating me," he added. "But I can't go around ducking meets."

As a result, the Illinois freshman was only able to clear 6-foot-9½ and finish in a tie for third behind Peacock and Kuehl. According to Olson, that height was the lowest he's gone out at since his junior year at Sycamore High School.

Even though Peacock lost to Kuehl on misses—both cleared 7-1½—he was happy to be able to compete against Olson and a better caliber of competitors than he's used to.

"It's fun," he said. "Jumping against high school people, when it gets up to that height, I'm the only one left."

As for the matchup against last year's prep phenom, this year's heir to the title admitted that he had been looking forward to going up against Olson, but Peacock knew that his main rival from Illinois had been having knee problems.

According to Olson, his knee didn't give him any trouble during the meet, but he did say that if he was to attempt to run across the football field at Memorial Stadium, he probably would feel the pain.

Peacock didn't have nearly as much trouble clearing the heights at which Olson missed. In fact, the Urbana-native cleared his first three jumps garbed in a sweat suit,

a pink towel around his neck, a blue wool hat and his glasses—not to mention a green toothpick hanging out of his mouth. He discarded his excess apparel—including the toothpick—once the bar went over seven feet.

Urbana High's uniform looks a lot like that of the Illini, and to many observers, it might have even looked as though Peacock

was jumping for Illinois. But Illini track and field fans shouldn't get their hopes up, because he is not planning to attend Illinois.

Gail Olson knew what it was like to be a man without a school last year. But after being beaten out by Peacock he came to realize something else.

"Now I know how (world-record holder Dwight) Stones felt when I beat him."

DAILY ILLINI

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Urbana's Tyke Peacock clears this high jump with a toothpick in-his mouth in Saturday's Illini Classic (photo by David Boe)

riumed concert delivers a guffaw or two

by Kevin Barry Howe

For those who seek a timely parallel between the new movie listings and reviews in the same issue of this paper, I apologize for this tardy piece. The fact that this review trails the opening of *Richard Pryor Live In Concert* by a full week is not without justification.

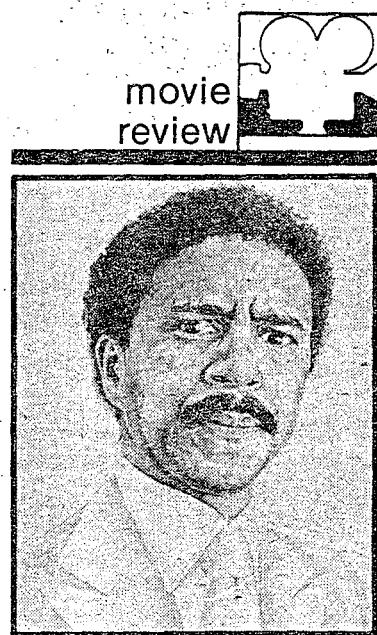
I purposely waited to write this review, allowing the film a period of gestation that seems important especially for works of broad humor. There is always the danger of being swept away by such a performance, only to realize in the days that follow that little, if any, import is retained by the viewer.

There is an added tendency to laugh along with the crowd and grow to enjoy a performance film out of proportion with your better instincts. All it takes is one infectious laugher in the crowd to get the ball rolling.

But if the principle duty of a critic is—as John Simon would have it—to raise the standards of film, how then can one justify a favorable review of this film? Let us just say that to see it is to indulge in a guilty pleasure.

Richard Pryor Live In Concert is certainly no formal exercise. The film is recorded from three static cameras: one stage right, one in the prompter's pit and one at an eye level sight line in mid-audience. The choice of camera for any one shot is perfunctory, relying on whatever will keep the performer in center screen. With one or two exceptions (when Pryor's spontaneous gesticulations are left beneath the screen), this style fits perfectly.

There is no attempt to mix shots in search of a mood or interpretation, and the soundtrack consists entirely of what is



Richard Pryor

received by the handheld microphone which Pryor keeps next to his mouth.

It's hard to imagine any performer withstanding such undivided attention. Pryor not only survives the unblinking camera eye, but his total stage and screen presence secures my vote for the best active stand-up comedian we have.

Pryor's appearance in other films never failed to enliven the screen, and in recognition of this (by way of an absurd business mentality) the distributor's re-release of *Blue Collar* is being promoted as "Richard Pryor's most hilarious role." An absurdity in view of the searing tragic indictment the film preserves, not to mention the on-location racial hostility that nearly suffocated the entire project.

In *Silver Streak*, what makes

the Gene Wilder minstrel jive episode seem—in retrospect—even funnier is that we now can imagine how Pryor saw the character. In fact, some of his most inspired moments in concert are renditions of similar white characters.

The commitment to treat another race as a homogenous unit is tempting, yet rather than rely on accepted stereotypes, Pryor's routine fashions no such generalizations. For Pryor, we are not think-alike members of any class, race or sex. Each of his characters are individuals with distinct idiosyncrasies, speech patterns and mannerisms.

Filtered through Pryor's genius commentary, what they have in common, however, is a underlying fear of confronting the demands that modern life make of us.

His humor strikes an interesting note, a balance between irony and direct statement whose center is often found in a deep-seated pain. At times, this will surface in a very personal tone as a moral-psychological dilemma (his sex with women; his problems with the law), but there is always the unadorned physical immediacy of physical pain (his heart attack; experience in the *Golden Gloves*; or the danger of snake bites—which, as Pryor demonstrates, only white people need worry about).

Pryor's concern, delivered through a mime's body and an impersonator's voice, is not the amusing contrast drawn from the common man deposited in an alien environment, nor the unmistakeable nerd in a crowd of normality. It is the superficial notion with which we comfort ourselves: that we create and control our social interaction.

Cowboys draft Bruce Thornton in eighth round

by Mike Bass

Illinois football had yet another player receive what may be equivalent to an honors student graduating summa cum laude. Defensive tackle Bruce Thornton joined teammates Derwin Tucker and John Sullivan in gaining the distinction of being selected in the National Football League draft.

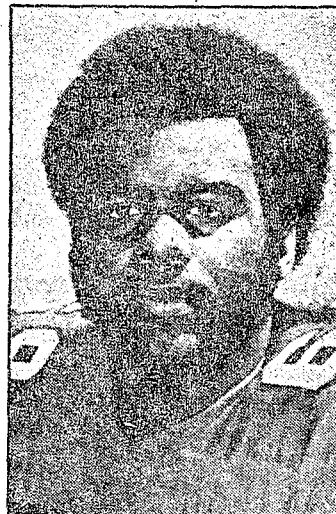
The 6-foot-6 inch, 266 Thornton was drafted in the eighth round Friday by the Dallas Cowboys, who have been in the Super Bowl the past two years.

"It's very exciting to be drafted in the NFL," Thornton said. "To be drafted by Dallas, wow, that's a real class organization. It's going to be rough, but I think I can make it."

The Cowboys are known for their complex signal calling and elaborate formations on both offense and defense, but Thornton isn't worried about dealing with elaborate alignments.

"I think I can adjust to any type of defense in the NFL," he said. "I think whatever position they play me—at defensive tackle or defensive end—with the attitude I'll have going in, it won't be difficult. It'll be difficult when I first get there, but after doing them over and over it won't be a problem."

Thornton, who saw only limited action his final year



Bruce Thornton

with the Illini, doesn't expect to start right away, but hopes to earn a job with Dallas as a reserve.

Many players coming out of college would rather go to a team where they could play right away, but Thornton isn't looking at being selected by the Cowboys as being a disadvantage.

"Starting is not a big thing," he said. "I look at it from two points of view. Yes, you come (out of college) and want to play right way, but in the Dallas organization, I don't know too many players in their rookie years to start."

"I look at it like this—Dallas isn't the greatest place to be drafted, but it's not the worst."

Academic Year

1979 - 80

'Student' the focus of trustee Grady's title

8-31-79

by Phil Sanfield
staff writer

If there is a link between the policy-makers at the University and the students those policies affect, it is Graham Grady.

Elected the student representative to the University Board of Trustees in April, Grady has the challenging task of presenting the student's view to the nine trustees—challenging because the views of the student are often quite different than those of the trustees; more challenging because his vote is only advisory—it does not count when the votes are tallied.

"I have to let the board members know what 35,000 students think," Grady said. "My work has to be done long before I give my advisory vote of yes or no. By the time of a vote, the trustees have already decided. If I haven't been effective by then, it is too late."

Grady is most energetic when speaking about the state of academic advising at the University. Although advising is not currently a high priority item for the board, Grady plans to make it one.

"There is some of the best academic advising on this campus—and some of the absolute worst," Grady said. In some departments where advising is poor, he said, it is because department heads merely add the service onto a person's teaching load. "Or whoever has the lightest teaching load gets to advise. And that's not cool. They are not trained to be academic advisers."

While Grady supports hiring professional advisers, the proposal will cost money that does not seem to be available. The University budget, struggling to meet energy hikes and cost of living increases, has been consistently trimmed by the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the state Legislature and the governor.

Grady supports total divestiture of stock from companies doing business in South Africa. "I'm not going to let the issue die," he said, referring to the apparent standstill the issue has reached with the board. "But I also see it is fairly ineffective to beat a dead horse. I'll be talking to board members. Some of the board members do not feel the book is closed on divestiture."

The board's policy is to divest only from companies that do not adhere to the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines which are intended to improve living and working conditions. Calling the principles "weak," Grady questioned whether they could be enforced. "Who can say whether some of those companies are adhering to the principles? We are on the other side of the world."

Grady said the divestiture issue is not a high priority with the board, adding there is very little he could do to put it back on the agenda this semester.

Other issues that concern Grady include:

- tuition—"Tuition and fees are going to increase, unfortunately, with inflation. What I would see as a goal is to keep tuition from becoming a larger percentage of what it is now. If inflation increases by 10 percent, a 10 percent increase in tuition would be bad—a 15 percent increase would be a travesty."

- Student Organization Resource Fee board—"At some other schools there is a policy where only students control SORF-type funds. I would like to see a much more student controlled SORF board." Grady said he would investigate the possibility of submitting a proposal to the trustees to change the SORF board structure to eliminate excess administration input.

- role of the student trustee—"My primary function is to represent students to the board."

Although second-string, McCullough still captain

by Mike Bass
assistant sports editor

One of the rewards for being named as one of the captains of the 1979 Illinois football team was the chance to be a guest at the first press luncheon of the year Monday. For Lawrence McCullough, there is more to the job than that.

McCullough was selected by his teammates Thursday night, along with defensive tackle Stanley Ralph. The choice may be a surprise to some, considering the junior college transfer is scheduled to be a back-up at quarterback behind Rich Weiss.

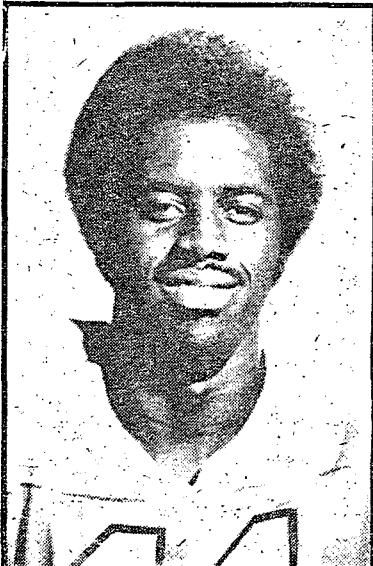
"In a way it surprised me," McCullough said. "I'm looking forward to handling it. I'll be trying to keep the players up. Even though Rich is starting, I figure to play a lot."

Both McCullough and Ralph are black. To some, the selection of two black captains might be a surprise. But not to McCullough.

"No, this is a situation where the team just voted—it was a team decision," McCullough said. "I don't look at it as a black-and-white situation."

Another surprise may be that McCullough will start the season on the bench. For a while there was talk of getting him into the lineup by having him switch positions to wide receiver.

The choice was between either moving McCullough or taking one of their other back-up quarterbacks—Kenny Shaw—and moving him outside. Shaw is now



Lawrence McCullough
the second-string flanker to Greg Foster.

McCullough does not regret the decision to keep him at quarterback, even if it means starting the season on the bench. "No, because I think the receivers we have now are doing a great job," he said. "If I had moved to wide receiver we wouldn't have the depth at the (quarterback) position."

It was a move that was also considered for McCullough while he was at Highland Junior College in Kansas. But at that time, McCullough was against the transition.

It made no difference that McCullough is playing Big Ten football now, where more people

are watching. However, the ever-present lack of school spirit at the University will mean not every seat will be sold out when the game starts.

As one of the captains, McCullough must try to keep the players motivated, despite the apparent apathy on campus. But McCullough doesn't see this as a problem for the team.

"Well, I think the students, fans, everybody's wishing for a successful season," he said. "It's one thing like coach (Gary) Moeller said, we're not going to be doing a lot of talking." He was referring to Moeller saying, "That's what I told the players this year. We're not going to be doing a lot of talking about it, we're going to do it."

"It's going to hurt some," McCullough added about the attitude on campus. "But it happens in all aspects of life. Some days it's real hot and you don't feel like running."

"We're going to play even if there are 10 people in the stands."

Whether it is McCullough or Weiss playing in front of the spectators, more passing is expected from Illinois. "I think the pass suits our team more," McCullough said. "As a whole, we didn't run (the option) real well."

Even though he is captain, McCullough may not get much of an opportunity to either run the option or throw passes. But his teammates feel he is a leader. Otherwise, they wouldn't have voted him so.

Bonner wants to show up some pals from Missouri

by Mike Bass
assistant sports editor

When Illinois warrior Bonji Bonner heads out to his position this Saturday against Missouri, he will be looking for more than wide receivers to keep out of the end zone. He will be looking to impress his friends.

"There's about five people on their team that I played against in high school," Bonner said. "I think it'll be more to us because of the high school rivalry."

"When we saw each other when we were at home, it was always, 'We're gonna get you on the 15th,'" he added. "I think it's gonna be an emotional thing."

"Two or three years ago they tell you you're never going to see them again, you're never going to play them again."

Bonner is not the only Illinois player that will prove that adage wrong. Other Illini from the St. Louis include fullback Calvin Thomas, wide receiver Greg Foster, defensive tackle Darryl Wilson and offensive guard Bob McClure.

But Bonjovanna Bonner (he doesn't know how he got the name, but when asked what his middle name was, he answered, "I don't need one") has more going for him than just the ability to play against former rivals. He has the potential to be one of the best defensive backs in the Big Ten.

He started his sophomore year the way no one could look down at. Bonner made an interception on the third play from scrimmage that set Illinois up for a 3-0 lead.

Bonner also made a fingertip dive on a Bert Vaughn pass to tip the ball away from the receiver to save a touchdown. Despite Bonner's first-half heroics, Michigan State came back to win on the strength of two long touchdown passes.

Overall, it wasn't too bad a start. "I think everybody's real positive about it," Bonner said. "We were in the game. It wasn't like Michigan State came out and killed us."

But it was the beginning for Bonji Bonner in more ways than that. It was also his debut at a new position, because this year he has been shifted from warrior to safety.

"At (warrior) I could sit and wait—I could think longer," Bonner said. "At safety, one break in concentration and it's six points."

Illinois has been guilty of more than a few of those mental errors in recent years. As a result, winning has not been as regular as some fans would like it to be, so Memorial Stadium is not as full as it could be. That attitude has reached the players' ears.

"You hear year-round, 'Illinois doesn't have this, Illinois doesn't have that,'" Bonner said. "It's a show-me thing."

"I don't think the crowd will bother us," he added. "The crowd doesn't have to go through two-a-day practices. If we let the crowd affect us we wouldn't be a football team."

It's just possible that Bonji Bonner is ready to show some of the things he was talking about to some of his friends from the "Show Me" state.

Marchers meet at stadium to protest Taylor shooting

by Bill Montgomery
staff writer

About 80 marchers shouting, "We want justice!" spent more than an hour holding up signs and passing out leaflets outside Memorial Stadium Saturday, where cement finisher Mathis Taylor was killed Aug. 27.

The group's aims were to protest "the total inaction of police" regarding Taylor's death, and to bring about a public trial for Victor Letner, who admitted shooting him, according to Roy Williams, of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Employment and Protection of Minorities and Women in Construction.

The march started at the corner of Fifth Street and University Avenue in Champaign, and the group filed south on Fourth Street, arriving at the Stadium about an hour and a half before the football game.

Taylor, a black employee of Western Waterproofing Co. and a union steward, was fired from his job at the stadium Aug. 24 after a dispute. He returned the following Monday, and was shot. Champaign County Deputy Coroner Doris Davis said Taylor had a pipe in his hand.

Letner, who is white, told police Taylor had threatened him a week before the shooting.

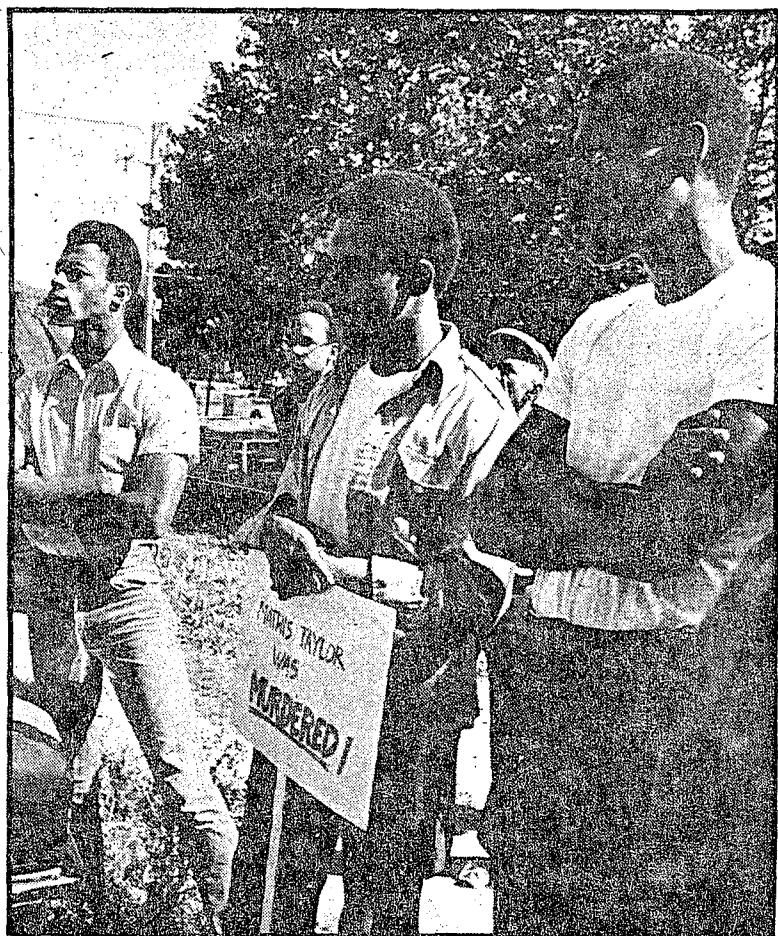
Police questioned Letner, but no charges have been filed against him. The marchers insist that if a black had done the shooting under the same circumstances, he would have been charged.

Williams said it was not clear that the shooting was in self-defense, and that there is "ample cause for criminal charges."

"I know if he'd had been a black man, they would have brought him to jail in chains," said the dead man's mother, Murrie Taylor.

Thomas Difanis, state's attorney, has denied that race has any bearing on the case, and called accusations of discrimination "absolutely preposterous."

Williams charged that racial



Paul Clifton of Champaign, center, and two other marchers listened with approximately 80 other marchers Saturday as they protested the lack of effort shown by local police in charging a suspect in the Mathis Taylor shooting that occurred Aug. 27 in Memorial Stadium. (photo by Clark Brooks)

hiring policies for work crews are also involved. "If the racial composition had been different, we believe this wouldn't have happened."

The marchers also raised other questions. Johnie Wilson, 612 Eureka St., Champaign, an acquaintance of Taylor's for 23 years, said, "They should have split them up when the difficulty started between these two men."

Wilson recalled that in his 25 years in construction, he had never

seen anyone carry a gun to work.

He added that racial problems in the union, local No. 143, add to the confusion over the shooting, charging that the three black cement finishers have trouble getting work while white workers are on jobs.

Taylor's mother said, "The state's attorney knew that Mathis had threatened the man before the shooting. That was plenty of time to tell the parole officer that Mathis had broken parole."

Opening witness heard in discrimination hearing

by Julie Wurth
staff writer

Opening testimony began Tuesday in the case of Clayton Gray, a former University professor who claims certain administrators denied him tenure for discriminatory reasons.

The Fair Employment Practices Commission filed a complaint in August 1979 against the University Board of Trustees, charging that Gray was denied tenure because he was black.

Dr. Elmer Antonsen, head of the department for Germanic languages and literature, was the first witness called by the complainant. Gray was an instructor in that department when he first applied for tenure in 1971.

All other witnesses were barred from the room, after a ruling by administrative law judge Linda MacLachlan Monday.

Earlier in the day both lawyers presented their opening arguments to the court, outlining the background of the case. Gray was promoted to assistant professor in 1969 and his first attempt to gain tenure in 1971 was postponed by Morton Weir, then vice chancellor for academic affairs. The LAS executive committee eventually denied Gray tenure, and subsequent attempts by Gray also failed.

In her statement as Gray's attorney, Susan Vance said Gray, being the only black member of the faculty in the department, was denied tenure while less qualified white faculty were granted it. University Attorney Arthur Lerner said Gray was considered longer than any other candidate for tenure.

Antonsen testified that no faculty members other than Gray were considered for tenure while on leave of absence. Gray was working on his dissertation in Holland in 1973-74 when the executive committee of the college of LAS decided to deny him tenure.



Clayton Gray

In his testimony, Antonsen also outlined the procedures used to consider candidates at the various times Gray applied for tenure. Candidates first had to be approved by the department and were then referred to the school of Humanities. The next step was the college of LAS, which would make any final recommendations to the office of the vice chancellor for academic affairs.

Antonsen will continue his testimony today. Vance also plans to call two witnesses from out of town who were used as outside references in Gray's consideration.

MacLachlan said the hearings will probably not be finished by Friday and will have to be reconvened at a later date. She said she will make a "recommended order" to the employment commission after all final testimony, which will then make a decision.

American blacks have backed Israel, speaker claims

by Debbie Blaylock
Staff writer

American blacks have traditionally supported Israel until recent collisions between black and Jewish interests, according to Sulayman Nyang, political science professor at Howard University, Washington, D.C.

In a lecture sponsored by the University's African Studies Program, Nyang cited three reasons Wednesday for black Americans' early acceptance of

Israeli views.

"Black leaders emphasized the parallelism between the black and Jews' experiences of suffering," Nyang said. "Many American black intellectuals thought that Israel would serve as a good model for rising up and uniting against an enemy."

The fact that Jews became involved in black affairs from the 1920s through the 1960s, pumping money into black organizations, aroused sympathy toward Israel, Nyang said.

Jewish Americans befriended black

intellectuals and published many of their books at this time.

However, in the 1960s, feelings reversed. A militant group that Nyang called a "radical wing" rose out of the black community, and viewed Israel negatively.

"There was a growing deterioration between blacks and Jews in America," Nyang said. "Again and again, they collided with each other, in and out of the courtroom, about social, educational and economic opportunities."

"Then in 1969, (U.S. Ambassador)

Andrew Young was fired—it was the straw that broke the camel's back," Nyang said.

Striding across the room with sweeping gestures, Nyang said the black community wanted opportunities like those offered Jews in America.

"Even though there is a parallel between the Jews' and blacks' experiences, the Jews have an edge over blacks in the western world," Nyang said. "They can disguise their names but we (blacks) are still different because of pigment."

Professor criticizes theory of black genetic inferiority

by Phil Sanfield
staff writer

University professor Jerry Hirsch is not expecting an autographed copy of Arthur R. Jensen's new book, which reaffirms Jensen's decade-old hypothesis that blacks are genetically inferior in intelligence to whites.

Hirsch, professor of psychology and zoology, has been one of Jensen's most outspoken critics. He debated Jensen at the Assembly Hall in 1969 and in Cambridge, England in 1970. He claims Jensen's study is a "disgraceful misrepresentation" and "willful distortion" of secondary sources.

Jensen's infamous 1969 study used data of other psychologists and geneticists to argue that a 15-point difference in the mean scores of black and white students is largely attributable to genetic factors.

In 1973, Hirsch assigned one of his classes to investigate the validity of Jensen's secondary references. Hirsch compiled the data and in 1975, wrote, "Jensenism: The Bankruptcy of 'Science' Without Scholarship." In it, Hirsch lists countless discrepancies between the original source and what Jensen wrote.

Hirsch has accused Jensen, for example, of altering references to two separate studies, made in different parts of the country and separated by 26 years. Hirsch claims Jensen "purported to represent comparisons between intelligence force of different genotypes and races under the same environmental conditions... This is a disgraceful misrepresentation."

"The documented verbatim comparisons showing Jensen's literal misrepresentations, together with quotations of what actually appears in the original references... established what might be the worst disgrace in the history of our field or any other," Hir-

sch said.

Jensen was unavailable for comment Tuesday. In the past, he has declined to comment on Hirsch's study.

Hirsch believes the difference in test scores reflect the cultural bias of the tests. "It is impossible to have them culturally unbiased," Hirsch said. "The tests are verbal and language is a cultural product. I would do terrible on the Black English tests that have been developed at Howard University."

"The idea of a culture-free test is a mirage... We are all genetically unique, each learning in our own way, with idiosyncratic preferences and aversions, strengths and weaknesses. There are no absolute measures of intrinsic merit," Hirsch said.

Hirsch used an example to explain the bias in standardized testing. "Take two plants that are identical, same genetic code. Grow one at sea level with the best nutrients. Grow the other at the top of the Rocky Mountains. It is inevitable that you will get two different outcomes. In this sense, people and animals are not very different," Hirsch said.

Hirsch has stated that the theories of Jensen and William B. Shockley, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with similar views, have had an enormous effect on society. He said their theories have become the rationale for the segregationist movement.

In his article, Hirsch states, "It perhaps is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Jensen disgrace, for which we must all now share responsibility. It has permeated both science and the universities, and hoodwinked large segments of government and society."

Jensen's new book, *Bias in Mental Testing*, is not scheduled for release until December. Hirsch will be waiting, although he declined to say whether he would again do a critical evaluation.

"We intend to look at it very closely," Hirsch said.

Black hair care company founder splits his profits

by Field News Service

"This company was built on the rock of the Golden Rule," said George E. Johnson, founder and president of Johnson Products Co.

Thus began the story, told on slides, of Johnson's humble beginning 25 years ago on Chicago's South Side to its present position as the nation's leading manufacturer of hair care products for blacks.

The occasion was this year's company dinner, where more than 500 officers, directors, professionals and administrative staffers and national salespeople gathered

to hear Johnson's yearly message, and to celebrate "25 years of labor, love and achievement."

The film traced the company's rise from a storefront to its present ultra-modern complex, where 422,000 square feet of space houses offices, laboratories, and manufacturing and warehouse facilities on a 23-acre site.

During fiscal 1954, its first year in business, Johnson Products registered sales of \$17,000. Ten years later, sales hit \$1 million. The year of the company's 20th anniversary, 1974, sales reached \$31.5 million. Sales figures for 1979 are

incomplete, but Johnson told the audience the company has registered smaller growth than for any year since it went public in 1971.

Part of the slowing-down process can be attributed, said Johnson, to the Federal Trade Commission's 1975 edict that required Johnson Products to print warnings on labels of its hair straighteners that they contained lye and, if improperly used, could cause hair breakage, scalp irritation and eye damage.

Their chief competitor was not required to print similar warnings until a year later. The result, he said, was to allow the competitor, with its vast financial

resources, to gain a substantial foothold in the minority hair-relaxer business previously virtually ignored by the industry giants.

Johnson said competitive pressure would not diminish the company, however, and that competition had actually opened up the market at a faster rate. He called for efforts to make the free enterprise system a two-way street so that minority manufacturers could penetrate the general market.

McConner announced that Johnson Products-Nigeria Ltd. has been organized and that the plant site and Nigeria "go" team have been selected.

Black Greeks sell brotherhood at the disco

by Kathy Mehler
staff writer

What's the difference between a line, ship and smoker, and a pledge class, hell week and rush? Nothing—except that the first three refer to the black Greek system and the second three refer to the white.

Beverly Meekins, senior in commerce, and president of the Black Greek Letter Association (comparable to the Interfraternity-Panhellenic Council) said that their purpose is "to promote brotherhood and sisterhood among black Greeks on campus, as well as non-Greeks."

Association members include three of the four fraternities and all four of the sororities. Wine Psi Phi, a social club for both black men and women, is also a member.

"Each member of BGLA has a disco in the Union Ballroom every weekend," Meekins said. The open-campus discos are \$1 and donations go to various service projects.

"We're trying to create a scholarship fund," Meekins added. BGLA representatives attend the IUB Black Planning Committee meetings in an effort to bring BGLA and the Black Student Government together.

There are other differences

between the black and white Greek systems, particularly between sororities. While all white sororities have the same two-week formal rush period (informal rush is optional and varies with each sorority), each black sorority rushes at a different time from the others.

Stephanie Southern, junior in commerce, and treasurer of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, said they have a rush party for one night (held in the dorms since there are no black sorority houses). About a week later, rushees are invited to a social and then are interviewed before getting accepted into the line (pledge class), Southern said.

Although there is a lot of competition between the 24 white sororities and among the 1,200-plus rushees during rush, Southern said the competition isn't as rough during black rush, since there are only four houses to choose from. She added that "different sororities have different images," so a girl chooses the sorority in which she feels most natural.

Both whites and blacks go through a period of pledgeship where they learn their sorority's history, participate in philanthropies and await the day that they may sit in chapter. But while white pledges wear pledge

pins to signify their sorority, blacks pin ribbons in their sorority colors to their clothing. Also, in some black sororities, pledges wear a sorority uniform once a week.

Cindy Sam, senior in commerce, and president of Delta Sigma Theta said that "black organizations have to work harder for their money" (than white Greeks) because there are so few of us."

Sam added, "We'd like to help out the community. We're trying to get away from the social aspect (of sorority life) and get into the public aspect."

Black law students to hold conference

The Black American Law Students Association of the University will sponsor its annual pre-law conference at 2 p.m. Sunday in the Law Building Auditorium.

The conference is designed to stimulate able black students to pursue legal educations by introducing them to the legal profession.

The general public is invited to attend the conference which will include a variety of speakers from

both the educational and professional fields of law. Speakers will address subjects such as: selection of a law school, the application process and the job market.

Speakers will include Peter Hay, acting dean of the College of Law; Robert Copeland, assistant dean of the Equal Opportunity Program; and Chicago attorney Jerome Butler.

Seals' blues licks send crowd hurling to Chicago's jazz bars

by Jack Rundle
staff writer

If you like blues and weren't at the Illini Union Friday evening, there's only one thing you can do: kick yourself.

Because for a little while that night, it felt as though Illini Room C had somehow settled in Chicago's South Side. With the help of Son Seals and his blues band, this rare little "trip" proved to be one of campus entertainment's highlights this semester. Suddenly it seemed we had the equivalent of Teresa's or the Checkerboard Lounge, right in the middle of the Union.

You may have wanted to kick yourself anyway, or at least pinch yourself, just to see if you were dreaming. Seals is that kind of performer. He transcends location; here were these nice pastel walls, these overbearing chandeliers, and in the middle of it all, this blues band was cranking out the Chicago vintage without letting up.

But it only half shows how single-minded Seals is. His guitarwork, the bluesman's signature, has this distinctive bite to it. The opening instrumental showed just how distinctive—the song may have been a basic shuffle, but Seals used it as an opportunity to "get acquainted with the crowd." He wielded the instrument like a viper, spitting out long, breathless streams of notes; the entire effect was not unlike a baptism in hot oil, with Seals showing no hint of any energy crisis.

That song set the tone for the night: a steady, funky pitch with Seals dividing his attention between standards (like "Crosscut Saw" and "As The Years Go Passing By") and his own material, drawn from *Midnite Son* and the recent *Live and Burning*. The latter is his third LP for the tenacious little Alligator label, and while it's a live set, and possibly his strongest effort to date, it doesn't begin to do him the justice of actually seeing him.

And besides, it isn't free, which is where some people no doubt got hung up about Friday night's show. How could a free gig actually be any good, you ask. Well, it cost nothing to find out.

By the beginning of the second set, the chairs were filled, and the crowd was 10 deep into the south lounge. It was here, watching Seals' sidemen warm up, and then Seals actually take the stand, that the concept of talent was borne out.

concert
review



Son Seals

Seal's sidemen were quite competent, yet they were lacking a focus in their warmup role. Pianist "King" Solomon's accompaniment was basic and rhythmic, relying on bassist "Snapper" Mitchum and drummer Dave Anderson to give it the necessary verbal and musical punch.

This left guitarist Mark Weaver to take up the instrumental slack, a job he still wasn't up to after being with the band only four days. Weaver seemed slightly reticent about the whole thing, at times almost inaudible beyond the first few rows. That was unfortunate, considering some of the tasteful, Duane Allman-derived slide guitar he managed to come up with.

It was only when Seals hit the stage that things fell together—he was the musical glue behind all else. It prompted one member of the audience to comment that "it's just like a different band" with Seals at the helm, giving the group a true sense of direction. He prods the rhythm section in no uncertain terms; lighting a fire under them.

Actually, giving them a swift kick.

Gregory blasts 'white attitude' on energy, health care issues

by Marda Dunsky
staff writer

"Prepare yourselves for death, 'cause recess is over, baby."

Political activist/comedian Dick Gregory delivered those watchwords to the Champaign County Health Care Consumers Thursday night.

Gregory targeted remarks on issues including health care and energy against the "white racist" controls of "a handful of greedy evil men who'll kill you to get to me."

"White isn't a color, it's an attitude," said Gregory. "If niggers controlled the oil agencies and put you through the chains the white folks did, our oil companies would have been nationalized and socialized three months ago."

"If a welfare mother whose check didn't come through reacted at the welfare office the way America reacted at the filling stations this summer, they'd call out the marines," he said.

Gregory repeatedly urged his audience to be "concerned about turning this whole thing around," pointing to social issues including jail reform, Mafia crimes and capital punishment.



Dick Gregory

"We haven't gone beyond the point of no return—yet," he said. "But if we're not careful, we'll be under martial law real soon."

Gregory used President Carter's recent comment that Americans would choose "heatin' over eatin'" as a transition to the national health care situation.

"We've got to question all the sickness and disease in this country," he said. "We've got to

question why they put all those chemicals and additives in our food."

"They know where our head is," Gregory said, in reference to corporate chemical manufacturers. "They program it."

Gregory said the primary ingredient in milk is not calcium, but casine, a chemical used to make glue.

"It's no accident that the number one milk company in the world—Borden—also makes glue.

"For too long the corporation has ripped you off and decided what goes into your body. But the one thing they can't control is a healthy body and a healthy mind."

Gregory called for honest ethical leadership from "groups and people like you who can make the change."

"You've got a lot of work to do," he said. "We have lost the pleasure of playing politics because there aren't any tricks left now."

Gregory is currently fasting in protest of nuclear power, subsisting on nothing but fruit juice. "I'd rather have black outs and brown outs than people outs," he said.

S. Africa racial 'improvements' worthless for blacks, exile says

by Donna Gordon
staff writer

Hubert Dyasi, a visiting South African professor forced into exile, called recent improvements in black-white relations in the country just "a new way of expressing discrimination."

Highlighting a panel discussion sponsored Tuesday by the Champaign-Urbana Coalition against Apartheid, Dyasi criticized South African government policy on such things as labor and sports activities.

"Discrimination against black South Africans by the government is enshrined in the African constitution. In South Africa, a black person is not considered a human being...we are worse off than cats and dogs," Dyasi said.

He pointed out the different levels of discrimination in South

Africa and moved on to discuss the "new face of apartheid" that has come about since recent political developments.

Internationally, South Africans may now participate on racially mixed athletic teams, whereas participation at all other competitive levels is still prohibited.

Another area in which this is apparent, he said, is labor, where many laws for improvement have been rendered useless by related statutes already in effect. Black workers can now legally form labor unions, but because of the "closed shop" ruling allowing companies to hire only through the white labor unions, "it's ridiculous to have black unions at all," Dyasi said.

Charles Steward, professor of history, commented on another aspect of the issue with his main

emphasis being on the Sullivan principles—seven statements meant mainly to desegregate and establish equal pay for equal work for workers in South African companies with American company involvement. These principles—enacted more than a year ago—were to be signed by all the companies with interests in South Africa.

Steward calls the principles "a sham," pointing out that the 107 out of 305 American companies with interests in South African companies that signed the principles "are also pledged to respect laws of the host company—these circumventing adherence in more than a token manner."

Steve Apotheker, coalition member, made a plea to the small group present for support in its work.

Hubert Dyasi

photo by Eric Altenberg

Apotheker said the group plans to ask the University Board of Trustees to reconsider divesting of the University-owned stocks in companies with South African interests, and to present a petition requesting this and an open public dialogue between representatives of the trustees and representatives of the coalition. He said the group hopes to present the petition at the trustees meeting in mid-January.

10-31-79

Black literature topic of lecture

Hoyt Fuller, professor of black literature at Cornell University and editor of several black literary magazines, will speak on "Themes and Theories of Contemporary Black Literature" at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Illini Union General Lounge.

Fuller was the editor of literary magazines Black World and Negro Digest throughout the civil rights movement. He recently coordinated the Second World Festival of Black African Art in Nigeria and is now the editor of First World, a literary magazine based in Atlanta.

The lecture is being sponsored by the Black African Studies Program.

by Phil Sanfield
staff writer

When the Equal Opportunity Program began on this campus in 1968, "one goal was to bring all students together to understand and support each other," said Clarence Shelley, dean of students and former EOP director. "That has not happened to the extent that we have hoped."

The president of the Central Black Student Union answered without hesitation when asked what he would say to a black high school senior interested in attending school at the University.

"I'd tell him to be prepared to deal with a lot of bullshit," said Doug Burch. He and 1,190 other blacks, who comprise 3.5 percent of the total student body, have made the decision to come here to get an education.

"My impression is that the University is no Shangri La for black students," said Gerald McWhorter, director of the Afro-American Studies and Research Program. "The resources here are very good. But in many ways it is very hard for black students to make it here. Once they do make it, they have a very good chance for success. That is the deal the University seems to offer."

Shelley said blacks are now interested in getting their degrees and "getting the hell out of here... If the atmosphere was not as competitive and frantic here, black students probably would complain more."

"The lack of cultural conflict (compared to a decade ago) does not have to do with a decline in racism," Shelley said. Shelley indicated changes in political attitudes, the study-oriented student and economic conditions contribute to the current quiet atmosphere on campus.

This atmosphere worries Burch. "The University definitely has a reputation among blacks as being racist. It is not so much overt, but the undertones and indirect ways that it shows. You feel it when you go to an administrator, to an adviser, when you're walking through campus."

"The whole scope of racism confuses me and scares me because it is under the table. The University of Illinois is a severely racist institution. We are all racist. But we can't waste our time denying it. We've got an awful lot of work to do. We must start talking about racism and working with each other," Burch said.

Charges of discrimination and a lack of acceptance of the black experience on this campus are not new. As Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Program emphasized, "Every year—like an evolutionary process—it is new students with the same problems."

"After 1969, blacks felt they should become involved in the mainstream of the University. It was acknowledged—but it seems as though the design was a temporary plan."

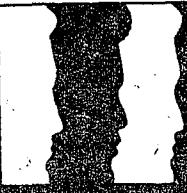
Nesbitt believes the four major programming boards—Star Course, the Illini Union Board, the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts and the Assembly Hall Advisory Committee—do not recognize the needs of black students. "Very simply, they are guilty of a lack of programming. It seems like one or two token events are organized by the organizations."

Nesbitt said the same attitude applies to the campus media. He said The Daily Illini, WPGU and Illio are all guilty of various forms of discrimination, noting the difference between giving blacks "due consideration versus token gestures."

"Four years is a long time to be in an alien environment and never feel at home," said Nathanael Banks, associate director of the cultural center. "There is a cultural environment that black students come from that needs to be attended to. That is the crux of the problem."

"There are enough activities for blacks coming out of the cultural program," Nesbitt said. "But campuswide, it is negative. It seems other organizations reason that we should handle all black

beyond equal rights



This is the first of a three-part series examining racism on campus, as well as University programs and research that attempt to resolve questions of racism.



Black students still experience discrimination

BLACK from 1

needs. We are not appropriated nor facilitated to handle that."

The program stays within the realm of cultural arts, and sometimes draws from 40 to 60 percent non-blacks for its major programs. "That is part of our intent—consciousness raising—you can't understand anything if you are not exposed to it."

"The trustees and administrators have not put enough emphasis on the progress and direction of the (cultural) program," Nesbitt said. "I'm faulting them for nothing except to make change. They started the program. Now it is in their hands to help us progress. Maybe they feel satisfied with what we have—satisfaction is not progress."

William Forsyth, president of the University Board of Trustees, said every department on campus wants and needs additional funding to progress.

"The 60s were golden ages for new programs. We are in a much tighter economic situation now," said Forsyth, D-Springfield. "I don't think black leaders can find any fault with what we are doing for them. Blacks have been treated equally, like all other groups at the University. I'd be disturbed if they hadn't."

The Afro-American Studies and Research Program is a program which examines the black experience, attempting to focus on both academic excellence and social responsibility. While there is no degree offered, the program offers about 25

courses, which McWhorter encourages both blacks and whites to become a part of.

"We are interested in increasing enrollment of the entire campus in the program," McWhorter said. "We feel that it is unacceptable to graduate from this university and not know something about the black experience."

McWhorter said the program still has to make its mark in the permanent structure of the University. "I have to think the University sees the program as a continuing experiment," he said. McWhorter hopes the program can be put on 'hard' money, money specifically allocated for departments through the legislature. The program is now funded on 'soft' money, which is allocated within the University and can more easily be cut.

Nesbitt said "how to survive at a white institution" is a problem black students must continually deal with. "The answer is to help each other. That is why blacks spend so much time with one another....They've got their own business they must address. You've got to be self-sustaining before you deal with integration."

Nesbitt and Banks see integration on campus obtainable only on an individual basis. "We know that an entire white fraternity is not interested in meeting an entire black fraternity. It can only be done on an individual basis," Nesbitt said.

Thus, as a group, Nesbitt believes black students are interested now in

accommodation of all groups' interests rather than integration.

"I'm not so sure who wants integration...Desegregation, integration, segregation have been put upon society so much that it has become distasteful," Nesbitt said. "We must now strive for accommodation of everyone's interests. That is what we are asking for now."

"Sharing, sharing," Burch emphasized. "Yes, we want our interests accommodated. But the purpose of that accommodation is to open up and share. We don't want to separate ourselves."

Burch said racism workshops should begin all over campus, with students as well as administrators and faculty. "There should be race relations programs in every residence hall. Only in Allen Hall, through Unit One, does such a program exist," he said.

However, Jefferson Humphrey, associate director of the Housing Division, said race relations programs already exist. "We stand ready with the workshops if and when it is requested. We have always had some type of program to deal with race relations in the halls," he said.

Humphrey said he and Frank Nasca, associate director of the Housing Division, conduct a three-hour workshop which tries to emphasize a panoramic view of racial problems and the awareness of all individual's needs. He said one workshop has been presented this semester and

several more have been requested in recent weeks by resident advisers, themselves trained in race relations problems prior to each semester.

Unit One has conducted a black/white relations seminar four different semesters in recent years. The instructor, Eleanor Feinberg, said the class was not designed to integrate students, but for students to discuss black and white issues. Feinberg found that students often had a difficult time "breaking the barrier" to openly discuss their prejudices and beliefs.

Burch said he thinks many blacks leave "with a very bitter taste, they've been drained of their resources." The attitude may help explain the extremely low percentage of blacks who stay on this campus for graduate school.

"How many (black) undergrads at this campus want to go to graduate school here?" asked a former University graduate attending a recent conference on minority access to graduate education. "The number who even apply, let alone attend, is minute. I think it reflects the overall black experience on this campus."

When a black student graduates, Burch said it is viewed as a challenge survived. "They say, 'I went through hell for four years. I took white courses I wasn't interested in.' They are sick of the bureaucracy, the prejudice, the constant bullshit thrown at them."

Black needs must be recognized

Recent claims of racism by black students and administrators at this University may have startled a majority of the campus community. Seemingly, they believed that in the 25 years since the landmark Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka decision, educational opportunities had reached meaningfully integrated levels.

This illusion, however, is precisely the crux of the racism argument. On a campus where blacks comprise less than 4 percent of the student population, it is easy for the white majority to assume that the generally quiet black minority is satisfied. Yet this silence is the result of frustration and intimidation—not acceptance of the status quo.

Dialogue between races about racial issues is sadly lacking—in large part because of the campus'

under-representation of blacks and other minorities. Another factor is weak support from the administration for cross-cultural interaction and programming.

The University must recognize to a greater extent the tremendous educational value of students' social experiences. The Equal Opportunity Program has many goals—not the least of which is to provide a campus community where students of different backgrounds can interact and learn to better understand one another.

Yet presently, black programming is structured almost entirely separately from white activities. Although understanding and interaction can't be forced upon any student, there are several ways to enhance programming—and alter the underlying attitudes and prejudices which presently retard it.

The University should make a more aggressive recruiting effort a top priority in order to more accurately represent blacks on campus. For such recruiting to reach fruition, efforts will have to be concentrated on campus to make Illinois more attractive for blacks than neighboring state schools in Iowa and Wisconsin—the present competitors for black high school graduates in the northern portion of the state.

Programming, particularly at the housing level, should then be stepped up so that regular, meaningful forums between blacks and whites become more than the occasional chance of the present. Allen Hall has provided a good example so far.

Naturally, such a program would require a significant increase in funds, both for greater aid

support and additional remedial courses when necessary for the increased enrollment. But it is money well-spent if the present moat between minority and mainstream students is bridged.

Clearly, the administration can't dictate racial attitudes. It can, however, make racial understanding as high an educational goal as biological or physical research. Some academic pursuits shouldn't have to depend on corporate and government grant money.

Equally as important, students must realize their ultimate responsibility for their own education. Racial and ethnic understanding can be promoted with strong recruiting and adequate funding, but it won't be realized until all sides actively and openly communicate.

Civil rights fight must continue

To the editor:

In response to a letter printed in The Daily Illini on Nov. 9: well, it's that time of the year again. Finals are approaching, the weather is colder and the whites are complaining that the blacks are complaining. Let me assure "Name Withheld" that blacks are not complaining, only stating the simple fact that discrimination exists on campus and will continue to exist as long as there are narrow-minded people like you on campus.

It is very true that blacks constitute only 3.5 percent of the student population, but that does not mean that blacks should be shunted aside like a child's play toy. The black minority should be heard as much as the white majority. The fact is that blacks have received only token gestures from Star Course, the Illini Union Board, the Krannert Center, the Assembly Hall and WPGU. Blacks had to work hard to get those token gestures. No one should believe that these organizations do what they do for blacks out of the goodness of their hearts; it is far more profitable for them to cater to the white majority on campus. The fight for equality continues on all fronts. Discrimination has gone underground, it has not gone away.

It is also true that if a black student feels alienated by the white faction, he must make an effort to communicate, but that effort must be reciprocated by the white faction, because it takes two to tango and two to hold a conversation.

Blacks are not asking for any new rules to be imposed on University programs, just enforcement of the rules that are supposed to be in effect. Blacks are not asking for more than their due, only what the University has promised and failed to deliver. If the University is going to voice that it is for equal rights, then it should practice what it preaches.

Yes, blacks must try harder, to keep what they have gained and work even harder to keep from being pushed back two steps by the self-serving interests of the white majority. The struggle goes on until we can look each other in the eye without thinking that anyone is better than anyone else and therefore deserves more than anyone else.

I also feel that if you cannot put your

name to the letter, it should not be written. If you cannot take the heat of criticism, then stay out of the kitchen. If you play with fire, you will be burnt. Therefore, leave the issue alone if you feel too insecure to back up your position with a name. And remember, if the University feels it can ignore the minority, how long is it before it feels it can ignore the majority?

WILLIE C. BURNSIDE JR.

Ebony Fashion Fair sparkles

by Ruth Cabbage
staff writer

C'est Tres Chic

The most brilliant, spectacular, magnificent, razzmatazz of all time.

A shimmering burst of color, whirling and twirling before your eyes like a sea of butterflies gliding across a rainbow colored sky.

These words are only a mild description of Ebony Fashion Fair's Color Explosion extravaganza which graced the auditorium stage Wednesday evening.

Yves Saint Laurent, Oscar de la Renta, Stephen Burrows, Calvin Klein and Scott Barrie were just a few of the top fashion designers featured in the show to make it one of the nation's most popular trend setter.

The electrifying fashion show was sponsored by the Afro-American Cultural Center. Bruce Nesbitt, director of the culture center, sponsors the event for students

because he views it as an aesthetic cultural highlight which will enhance the fashion awareness and cultural identity of the student.

Shayla Simpson, fashion com-

mentator and former model with the show, emphasized that the focus of this year's show is to demonstrate that color matching no longer matters. She said that designers are now concentrating on accentuating with colors. Mixing them is the important step to a newer, trendier fashion look, she said.

For instance, Stephen Burrows mixes olive green, red and purple into an at-home ensemble. Andrea Odicini features rose print gowns in shades of red, bright blue and green. And Yves Saint Laurent

features a pink brocade matador ensemble with a lavender cummerbund.

Simpson said this year the tailored look is back with wide shoulders, nipped-in waistline and a close-to-the-body fit. The shorter hemlines are approximately two inches below the knee.

The exquisite beauty of the designs was magnified by the flamboyant graciousness and poise of the most beautiful professional models in the country. Eleven female and two male models delighted the students with their

vivacious modeling style. They glided and twirled before the enraptured audience to a musical background that changed as the mood changed with each new design.

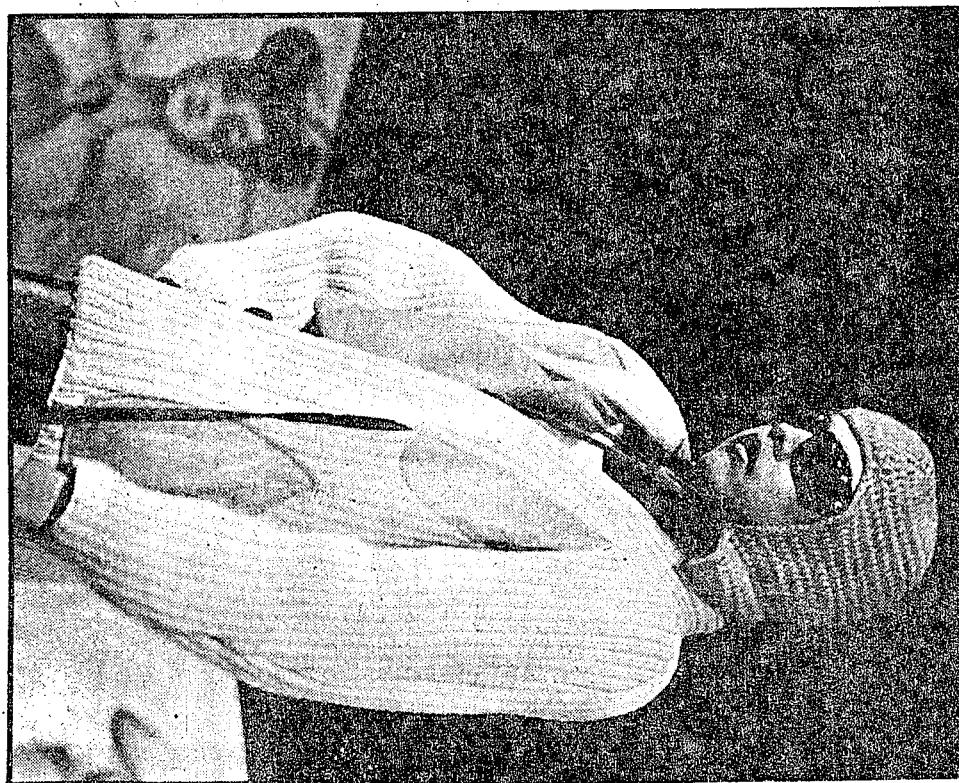
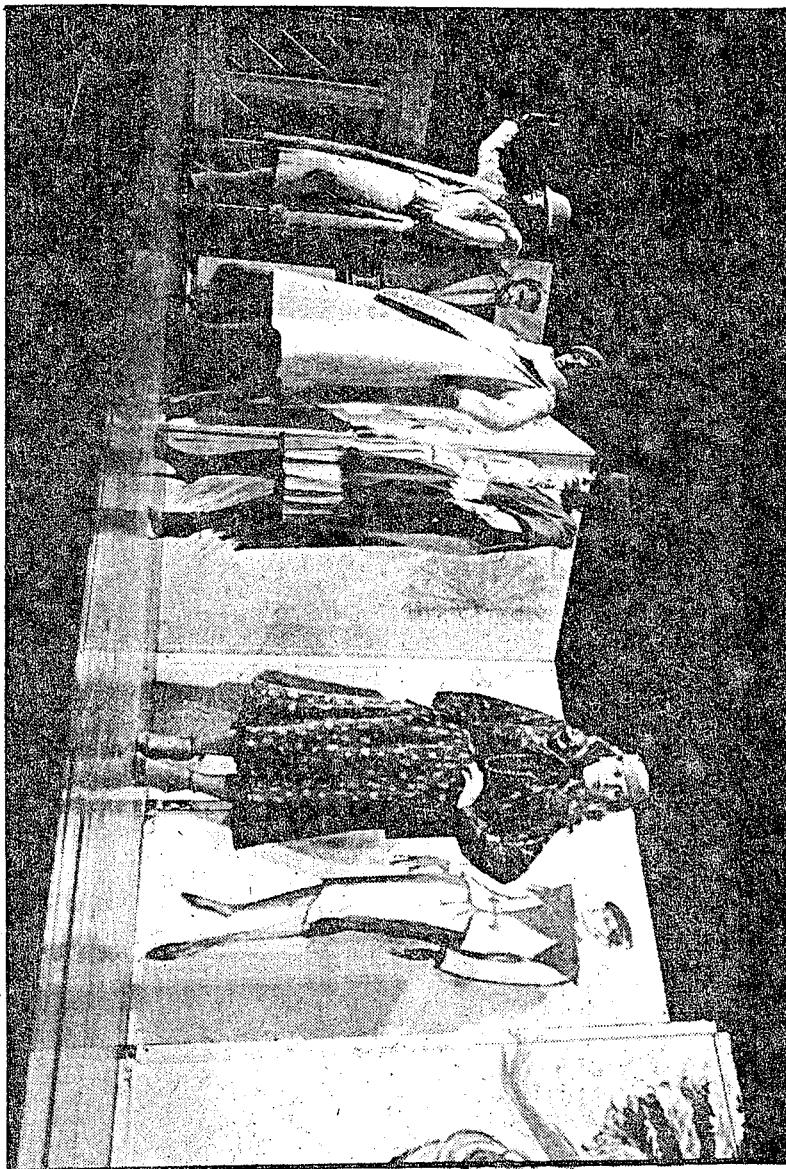
The Ebony Fashion Fair was started 22 years ago by Ebony Magazine Publisher John H. Johnson and his wife, Eunice W. Johnson, producer and director of the show. Eunice Johnson tours Europe and America each fashion season seeking the latest trends from the world's top fashion designers.

DAILY ILLINI

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*Models display the latest fashions at Ebony Fashion Fair's Color Explosion at the Auditorium.
(photos by Clark Brooks)*





Tony Clements

photo by Sue Fink

Clements may advise longer hours for IMPE

by Paul Swiech
staff writer

Tony Clements, director of campus recreation, told the Service Fee Advisory Committee Friday he may recommend "down the road a few years" keeping the Intramural Physical Education Building open later on weeknights, which could result in a higher service fee for students.

Clements said a recreational space crunch exists on the campus, with Freer, Huff and Kenney Gyms reserved in the evenings, resulting in the great use of the IMPE building.

"Keeping IMPE open for two more hours on weekdays could relieve the crunch," Clements said.

Students have indicated their support of longer IMPE building hours, but Clements said he did not know whether they would support the longer hours if it meant an increase in the service fee, which covers the fixed cost and variable costs of the Illini Union, the Assembly Hall and the IMPE building. A survey to be conducted of students next semester may provide the answer, Clements said.

"We want to make sure what we're doing with the facility is what the students want done," Clements said.

Attempt for King birthday class dismissal rejected

The anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's birth Jan. 15 will be a commemorative holiday in Champaign schools, but classes will not be dismissed.

The Champaign Unit 4 Board of Education voted Monday to allow each school in the district to decide its own activities for Thursday.

Richard Hayden, of the Champaign Teachers Union (CTU), had earlier requested that school be dismissed for Thursday, but Richard Foley, board president, said a day would have to be cut off spring vacation to make up for Thursday.

Hayden said the CTU would agree to such a proposal, but the board decided action would be inappropriate without approval of

the Champaign Education Association (CEA).

The CEA represents a majority of Champaign teachers, but is not recognized by CTU members as representative of them.

Richardson out for year

Quinn Richardson, freshman guard on the Illinois basketball team, has been declared academically ineligible for the rest of 1979-1980 season.

The 6-foot-0 guard from Blue Island Eisenhower High School was used mostly for his defensive abilities. However, he saw little action when the Illini entered conference play, averaging only one minute a game. In nonconference games he averaged 6.8 minutes a game and averaged 61½ percent from the field.

Williams gives Ohio State victories, reason to smile

by Mike Bass
assistant sports editor

Ohio State center Herb Williams scored 24 points, blocked seven shots and had 11 rebounds Thursday night during the Buckeye's 79-76 win over Illinois. But that didn't silence some Illinois faithful, who yelled "Ohio State sucks, Ohio State sucks" into the locker room area after the game.

Williams just stood amidst reporters and smiled.

"Hey, when you're on the road you get that kind of stuff," Williams said.

The jeers didn't seem to phase the 6-foot-10 junior center. In fact nothing does—not comparisons, not even who he's going up against.

When asked if he thought which Illinois center did a better job, Derek Holcomb or James Griffin, Williams replied, "Me? I was taking it to the bucket real easy. It doesn't make any difference who's on me."

For a while, it was Illinois forward Eddie Johnson who guarded the man who was the Big Ten's fifth-leading scorer entering the game. And Johnson totally agreed with Williams' assessment.

"He didn't work very hard to get open," the 6-foot-8 Johnson said. "I just fronted him a little bit and he gave up."

But Johnson said Williams eventually started working for the ball more. Williams isn't frustrated like that often. And even if he was for a while on offense, his defense wasn't lacking, especially in the blocked-shots category.

"He came out of nowhere on one shot," Johnson said. "He was the key to the game; blocking all those

shots."

Johnson even said he thinks Williams is a better all-around player than Purdue's Joe Barry Carroll, who is supposed to be the center in the Big Ten.

"He's a better offensive player, even though he doesn't score as much (as Carroll)," Johnson said. "He gets down the floor real well like a forward."

The comparisons to Carroll have been inevitable, but it doesn't bother Williams. He doesn't want to join Kevin McHale of Minnesota as being considered a good player, but not as good as Carroll.

"I never think of being second to Joe Barry," Williams said. "I play for Ohio State; he plays for Purdue. Whatever people think, that's all right for them."

The people in the Assembly Hall Thursday night may have changed their thoughts after Williams' performance. Not only were his statistics impressive, but so were his ballhandling abilities.

It's not often fans see a 6-10 player dribbling downcourt or a center guarding a quick forward such as Illinois' Mark Smith as they did with Williams. Those feats don't seem to phase Williams, though. Nor does the fear of getting a technical foul called on a stuff bother him.

"I don't even worry about it," Williams said. "It's mostly a judgment call. I just go in and stuff it."

The Buckeye center dunked the ball twice in the second half without getting called for a technical. When Purdue beat Illinois earlier in the season, Carroll had two of them.

That may give Herb Williams a reason to crack a smile.

Gray drops dispute against University

by Julie Wurth
staff writer

Clayton Gray, former University professor who claimed he was denied tenure because he is black, withdrew his complaint against the University Board of Trustees Monday.

The Fair Employment Practices Commission had filed the complaint against the University in August 1979, saying discrimination was the basis for the denial of tenure to Gray.

Susan Margaret Vance, Gray's attorney, said her client directed her to drop the complaint, but said she was "not at liberty to say why."

Gray was unavailable for comment Monday.

Administrative Law Judge Linda MacLachlan heard

beginning testimony Sept. 25-29, and hearings were scheduled to resume Monday morning.

MacLachlan said Vance informed her Monday that Gray wished to drop his complaint against the University. Vance had previously requested the hearings be postponed until Wednesday, according to MacLachlan.

"Today, I issued an order allowing (Gray) to drop his complaint," MacLachlan said. "At least under the Fair Employment Practices Commission," the case is closed, she said. Both attorneys will receive copies of the order, according to MacLachlan.

Arthur Lerner, attorney for the University, said he was pleased with the development, but refused to comment further.

Gray joined the University staff

in 1966 as an instructor in the department of Germanic languages and literature. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1969, and his first attempt to gain tenure in 1971 was approved by the executive committee of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. But Morton Weir, then-vice chancellor for academic affairs, postponed the decision for two years, with the understanding Gray would be reconsidered for tenure at that time.

Gray was eventually denied tenure on the grounds of "insufficient scholarship," and subsequent attempts to gain tenure failed. In October 1977, Weir told Gray no further consideration would be given to his requests for tenure. Gray then filed a complaint with the commission.

Grady hears students tell concern for varied issues

by Phil Sanfield
staff writer

Student Trustee Graham Grady held a "feedback" session for students Tuesday night in the Illini Union, and feedback is what he got.

Approximately 40 students attended, many representing student organizations, telling Grady he should inform the University Board of Trustees that students care about more than just tuition rates and increases.

Students expressed concern about the quality of faculty teaching, the amount of classes students are closed out of, student government, student fees and University investments in South Africa.

Ironically, a large part of the meeting dealt with proposed tuition increases. Grady told fellow students he could not "seriously complain" about the \$48 proposed hike because inflation is currently higher than the hike.

CUSA Chairperson Betsy Forkins, characterizing tuition as a "political football," said it cannot be viewed as a single issue—fees, books and the general quality of education must also be considered.

Forkins said there are drawbacks to the recently-approved tuition-linked inflation plan because student wages do not go up at the same rate as inflation. She encouraged persons upset with the hikes to write their state representatives.

Jim Winkler, senior in LAS, said the Student Fee Advisory Committee should have strongly opposed the proposed hike because the trustees and Illinois Board of Higher Education will now think students believe tuition hikes are inevitable.

Urbana-Champaign Senator Gregg Peterson said, "As students we're paying more and more. But we're getting less and less." Peterson said more than 8,000 students were denied classes because they were filled.

Peterson said that fees are "nickel-and-diming the students to death." There was unanimous consent that the \$7 increase in fees requested by the Assembly Hall was too much. Grady called the proposed hike "disgusting."



Graham Grady

Senate Student Association President Matt Bettenhausen called for students to rally to stop the proposed split of the students and faculty in the Senate.

Kurt Vostis of the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid called for the trustees to enforce their present policy in South Africa and said the coalition will request the formation of a Committee on Responsible Investment so that the University could eventually divest all stock with corporations in South Africa without suffering economically.

Blacks honor historical heroes, achievements during February

by Steven T. Birdine
and Christine Jones

For blacks, the year 1865 brought with it "freedom" from the chains of slavery, but not freedom from the mental dependence and distorted thinking that still dominated the country. Blacks were still seen as property and America did everything it possibly could to keep blacks down.

A mentality is a difficult process to change. The country matured physically and technologically, but mental change was slow in developing. There were lynchings, cross burnings, and murders, but black America persevered.

The 20th Century has seen blacks making legal advancements. The vote became a weapon which blacks learned to use. They began want more out of the system that had denied them solely because their color. Blacks began to arrive as a people.

On February 7, 1926, Carter G.

Woodson paid homage to blacks and proclaimed the first Black History Week. In the 1970s, blacks nationally accepted February as Black History Month.

What exactly does Black History Month mean to the people at the University?

Paula Williams, freshman in LAS said, "Black History Month is a month set aside to recognize blacks. It gives us special recognition for contributions that we've made over the years. It's a period to look and really see what blacks can do," she continued. "It instills a sense of pride. We should all be proud of our heritage."

Vanessa Johnson, sophomore in commerce, said, "Black History Month will give black students a chance to show that we're serious about our education and our future. At the same time, we can show people some of our culture. This is a chance to show that contrary to popular belief, we can be unified."

Ricky Sanders, junior in commerce, said, "It means

nothing to me because, like everything else, we only get excited temporarily. We are all gung-ho in February, but once March arrives it's back to the status quo and our "who cares" attitude," he said. "I find it all quite hypocritical."

"It's hard to define Black History Month," said Gayle Watson, senior in communications. "It's an enlightenment of cultural, historical and philosophical heritage that seems to never take hold in today's society."

Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Center, said, "Black History Month should be an annual occurrence. Emphasis should be placed on the month, but its humanistic values should be the order of the day throughout the year. Black History Month should show that blacks have a certain awareness and knowledge of their own history. Hopefully, we won't repeat our mistakes. Knowing one's past determines one's future."

Black students find Cultural Center place to reunite

by Steven Birdine
and Christine Jones

From any distance, the building located at 708 S. Mathews St., Urbana, resembles a home and for many the Afro-American Cultural Program is home.

"It's my second home," said Dwight Kyles, vice president of the Central Black Student Union. "The Cultural Center

provides a newsletter, TV room, library, and radio program which I feel black students should utilize to the fullest."

The main room of the first floor is furnished with a pool table, sofas, chairs, tables and cases of black artwork and trophies. Some of the artwork includes a black mural painted by Meloyde Benson, the 1974 Homecoming Queen, and several bird sculptures by Preston Jackson, a former

University student.

But at one time the Afro-American Cultural Program (referred to by some as the Cultural Center) was not always the program black students have come to know.

The Cultural Center was established when racial tensions were high. On Feb. 14, 1969, a group of 150 black students presented former Chancellor J.W. Peltason with 16 demands. One of these demands included a

black cultural center. In the fall of 1969 black students were granted a temporary Afro-American Cultural Center located at 1003 W. Nevada in Urbana.

"The Cultural Center was started because black students needed a helpful place to talk, to relax and to be comfortable," Loretha Harmon, assistant program director of administration said.



Dick Gregory

photo by Lee Horwich

Gregory entertains crowd with passionate humor

by Dana Cvetan
staff writer

Dick Gregory, social activist and comedian, held a mostly black audience of about 350 captive in the Auditorium Tuesday night with his passionate and humor-injected remarks on the ills of the world.

His most vehement comments were reserved for war, the draft, those who decide whether we have either, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

He accused the FBI, which has tailed him in the past because of his black activism and anti-Vietnam war protests, of plotting to subvert the freedoms of all American citizens.

He charged that the CIA assassinated Korean president Park Chung Hee, saying, "You wonder how Russia can kill its puppet in Afghanistan? We went to Korea to kill our puppet."

Racism was a theme repeated over and over by the 48-year-old Gregory no matter what subject he brought up. Although he referred to U.S. society and government as "white folks" and "white racist system,"

GREGORY from 1

he explained, "White is not a color, it's an attitude.

"No one would deny this (University) is a racist institution," he said, charging that universities in general "indoctrinate, don't educate."

He called on black athletes at the University to "stop being gladiators for the racist system," urging them to concentrate on education and furthering themselves.

He questioned the motivation of fraternity and sorority members to "do those silly things you do in initiation."

"Why do you walk down the street in a funny line, carrying a bucket of bricks like this (doing a shuffle around the stage), while your mama is at home washing windows to put you through school? Why do you walk down the street the way white folks think you should walk?"

Gregory urged students to resist the draft. "Tell them you will not kill or set yourself up to be killed. There is a God-force inside you and it isn't set up for killing or war."

He continued, "And people tell me—you love this country or you leave it. I'll tell you—I'll love America when it becomes lovable and I'll leave it only after I personally have straightened it out."

Prominent actors to appear for UI's Black History Month

by Jim Cox
staff writer

African dances, film presentations and lectures by three prominent blacks highlight Black History Month at the University.

Pearl Primus, who has studied the dances of African villages, will perform authentic African dances with her troupe, 8 p.m. Feb. 8, at the Krannert Center.

The week is "designed to create some awareness and to raise the consciousness of blacks and non-blacks about the contributions of blacks in the

whole of America," according to Bruce Nesbitt, head of the Afro-American Cultural Program.

As part of the month, noted black actor Paul Winfield will present the film *A Hero Ain't Nothing But a Sandwich* at 7 p.m. Feb. 11 in 112 Gregory Hall. Winfield, who portrayed the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. in a television special on his life, will meet with students after the film in the lounge of Allen Hall.

Paul Robeson, Jr., son of the noted black activist, will present films and lecture on his father's achievements at 8 p.m.

Feb. 12 in Lincoln Hall Theater.

NBC correspondent Carole Simpson will lecture on social problems and the role of women in journalism at 8 p.m. Feb. 29 in 180 Bevier Hall.

The month's activities are sponsored by the Afro-American Cultural Program, through funds allocated by the Student Organization Resource Fee board. Co-sponsors are Eusa Nia, Central Black Student Union, Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Theta.

All the activities are open to members of the community as well as University students, Nesbitt said.

Alpha Phi Alpha, government unite black student activities

by Steven Birdine and
Christine Jones

"Sssssss! Sssssss!"

No, that is not the sound of an overheating radiator; nor is it the sound of a snake. What you would be hearing is the presence of the men of Alpha Phi Alpha.

The Alphas have been at the University since 1917, after coming into national prominence in 1906. Their first chapter was founded at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. The original seven men are known as The Seven Jewels.

"Our fraternity is truly about brotherhood, community service and black interaction," said Tony Robinson.

Alpha Phi Alpha is also participating in Black History Month. Jon Currin, president of the local Alpha Tau chapter, said:

"Black History Month is a time when we should reflect on the struggles of the past. We as a people should continue the struggle and not get complacent. We must realize that the gains weren't all that great because even today not everyone in this society has an equal opportunity."

Past Alphas who have struggled and are continuing to fight include Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Andrew Young. With distinguished

men like that in their fraternity it's no wonder that Currin sees the Alphas as a "positive influence in the black community."

What do Eusa Nia, Mariamma, Ebony Emoja, Maji, B.A.T.S., F.A.R., and P.A.R. have in common? Those are the names of the Black student governments at the University. These governments pool their resources and try to improve residence hall living for blacks. The Central Black Student Government also plays a major role in this quest.

In the late '60s and early '70s, black student governments were vital to the existence of the small number of blacks enrolled at the University. These governments had to campaign for funds and withstand racial tension in order to promote black unity and black culture. In an environment that was almost 100 percent non-black, the importance of these organizations could not be overemphasized.

Now, with the creation of the Educational Opportunities Program, there are more blacks on campus. But that hasn't lessened the need for strong black student governments, nor has the importance been reduced for a Central Black Student Government.

"The Central Black Student Government has three purposes," said Douglass Burch, president of the CBSG. "Those purposes are: 1) essentially, to connect the seven Black Student Governments; 2) to create black unity and promote cultural awareness in an attempt to avoid conflicts; and 3) to act as mediator between the students and the administration."

Burch does not underestimate the importance of the black student governments. "Those governments should be a resource center. They should give black students a sense of identity once they arrive at the University. The student should not feel alone," he said.

Dwight Kyles, vice-president of the CBSG, sees "organization" as the strength in the rebirth of the Black student governments. "We're more organized now than we were in the past, and as such we feel that we can better serve the black community."

He added, "The only way the CBSG can function is to get input from each government. The CBSG is here to serve the students."

"The Central Black Student Government is not a governing body," Venita Hervey, graduate assistant and adviser to CBSG, points out.

Guards Gray, Range set up Illini victory

by Mike Bass
assistant sports editor

Through the first half of the season, opposing coaches talked about how weak the Illinois basketball team was at guard. They can't talk that way anymore.

Illinois backcourtman Reno Gray was the star offensively with 25 points, while guard Perry Range was a standout on both ends of the court in leading the Illini to an 89-68 win over Indiana Saturday.

Range was Illinois' second-leading scorer with 17 points, and he held Hoosier freshman Isiah Thomas to 13 points, six coming on long jumpers after the game was all but decided.

"I tried get up on him and use my height," Range said. "This was a real important game for us."

The victory evened Illinois' record at 6-6 in the Big Ten and put the Illini in a tie for sixth place in the conference. The win also established 6-foot-4 sophomore Range and 6-2 senior Gray as the team's two most productive guards.

Gray's point total was the best of any Illinois guard this season, topping the 20 points he scored Jan. 31 against the Hoosiers.

"I wish we could play Indiana every day," he said. "With their defense, they do a lot of overplaying."

Not only were Gray and Range able to play well against the Hoosier defense, so was freshman guard Kevin Bontemps, who scored four points and had two assists and a pair of steals in 11 minutes.

The four points were the most

he's scored since December 15, when he had four against Illinois State.

"He made a lot of nice steals," Range said. "He gave me the ball one-on-one on breaks."

"Bontemps did a super job," Gray said. "You've got to shake his hand."

Gray got a few slapped palms of his own after his performance Saturday. His play was reminiscent of the Reno Gray of two years ago, before he was academically ineligible last year.

But Gray sees his role as one other than just a scorer.

"Each year I'm getting more and more confidence in myself," he said. "The points really don't matter to me. I'd rather score five or six points and win, than 20 and lose. Right now I'm just trying to take charge on the floor."

Range also is improving, although his offensive statistics aren't always as impressive as they were against Indiana. But defensive work has been his forte against quality players like Thomas and Wisconsin's Wes Matthews.

"Anytime you play a good player, you've got to be at your best," Range said. "I've been taking more chances (on defense) than I used to take. I play defense like I played in high school, but I've improved a lot since then."

Range played 30 minutes in a reserve role in the 21-point Illinois victory, more than any other guard for the Illini Saturday. His playing time has varied, though.

"For a while I was coming off the bench early, then I was coming in later," Range said. "I had to try

not to be so hyper. (Saturday) I just got in the flow of things real early."

Indiana head coach Bobby Knight didn't see Range and Gray as being the keys to the game. He looked at the rebounds, in which his team was beaten 40-28, and the shooting, in which his team was outshot .446 to .544.

"Illinois played very, very

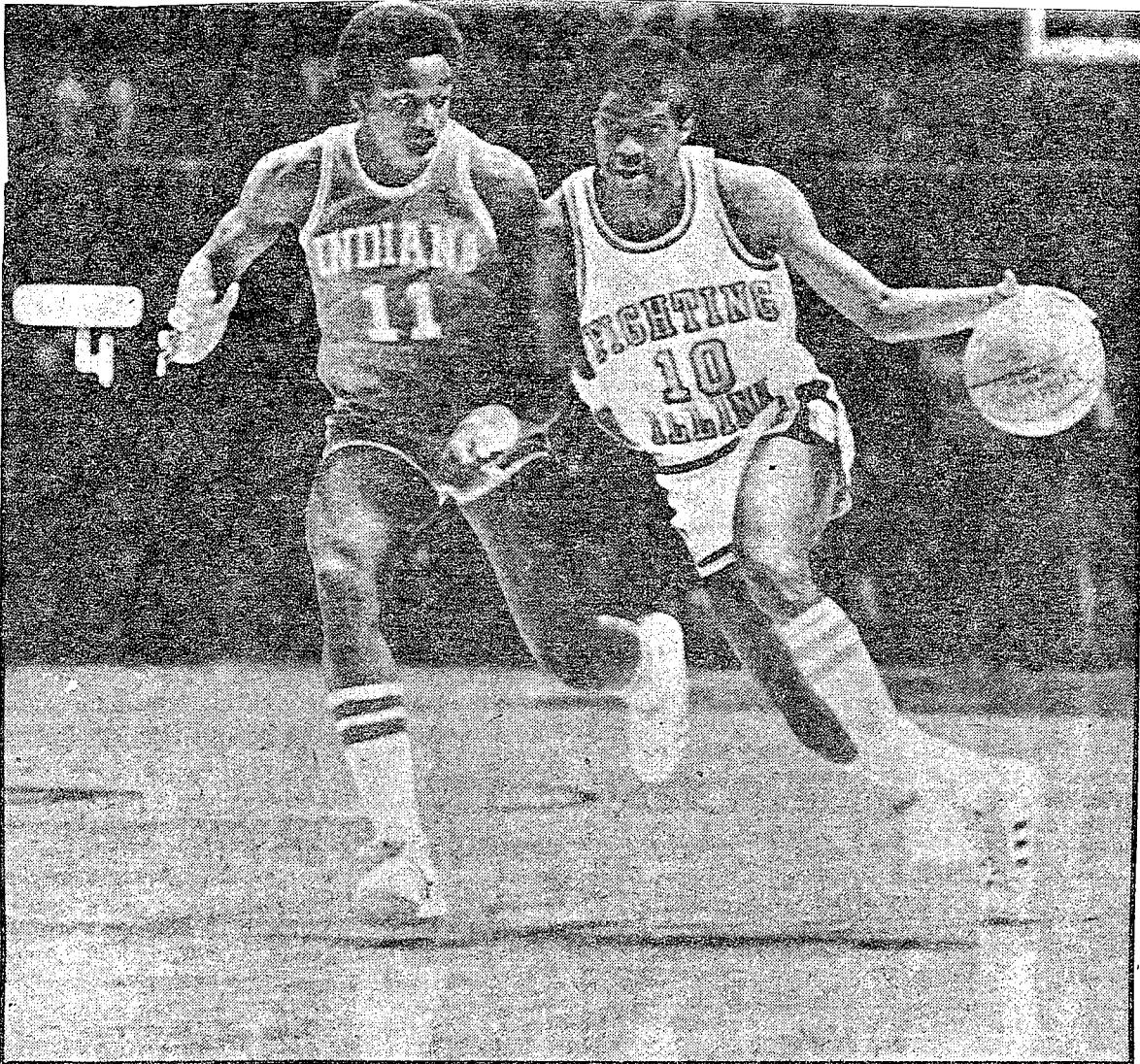
well," Knight said. "I'd like to say the rebounds went to Illinois and they made lucky shots, but that's bullshit. Illinois played as well as I've seen them."

Knight lauded the play of Gray, both Saturday and in the first game between the Illini and the Hoosiers. But when asked why Gray plays so well against Indiana, Knight said if the senior

guard only plays well against the Hoosiers, he's not doing his job.

Gray probably won't worry much about it. He, Range, Bontemps and Rob Judson have been criticized throughout the season about their shortcomings.

"(Criticism) doesn't bother me," Gray said, "because I think I've showed other coaches I could play with the best of them."



Illinois' Reno Gray drives past Indiana guard Isiah Thomas during the Illini's 89-68 win. Bobby Knight lost his temper many times in the game. Column on page 39. (photo by Steve Graue)

Socialist candidate says U.S. doesn't serve most of people

by Bob Blanchard
staff writer

The U.S. government is not serving the interests of the majority of the American people, according to Andrew Pulley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for president.

The U.S. code of foreign policy, Pulley said Tuesday night, is designed "so the billionaires of the United States should continue to dominate the world," both politically and economically.

Addressing a group of about 25 people, the 28-year-old Chicago steelworker voiced support of Russian action in Afghanistan and opposition to U.S. policies.

The Soviet Union is "carrying out a progressive role," in Afghanistan, Pulley said. "The Soviet Union only sent in troops when it looked to them like the right-wing was about to topple the revolution."

Pulley voiced disapproval of U.S. intervention in less-developed nations. "The United States government finds itself once again on the side of those who would like to hold back social progress," Pulley said.

He noted that the U.S. government supported the counter-revolutionary conservatives in Afghanistan, who supposedly are against the social reforms proposed by the revolutionaries.

Pulley also said the U.S. government favors and supports dictators throughout the world. The candidate cited Iran, South Africa, Vietnam and Nicaragua as examples of how the United States prohibits revolutionizing forces in societies.

Pulley said that President Carter lied to the American people in his State of the Union message by saying that the Soviets were marching towards Middle East oil fields to cut off some of the U.S. energy supply.

"The whole talk was simply designed to use the Soviet action in Afghanistan as a smokescreen to get the country in the mood to support reimposing the draft and using the military in the Middle East," Pulley said.

The U.S. military, according to Pulley, would fight "not against the mythical Soviet invasion to



Andrew Pulley

photo by Dave Boe

take over the oil, but against the indigenous revolutions in those areas that revolution developed."

Besides being against the proposed military registration and draft, Pulley also opposed the grain embargo and the boycott of the Summer Olympics. The present U.S. policy towards these issues "flies in the face of the public's interest."

Pulley favors the rechanneling of the military budget for building inner cities and providing "decent education" for Americans. Pulley also wants to dissolve the CIA and the FBI, in order to support a worldwide socialist system.

Although Pulley, at 28, is seven years younger than the minimum age for president set in the Constitution, Pulley said that if he is elected the majority will amend the Constitution "to accommodate me."

Black fraternities, sororities strive for unity

by Steven T. Birdine
and Christine Jones

On Jan. 11, 1911, at the University of Indiana in Bloomington, Byron K. Armstrong and Elder W. Diggs decided to do something special.

These were trying times for blacks; they were alienated from the white campus and they couldn't even live in the residence halls. Armstrong and Diggs wanted to bring unity and a sense of belonging to blacks. Their work and perseverance led to the founding of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.

Kappa Alpha Psi was the only black fraternity to be founded on campus. The Kappas' goal then, as it is now, is to promote unity among a select group of young men with an added emphasis on achievement.

Unity has been the order of the day these past few years as the Kappas have dealt with the pains of disciplinary action and losing their charter.

Michael Whitlow, graduate student said, "In the last few years we've done some community ser-

vice projects like drive for Women's Wheels. We've also donated to the Salvation Army's Christmas Fund. More importantly though, the brothers have been achievers. We've been about the business of business. We're graduating."

"The past few years have been dedicated to reorganization and reawakening," said Jeff Cullers, junior in commerce. "We're re-establishing ourselves in the community. Right now discretion is the better part of valor. We know what we're going to do, but we'll let others make their rash assumptions. We have our stuff together."

The Kappas had "their stuff together" on Feb. 5, 1913, when they started their Beta chapter at the University. The Beta chapter has an appreciation not only for its history, but for Black History Month specifically.

Cullers said, "This month is the story of our past. Those people who aren't aware of what we've been through and where we're going should be because I've seen too many people out of touch."

"This is a time for us to be proud," Whitlow said. "We can ap-

preciate what our parents and forefathers have done for us to be where we are in the '80s."

The list of famous Kappas includes former Bear halfback Gale Sayers, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, basketball star Wilt Chamberlain, musician Donald Byrd and Chicago Daily Defender

on this campus. The sky is the limit."

While many black students on campus are taking pride in celebrating Black History Month, the Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority will be preparing for an additional celebration.

"Our chapter's Founders' Week

'The past few years have been dedicated to reorganization and re-awakening,' said Jeff Cullers, junior in commerce. 'We're re-establishing ourselves (Kappa Alpha Psi) in the community. Right now discretion is the better part of valor. We know what we're going to do, but we'll let others make their rash assumptions. We have our stuff together.'

founder Robert S. Abbott.

With such a rich history, the 32 Kappas (including seven undergraduates) at the University are confident. Cullers said, "In the future we'll be on the scene and playing a big role in what happens

will last until Feb. 17," said Venita Edwards, senior in LAS.

The sorority has prepared a series of activities in honor of its Founders' Week. These events include a pink-and-green day, a bake sale and a social hour. The AKAs

will end the week with their annual sweetheart court dance and presentation.

Kathy Gwynn, senior in communications, described the organization as unique because it was the first black sorority at the University. The Gamma chapter has existed at the University since 1914.

In addition, Gwynn stated that many of its members have served and are continuing to serve as leaders in other campus organizations. Some of these organizations include the black student governments, the black student newspaper Griot and the Student Organization Resource Fee board.

AKA sorority was first founded in 1908 at Howard University in Washington D.C. "The purpose of the sorority then and now," said Cynthia Alexander, junior in LAS, "is to create an organization of black women working together to instill pride in females and to serve the community."

Alexander added that AKAs in Europe, Africa and North America all share this same belief.

Ugandan urges reconstruction

by J. Scott Ferguson
staff writer

Ugandans have an urgent need to rebuild the country ravaged by former President Idi Amin, according to a Ugandan businessman.

Chris Karamagi urged native Ugandans to re-educate themselves and help in the country's reconstruction in a lecture Thursday in 110 Lincoln Hall.

According to Karamagi, Amin started killing opposition leaders a year after he became president of Uganda in 1971. In 1973, Amin threw out all Asians and in 1974 he started a mass murder campaign of all educated and rich citizens in Uganda.

"He was starting a diabolical reign of terror," Karamagi said, "to the point where in 1975-76 he was killing his fellow Ugandans."

The Human Rights Commission estimated 200,000 people had been killed under Amin's regime.

According to Karamagi, Amin

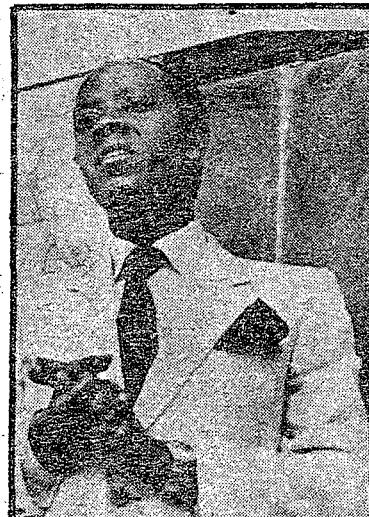
feared his predecessor, living in Tanzania, would return and topple him. Amin therefore annexed the strip between Uganda and Tanzania in 1978.

The native Ugandans sought assistance from the air force and army before they could convince Tanzania that Amin should be punished for what he had done. Tanzanian soldiers moved in, ousted Amin and liberated Uganda in April 1979. Ugandans got together to form the Ugandan National Liberation Front in order to elect a new leader.

Karamagi explained the many economical and social problems that have plagued Uganda since the removal of Amin.

"Inflation in Uganda can't be compared anywhere in the world," Karamagi said. "A pack of cigarettes goes for \$10 to \$12 and matches for 75 cents. We need massive aid from every friendly country to bring in commodities and help us to reconstruct."

Karamagi also said that the Ugandan hospitals are without



Chris Karamagi

equipment and the roads are poor.

Karamagi is a native Ugandan who had to flee in 1976 during Amin's regime. He returned after the liberation in April 1979.

The speech was sponsored by the University African Studies Program.

Delta Sigma Theta, Omega Psi Phi serve community

by Steven Birdine
and Christine Jones

De-emphasizing social life and acting as a public service organization are some of the many goals of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. The 27 women of red and white, better known as Deltas, comprise the University's chapter of Alpha Nu.

"Our organization is one of the many groups involved on the committee that planned activities for Black History Month," said Stephanie Southern, junior in commerce.

Delta projects for Black History

Month included the kickoff celebration on Jan. 31, which featured Juliet Walker, assistant professor of history, as guest speaker. Friday, the Deltas will host a reception at Allen Hall following the drama production "For Colored Girls...."

However, the Delta's work does not end with Black History Month. Southern noted that the Delta's public service projects for the remainder of the semester include an annual campus blood drive for students, faculty and administrators, an Easter party for the children at the Douglass Center and a donation to the Champaign

Children's Home.

Since the sorority was founded in 1913 at Howard University, it has expanded to 600 chapters with over 100,000 members internationally. As in the past, the sorority looks forward to "emphasizing social welfare, academic excellence and cultural enrichment," Southern said.

Deborah DePriest, sophomore in LAS, states, "They're down to earth; they're for real." Robin Collymore, freshman in LAS, said, "People don't know it, but they've got some of the better students on campus." And Richard Jones, senior in commerce said, "Our

mystique is based on pride."

These people are talking about the men of Omega Psi Phi, commonly called the Ques. Omega Psi Phi was founded on Nov. 17, 1911, at Howard University in Washington, D.C., and the local Pi Psi chapter was founded in October 1929. Sporting royal purple and old gold the Ques try to remain active in the community.

"We live by our four principles: 'Manhood,' 'Scholarship,' 'Perseverance' and 'Uplift.' We try to incorporate these principles into our everyday lives," said Richard Jones, senior in engineering.

"We have a scholarship drive

and we help at Opportunities Industrialization Center with the children. Our pledges also give assistance at the Boy's Club," Jones said. "We're optimistic about the future. We'll eliminate the stereotypes about our organization and we'll show people that we carry out our principles."

Some famous members of Omega Psi Phi include Benjamin Hooks, National Director of NAACP; Rev. Jesse Jackson, National Director of Operation PUSH, Charles Drew, who first performed open heart surgery; and Ed "Too-Tall" Jones, now a boxer.

Joe Young, band put together mighty show

by Jack Rundle
staff writer

"This is getting strange..."

When there are fifteen minutes left before a concert, you usually find the audience in place, the headliner primed and ready and the management anxiously starting to count those precious box office receipts. At about that time Wednesday night, the crowd for the Mighty Joe Young show was still outside the hall. Star Course was experiencing slack business at the ticket window. And nobody could find Mighty Joe. Or his band. Or his equipment. The atmosphere at the Auditorium was just a little bit, oh say, "apprehensive."

"Maybe he missed the exit, and is just now getting to Carbondale..."

Not a very pretty thought, with an anxious crowd outside getting more anxious all the time. As if on cue, though, a slick blue van chose this moment to pull up at the side door. With "Blues singer" emblazoned on the back end, there can't be much doubt as to the contents. No more "hard luck and trouble" this night, as the local crew heaves a collective sigh and proceeds to set the stage in record time. There are blues to be played.

Unfortunately Blind John Davis, the pianist originally scheduled as the evening's opener, wouldn't be among the players. Seemed that Davis had a disagreement with an icy Chicago sidewalk. And the sidewalk won. So instead, the crowd was treated to a solo set of acoustic blues courtesy of local



Mighty Joe Young

guitarist Keith Hardin. As it turned out, a wise choice to warm-up a worried crowd.

With material ranging from Leadbelly's "Last Go-Round" to Canned Heat's "On The Road Again," (a song which, not surprisingly, is well suited to his mid-range voice) Hardin's set was like a short course in

concert
review



blues—yet very enjoyable. About the only thing academic about Hardin is the studied way he handles a twelve-string, and even that gave way to some fierce, Leo Kottke-like picking on "Police Dog Blues." All in all, his deft playing and alternately wheezy/gritty harmonica, combined with easy, off-handed vocals, created a comfortable atmosphere for the audience to slip into.

Mighty Joe Young, on the other hand, provided quite a contrast to Hardin's reserved set. Bold and brassy, about the only thing studied about Young is the pale leisure suit draped over his ample frame. Otherwise, Mighty Joe and his band of merry bluemans play a non-compromising blend of bar room boogie, gritty R&B and tasty blues. All portions of which were evident from the start, had Young's four-piece backup play a quick, two-song opener while "the old man's out gettin' his head fat."

Especially impressive were bassist Ben King (brother of the late Freddy King, who is more than a passing influence on Young), drummer Willie Hays and organist Tom Gilbert. King snapped a tight bassline throughout the night, and contributed a decent vocal on "Key To The Highway," while Hays provided hot drumming and some sweet, soulful vocals. And Gilbert was no slouch either, with his greasy, gospel-like keyboard work simply reeking of Chicago blues, and seeming to shrink the Auditorium into a small, south side club.

So just as things got nice and intimate,

Mighty Joe enters. He hits the stage, grinning from here to Lake Michigan, knowing what's going to happen. When this band lights into a song, it's like a jolt from a live wire. Though the old man has a young band, it's the kids that have trouble keeping up once he plugs in "Josephine," and proceeds to take to the hills. "You see," Young intones, planting a kiss on the deep red Gibson, "I love my guitar." As he swipes at still another solo, you can't help but believe it. And feel that the wait was well worth it.

Young's lengthy tenure as a rhythm guitarist in some of Chicago's best blues outfits helps explain his unique style, a combination of hot, single-note lines and fat, cool chords that give Young one of the fullest, fleetest sounds of any guitarist today. His sweet, ringing notes float effortlessly over the appreciative crowd, occasionally swooping down to sting the unsuspecting listener.

Not that there could of been too many unaware people in the crowd this show. Throughout the night, Young and company unflaggingly played to the crowd, with Young spending most of the show stalking the edge of the stage, smiling like crazy. Even during "Sweet Home Chicago," when the PA system cut out on Young's voice, he kept mugging to the crowd, digging the reaction, and not missing a beat. With the crowd on its feet, Mighty Joe Young encored with a medley of "Got My Mojo Workin'," and "Mojo Hand." And that left no doubt. This man's mojo really works. Overtime.

Gray says report made false claims

by Julie Wurth
staff writer

A 1974 report from the Academic Affairs Office of Affirmative Action made false statements about former University professor Clayton Gray, according to Gray and German professor James Marchand.

Gray filed a complaint in 1977 with the Fair Employment Practices Commission claiming the University denied him tenure because he is black. He dropped the discrimination suit in January because he feared the case would be dismissed on technicalities.

The affirmative action report was an analysis of the tenure case of professor Marianne Burkhardt, a German professor who was eventually given tenure by the University. She had appealed to the affirmative action office in 1974 claiming the University had acted with sex discrimination in denying her tenure.

The report was prepared by Bette Adelman, an employee of the affirmative action office, and former assistant vice chancellor Walter Strong. It said the number of articles published by Burkhardt was sufficiently larger than those by Gray.

"Her publication record is far superior...Mr. Gray has no publications at all..." the report said. However, Gray maintains this is not true.

"They said I had no scholarship—when I did—to enhance the image of Burkhardt," he said.

At the time of the report, Gray said he had seven publications in print, including articles and book reviews. The affirmative action report was never shown to the German department, according to

more GRAY on 3

GRAY from 1

Marchand.

"If the department had seen this document, they would have had no problem refuting everything in here," Marchand said.

Gray was told in 1977 that the report had contained damaging statements against him. But he did not see the document until he obtained a copy from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the Freedom of Information Act, when he asked to see everything in his file. Marchand said the report was "improperly" put in Gray's file.

"It was prepared by affirmative action. They're supposed to be helping both of them," Marchand said. "It praises Burkhardt and condemns (Gray)."

Joseph Smith, academic affirmative action director, would not comment on whether the report should have been put in Gray's file. But he agreed the report "was an exaggeration of the issue."

"I don't think it was necessary to compare (Burkhardt and Gray) in the manner the report did," Smith said.

Gray was originally recommended for tenure by

the German department and the College of LAS in 1971. But Morton Weir, former vice chancellor for academic affairs, said he wanted to see more of Gray's scholarly record and extended the time Gray could be considered for tenure by two years.

Gray was subsequently recommended for tenure at various times by the German department, the School of Humanities, the college of LAS and the Faculty Advisory Committee. But he was again denied tenure in 1975.

Marchand believes the report contributed to the outcome of Gray's tenure case.

"We had a University that claimed to be acting affirmatively in the case of blacks. We had a black that they didn't have to bend over backwards for, but the University didn't promote him," Marchand said.

"Gray only got turned down by the people who didn't know his business very well," he said, referring to Weir.

Smith would not comment on whether the report harmed Gray's chances for tenure.

Civil rights at standstill in '70s, local Urban League head says

by Phil Sanfield
staff writer

The 1970s was not a progressive decade for black civil rights, according to Vernon Barkstall, executive director of the Champaign County Urban League, and he has the facts to prove it.

"Without a doubt, the 'me generation' attitude of the past decade has touched on the civil rights movement and the Urban League," Barkstall said. "In terms of a whole race of people, blacks, we are in worse shape at the end of the '70s than we were 10 years ago."

"In 1969, blacks had 60 percent of the median income compared to white family income," according to Barkstall. "Now it is down to 57 percent. Unemployment is much higher today in black communities than it was in 1969. The concern for civil rights peaked in the mid-'60s but the Vietnam war detracted from the movement."

The Urban League's membership figures also seem to indicate a decline in enthusiasm compared to a decade ago. In 1970, the local chapter of the Urban League had more than 1,200 members. Today the membership stands at approximately 300.

"Because of our highly mobile constituency, the fact we don't do heavy campaigning and the tenor of our times, our numbers have continually dribbled," Barkstall said.

While the Urban League is concerned with all minority interests, its main thrust has traditionally been on black-white relations.

Although he is personally in favor of its passage, the Equal Rights Amendment "has not been an issue in our local chapter and we haven't taken a stand on it," Barkstall said.

"The Urban League was started in a New York City storefront in 1910," Barkstall said. "The emphasis has been on dealing with the problems raised by blacks and whites in our society as it relates to equal justice or injustice."



photo by Scott Mason

Vernon Barkstall

The 1980 census is of particular concern to the Urban League:

"There is a movement on the national (Urban League) level called the 'Black Pulse,'" Barkstall said. "Blacks were undercounted by 7 percent in 1970. We're telling black people not to be afraid of being counted. In fact, blacks should insist on being counted."

Lower economic classes are scared of the government, Barkstall said, noting that "they want to know what the government is snooping for."

The Champaign County Urban League chapter was organized in 1963 and Barkstall came to the group three years later. Over the years the group began to gather its resources from federal grants and the United Way Fund in addition to individual donations.

This year approximately \$440,000 of the leagues' budget comes from grants from the federal government, \$60,000 from the United Way Fund and

\$5,000 from individual contributions. The grants from the government are allocated for specific purposes and cannot be used for other projects.

Two government projects, each allocated more than \$200,000, are a major portion of the league's budget. One is a "weatherization" program funded by the Department of Energy to help senior citizens weatherize their homes and pay fuel bills. The other program, also designed for senior citizens, helps them get job placements in non-profit organizations.

"Unfortunately," Barkstall said, "the grants don't have any latitude to address some of the things we might put priority on."

One thing the Urban League has not been able to do is tap University resources. "We would like to hire a program director who could supervise field placement for students in urban planning, social work, law and journalism," Barkstall said. "It would be a benefit for the students and for us."

Aguirre's musings give Notre Dame psyche-up material

CHICAGO (FNS)—If De Paul forward Mark Aguirre had realized what a controversy his statement last week concerning Notre Dame would cause, he probably would have said it anyway. He has yet to be defended successfully this season by a newspaper clipping.

He was trying to be as candid as possible during a Madison Square Garden press conference after De Paul's 105-89 victory over Wagner Thursday night when he said, "Teams like Wagner have a better chance of beating us than Notre Dame (does). Notre Dame is not tough for us because of the way they play. Running teams have a better chance of beating us."

Asked if that included Loyola, he said, "They'll give us a better game than Notre Dame."

Newspapers in Chicago and New York published Aguirre's comments the next day. One of those articles now has a place of honor on the bulletin board in the dressing room of the Fighting Irish, who host the No. 1 Blue Demons tonight in the Athletic and Convocation Center. Notre Dame students have circulated copies of the article on campus. One student handed his copy to De Paul assistant coach Joe Meyer, who was in South Bend Sunday to scout the Irish during a 77-74 loss to Marquette. A warning?

"That's the rah-rah Notre Dame style," Meyer said. "If it wasn't this, it would be something else. Mark won't be real shook up. He's going down there to play a game, not read the newspaper."

That is precisely the response from the Irish, who are more upset about speculation that they lost to Marquette because they were looking ahead to De Paul. "How could we not be ready for a game against Marquette on TV?" junior forward Kelly Tripucka said.

When asked about Aguirre's comments, Tripucka said, "I got to know him at the Pan Am Trials. That's the type kid he is. We'll save our comments until after the game."

Notre Dame coach Digger Phelps said, "It's agitated the fans more than the players. The players just want to play."

He hopes that is especially true of 6-9 junior center Orlando Woolridge, who learned Monday he will guard Aguirre for the second straight year. Although Bill Hanzlik is the Irish's most accomplished defensive player and matches Aguirre's height, Phelps apparently felt the 6-7 guard wouldn't be so physical as Woolridge.

"I felt I did all right last year, but he is a lot better player this year," said Woolridge, who held Aguirre to less than his scoring and rebounding average during De Paul's 76-72 Alumni Hall victory last season. "First, I'll try to deny him the ball. When he gets it, I'll use my size and try to force him to try outside shots. I've noticed that against taller guys, he alters his shot a little."

When asked about Aguirre's comments, Woolridge only shrugged.

Aguirre did little more than that when confronted this week but did say he didn't mean the statement as a criticism of the Irish. "How can anybody think I said Notre Dame isn't tough?" he said. "They have a variety of fine players. I only said that teams that run have a better chance of beating us than a pattern team. But Notre Dame has a beautifully patterned team."

While Notre Dame fans may not appreciate Aguirre's logic, it is valid. The last three fast-break teams the Blue Demons have faced—La Salle, Wagner and Loyola—troubled De Paul with their quickness. Although the Blue Demons like to run on offense, they suffered breakdowns because they weren't able to make the quick transition to defense.

De Paul also has had difficulty at times with pattern teams such as Dayton, Lamar and Northern Illinois. But the Blue Demons are confident they can improve their record to 26-0 if they can lead early and force Notre Dame to run with them. If the Irish lead early and control the tempo, the buttons their fans are wearing that say "25-1" may prove clairvoyant.

Hoping to avoid such a fate, the Blue Demons decided not to wait until Wednesday to travel to South Bend as originally planned but instead will leave a day early and practice in the ACC Tuesday night.

Proviso East's Rivers chooses Marquette

by Field News Service

Glenn Rivers, Proviso East's two-time all-stater and one of the nation's most sought after high school basketball players, announced he will enroll next fall at Marquette University.

Rivers' decision came as no surprise because the 6-foot-3 guard had revealed earlier he was leaning toward Marquette over his original choice, De Paul.

"I feel more comfortable at Marquette," said Rivers. "I like the atmosphere for studying reasons and I like their system. I think I'll enjoy myself."

Rivers denied the rapid improvement of De Paul guard Skip Dillard was a factor in his decision but admitted that Marquette assistant coach Rick Majerus, who also was credited with recruiting former Marquette stars Maurice Lucas, Bo Ellis and Butch Lee, played an important role. Rivers has known Majerus since he was nine years old when he began participating in former Marquette coach Al McGuire's summer camp in Milwaukee.

"I felt I could start at either place," he said.

Rivers' decision came as a blow to De Paul, which had made him its No. 1 recruiting priority.

"He's one of the best second guards I've ever seen," said De Paul assistant Joey Meyer, "but we couldn't promise a position to him or Dillard. In a successful program you must have more than one player at a position. It'll come down to playing time if we lose him."

Rivers is the second blue-chip prospect De Paul has lost within the last four days. Friday, Glenbard East's Brad Waller announced for Cincinnati. De Paul still is in the running for 6-7 guard-forward Arthur Aaron of St. Ignatius, the top-rated player in the Chicago Catholic League.

Lester leaves Hawkeyes with NCAA try, Illini loss

by Mike Bass
assistant sports editor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The game turned out to mean little to Illinois, because the National Invitational Tournament accepted the Illini, loss or no. But to Ronnie Lester and the Iowa Hawkeyes, the game meant much more.

Before the Hawkeyes came back to beat Illinois 75-71 Saturday, they retired the No. 12 belonging to the 6-foot-2 senior guard (although they will wait to the end of the season to retire his real uniform).

"I tried not to get too emotionally involved," Lester said. "I had a game to play."

Lester's leg injury has made him a questionable participant in many of Iowa's games, but he told Hawkeye head coach Lute Olson during warm-ups he would be able to play Saturday.

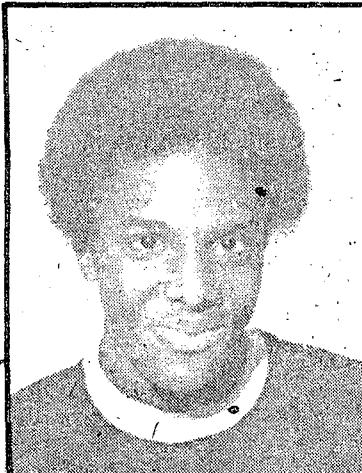
He responded by leading Iowa in scoring with 15 points and helping the Hawkeyes capture a game that turned out to clinch an NCAA tournament bid.

"It was great to have Ronnie back," Olson said. "I think it's only fitting he'd lead the team in scoring."

Illinois head coach Lou Henson felt Lester was "instrumental" in the loss to Iowa. Before the game, Henson said a big factor in the game would be how Hawkeye forward Kevin Boyle played, because he scored 21 points when Iowa beat Illinois earlier in the season.

The Illini were able to hold Boyle scoreless in the first half and only seven points overall. Olson said if someone had told him before the game that was all the point production Boyle would have, "I would've left."

But the 6-2 junior performed well in other aspects of the game,



Ronnie Lester
recording 11 rebounds, three assists and three steals.

"It did get a little frustrating," Boyle said of his lack of scoring. "I just kept my mind on my defensive game."

Boyle said he thought the Hawkeyes didn't play that well in the first half, and as a result trailed 41-32 at halftime. He said that might have been due to the pre-game emotion involving Lester.

"Sometimes you can build yourself up too much," Boyle said. "We came out sluggish. But it was great to have him around."

Boyle said the Illini deserve to be in the NIT, but he has noticed a problem with Illinois. He said at times there was too much individualism.

"I think what's harmed them this year is at times they don't play as a team," Boyle said. "They played inconsistent."

Olson said that was not a problem with the Illini Saturday. "The only place I thought we hurt them was on our pressure defense."

Illinois began the second half with one change from the first.

Senior guard Rob Judson started the second half in place of Reno Gray, who had three fouls.

Gray had hit five field goals in the first half and helped control the tempo of the game, but Henson felt it was necessary to hold him out the first 8:39 of the second half. When he came back in the lead had dwindled to 54-52 and Iowa had momentum.

"All I've got to say is that if he doesn't pick up three fouls, he's in there," Henson said.

Olson said the change of tempo from the first half to the second half was very important to the outcome of the game.

"Illinois is a great shooting team when they're in rhythm," he said. "But it's different when they take the same shots on a spread floor on the move."

While the Illini and the Hawkeyes were combatting on the playing floor, a bigger battle seemed to be going on between the referees and the 13,365 fans in the Iowa Fieldhouse. But Olson was not about to criticize the officiating.

"It was a typical Big Ten game," Olson said. "It's the only game a person who's blind can know what's going on. You can close your eyes and still be able to follow the game."

He said he wasn't referring to the referees.

Both coaches spoke strongly on how they deserved their respective tournament invitations and both supported the other's cause.

On Sunday, both coaches were granted their wishes—Iowa was chosen for the NCAA and Illinois for the NIT. Had the Illini won, it would have made no difference tournament-wise for them.

But for the Hawkeyes, the game means a chance—along with 47 other teams—for the national championship.

Chancellor's assistant to join Gerberding in Seattle

by Julie Wurth
staff writer

Ernest R. Morris, executive assistant to the chancellor, will join former University chancellor William P. Gerberding, president of the University of Washington-Seattle, as his special assistant.

Morris, 37, served as Gerberding's executive assistant during his term as Urbana-Champaign campus chancellor in 1978-79. Gerberding said he selected Morris to "work closely with me on a wide range of special projects."

"I have a number of things bubbling around here," Gerberding said. "Basically, I need another set of eyes and ears." Gerberding has been without an executive assistant since going to Washington.

"I'm lucky to be getting a man as wise as (Morris)," he said.

Although Morris said he is happy

working with Chancellor John E. Cribbet, he said working in a president's office will give him the chance to get more involved in external activities.

"It represents a growth opportunity for me to work closely with the president of an institution of that quality," he said. "It's an opportunity to see another side of higher education." The appointment will become effective July 21.

In addition to serving as director of the Equal Opportunities Program on campus from 1974 to 1978, Morris contributed articles to professional journals concerning minority access to higher education. He also served as Illinois chapter president of the Mid-America Association of Educational Opportunity Programs Personnel in 1977-78.

Morris joined the University administration in 1971 while working on his doctorate degree in higher education, which

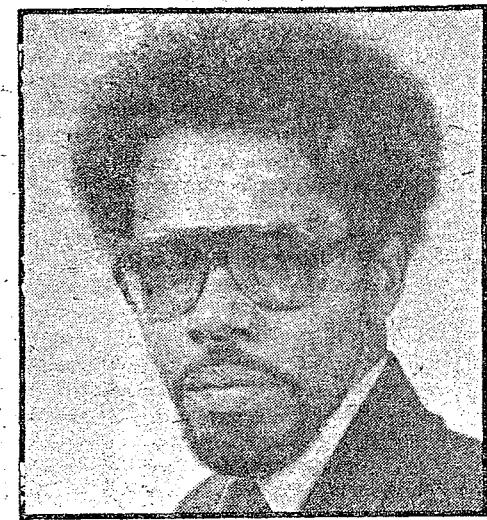
he received in 1976. He served as an associate and assistant dean of student services at the University.

"Dr. Morris will be deeply missed in the chancellor's office and across the campus," Cribbet said. "His work has been of the highest quality."

James Collier, director of public affairs, will head a search committee to find a replacement for Morris. Applications for the position will be accepted until April 15.

In addition, Lowell P. Hagar, head of the biochemistry department, has been appointed chairman of the search committee for vice chancellor for research and dean of the Graduate College.

The committee will review candidates to succeed Edwin L. Goldwasser, who became vice chancellor for academic affairs Jan. 17. Goldwasser is temporarily serving in these positions until a successor is found.



Ernest Morris

Reno on the run makes Illinois click on offense

by Mike Bass
assistant sports editor

The scene is becoming very familiar in Illinois basketball. Guard Reno Gray takes an outlet pass, runs downcourt on the fast break and shoots in a 15-foot jump shot on the run.

Monday night's National Invitation Tournament victory over Illinois State was no exception. Gray made 7 of 11 shots from the field, and scored 20 points overall.

But the graduate of Hales Franciscan High School in Chicago is used to shooting that much in that manner. He was raised on it.

"I guess it came from all the way back on the playgrounds," the 6-foot-2 senior said. "That's all we'd do was run downcourt and shoot."

The ISU game, however, must have seemed like a different sport to Gray than he's used to. Both teams employed almost exclusively zone defenses, and the game was very slow-paced.

"It takes the excitement out of the game," Gray said. "I always thought basketball was supposed to be exciting. I don't really like zones—I like man-to-man."

When the basketball is moving quickly up and down the court, Reno Gray is at his best, and Illini head coach Lou Henson is well aware of that.

When Henson wants to get the ball moving quickly on the fast break, Gray is of utmost importance to the Illinois offense. But the coach isn't convinced Gray is the solution to every defense.

"It depends on the type of game," Henson said.

"He helps our running game a lot."

"What the coach says is right," Gray said. "I give the offense that extra dimension when we get the running game going."

Confidence is no problem for Gray, although at the beginning of the season, it might have been his biggest problem. He said the coaches have helped him to overcome that deficiency.

Gray has his weak points and he knows it. Defense has been somewhat of a missing part of his game plan in the past, but he believes that has changed.

"I think it could be better," Gray said. "I've improved a whole lot. But I still go after steals too many times which leaves me out of position."

Offensively, however, Gray is making believers out of opposing players and coaches. For instance, ISU coach Bob Donewald was extremely complimentary of Gray and backcourtmate Perry Range.

"I think Range and Gray are great guards," he said. "You can find better guards in the Big Ten, but you can't find a better pair."

For now, Gray can celebrate the accolades and the victory. He knows he is producing for the Illini and is enjoying all the playing time he is getting. At one point in Monday's game he walked off the court with his hands raised, jubilant over Illinois' jumping off to a 23-10 lead.

But that position is normal for Reno Gray. Usually, though, when his arms are raised, he's got a basketball in his hands, ready for yet another shot...and basket.

Black leaders to protest census hiring

Leaders of the black community will hold a 10 a.m. press conference today in front of the Census Bureau office in Sunncrest Mall to level charges of discrimination at the bureau's hiring practices.

Representatives of the Champaign County Urban League, Operation PUSH, the Black Minister Alliance and the Opportunity Industrialization

Center will address the bureau's hiring policy for the upcoming census.

Clarence Davis, spokesman for the Opportunity Industrialization Center, claims that blacks are being discriminated against in supervisory positions.

"The 1980 census will be a flop as it was in past years if things are not corrected," Davis said.

The Census Bureau examines

an applicant's skills test score and political referrals before filling a position. Davis said this leads to subjective hiring practices.

Vernon Barkstall, executive director of the Urban League, fears that blacks will be undercounted if there are not more blacks involved in the census-taking. He estimated blacks were undercounted by 7 percent in the 1970 census.



Ben Brown

by Dave Cullen
staff writer

Spokesmen for Kennedy and President Carter debated the question, "Who can best represent blacks in 1980? Carter or Kennedy?" in Altgeld Hall Thursday night.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., was chosen as the favorite choice for president among the group of approximately 50 people, most of whom were black.

Kennedy received 43 percent of the vote to Carter's 20 percent. U.S. Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Rockford, received 13 percent through write-in votes.

Ronald Brown, speaking for Kennedy, charged that Carter convinced blacks he would work for them and won a huge majority of their vote by surrounding himself with prominent blacks during the 1976 campaign, and then did nothing for them.

Candidates' benefits to blacks debated

"There has been a national retreat on those (civil rights) issues that we worked so hard on in the 1960s and 1970s," he said.

He also charged Carter with not making a single civil rights speech during his entire administration.

Ben Brown, speaking for Carter, centered his remarks on the president's economic policies and what he considered a strong record of black appointments.

Ten percent of all presidential and secretarial appointments have gone to blacks and the black unemployment rate has decreased by 8 percent during the Carter administration, Ben Brown said.

The Kennedy spokesman criticized Carter's economic policies, citing raging inflation and an increasing unemployment rate as major failures of his administration.

He said an immediate freeze on wages

and prices, followed by mandatory price controls is the only way to stop inflation.

When questioned by a member of the audience, he admitted these are only "band-aid" measures which could keep inflation under control until the underlying causes of inflation could be worked out.

Ron Brown acknowledged the appointments, but said they should be expected from a president who wouldn't have made it into the White House without the black vote.

Ron Brown justified Kennedy's position of putting a two-year moratorium on new nuclear power plants simply by saying Kennedy's stand was better than Carter's.

The Carter representative said the U.S. can't do without nuclear power and the "fears" it poses "have not been borne out statistically."

Gray dropped complaint because of technicalities

by Julie Wurth
staff writer

Former University professor Clayton Gray said Thursday he dropped his discrimination complaint against the University in January because he feared the case would be decided upon technicalities.

He would not comment, however, on whether he will take further action against the University.

The University, charged by the Fair Employment Practices Commission with denying Gray tenure because he is black, filed a motion to reconsider with the FEPC last December. In the motion, the University claimed its "registered agent" had never received a copy of the original complaint, filed Aug. 14, 1978 by the FEPC.

Illinois' Administrative Procedure Act requires that notice of a public hearing shall be given to "such parties or their agents appointed to receive service of process."

Administrative Law Judge Joan Humphrey, who presided over the case until July 1979, earlier dismissed a similar grievance by the University in an order Dec. 26, 1978.

In her ruling, Humphrey said notice of the discrimination complaint by FEPC was sent to Campus Legal Counsel Timothy Madigan, and this was sufficient to fulfill the Illinois law. Even though Madigan was not the

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"appointed agent" to receive such notice, Humphrey said he acted for his client because he was the University attorney.

Humphrey also said in the order that she would send a copy of the original FEPC complaint against the University to Earl Porter, secretary of the Board of Trustees. However, the University claimed in the December motion it never received this copy, according to Administrative Law Judge Linda MacLachlan.

Gray said he feared the University would pursue this and other technicalities in a higher court. After the FEPC files a complaint, the respondent is allowed to appeal to the regular court system.

"I thought that the case would be decided on a technicality. That's why I withdrew from the commission," Gray said. The discrimination issue is too important to be dismissed in this way, he said.

Other technicalities disputed by the University included a problem of jurisdiction in the case and time limits for filing complaints. Humphrey dismissed these grievances in her 1978 order, saying the University was using them as a "technical shield."

Under FEPC statutes, a complainant must file a charge with the commission within 180 days of the alleged unfair employment practice. Madigan said at a fact-finding conference in 1978, that Gray's complaint with the commission was "untimely filed" and he thus refused to recognize the FEPC's jurisdiction.

The commission, however, continued to investigate the matter and found substantial evidence of discrimination Aug. 8, 1978. Before a charge can be

filed, the respondent (the University) is allowed 10 days for a "conciliation conference" with the complainant (Gray).

FEPC staff attorney Barney Cohen telephoned Madigan to arrange such a conference. Because time was running out, Cohen requested Madigan waive either the 180-day provision or the right to 10-day written notice.

Madigan refused to waive either provision and continued to object to the FEPC's jurisdiction. The commission then filed a complaint without a conference.

The University's next step was to appeal the FEPC's jurisdiction in the matter to the Champaign Circuit Court. However, Circuit Court Judge Harold Jensen dismissed the University's complaint for injunction saying the FEPC had jurisdiction.

Humphrey outlined all these decisions in her 1978 ruling and expressed a desire that further proceedings would not be delayed by any more technicalities.

However, Gray said the actions of the University indicated it would not give up.

"From every indication, it seemed the University would raise this 10-day thing and other technicalities on a higher level," Gray said. "My concern was that eventually the technicality of jurisdiction problem could have been taken to the U.S. Supreme Court."

Gray came to the University in 1966 as an instructor in medieval German literature. He was denied tenure several times after being recommended by the German department, the School of Humanities and the Faculty Appeals Committee of LAS. He left the University in 1976.

Brothers J. beat out Rufus minus Chaka

by Clark Brooks
staff writer

As the Brothers Johnson slipped onto the stage, audience members moved to the edges of their seats in anticipation. When the spotlights hit the stage, the crowd began to cheer and scream as Louis Johnson pounded away on his bass guitar.

The Brothers Johnson sang hit songs from the past such as "Strawberry Letter 22," "Blam," and "Get The Funk Out Of Ma Face." Leaving behind their hits of the past, George and Louis Johnson led the band in songs off of their new album, "Light Up The Night."

The highlight of the Brothers

concert review



Johnson segment was George Johnson asking for three women from the audience to come up on stage. There was one catch; each of the three had to be able to do a dance called "The Wiggle." While three women "wiggled," the band performed a hit song off of the new album, "Makes Me Want To Wiggle."

The final song of the concert had nearly everyone in the audience standing and either shouting or singing lyrics to their

newest hit song, "Stomp." After the Brothers Johnson had finished their last song and left the stage, it was easy to see why it was a hit; the audience hummed the Brothers' tunes all the way out the doors.

Rufus had a surprise up their sleeve when they walked out on stage. It was announced that Chaka Khan would not be able to perform due to her hospitalization in Miami.

Rufus lacked their anticipated overwhelming concert flair without Chaka. The music, although energetic and loud, seemed to drag on until the band started playing "Do You Love What You Feel." Rufus ended the popular song and the

performance with the audience clapping, dancing and singing, "I Wanna Dance All Night."

Wednesday at 8 p.m., Narada Michael Walden and his eight-member band opened the concert slated with Rufus-Chaka Khan and the Brothers Johnson with a jazzy introduction and the song "Baby Got A Lot of Love."

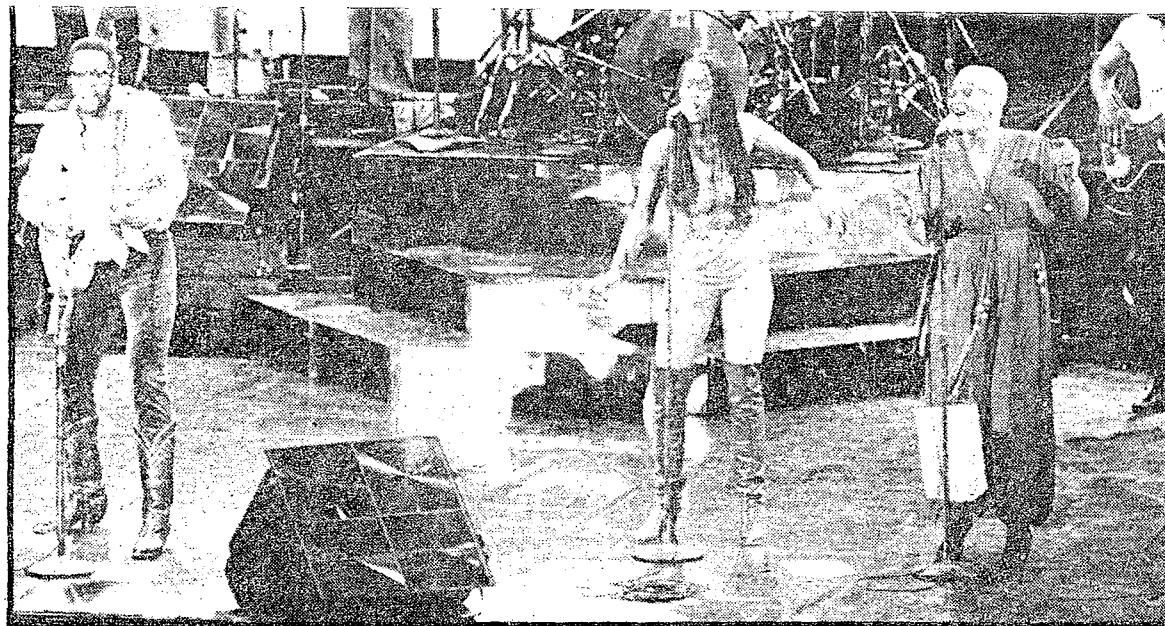
Among the songs that Walden and his band played, "I Don't Want Nobody Else But You" gave the audience a song to clap to.

The song was weaved around the contemporary jazz sounds provided by the bass guitar and the percussion section led by drummer Walden. Walden then finished the song with one of the many drum solos he played

throughout the concert. Then he flung his drumsticks into the audience.

During the song "Tonite (I'm All Right)," bass player Randy Jackson bounced around the stage in an orange T-shirt and yellow sweatpants. When Jackson was introduced by Walden, he hopped across the stage in big yellow punk rock sunglasses as the audience cheered him on during his solo.

Walden and his band finished the first part of the show with the title song of his new album "Dance of Life," an eerie 25th-century Buck Rogers-like song. They left the stage after topping off the show with their hit tune "I Should Have Loved Ya."



Rufus performed at the Assembly Hall last Wednesday night, while George Johnson, right, played the lead guitar. (photo by Clark Brooks)



'Vicious system' of capitalism must end, Carmichael argues

by Dana Cvetan
staff writer

The most frequently-repeated word in Stokely Carmichael's vocabulary is "struggle," and the object of that struggle is capitalism.

Civil rights activist Carmichael, who now goes by the African name Kwame Toure, is an organizer for the All-African People's Revolutionary Party. As a guest speaker for the local chapter of the group, he spoke Wednesday night at the Auditorium to about 300 people.

"The enemy, which is the capitalist system, is inherently exploitative. It undermines the will of the people to live the truth," said the former member of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and honorary member of the Black Panthers. Carmichael currently serves as a "roving ambassador," for the Republic of Guinea.

"The capitalist system seeks to confuse us. Few of us read our history, therefore it is easy for the capitalist system to confuse us with our own history," he said.

Carmichael, a powerful speaker, injected a bit of comedy in his criticism of U.S. industrialists, who he believes want to involve the country in overseas conflicts to protect their interests.

"These pigs would use war to expand their profits, and when they see their profits threatened, it's 'Whoa! Grab the guns! Santo Domingo—let's go! Afghanistan—let's go!'" Carmichael said while dashing across the stage.

Calling capitalism a backward system in which, "one man has the right to own everything," and "a vicious system that has got to be destroyed," he said, "this can be seen clearly. Those who labor in this system do not enjoy the fruits of the system.

"Man is greedy," he said, "but he is also altruistic. The people understand that it is their responsibility to wage a constant battle against the forces that seek to bring out the negative in man.

"There is nothing man and woman cannot do. The masses of people love justice, and because they love it they will have it. The people will be free because they are born free and they instinctively know it."

Citizens' 'self-help' aids North End development

by Phil Sanfield
staff writer

It is generally agreed by Champaign-Urbana officials and citizens that the North End is in much better condition today than it was 10 years ago. And much of the credit is due to the citizens themselves.

"Community development has been a lifesaver for this community," said Esther Stoba, member of Urbana's Community Development Commission. "The deterioration that had continued for so long has stopped.

"We were attracting people who didn't give a damn about housing," she said. "But there has been an exodus. Now we've got people who want to stay and redevelop. Once it gets started, everyone joins."

Citizen planning groups have become an integral part of Housing and Urban Development's efforts, which requires that citizens be given opportunities to participate in the development of applications for Community Development Block Grant Program funds.

In Champaign, five neighborhood groups meet on a monthly basis to give their evaluations of potential programs. Leaders of the group report to the Better Housing Committee. Three city-wide public hearings are held before a final CDBG application is submitted to HUD.

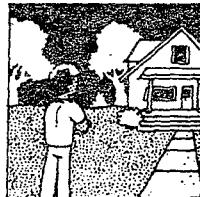
Stoba emphasized that citizens are seeking long-term progress, "something to grow on." Urbana's Human Relations Director Vernon Brown has another perspective on why community involvement is becoming more important.

"We cannot depend on large amounts of federal money much longer," Brown said. "CDBG money is going to run out very soon. I look to see it phase out in the next couple years. It is just not a high priority in the federal budget."

While U.S. Rep. Edward Madigan, R-Lincoln, has backed CDBG in the past, administrative aide Chuck Hiltz said his support may yield to economic pressures.

"Programs like CDBG are being very seriously reviewed because of the federal cutbacks," Hiltz said. "And the situation has gotten

the
north end



This is the fourth in a five-part series examining Champaign-Urbana's predominantly black North End community.

worse, much worse, in the last three months." Brown said community groups must start seeking participation from local banks, contractors and businesses to develop localized self-help programs. "Self-help is intended to let people own a piece of the rock," he said.

Brown is encouraged by the growth in community organization because he believes it is the only way to battle discrimination, especially in housing.

"Unfortunately, whether it is housing, employment or financial credit, most human relations groups cannot do a good job because the people who have the best cases don't come in," Brown said. "I think community groups can become the essential tool in identifying discrimination."

The 1968 Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, sex or nationality. Initially it covered only federally-owned or federally-assisted housing, but was expanded in 1970 to include all housing.

Brown said one effect of that law has been to cause landlords and realtors to refrain from the more open and blatant forms of discrimination and to substitute subtle and less-detectable techniques.

"Housing discrimination is still out there. It is more sophisticated now," Brown said. "People who discriminate do it with the knowledge of the law. They work on a fine edge of what is legal and

more NORTH on 9

Russell Cross shocks everyone, picks Circle

The shock wave from Chicago could be felt in Champaign Monday afternoon. Russell Cross, the highly touted 6-foot-10 center from Class AA champion Manley, had announced he would attend the University of Illinois.

But before Illini fans could dream of Cross leading the team into the NCAA finals, the bombshell came.

Cross would become a Chicka.

The Manley star's decision to play basketball at Illinois-Chicago Circle does not compare to the dropping of the bomb, but its effects caught everyone off guard, especially Purdue coach Gene Keady.

For the last few weeks, it was rumored Cross was leaning toward Purdue over Illinois and Iowa. A couple stories floating around even said Cross would already have been a Boilermaker if Lee Rose hadn't opted for the sunshine and bucks of South Florida.

But Purdue was still considered top dog in the fight for Cross. Keady was so confident of signing Cross he attended Monday's announcement at a Chicago radio

Jim
Benson



station with a national letter-of-intent already typed and in hand.

And imagine Keady's delight when he saw Cross dressed in a Purdue shirt. Keady could see Cross become the new Joe Barry Carroll of West Lafayette.

Ah, but strange things do happen in the world of sports. Cross stunned everyone with his announcement of Chicago Circle as home for the next four years. It's a wonder Keady didn't collapse from the shock.

Many factors apparently influenced Cross' decision. First of all, his high school coach, Willie Little, will be an assistant to Tom Meyer next year at Circle. Cross and

Little reportedly have a close relationship and this undoubtedly swayed Cross' decision heavily.

Second, Cross wanted to play immediately at any school he went to. At Circle, he could almost dictate where, when and how long he gets to play.

Another reason would seem to be Cross wanted to be close to home and have an opportunity to play in front of friends and family. That's fair enough.

But there seems to be more reasons for Cross not to go to Circle than attend the Chicago campus. The school will not be Division I until the 1981-82 season. At present, Circle must be content to play big schools that pound lumps on them so they can achieve Division I status.

And construction of Circle's new stadium will not be completed until a year from now. The Chickas currently play their home contests in a small gymnasium, a far cry from Mackey Arena or the Assembly Hall.

But the main drawback that will haunt

Cross is the lack of exposure he will receive at Circle. At a Big Ten school, Cross would have been front and center for the television cameras and pro scouts. It seems inconceivable the Manley hero will receive the media attention at Circle he would have at Purdue, Illinois or Iowa.

Cross said he is "tentatively" set for Circle, the decision not being final until he has a chance to discuss it with his mother (who was out of town). The way that Cross has handled the whole recruiting business—waiting until the final moment and leaving college coaches with ulcers—it would not be surprising if he changed his mind again.

However, Illinois fans should not get too excited. The Illini were fourth on Cross' final list, and out of the picture should he change his mind.

Perhaps Illinois fans should be happy with Cross' pick of Circle. At least the Illini won't have to face him eight times in the next four years.

Academic Year
1980 - 81

Johnson, NIT team in Europe

Eddie Johnson will be vacationing in Europe the next two weeks.

The Illinois senior, the team's leading scorer and Most Valuable Player last season, is one of 11 players who has been chosen for a basketball tour of the continent by Nike and the National Invitation Tournament. The team is composed of players who played in the NIT the past season.

The highlight of the tour will be games in Yugoslavia and Italy against four different opponents, including the Yugoslavian and Italian Olympic basketball teams.

"I think it's a great opportunity for Eddie," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "Not only does he get to work on his basketball skills, but he gets a chance to see Europe as well."

This will be Johnson's second basketball trip to Europe. After his senior year in high school, he was selected to a prep all-star squad that competed in Germany.

The team, which will be coached by Wagner's P.J. Carlesimo, also includes Randy Breuer of Minnesota, and Jeff Jones and Jeff Lamp of NIT champion Virginia.

Evans, Sorey appear at Illini football camp

7-3-80

For 457 aspiring Illinois high school football players, this past week in Champaign will be five days they'll never forget. Since Sunday these players, who come from all over the state, have been kept busy at the first annual Mike White Fighting Illini football camp.

Leaving Chicago's inner city, the rural areas and suburbs behind them, these kids have had a chance to play on the astro turf of Memorial Stadium. They ran sprints with and were coached by Chicago Bears' quarterback Vince Evans and offensive guard Revie Sorey.

On Monday, they went on their morning run with coach White. They also lifted weights with Illinois football players. At night Sorey, Evans and White spoke to them and they got to watch National Football League films.

"Illinois runs one of the finest camp organizations in the country," camp director Gary Horton said. "We give the kids a good camp experience plus we build up our image throughout the state."

"Our entire (coaching) staff is out here," Horton, who is also Illinois' head recruiter, continued. "Plus we have 25 selected high school coaches."

"Vince led them in a prayer last night and it was tremendous. You could have heard a pin drop."

Having two professional athletes there was a special thrill for the kids, who range in age from 13-17. Both of the Bears joined right in with the camp members as Evans quarterbacked the passing line and Sorey led a spirited calisthenics drill.

Sorey, the former Illini standout, has coached at several other camps in California and



Iowa. "I really enjoy working with the kids," Sorey said. "I like to get in there and work with them and let the athlete know I'm there to help them."

Evans recently helped run a camp in Davenport, Iowa, and was impressed with the group at White's camp. "There are a lot more kids in this one," Evans said, "and it's more organized. The kids at Davenport were younger so they couldn't play with as much intensity as these guys do."

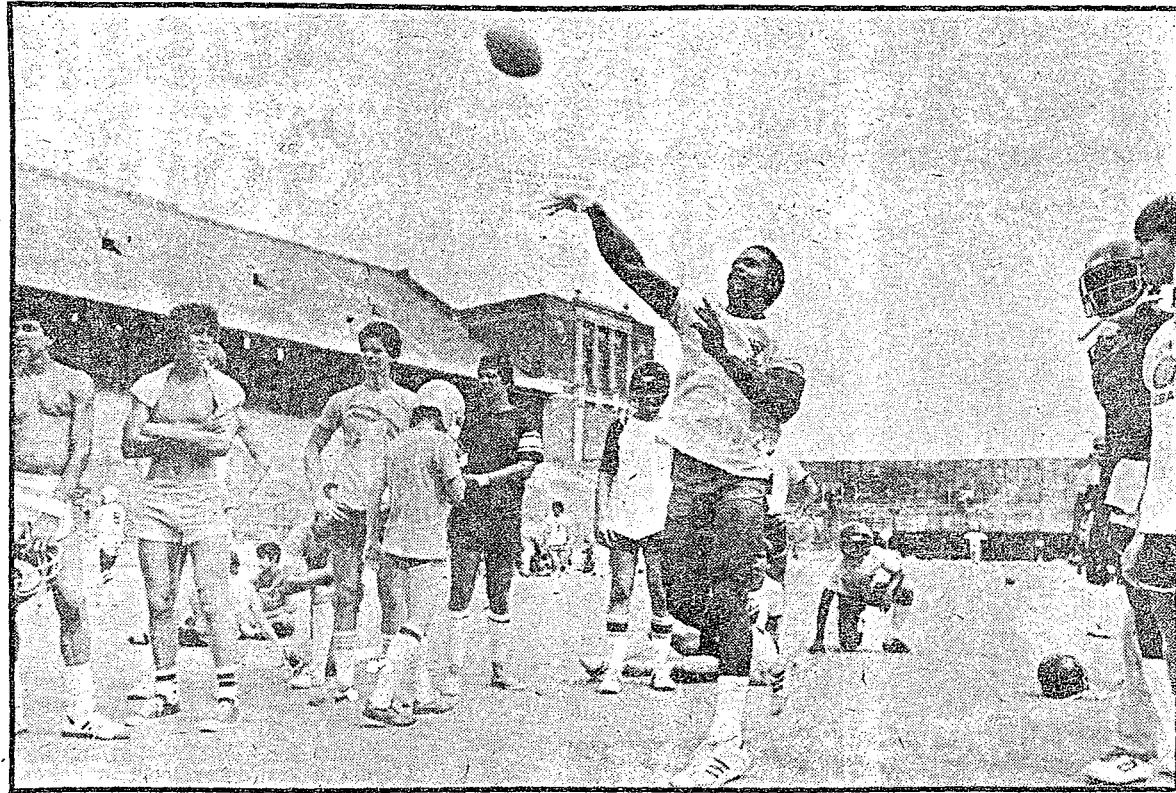
The camp's schedule of events keeps the kids busy every day from 7 a.m. to lights out at 11 p.m., but the highlights of the week were when White, Evans and Sorey spoke to the young athletes during the evening program.

White talked about attitude and philosophy in football, Sorey on the brotherhood between kids from Chicago and the downstaters, and Evans on a religious note.

"I told them to keep things in perspective," Sorey said. "Everyone has the ultimate dream to be successful in something—not necessarily football. I tried to tell them to conquer things they can control. Athletes are so few and far between."

Evans, who is active with the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, said, "I can only share with them how the Lord has been good to me. God gave me a direction in life. Maybe I can shine on them like He shone on me."

Judging by the kids' reaction to



Chicago Bears' quarterback Vince Evans throws the ball during Wednesday afternoon's Memorial Stadium workout at the first annual Mike White Fighting Illini football camp. (photo by Jeff Spungen)

the camp, Evans' light was shining through bright and clear.

"That prayer was really interesting," Troy Collins, a junior safety-wide receiver from Martin Luther King High School said. "It touched me."

Rodney Pate, a junior and an upcoming safety at last year's Chicago Public League champions Julian High School, said he went to a camp at Eastern Illinois last summer, but liked White's camp more.

"Every coach had something to

teach me," Pate said. "Having pros there made it really exciting—something to go home and tell the parents."

Even Pat Richter profited from the experience. The Freeport-Aquin junior, who hopes to start as a quarterback, said he learned a lot even though he came to camp with his throwing hand broken.

Today is the last day for the camp. The youths will enjoy a barbecue tonight with their parents and the staff and then say goodbye to their temporary home

at Bromley Hall.

Their feelings can best be summed up by what a group of enthusiastic juniors from Chicago's Simeon had to say.

"It was excellent," quarterback William Poindexter said. "It was so good, you can't say enough about it."

"It got to my heart," teammate Tom Gray chimed in about Evans' prayer.

"Someday I hope to be like Vince," Poindexter said. "And the light shone through."

Johnson receives center stage on NIT tour

Not only does the Illinois basketball team have plenty of depth at the guard position, they are also well-stocked at center with players like James Griffin, Derek Holcomb and Eddie Johnson.

Eddie Johnson?

That's right. When the 6-foot-8 forward from Illinois went overseas this summer to play for the Nike-National Invitational tournament All-Star team, he was suddenly transformed into a center.

According to NIT All-Star coach P.J. Carlesimo from Wagner College, Johnson's transformation became necessary for two reasons. One was that Nevada-Las Vegas center Michael Johnson had to return home unexpectedly. And two, Carlesimo felt that the All-Star's running style of play was not specially suited to the relatively experienced Minnesota sophomore center, Andy Breuer.

When you consider how Breuer tore up Illinois during the semifinals of the NIT tournament with his game-high 24 points, giving the new position to Johnson was clean honor.

"At first I didn't like it (playing center), I realized we were shorthanded," Johnson said. "He (Carlesimo) experimented with me and it worked out."

As the All-Stars traveled through Yugoslavia and Italy between June 26-July 1, Johnson easily became the team's top rebounder and third leading scorer

chip
cirillo



with 111 points. The team finished with a 5-3 record, including six games with perspective Olympic teams.

"Eddie played very well for us," Carlesimo said. "He was everything we had hoped for. He gave us an awful lot of inside boards and followed his shots real well. He had some outstanding halves."

"Of the 12 tip-offs Johnson jumped in, I bet we controlled eight or nine. And he was going against guys that were anywhere from 6-9 to 6-11."

Johnson's success didn't surprise Illinois coach Lou Henson. "I think he's getting better all the time," Henson said. "He's improving with every game and it's all because he's a very dedicated player."

While rebounding and scoring were Johnson's most noticeable accomplishments, the Chicago Westinghouse product was mainly concentrating on improving his passing game.

"I think I proved to them I was unselfish," Johnson said. "I noticed by the

end of the tournament as soon as I got the ball (on a defensive rebound), the other players were taking off upcourt right away because they knew I'd pass it to them."

Another positive indication can be appreciated when you take into account the level of competition. Johnson and his teammates were playing against...

"Yugoslavia will win the gold or silver at the Olympics," Carlesimo said, "and it's safe to say that Italy has a good shot at the bronze. We were their last tune-up for the Olympics. They were ready. Four days after we played Italy, they left for Moscow."

And the Italians may have left a little shaken up, too, because the NIT All-Stars defeated them in two out of three contests, including a 104-84 shellacking. Although time or money was not sufficient, Johnson said the Italians wanted their American guests to stay a few extra days for additional practice.

The NIT team wasn't as effective against Yugoslavia, the defending Olympic silver medalists, but they did earn a 1-2 record, including a televised game in which they lost by one point at the buzzer.

"The kids played unbelievably well," Carlesimo said. "We were very fortunate in our selection because we got great players as well as great people. The last thing we wanted was an incident. Not to sound trite, but these kids were great ambassadors."

This was the second foreign tour for

Johnson. When he was a high school senior, he participated at a tournament in Germany.

"It was a great experience," Johnson said; "going to a communist country like Yugoslavia and seeing how they operate. There were optional tours every day. In Italy, I saw places like St. Peter's Square and Pompeii."

"There was a higher caliber of play on this tour. These guys call themselves amateurs, but they're professionals."

Carlesimo pointed out that many of the national teams had players in their upper 20's who had played together for several years. The Americans had only five days of practice together before they left.

Now that Johnson is back in the states, his next goal will be to help lead his team, B&H All-Stars, past the favorites, 7-Up (Isiah Thomas, Mark Aguirre, Dave Corzine), in the upcoming Chicago State Tournament.

B&H will be underdogs in this eight-team race, but with teammates such as Eddie's brother Michael, who plays for the Washington Generals (the Harlem Globetrotters' travelling companions) and Indiana State's Carl Nicks, they should be more than competitive.

But Eddie won't have to worry about playing center anymore. Teammate Artis Gilmore should be able to handle that position by himself.

Black leader rejects Anderson, considers meeting with Reagan

CHICAGO (FNS)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson dismissed independent presidential candidate John Anderson as "not a serious option" for blacks, but says he would meet with Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee.

Jackson, national president of Operation People United to Serve Humanity, criticized Anderson's positions on black issues and said that "he represents ideological change and no possibility for winning." Describing Reagan and President Carter as the two viable candidates, Jackson said in an interview Wednesday that blacks should not "be bound blindly to the Democrats." Jackson said he also planned to meet with Jimmy Carter again.

Explorations for a Reagan conference started with a trip by Ohio Gov. James Rhodes to Chicago on July 1 to discuss Rhodes' inner-city proposals and the Reagan campaign. Rhodes, who said he believes the inner-city vote will be a key factor in the election, said in a telephone interview, "Reagan and Jesse will meet."

Ruling out Anderson's candidacy, Jackson questioned the Illinois Republican congressman's support for the public accommodations bill in the mid-1960s and said that although Anderson "did vote for a voting rights bill (also in the mid-1960s) he made speeches against it."

Jackson also contended that Anderson is "to the

right of Reagan" on fiscal matters.

Michael Jones, political-action director of Anderson's campaign, said Anderson voted for the public accommodations and voting rights bills and did not make derogatory remarks about them.

Jackson indicated there was a chance of his helping the Reagan forces. "I'm not ruling out an endorsement," he said.

"The issue is not whether we go for Carter or for Reagan, but how soon they (the two major party candidates) will come to us. We are the wild card," he said.

Reagan appears to offer more promise than former President Gerald Ford, the Republican candidate in 1976, Jackson said. "Ford took the suicide route. He didn't campaign in one black area. He wrote off the black community," he said.

"There is some evidence that Reagan wants to win bad enough to move," Jackson said. "He met with some black delegates who wanted to get some urban language in the platform."

Among the questions he wants to ask Reagan, Jackson said, are Reagan's position on judicial appointments, whether he would appoint blacks to his Cabinet and his position on school desegregation.

"Mr. Reagan's tendencies toward making demagogic statements are an impediment," Jackson said.

World opinion to destroy apartheid, attorney claims

by Bob Blanchard
staff writer

The apartheid government of South Africa will gradually cease, an international lawyer said Monday.

"Apartheid is coming to a gradual end," Dr. Charles Okolie, told an audience of approximately 20 people. "There is overwhelming world public opinion against South Africa, and the superpowers see racial war in South Africa as a threat to international peace and security."

Okolie, with a Chicago law firm, cited some examples explaining why opinion is opposed to South Africa, and emphasized

the violation of human rights inflicted by the South Africans on the people of Namibia.

The situation in Namibia, Okolie said, has not changed since the end of World War I. Namibia, which became a mandate state under the Covenant of the League of Nations after the war, has remained one under the power of South Africa.

While holding Namibia, also known as Southwest Africa, South Africa was "under the obligation to legislate laws to govern the people of Namibia," Okolie said. While having that power, South Africa was interested in "the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources (in Namibia)," he said.

he said.

South Africa "extended apartheid law into Namibia" when it obtained power over the territory, Okolie said. When South Africa refused to give up Namibia to the United Nations after World War II, the country was "able to manipulate the world and to perpetuate rule of the territory of Namibia," he said.

Okolie said the presence of South Africa in Namibia today is illegal, although international sanctions dealing with the situation have not been implemented.

"Violations of human rights are practiced in the most crude, primitive way in South Africa," Okolie said.

Okolie also said apartheid rule in South Africa is "cruel and detrimental to human dignity," and the African nations should support South Africans opposing apartheid, so those people can "enjoy the fruits of their nation."

In southern Africa in general, Okolie said people must fight for their rights to prevent the violation of those inherent rights. "What is required is that the people in the area must agitate for their rights."

Okolie also noted the difference between involvement and dialogue in international relations. He said involvement is adversary and includes intervention, while dialogue includes "interaction and interdependence." He pointed out that dialogue is one way in which underdeveloped countries can achieve a decent standard of living.

Modern law must also adapt in order to meet the demands of a dynamic world, Okolie said. "Law has to be modified to be responsive to changing situations."



Charles Okolie

Unknown champ Holmes hopes time is right vs. Ali

Larry Holmes is the invisible man, an honest worker the public loves to ignore. While most boxers take their knocks in the ring, Holmes takes his in the scorn of a grudging public.

Succeeding the era of the incomparably popular Muhammad Ali, reigning over a heavyweight division of mediocrities, Holmes has been the right man at the wrong time.

The sad part of Holmes' lack of acceptance is that he brings to the sport a civilized attitude it would do well to embrace. Boxing needs more Larry Holmeses and fewer Gaetan Harts, the fighter who beat Cleveland Denny to death, and said, "If I don't hit him, he will hit me."

Even in the ring, there is a time for hitting and a time for restraint, a distinction Holmes has made on several occasions. Anybody who saw him batter Scott LeDoux in June, and look questioningly at the referee to stop the fight (TKO, 7th round), knows he is a man with compassion. The same thing happened during his fight last September with Earnie Shavers (TKO, 11th round), who had floored him at one point.

"The sport is brutal enough already," said Holmes last week, speaking by telephone from St. Anthony's gym in Easton, Pa. "If I see a guy helpless, why keep beating on him?"

"I've retired a lot of fighters. Tom Prater retired. Horace Robinson lost an eye. Young Sanford quit. Ibar Arrington had brain damage. Earnie Shavers—a detached retina. Ken Norton was no good after fighting me. LeRoy Jones swallowed three teeth."



"All of these guys were hurt. I didn't need to hurt them no more.

"LeDoux's eye was so bloody I knew he couldn't do nothing. I seen the blood flowing from inside. Inside! I stepped back and called the referee a mother, but I had to keep fighting until he stopped it.

"I'll tell you something. It's not the fighters' fault, it's the referees'. Some of them think they're so smart and they don't know bleep."

There is no small irony in the fact that Holmes' next opponent (Oct. 2, Las Vegas) is Ali, the man whose shadow has obscured him. Ali, at 38, has not fought in two years, and the people who love him worry that he will be seriously injured.

Holmes, because it is his nature and because he admires Ali, is also worried about Ali's health.

"I made it clear to the Nevada Boxing Commission," said Holmes, "that Ali should have a complete physical at the Mayo Clinic. I also told them don't send only Ali, send all fighters."

"I'd go myself, but I already had my pre-fight physical. I get checked three times a year."

Not only does Holmes face the disappointment of Ali's apostles in victory, thus alienating the public he longs to please, he must worry about injuring Ali, too.

Yet, the memory of Ali stealing so many of his later fights has con-

vinced Holmes what he must try to do.

"I can't let him up because he's so tricky," said Holmes. "He still does so many unpredictable things. But you can't keep pulling rabbits out of the hat. Even the rabbit gets old."

"I'm going to have to try to knock his head off and hope the referee steps in. I'm going to have to stay on him."

"I don't see it going 10 rounds. I'm going to jump him and make him fight. I think Angelo Dundee will be the one smart enough to stop it."

"It's going to be a sad day if Ali has to take a beating. It's a no-win situation for me. I can't win if I win. All I want to do is get out of there, with my money and get home to my wife and kids."

Holmes, 30, has been a public foil to Ali's wit, unglamorous and vulnerable. Two years after winning the WBC title, despite his 35-0 record and seven knockouts in seven defenses, Holmes has won little affection.

"I like people," said Holmes. "I try to do as much for people as I can, you know, making appearances and charities. I want to make people happy."

"But people can be such (---). I was talking to a guy in New York, giving him my autograph. He says to me, 'You're a nice guy, Larry, but I hope Ali kicks the crap out of you.' I hear that stuff all the time."

"I probably won't get my just dues until I hang up the gloves. By that time, people will realize it's not my fault I came along when I did. I can't help it Ali got old. I never thought he would, either."

Jackson battles for MVP, looks toward Hall of Fame

He has always been one with the storm clouds, and now the storm clouds are beginning to gather again. Blame it on poor timing, for he is having a Most Valuable Player season while George Brett is having one, too. No matter which of them wins the award, there is going to be hell to pay—claims of big-town bias from Kansas City or cries of racism from New York.

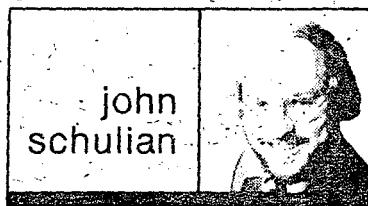
But before the skies cloud over and the storm hits baseball full force, there is one bit of information you should file away for future reference: Reggie Jackson has bigger fish to fry.

Never mind that he will weep and wail endlessly if the Yankees make the American League East theirs, and he is not named MVP. Jackson has bathed in that holy water before, and he knows as well as anybody that its public value is transitory.

Who out there, for instance, can tell you that 1973 was his last historic year? He hears the puzzled silence and yearns for a place where they covet careers, not just years—the Hall of Fame.

He can see it all now, a quaintly charming niche in Cooperstown with a plaque, a Yankee uniform with 44 on the back and one of his ominous black bats. Not that you would ever catch him there by light of day, when the game's true believers come to their Wailing Wall. Jackson wouldn't do that for the same reasons he says he hasn't turned out to vote since he moved to Manhattan in '77. He would attract too many people, cause too much confusion, upset too many apple carts. Ask him, he'll tell you. He'll tell you with the same blithe assurance he brings to his latest campaign.

"I can't talk to you any longer," he says to a young New York writer as he nods toward an older member



of the literary set. "That guy over there votes for the Hall of Fame. You don't."

It is a joke with a message. The message is that Reggie Jackson understands the politics of baseball as well as anyone. For 13 seasons, he has searched relentlessly for the right style, sometimes playing the suffering waif, sometimes playing the shameless bully, and now he has declared himself fit for immortality. All he must do is charm people in the right places.

"I have to take off my black hat," he says one minute.

"I have to substantiate my thoughts rather than just raise hell," he says the next.

Then he is out the dressing-room door and into the same old routine, his swagger growing bolder by the second, his ears pricked for the roar of the crowd. The tumult and shouting starts as soon as he pops out of the dugout, and grows louder and louder. "Reggie! Reggie!" Home or away, hate him or love him, they all yell; they all feast on his presence. And Jackson feasts on theirs.

Even before he swings his bat in anger, everything he does is for effect—the calisthenics, the gallops in the outfield, the occasional pitfalls. It is great theater, the best since Muhammad Ali was in full bloom, yet Jackson doth protest. "You don't know the pressure of wearing double-fours," he says. The pressure, however, is usually of his own making.

Think of his ceaseless battle

with the state of mind that is New York. Better yet, think of his psychological wars with Billy Martin. It was as if Jackson needed his crassly brilliant manager's acid to create the formula for hitting three home runs in a World Series game. There was some perverse magic there, and now that Martin has been exiled to Oakland, one can almost sense Jackson still trying to tap it.

"We don't need Martin," he says. "We have me."

He is right, of course. Despite all of Martin's maneuvering and talent-milking, unbending Billy never personally hefted the Yankees into first place. Jackson, on the other hand, has spared the Yanks from a summer of lollygagging with Detroit and Cleveland, and thrust them into a mad race to stay ahead of Baltimore. What's more, he has done it not only with the anticipated 34 home runs and 93 runs batted in, but with weapons seldom pulled from his arsenal.

In Chicago, he stole his first base of the season and set himself up to score the winning run. In New York and Baltimore, he has played right field with a verve thought beyond him—skidding on his chest, banging into walls and always coming up with the ball.

This is Reggie Jackson as only Reggie Jackson has ever imagined him. "What I do affects all of New York," he says, and once the laughter has died down, you can see the truth woven into the hyperbole. The unveiling seems to have been when George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' loose-tongued owner, upbraided Jackson for 12 straight unsuccessful trips to the plate against Baltimore. "He went in the tank," said Steinbrenner, and no matter how hard the boss apologized afterwards, all of New York knew that his mouth was fit for a foot.



Reggie Jackson

UPI photo

Perhaps Jackson was less disturbed than anyone, for by now he has no doubts about where he stands. Certainly, it is not at Steinbrenner's beck and call, as has been suggested. "I'm 34, not 22," Jackson says. "I don't have to take that crap."

He is free to enjoy the respect he thought his teammates might never give him. No longer do they curse him behind his back; indeed, they encourage him to stay longer in the batting cage.

Delightful as that may be, though, it ranks no better than second among this year's great moments. First-place belongs to the

night Jackson hit the 400th homer of his career and found himself facing a bandit's gun. The bandit demanding money and threatening death, and then he got a look at that moon face and hat mustache.

What followed was a hasty exit and a victim who doesn't sound as surprised as he should be. "I think I was saved by who I am," he says. The words flow smoothly, unhindered by the slightest trace of embarrassment. No doubt Reggie Jackson has been saving them for along time, saving them along with the speech he plans to make at Cooperstown.

Urbana committee hears case of alleged racial slur

by Scott Champion

An Urbana Fire Department dispatcher who allegedly broadcast a racial slur over the department radio was investigated in a hearing Wednesday by the Urbana Human Relations Commission.

No action was taken at the public hearing, which was held to determine whether sufficient disciplinary action was taken by the city, and whether the action demonstrated prejudice on the part of any city officials.

The investigation stems from a July 8 incident. At that time, Dispatcher Thomas Wittig, 502 E. California Ave., Urbana, allegedly made the comment, "It's just like those goddamn niggers," which was broadcast over the department radio, according to Vernon Brown, Urbana human relations officer.

Wittig received a suspension

amounting to 2.14 days and a reprimand, according to a report submitted by the city administration to the commission. The city council requested the commission review the case when controversy arose over the city's action.

Vernon Barkstall, director of the Urbana Urban League, said he "wasn't satisfied with the decision when they came up with it, and I'm still not satisfied."

Barkstall said the views expressed in the slur may show up in Wittig's work and said the discipline amounted to "a slight to the black community."

Ruthie Harper, 1102 N. Hickory Dr., Champaign also expressed concern about Wittig's ability to fairly perform his duties. Harper was one of the first people to complain to the Urbana Fire Department about the comment. Harper said she heard the comment over a

radio scanner monitoring fire calls.

Markland defended the discipline and the handling of the case. He explained that he and his staff considered the severity of the offense, Wittig's past record and the handling of similar cases in other cities.

The commission will review the case and submit its conclusion to Urbana Mayor Jeff Markland no later than next Monday.

Wednesday night's meeting was also the first for newly-appointed commission member Alan May, graduate student in Labor and Industrial Relations. May's appointment by Markland was approved by the Urbana City Council Tuesday at its regular meeting.

May said he was "pretty excited" about being appointed to the board, and "intends to spend a career" in similar types of work.

Judge denies appeal to drop statements of murder suspect

by John Stewart

Attorney's for Phillip Peeples, 18, a suspect in the March 17 death of a student teacher at Champaign's Dr. Howard School, tried unsuccessfully at a hearing Wednesday to dismiss statements Peeples made to police after his arrest.

Peeples' attorneys argued the statements should be stricken because Peeples did not have proper knowledge of his legal rights.

Champaign County Circuit Judge Harold Jensen denied the defense motion to exclude Peeples' statements from evidence at his upcoming trial on charges that he murdered Cherelynn Hyett, 21, Savoy, at the Dr. Howard Elementary School, 1117 W. Park St., Champaign. Peeples' trial is set for Sept. 15 in Champaign County Circuit Court.

Jensen ruled that Peeples "understood his rights, that he knowingly and understandingly waived his rights, and his statements were voluntary."

Champaign County Public Defenders Brian Silverman and Anthony Novak argued that Peeples' statements after his arrest were made involuntarily and that he did not understand his right to remain silent and to have a lawyer present when he made the statements.

Assistant State's Attorney David Bailey said Thursday, "The defense's first argument was boiler-plate. There was no question of coercion or that Peeples' made his statements involuntarily. The real argument was whether Peeples was mentally able to understand his rights. The judge ruled he was able to understand them and his statements will stand."

Psychological tests of Peeples, started in April, showed him to be moderately retarded. Defense attorneys argued this handicap made Peeples incapable of realizing what his legal position was at the time of his arrest. No arguments have yet been raised about Peeples' ability to stand trial.

Dr. Stephen Golding, a clinical psychologist at the University and Dr. Daniel Pugh, a Carle Clinic psychiatrist, testified that after examining Peeples they both had doubts concerning his ability to clearly understand statements made to him.

According to Bailey, however, Jensen decided there was not enough evidence to say with certainty that Peeples was unable to understand his rights. Bailey said Peeples' plea was not unique compared to others he has heard from those in similar situations.

Police reported they arrested Peeples at the elementary school within a half hour of Hyett's death. According to Bailey, police discovered Peeples with blood-stained clothes.

Bailey said, "He first tried to deny the stain on his clothes was blood, then he tried to explain why there was blood on his clothes, then another story, then a confession, and now he says he made those statements involuntarily. This sequence of stories is very common in cases like these."

Jane Kennedy to speak at University

What's all it's cracked up to be?" said host and actress Jayne Kennedy. "I will talk about the problem of being beautiful and convincing the stereotype that women can't be intelligent."

8 p.m. Tuesday in Lincoln Hall Auditorium.

She will discuss being black and female in her profession, along with her views on Christian attitudes in America today.

A former co-anchor of CBS' *NFL Today*, Kennedy has also had leading roles in four feature films. Her leading parts or guest credits on TV include appearances on *Starsky*

and *Hutch*, *Police Woman* and *Six Million Dollar Man*.

Despite her success, Kennedy has described her life as a beauty queen as an uphill battle. The combination of good looks and intelligence that so many dream of may not be a dream after all, according to Kennedy.

TV star not just a pretty face

by Steve Birdine

8/10-8D

Sports editors can have their interviews with the Dave Wilsons and Mike Holmeses. An interview with Jayne Kennedy is a truly different experience.

The beautiful and articulate Kennedy visited the University and spoke at Lincoln Hall Theater Tuesday night. She captivated a capacity crowd with her wit, professional insights and physical attractiveness.

Remember Jayne? She was the most attractive member of *The NFL Today* trio which included Brent Musburger, Jimmy (The Greek) Snyder and Irv Cross. She's presently working for NBC, with the increasingly popular show *Speak Up, America*.

Everyone knows how beautiful she looks on television. Well, she's even more stunning, if that can be imagined, in person. She's also a very down-to-earth woman who delights in the fact friends often remark that even with her success, she "hasn't changed at all."

Born in Washington, D.C., the 28-year-old Kennedy was schooled in the Cleveland area. Surprisingly, she didn't go to college. Upon graduation from high school, she won the Miss Ohio crown, met and quickly married Leon Isaac Kennedy, and proceeded to launch a career that to most would only be a dream.

Her list of credits include: Rowan and Martin's *Laugh In* (her first job), *The Dean Martin Show* (as one of the Goldiggers), appearances in films, made-for-TV movies, *Movies of*

the Week, pilots for TV and two feature lead roles in "Big Time" and "Death Forest". She also was seen on TV shows such as *Police Woman*, *Police Story* and *Wonder Woman*.

It may sound like a career to many, but there's more. She worked two years at CBS on *The NFL Today* before landing her current job with NBC.

In a complex industry, her secret is simple.

"You must remember that this is a business," Kennedy said. "You must have a positive approach. You've got to want a place in the industry and the dedication must be in your heart. If you aren't prepared to make sacrifices, then you may as well stay home. Luck is also a factor because it's a fact that it's more who you know than what you know."

Be it "luck" or talent or a combination of both, Kennedy has been steadily employed ever since she and her husband made their star-seeking trek to Los Angeles nine years ago.

"Be aware that all that glitters isn't gold," Kennedy said. "Hollywood isn't all glamor and shockingly enough, 90 percent of the actors in the Actor's Guild make less than \$6,000 annually. Only two per-



Jayne Kennedy

photo by Jeff Harris

cent of the union actors make a decent living; the others have to find other jobs to survive. It's even worse for blacks."

Many people are shocked to discover that Jayne Kennedy is, indeed, black. "I resent it when people doubt my nationality because it gives the impression that because a person looks good, they can't be black," she said. "Racism is a reality in the industry, but I'm proud to be what I am...Black!"

Many of Kennedy's critics claim she's only a pretty face and has no talent, and they resent the apparent ease at which she got her jobs.

"The critics are the ones that say I have a pretty face. I appreciate the compliment, but I don't worry about what they say," she said.

"Besides, I didn't need a journalism degree to perform my duties at CBS. I know football and I have 10 years experience with production. I never want to write for a paper and I don't want to be an anchorwoman, so I don't plan on infringing on any of the rights of a journalist."

To that end, she and Leon are seeking to better the position of blacks in the entertainment field.

9/12/89 2

DAIEY ILLINI

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Suspect arrested in shooting; county murder trials scheduled

by John Stewart

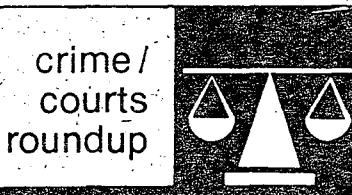
Lem Wilson, 35, 1302 Ellis Drive, Urbana, was arrested by Champaign police Saturday night after an attempt was made on the life of a Champaign man earlier Saturday afternoon, according to police reports.

Police reports indicate Larry Evans, 34, 1516 Hollyhill Drive, Champaign, was sitting on the porch of 306 N. First St., Champaign, just before 6 p.m. Saturday when a man pulled up in a pickup truck.

According to police, the man got out of the truck and asked Evans who he was. The suspect then pulled out a gun and fired at least three shots at Evans as Evans ran for cover behind a parked car. No one was injured in the shooting, Champaign Investigator Donald Evans said Monday.

The prosecution submitted its evidence Monday afternoon in the opening day of the Phillip Peebles murder trial in Champaign County Circuit Court.

Circuit Judge Harold Jensen accepted the prosecution's 55 stipulations of evidence and written testimony Monday. He will not rule



on the admissibility of the evidence until the trial reconvenes at 10 a.m. Tuesday, according to Circuit Court Bailiff Orville Strode.

Peebles' defense attorneys made no objection to the evidence submitted by the prosecution, Strode said.

Peebles, 18, of Champaign, is charged with the March 17 murder of student teacher Cherelynn Hyett of Savoy at the Dr. Howard School, 1117 W. Park Ave., Champaign. The trial is scheduled to be completed by the end of week.

Champaign County Circuit Judge Harold Jensen decided Monday morning to postpone the murder trial of an Iranian national who is charged with the Aug. 8 shooting deaths of a Savoy couple, according to Jensen's office.

Jensen postponed the trial for Mohammed Balazadeh, 31, of Iran, until Nov. 10 in order to allow his

attorney, Phillip Walker, of Champaign, time to prepare his defense. Walker submitted a motion Sept. 8 to Jensen asking for the trial to be postponed until December.

The trial was originally scheduled for October, but Walker argued he would need more time to prepare. He also said the case had received a lot of prejudicial publicity and a postponement was needed to clear the air.

Burglars caused \$810 worth of damage during an attempted burglary at a University student's house in Urbana, Saturday night, according to Urbana police reports.

Urbana police report \$810 worth of damage in a burglary at 7 Saffer Court, Urbana, about 10:45 p.m. Saturday.

While the rest of his housemates were out, one of the residents found a stranger standing on the front porch of his house, according to police reports.

The suspect reportedly said he was visiting someone at the house when a second suspect came down the stairs of the apartment house. The resident then went next door to 6 Saffer Court and called Urbana police. No one was arrested in connection with the home invasion.

Black scholar criticizes Byrne

by Mary Lou McCarthy

Chicago's black community has been alienated by Jane Byrne's administration, according to Michael Preston, associate professor of the University's Institute of Government and Public Affairs.

Byrne's treatment of local issues, such as the firefighter's strike, teacher's strike and especially her refusal to swear in the public schoolboard's new black superintendent, has gained her much disfavor among black communities, Preston said at the YMCA's Friday Forum.

These actions have increased the dissatisfaction of blacks in the Chicago political arena. Blacks no longer vote for the hand-picked candidates of Byrne, as evidenced in their rejection of such candidates in the 1980 Illinois primary.

As a result, black voters are "no longer the loyal, predictable, and controllable voters they once were," Preston said.

What the blacks need is effective political leadership, he said. Chicago's black politicians are not interested in cohesive action, as it is seen as disloyal within the Democratic machine. Preston believes black politicians could provide effective leadership but "they don't have enough power and what little they have they don't exercise."

Because of this lack of leadership, there is an appa-

rent apathy among traditionally Democratic black voters. Preston quoted one Chicagoan as saying, "It doesn't matter if we vote for a white candidate or a black candidate. A black voter is probably more sophisticated if he doesn't vote for either evil."

According to Preston, there is now a new black independent vote emerging, and the Democratic machine is realizing, "they need blacks more than the blacks need the machine."

"Leaders who lack followers are not likely to be leaders for very long," he said, in reference to the dominance of the Democratic machine in Chicago politics.

Preston said it is very likely there will be a black candidate in the 1983 Chicago mayoral elections, mentioning State Senators Harold Washington, D-Chicago, and Richard Newhouse, D-Chicago, as possible candidates. He also believes Jesse Jackson will be very influential in black politics, although more on a national level than in Chicago exclusively.

Preston believes the future of black politics in Chicago depends on their ability to unify the black population and develop a coalition, possibly with some white support, including the Hispanic minorities.

There is, however, a "bleak economic forecast for the entire midwest," Preston said, which will drastically affect any hopes for political advances in the suffering black political situation in Chicago.

African views stop change, professor says

by Ronald Norwood

The potential for a revolutionary change in the African system of government is unlikely in the near future, a Harvard professor said Thursday night.

"There seems to be little basis among the masses in Africa for anything resembling a sustained radicalization, a sustained revolutionary thrust against the increasingly dysfunctional African regimes," according to Martin Kilson, professor of government at Harvard University.

Kilson spoke to approximately 25 students at a lecture sponsored by the African Studies program.

He said two factors form the basis of his reasoning. They are the failure of radical counter-elites to emerge, and the inability of the masses to shed the "mystical world view" and replace it with a materialistic world view.

"Without counter-elites of some sort or the other, there is little hope, in the short run, that a mass element, capable of revolutionary and radical change will emerge in African systems," he said.

U.S. or Soviet political intervention in Africa could be one method of recolonization, Kilson said. However, he said, "I am inclined to rule this out. I think the cost of recolonization is too high.

"This does not mean that African systems will continue to persist in the direction of system breakdowns," Kilson added. "The prospects for change in those systems depend on action by the masses, he said.

Kilson was educated at Lincoln, Harvard, and Oxford universities. He is a Fellow of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and also has served on the Council of the National Endowment for Humanities.

Kilson, the author of 11 books and publications on African politics, is presently working on a book entitled *Political Man in Africa*.

C-U cable TV to air all-black network

by Debbie Stephens

Black Entertainment Television will become a part of Champaign-Urbana's cable television programming Friday, according to James Thomas, general manager of Champaign-Urbana Communications, 303 Fairlawn Dr., Urbana.

Robert Johnson, president of Black Entertainment Television and UI graduate, held a press conference Tuesday afternoon at the Ramada Inn to discuss the merits of the network.

The network's programming is scheduled for Fridays from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m., and will include sports events such as black college football, basketball, tennis and cultural events such as dramatic presentations and feature films either produced by or concerning blacks.

The program is designed to give black producers, writers, and actors a chance to develop and express their talents, Johnson said. It will also provide black viewers programming directed toward their specific entertainment and informational needs.

Prior to each college sports event, Johnson will interview the president of the college so that college-bound black students can be exposed to these colleges. He said in many cases, these colleges are unknown to students.

Johnson said he hopes the network will be "to video what Ebony magazine is to print." He said black viewers are the least-appealed-to audiences, yet they watch more television each week than their white counterparts. Black viewers watch 68 hours of television compared to the 48 hours a week watched by whites.

Johnson said black viewers watch heavily during fringe time periods, and the Black Entertainment Network can compete better during these time periods.

The network is offered in 78 of the 100 urban areas with over 30,000 blacks. Johnson estimated that by 1985, 30 million homes will be wired for cable television, with most of this growth in urban areas.

Advertisers are interested in cable programs like those the Black Entertainment network offers, because they offer a chance to advertise directly to specific markets, Johnson said.

However, although the programs are primarily directed at black viewers, Johnson said all viewers would enjoy it, adding that "good entertainment is colorblind."



Robert Johnson

photo by Jeff S. Harris

Woman arrested in shooting incident

An 18-year-old Champaign woman was arrested by police early Wednesday morning following the shooting of a man at the Goldenrod Tavern, 201 N. First St., Champaign.

Charged with aggravated battery is Daisy Mae White, 1402 N. Market St., Champaign. She was taken into custody by police at the scene of the shooting.

The victim, Ronald Russell, 37, of 514 N. Poplar St., Champaign, was taken to Burnham City Hospital, treated for chest wounds, and was listed in stable condition.

White was released from Champaign County Jail Wednesday afternoon on \$5,000 bond.

A University student was arrested Tuesday by Champaign Police and was charged with breaking a window at Campus One-Hour Cleaners, 607 S. Wright St., Champaign, police reported.

crime /
courts
roundup



Police said a witness identified Wesley Lowell Davis, sophomore in LAS, as the man who kicked in the store window and then drove away on a motorcycle with a friend. Total damage was estimated at \$200. A neon sign near the window was also broken.

The witness spotted the license plate number of the motorcycle and called police.

Black student leaders complain about lack of entertainment. . .

by Bob Blanchard

Leaders of some black student organizations on campus said Friday there is a lack of entertainment for the University's 1,199 black students, but several University administrators said solutions are being sought.

Raymond Tolbert, external vice president of the Central Black Student Union and sophomore in FAA, said only one concert in the Assembly Hall last year—Rufus and the Brothers Johnson in April, attended by about 4,000 people—was "relevant to the black experience."

None of the Assembly Hall concerts presented this semester, Tolbert said, have related "socially or culturally" to blacks.

"The basic thing is a lack of concern for our needs of entertainment

from the University," said Kenneth Simpson, president of the Black Greek Letter Association and senior in engineering.

Referring to how some black entertainment needs are met, Tolbert pointed to the WDBS radio show, "Studio 64," which airs daily from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. "Why should we have to wait (to listen to black music)...when we do comprise most of the listenership?" Tolbert said.

The Studio 64 show, according to Chuck Allen, WDBS program director, features "black-oriented music." The show is "the most listened-to show on WDBS," he said, and is aired during "the biggest student listening hours."

Walter Williams, director of registered organizations, said, "Black music has been neglected here. I have not seen any concerted

effort to get entertainment for blacks."

Williams, a member of the Assembly Hall Black Entertainment Advisory Committee, said members of that group distributed questionnaires to audience members of a black dance held at the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls Friday night. The survey, he said, was used "to identify the artists the people would like to see."

The Assembly Hall is working to get black entertainment to the campus, according to director Tom Parkinson. "Things have been pending for a long time that will serve to answer their questions," Parkinson said.

The Assembly Hall will announce a show for black students very shortly, Parkinson added.

Russell, Auerbach named NBA's best

NEW YORK (AP)—Bill Russell and Red Auerbach, two of the key figures who helped the Boston Celtics win 11 championships in 13 years, were named Thursday as the greatest player and the greatest coach, respectively, in the history of the National Basketball Association.

The balloting was conducted by members of the Professional Basketball Writers Association of America in conjunction with the NBA's 35th anniversary.

Russell and Wilt Chamberlain were among 11 men chosen for the all-time NBA team. Joining them were centers Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and George Mikan, forwards Elgin Baylor, Bob Pettit, Julius Erving and John Havlicek and guards Oscar Robertson, Jerry West and Bob Cousy.

Russell, a five-time NBA Most Valuable Player, beat arch-rival Chamberlain for the outstanding player honor. But Chamberlain received a measure of consolation when the 1966-67 Philadelphia 76ers on which he played was voted the league's greatest team.

"They didn't want to make this an all-Celtic affair," quipped Auerbach.

"I think it was a very fair choice," countered Alex Hannum, coach of the Philadelphia team that compiled a 68-13 record during the regular season, ended Boston's string of eight straight championships.

Besides Chamberlain, that team also featured Chet Walker, Luke Jackson, Billy Cunningham, Larry Costello, Hal Greer and Wally Jones. "We had the power in the front line to physically dominate a game," said Hannum, "and Costello and Greer made the best backcourt combination I've ever been associated with."

Auerbach, now the president of the Celtics but their coach when they won eight straight titles from 1959 through 1966, said he heartily endorsed the selection of Russell as the alltime player.

"He was one of the brightest, smartest players ever," Auerbach said. "You might fool him once, but you could never fool him twice—never. He always made the big play. He developed the blocked shot into an art form. And he was team oriented—all he wanted to do was win."

But others in attendance at a luncheon honoring the selections thought otherwise.

"I feel Elgin Baylor was the best," said Robertson. "He could do everything in the game—shoot, pass, dribble, rebound, play defense. He was the best all-around player."

Greer, a member of the honored Philadelphia team, said his pick was Robertson. "Of course, I'm partial to the little men since I was a guard myself, and there was nobody like the Big O. But whoever you pick from this group, you can't go wrong."

That was the way Havlicek felt.

"Everyone on this list was a great player," he said. "I think what made this group stand out is that every one of us here had fun playing the game. I had fun for 16 years."

African studies program provides cultural insights

by Amy Ferko

The study of Africa presents a peculiar problem, according to Professor Charles Stewart, acting director of the African Studies Program. Africa has thousands of languages, more than anyone could learn. Yet, a culture cannot be understood without an understanding of its languages, he said.

Although a complete understanding of Africa would be impossible, the University African Studies Program has been trying to educate people about Africa since 1970.

The program is one of eight federally funded programs in the United States, Stewart said. African studies became popular in the early 1950s, when African countries started to become independent, he said.

The program coordinates more than 30 faculty members on campus and "encourages them and their students to teach African courses," Stewart said. Research is also encouraged. A few service courses, such as African Studies 202 and African Literature 210, also are taught by the program's faculty, he said.

African language courses are also a part of the program. "We have the largest enrollment in the

country," Stewart said. He said that 85 to 100 students enroll in the courses each semester.

"We also stand out nationally in our Outreach Program," he said. The program helps kindergarten through 12th-grade teachers develop African studies programs. Any teacher can get free handouts and films on loan.

Promoting a more positive image of Africa is the goal of the Outreach Program. "We want to get rid of the negative, primitive image," he said. "Kids are brought up on racist, negative stereotypes."

Edward Ako, a graduate student from Cameroon, Africa, believes much can be learned about Africa through its literature. Ako, who is studying comparative literature with an African studies emphasis, teaches African Literature 210.

"All literature reflects the society which produced it. African literature helps people understand the reality of Africa through its own writers," Ako said.

Ako, who was president of the African Students' Organization last year, is concerned with helping people see the realities of African life. He thinks it is important that people see Africa from the African standpoint.

The media oversimplifies African problems by explaining things

only in capitalist-Marxist terms, he said. "That's not the problem," he said. "We are more concerned about what he (a leader) does to improve the life of the people, not whether he is a capitalist or a Marxist."

"One would wish many more students would take (African Studies) courses," Ako said.

Since African Studies is a program and not a department, students cannot get degrees in African studies, Stewart said. Graduate students can have an African studies area of concentration though.

Even though the program coordinates a wide variety of activities and classes, it directly employs only a few people. There are two full-time staff members and secretaries and one part-time staff member and secretary.

Some of the activities sponsored by the program include weekly noon-hour lectures, first-Thursday lectures, Fall Roundtables and Spring Symposia.

The Spring Symposium will feature experts from around the world in a discussion of African food problems.

On Nov. 14-15, the program will sponsor the Fall Roundtable, which will deal with political issues. Representatives from two liberation groups will speak.

Slayings in Atlanta

sharpen Halloween fears

by The Associated Press

With the slayings of 10 black children in Atlanta still unsolved and crime rampant in Miami, officials in those two cities are asking citizens to keep their children at home on Halloween.

Halloween, says Dade County Juvenile Court Judge Adele Faske in Miami, offers criminals a "license to do what they want."

Nowhere in the country are parents more aware of what dangers lurk on the streets at night than in Atlanta, where four youngsters are still missing in addition to the 10 who have been strangled, bludgeoned or suffocated in the past 15 months.

Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner Lee Brown Thursday urged parents not to allow their youngsters to go trick-or-treating.

"Instead," Brown said, "we are encouraging parents to have community parties for the children on Saturday, during the daylight hours. Persons having parties on Halloween are being asked to call police and let them know the locations of the parties."

In Miami, where homicides, robberies and assaults have doubled in recent months with a heavy influx of Cuban refugees without jobs, the judge said she fears criminals in Halloween masks might go door-to-door robbing unsuspecting people.

"Identification is down the drain," she said.

Authorities in other cities, aware of Halloween atrocities against children in past years, are taking precautions against such things as razor blades, pins and glass imbedded in apples or candy laced with poison or hallucinatory drugs.

Peeples sentenced to 80 years for Champaign librarian murder

by Tom Hasse

Eighteen-year-old Phillip Peeples, convicted for the March 17 murder of a substitute librarian at Champaign's Dr. Howard School, was sentenced to 80 years in prison Thursday, the maximum sentence allowed other than life.

Judge Harold Jensen ruled the death penalty didn't apply in this case. He did comment, however, that "we just don't know if he'll do this again."

Peeples will be turned over to the State Corrections Department, and will be transferred to Joliet State Prison, where he will be eligible for parole in 40 years.

Peeples was a janitor at the Howard School where Cherylynn

Hyett, a Savoy resident, was employed. Hyett's body was found in the school library about 12:30 p.m., March 17, with her throat slashed and having possibly been raped.

During his trial, the youth had been judged retarded, with the approximate mental and social capacity of a 12-year-old.

At his conviction in September, however, Judge Jensen ruled that Peeples' apparent premeditation and subsequent conduct during the case helped support the prosecution's claim that Peeples knew what he was doing, and was capable of controlling his actions.

The defendant was found guilty on all three counts of indictment: acting with intent to kill, acting with knowledge his actions would

kill, and committing murder in the course of another felony, namely rape, according to Champaign County Assistant State's Attorney David Bailie.

During the trial, the defense had maintained that Peeples was incapable of appreciating the criminality of his actions and was incapable of controlling them within the limits of the law.

Earlier in September, Peeples' lawyers tried unsuccessfully to dismiss statements that the defendant had made to police subsequent to his arrest.

Commenting on the case, Judge Jensen said the evidence was "overwhelmingly against the defendant on all counts."

Entertainment unfair, black students claim

by Bob Blanchard

Leaders of some black student organizations on campus said Friday there is a lack of entertainment for the University's 1,199 black students, but several University administrators said solutions are being sought.

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listenership?" Tolbert asked.

The "Studio 64" show, according to Chuck Allen, WDBS program director, features "black-oriented music." The show is "the most listened-to show on WDBS," he said, and is aired during "the biggest student-listening hours."

Walter Williams, director of registered organizations, said, "Black music has been neglected here. I have not seen any concerted effort to get entertainment for blacks."

Williams, a member of the Assembly Hall Black Entertainment Advisory Committee, said members of that group distributed questionnaires to audience members of a black dance held at the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls Friday night. The survey, he said, was used "to identify the artists the people would like to see."

The Assembly Hall is working to get black entertainment to the campus, according to director Tom Parkinson.

"Things have been pending for a long time that will serve to answer their questions," he said.

The Assembly Hall will announce a show for black students very shortly, Parkinson added.

Former 76er Hal Greer

back in Philadelphia

by The Associated Press

Hal Greer, one of the great jump-shooters of all time, is coming back.

No, the sprightly guard is not coming to the rescue of the Philadelphia 76ers, as he did so many times in the past. But he is returning to the Philadelphia sports scene.

Greer has been named coach and general manager of the Philadelphia Kings of the Continental Basketball Association, the minor league which this year has entered into a working agreement with the National Basketball Association. The Kings, who moved from Lancaster over the summer, will play in the renovated King Arena, the former Philadelphia Arena.

"This is a great opportunity for me to get

back into basketball," said Greer. "I've been trying to get back in ever since I got out."

"I'm coaching in the CBA to try and prove myself. The last season I played in the NBA, the 76ers' season was a disaster. I was never a trouble-maker, always a team player yet I never got a coaching chance. I contacted every team but never received an offer."

The 6-foot-2, 175-pound Greer retired after playing 38 games during the 1972-73 season, the one in which Philadelphia established a standard for futility by compiling a 9-73 record.

It was a maudlin, disappointing finish to what had been a brilliant pro career. He spent 15 seasons in the NBA, all of them with the same franchise that started in Syracuse

and later moved to Philadelphia. When he retired he had played in 1,122 games, more than anyone else in NBA history, a mark that has since been eclipsed.

Greer was known for his deadly accurate jump shot from up to 20 feet which helped him to a career scoring average of 19.2 points per game. Seven times in a row he was named to the all-league second team, missing the top squad only because of a pair of backcourtmen named Oscar Robertson and Jerry West. He played in 10 All-Star games, winning MVP honors in the 1968 game after scoring 21 points in just 17 minutes.

Greer, now 44, was born in Huntington, W. Va., but has made his home in Philadelphia for years. He is confident his new

team will be well received.

The CBA, whose season begins Nov. 21, is the oldest professional basketball league, an outgrowth of the Eastern League that was formed 1 1/2 months before the NBA. For many years it provided weekend competition for players who couldn't make it in other pro leagues like the NBA or ABA, but since those two leagues merged in 1976 it has grown into a full-time, nationwide operation.

"I'd love to get back in the NBA. That's my goal," Greer said. "For me this is a chance to gain coaching experience on a professional level. The owner of the Philadelphia team used to be my agent and he's the one who got me involved. This will give me a chance to show what I can do."

Champion Weaver says he'll

quit after 3 more fights

NEW YORK (AP)—Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion, returned quietly in triumph from South Africa Wednesday and said he won't be fighting much longer.

"I promised my mother I would quit," said the 29-year-old Weaver who fought several years for grocery money before hitting the pot of gold.

"I'm not fighting much longer," said the ex-Marine, who made his first WBA title defense Oct. 25 when he knocked out South African Gerrie Coetze in the 13th round in the South African black homeland of Bophuthatswana.

"I want a fight in February, then a possible fight against Cooney and then Holmes and that's it. Three fights, that's it."

Don Manuel, the manager who has helped turn Weaver's career around, said the deter-

mining factor on who Weaver's next opponent would be money. Weaver, who as a substitute fought for a few hundred dollars or less in the first few years of a career that began in 1972, picked up a payday of about \$2.5 million against Coetze.

The two big paydays looming for Weaver are against Gerry Cooney, an unbeaten white heavyweight who is ranked No. 1 by both the WBA and the World Boxing Council, and, of course, against Larry Holmes, the WBC champion.

Weaver was stopped in the 12th round in a title bid against Holmes in 1979. Weaver was considered such an underdog that the three major television networks wouldn't buy the fight. "People tend to judge me by my record," said Weaver.

The record of Weaver, who lives in Los Angeles, was 18-8 going into the Holmes fight.

But he gave Holmes a rough time and has won all four fights since including a knockout of John Tate with 45 seconds left in the bout to win the WBA title last March 31.

"I think Larry Holmes has the right to say

1976 when he asked the California State Athletic Commission to get rid of his managers and was allowed to. He hooked on with Manuel and it's been a winning combination which has paid dividends for the one-time

"I want a fight in February, then a possible fight against Cooney and then Holmes and that's it. Three fights, that's it."

he is the heavyweight champion of the world," said Weaver. "He beat me, but I feel I can beat him. I think I'm the best heavyweight in the world today."

Weaver certainly has come on as a fighter and it didn't just happen. He was 9-6 back in

odd-job man who fought for extra money. With the training came confidence, good money...and pride.

"Coetze was a very tough fighter," said Weaver. "But he wanted something I had and I wanted to keep it."

Ken Norton, 36, returns to ring

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Undefeated heavyweight Randall "Tex" Cobb, hoping for a title fight next year, meets former World Boxing Council champion Ken Norton Friday night in a bout billed as "The Battle of the Jawbreakers."

"Randy is a very good fighter. He's young. He's tough. He's hard. He comes to fight. I'm in very good shape for the first time in three to four years. I'm ready to fight. I feel I have a lot to prove," said Norton.

"I'm here to fight. Ken's here to fight. I expect a good fight," said Cobb, 23, the WBC's ninth-ranked heavyweight.

Norton, 36, who has 33 knockouts in a 41-6-1 record, broke Muhammad Ali's jaw in 1973 in the first of three meetings. Cobb, with 16 knockouts in 17 straight victories, broke Earnie Shavers' jaw in two places in his last fight Aug. 2.

Black History Month obtains unanimous SORF board support

by Dean Olsen

Black History Month gained the unanimous financial support of the Student Organization Resource Fee Board Thursday night when the board tentatively allocated a total of \$5,750 for cultural events to take place during February.

"There is so little black programming on campus," said board member Jean Hill, associate dean of students, defending the allocation proposal. She said the board made a similar allocation last year for Black History Month, and added that many white students attend the various educational and entertainment activities staged on campus.

"Whites need to know about black history too," she said.

Within the \$5,750 total, the Central Black Student Union received \$4,500 and the Coalition for Black Unity received \$1,250 by unanimous board votes. This pair of allocations was proposed as a replacement for the combined proposals of 12 black groups concerning Black History Month. The combined proposal was never brought before the board.

The two black groups that received allocations separated from the other 10 groups to submit their own proposals to the cultural/ethnic review committee, said board member Colleen Smith, senior in LAS.

The board finished all tentative allocations Thursday, and an unofficial count indicates the board must now cut about \$5,000 from tentative allocations to meet budget constraints.

Among the allocations made Thursday, the rugby club received \$810, which is \$120 more than the Illini women's rugby club received. "I recommended more (for the men) because the men's (club) is more organized. ... the women are a lot looser in their match scheduling," according to board member David Blanke, senior in commerce. He serves on the board's athletic review committee.

In other allocations, the Urbana-Champaign Senate Student Association and the Japan Karate Association each received \$400, the Young Socialist Alliance received \$200 and the Turkish Student Association got \$300.

SOUL from 16

solo was heard and as sharp as the record version.

One of the concert's highlights was when a white grand piano emerged from under the elevated drum set. Ritchie set the mood for perhaps the Commodores' two most noted tunes when he said, "We would like to play some love songs for all the ladies in the audience."

Ritchie then played the first few notes to "Three Times a Lady." The crowd responded as expected, and likewise to the popular love song from 1979, "Still."

The most disappointing aspect of the Commodore's performance was their Schlitz commercial song that came across as an embarrassing sell-out.

Combined with the "commercial," the Commodores ended the concert on an awkward note when they sang the gospel-flavored "Jesus is Love" from their latest album with the East-St. Louis Gospellettes dressed in church robes.

Though the Commodores seemed sincere about the song and tried to make the audience share

and reflect on the idea, "What the world needs now is love, sweet love," the beer commercial, love songs, funk and gospel hymns just don't gel.

"Jesus is Love" pleased some people while offending and confusing other individuals. That was the only real mistake the Commodores made all night.

For a group that has a room full of platinum albums with the goal of being "as big as the Beatles," their multitude of fans will probably forgive them.

Commodores' show is super soul

Blend of styles and songs keeps audience in motion

by Paul Budin

11-18-80

The Assembly Hall wasn't just an ordinary concert hall Friday night. From the moment the lights went down, the place turned into a disco, with people bumping and moving in the aisles and everybody "feeling good."

The Commodores, along with their surprising opening act, Zapp, were the hosts to a huge dance party (complete with a mirror ball strung from the ceiling) that brought some funk and soul to Champaign.

Zapp, a new funk band from Ohio, is one of the better warm-up bands. Band leader Roger Troutman and his nine-man band brought the crowd to its feet more than once, including a standing ovation at the end of the set.

Troutman started the show playing his cordless guitar on the top of the back wall on the main floor. Troutman was everywhere throughout the set, running through the crowd into the upper tiers, playing guitar with his teeth, standing on his head and continually bouncing around the stage.

When the Commodores appeared on stage to a huge flashpot and laser spectacle, the crowd

concert review



was certainly warmed-up. With their immense white stage with more than 3,000 lights, and an illuminated Commodores logo flashing off and on, the Commodores were a visual delight right out of *The Wiz*.

But obviously the crowd came to hear their music, which has made them the most successful crossover soul group of today.

By the composition of the audience, it was apparent the Commodores have mass appeal. Their highly varied musical offering includes smooth soul, hard funk, mainstream pop and soft love ballads. They gave ample time to each of their musical styles Friday.

They opened with an exuberant "Got to Be Together" off their latest album, *Heroes*.

Whoever wasn't on his feet after "Got to Be Together," stood up for the big funk hit, "Brickhouse," with drummer Walter Orange coming from behind his towering drum set to sing.



Before the Friday concert, a Commodores band member signs autographs for fans at Record Service, 605 E. Green St., Champaign. (photo by Lee Horwich)

After "Brickhouse," the Commodores went into their 1979 hit, "Sail On." Lead guitarist Thomas McClary's solo was drowned out in the flux of sound created by the rest of the band.

The Commodores themselves are a six-man band, but tour with the Mean Machine, four musicians that play a number of instruments in concert, including brass,

keyboards, flute, harmonica, guitar and drums.

The Commodores took the audience down "Commodores' lane," as lead singer Lionel Ritchie put it, with six oldies including some compositions from their earlier, funkier albums.

Three tunes, "Too Hot Ta Trot," "I Feel Sanctified" and "Machine Gun," their first Motown hit, dis-

played why the Commodores are still one of the top funk groups. Bassist Ronald LaPread reeled off his best bass lines of the night in "I Feel Sanctified."

The group played "Easy" for "the lady in the first row" who "wasn't even singing" during the other songs. This time, McClary's

more SOUL on 19

Sugar Ray says thanks, all the way to bank

12-3-80
It had rained in the night and when Wednesday morning broke, the stench Roberto Duran left was gone, washed away to nothingness in this seamy, old party-time town. Sugar Ray Leonard, the reemergent welterweight king, smiled and said it was good. The crown he had surrendered to Duran five endless months before still fit, and every time he breathed, he thought he smelled roses. Appropriately enough, the fragrance had nothing to do with the fight racket.

Leonard was headed home to Maryland to break Thanksgiving bread. When he rushed the last crumb from his mouth, he could look beyond the squared circle where he has won \$23 million in 29 fights and contemplate a—pardon the expression—better life.

Believe it or not, such a thing exists. After all, you don't have to do roadwork to tape a commercial for Seven-Up and you don't get hit with anything harder than the words of unhappy critics when you do TV sports for the CBS affiliate in Washington. The only part of his game Sugar Ray might be advised to persevere is the ability to lift heavy loads the way he hefted Duran off the World Boxing Council throne. You see, Mike Trainer, the champion's attorney, has a desk full of movie scripts for Leonard and somebody is going to have to move them.

"Why don't you just put Ray on the Johnny Carson Show instead of screwing around with movies?" someone asked Trainer.

"We can do better than Carson," the attorney replied calmly. "You should see the offers Ray's getting. He had a chance to play a lawyer in a made-for-TV movie about the Subway Angels, those vigilantes who are riding around New York. And then there was

john schulian



another movie about a bunch of monks who go to an island and never come back—they wanted him for that too. But he couldn't take either offer because they're filming right now. This fight just kept getting in his way."

Or at least that is what Trainer wants the world to think.

With his client facing a decreasingly interesting welterweight division, it is time to play hard-to-get. If Leonard has other options—and Lord knows he does—then whatever promoters and opponents Trainer deals with are going to have to come across with big, perhaps unheard of money, to make a deal.

"I'll level with you," Trainer said unevenly.

"I think Ray ought to pack it right now." "He doesn't need any more guys throwing rubber chickens at him."

Thomas Hearns launched the harmless aerial assault Tuesday night at Leonard's post-fight press conference, and the best explanation anyone could give was that Hearns thinks bouncing birds are more fun to toss around than plain old challenges. But surely a challenge was what the skinny slugger from Detroit had in mind, for although he is the World Boxing Association's welterweight champion, nobody will really acknowledge his existence until Sugar Ray is out of the

way. Right now, that seems to be the way Leonard likes it.

"I think Tommy Hearns has to prove his popularity and his stature before I fight him," he said.

Trainer couldn't have put it better, but he tried anyway. He talked about waiting until February, when Hearns fights Wilfred Benitez, the clever rascal Leonard beat to win his first championship. And Trainer tried his best to prove that he likes the chances of a Leonard-Hearns fight even less than he does Hearns' chances against Benitez. "You guys are the ones who think Ray and Hearns would be a good fight," Trainer told reporters. "But you don't buy tickets. I just don't think Hearns has public appeal."

What is unfolding is one of those great

in a closed-door training session that manager Angelo Dundee ordered a week before the fight.

For once, he had Leonard in a setting that was a classroom, not a theater crowded with gawkers. "Angelo had some fun," Trainer said. "He went in the ring and taught Ray how to box."

Dundee didn't want Leonard to go toe-to-toe with Duran, but he didn't want him running for 15 rounds either. "It was supposed to be 'punch, punch, away,'" Dundee said, "not 'slip, slip, away.'" And when Leonard did take it on the lam, he wasn't supposed to go anywhere he might get trapped. "I told him not to wait until his butt hit the ropes," Dundee said. "As soon as he could feel them with the right calf, he had orders to start

'Why don't you just put Ray on the Johnny Carson Show instead of screwing around with movies?'

someone asked Trainer.

'We can do better than Carson,' the attorney replied

calmly.

spinning."

The strategy was impeccable.

After the seventh round, Dundee lectured Sugar Ray in the corner, telling him that a falling champion deserves better if he is a bully. There was a solemn nod, and then Leonard went to dance away the last two minutes and 44 seconds of the fight. Once Duran surrendered in ignominy, Sugar Ray could start smiling again. Why not? He had trapped his first rubber chicken.

The teeth of the trap were manufactured

All hail Illini Derek Harper, the sweetest treat in town

Oh my, how they've gushed over that new kid.

Look at him slide, watch him swirl. Tremendous. Spectacular. The best.

They spew out colorful adjectives and more than flattering comparisons. He's a combination of Earvin Johnson and Isiah Thomas. Maybe the new kid's a little like David Thompson? Perhaps he's better.

To listen to all the coaches and experts, one would think Derek Harper's middle name was "God." He has come to lead Illinois through the Red Sea and deliver it to the promised land—a Big Ten title.

The guard is certainly the missing link to the Illini's complete success, they say. "He can do anything he wants on the floor," one coach proclaimed in sheer admiration.

Down in Florida, they still can't believe Harper's performance in the Class AAA championship game. Playing a combination center, forward and guard, he connected on 26 points, grabbed 14 rebounds, dished out nine assists and snatched seven steals. "They wouldn't have won two games without him," another coach said.

The guard they call "Sweet D" has arrived at Illinois. The freshman certainly gave a sugar-coated performance in his debut last Saturday against Loyola-Marymount.

Teamed with junior college transfer Craig Tucker, the pair literally ran the opponents off the court. Look how they moved, flowing so effortlessly down the floor. Harper scored 14 points in only 21 minutes of action and he called it an "OK" game. Oh, it was sweet, very sweet.

The Illinois fans loved it. The freshman did not have a top performance, but the potential



showed. The missing link, perhaps?

After the contest, the reporters waited eagerly for Harper's appearance. Mark Smith had played an outstanding game, but still they wanted the freshman.

The guard came out and answered the questions. The reporters gushed all over Harper, asking him if he was really that good. How do you respond to that, he thought. Like the good team player, Harper downplayed his effort. "We're a team," he said.

Within minutes he was gone, seemingly unaffected by the tributes. He's heard them ever since his talents evolved in high school. The compliments are nice, but they don't really matter.

You see, Derek Harper is not your typical freshman. How many first-year players can come in and say they're going to run the ballclub? It's not cockiness, it's confidence.

"I'm going to be the leader," Harper said of his role with the Illini. "I lead. I seldom like to do things alone. I had to do everything in high school. It'll be nice to have some help here."

Illini assistant coach Tony Yates said Harper's leadership qualities stood out the first time he saw him down in a high school basketball All-Star camp in Georgia.

"He stepped out on the floor with four other total strangers, all of them stars," Yates said, "and Derek took complete control of the

team. His great leadership was evident the minute he walks on the court."

Still, the only people who are restraining their gushes over the freshman have been the Illinois coaching staff. Head man Lou Henson has to be careful of egos—he can't inflate Harper's and deflate the others.

In addition, the coach knows Harper has much to learn about the college game. His defense is still suspect and he has a tendency to overhandle the ball, Henson says.

"They (the newcomers, Harper and Tucker) try things on this level that they got away with in high school," Henson said. "They can't do it now."

But Henson adds, "I feel it takes a year for a player to get sound. But Harper is the kind of ballplayer who doesn't have to be completely sound to help your ballclub."

The coaches know, like everyone else, that this kid is something special. He's the complete ballplayer, a team performer.

Harper's the unselfish guard—the player who would rather pass than shoot, although he can score, too. He sounds too good, like something out of a fairy tale, full of sugar and spice and everything nice.

Even his attitude on his basketball career is different than most freshmen. Unlike the Aguirres and Sampsons, this star does not want to limit himself to the confines of a sport.

"I want to become the best player I can," Harper says, then pauses. "But I want to have a good name, too. I want to be well-liked."

"I don't want to be known as just a 'great basketball player.' It's good enough for some, but it's not good enough for me."

Oh my, it's easy to see why they gush.

big dividends for Hoosiers

by Chip Cirillo

For Illinois forward Eddie Johnson, basketball is a way of life. Whether it be through the Big Ten, All-Star games or the Chicago State summer league, Johnson has had a chance to play with some of the biggest names in the game.

Magic Johnson, Artis Gilmore, Mark Aguirre, Kelvin Ramsey, Joe Barry Carroll—Johnson has played with or against all of them. However, when asked to choose the most impressive athlete, Johnson selected Indiana's Isiah Thomas.

"Even though he's younger than the rest, he has great potential," Johnson said. "He really captures the crowd."

Quite a compliment from a senior who will probably graduate as Illinois' all-time leading scorer and be a first round selection in the National Basketball Association draft.

However, Thomas is a sophomore guard who is likely to live up to Johnson's appraisal. In fact, he already has.

Last year, Thomas became the first freshman ever to earn All-Big Ten honors. The 6-foot-1, 185-pounder from St. Joseph's High School in Westchester, Ill., finished second in the conference in assists (5.3), 10th in field goal percentage (51.1) and 12th in scoring (14.2).

Thomas was a starter on last summer's U.S. Olympic team and led the Hoosiers in total points, assists and steals. Despite his youth, Thomas even showed the ability to excel in pressure games by scoring 21 points against Ohio State for the Big Ten championship and 30 points against Purdue in the NCAA tournament.

Thomas is so good Indiana coach Bobby Knight has even altered the Hoosiers' offense to suit

big ten preview

This is the second in a series previewing the Big Ten basketball season.

For a preview of Wisconsin, see page 30.

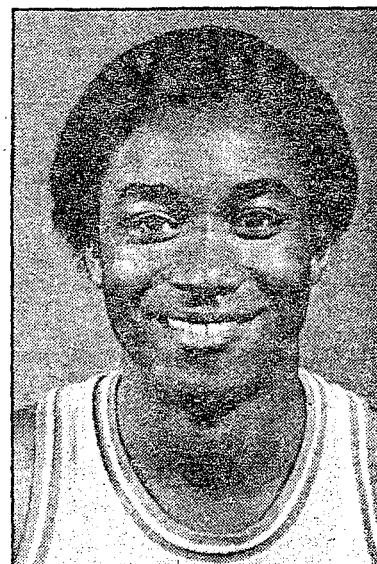
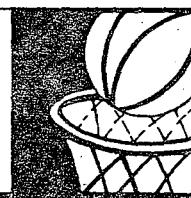
their talented sophomore.

"We're doing more full court work right now than we have ever done, because I think we're a quicker team," Knight said. "Isiah Thomas is a great asset to us on the basis of what he can do with the basketball, so to utilize him to the fullest, we've got to spread the court and get him into a transition game rather than always going against defenses that are set."

The new offense figures to help Indiana greatly, as shown by the Hoosiers' high ranking in the pre-season polls. Indiana was picked to retain its conference championship by a panel of 200 writers who attended the Big Ten basketball luncheon in Chicago two weeks ago.

"I don't know how good of a team we're going to have," said Knight, who didn't bother to show up at the media gathering. "There will be a lot of good teams. It's not that hard to get five players. The trick is getting them to play as a team. That's why the best team every night goes out and plays as well as it can."

Indiana, 2-0 so far this season, returns 12 lettermen, but will be hard pressed to replace last year's Big Ten Most Valuable Player Mike Woodson and Butch Carter. Howev-



Isiah Thomas

er, Thomas returns as well as center Ray Tolbert—the Hoosiers' leading rebounder and a double-digit scorer for the past three seasons—and Randy Wittman, who returns after missing the final 24 games last season because of a fractured ankle.

Knight can also count on support from seniors Glen Grunwald and Steve Risley, as well as junior Landon Turner.

Much of Indiana's success will depend on its ability to handle a tough schedule. Not only do the Hoosiers have Big Ten opponents to contend with, but six non-conference foes—Kentucky, Notre Dame, Oral Roberts, North Carolina, Kansas State and Rutgers—who advanced to postseason play last year.

In the end, it will probably depend on one player's performance most of all—Isiah Thomas.

Singing souls

Inside look at Black Chorus reveals unity

by Steven Birdine

10-1-80

Concert Diary:

Oct. 22—I'm not a member of the University's Black Chorus. I've been to one of its performances. It was good. Now I want to see how the group puts its act together. It will sing at Christ Tabernacle Church in Chicago on Nov. 16, and it has a concert on Nov. 23 at Smith Hall. Choral director Andre Thomas is very energetic. The chorus, 120 members strong, is receptive, but this rehearsal is tense. Thomas is taking midterms. He's expecting his doctorate by August of '81, and the rehearsal isn't going well.

Oct. 29—with Thomas in the midst of exams, tonight the choir was led by assistant director Ollie Davis. She demanded undivided attention from all choral members and stressed enunciation. The choir was sharp early in the rehearsal. It worked on intonations. Black Chorus is a learning process. Extra rehearsals were set for Nov. 8 and 9. The chorus' singing is more purposeful.

Nov. 8—Practice from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. The chorus was in festive mood, surprising since this was a Saturday practice. Many people were absent because of outside commitments; those present picked up the slack. This was a most productive session. Thomas applauded choral efforts. "We're a lot closer than I thought we would be, and our sound today was very good. We'll be ready for Chicago," he said.

Nov. 9—Rehearsal at Canaan Missionary Baptist Church. Today was dedicated to gospels that will be sung in Chicago next Sunday. Another sparse turnout disappointed Thomas. Everyone worked with a purpose. Each knew that time was short. Good rehearsal!

Nov. 12—Last rehearsal before performance at Christ Tabernacle Church in Chicago. Chorus would be joined by its orchestra.

It ironed out some rough edges. It's ready. The buses leave Sunday.

Where did it all begin? What is Black Chorus and what does it do?

In 1968, University students Vicki Bostic, Roy Haynes, Albert Moore and Carol Pearson joined efforts to organize a black choir. Called simply "Black Chorus," and with Laticia Crawford as accompanist, it gave its first performance at Florida Avenue Residence Hall in the spring of 1969. In the fall the choir officially became part of the University under the choral department. It was co-sponsored by the Afro-American Cultural Center. The choir was directed by Robert Ray, assistant professor of music.

From 1975-78, Black Chorus was directed by Deborah Banks and Phil Rogers. Now under Andre Thomas and with the assistance of the Afro-American Cultural Center, the choir has grown and its musical horizons have expanded. Guest artists like Andrae Crouch and Dannibelle Hall have performed with Black Chorus.

Thomas is quick to point out that "if it wasn't for the Cultural Center, trips like Chicago wouldn't be possible."

Prior music experience isn't a prerequisite for joining Black Chorus because many people get involved simply to meet people and to have fun. Of 120 members, about 90 percent are University students, and the rest are community residents.

I could sense the apprehension among some members as they boarded the buses for the Chicago trip. They knew that they were ready, or at least as ready as they could be. They asked questions about Christ Tabernacle. How big is it? Where will we be seated? They listened to another song on a tape recorder, "just in case," Thomas said. Slowly, they relaxed.

As we got closer to Chicago, the choral

members again got restless. Once we reached our destination there was a prayer. Everyone thanked God for a safe trip. There was a sense of togetherness. Everyone was ready.

The Christ Tabernacle Church, located on Chicago's West Side, was packed to the rafters. There were people standing in the aisles and in the wings. Many friends and family members were among the congregation.

The time had come. The Rev. Milton Brunson addressed the gathering, and his message was clear. "There is no greater love than that of Jesus Christ, and we thank him for bringing us all these beautiful young people from the University of Illinois."

The choir listened intently throughout Brunson's sermon. Some smiled. Some nodded their heads in agreement. They gave the pastor a rousing ovation.

The program was dedicated to Ruby Jones, a church parishioner who was abducted and who almost was killed. Her abductor kept her bound and gagged for two days in the trunk of her car, but she survived.

The first part of the program belonged to the Thompson Community Singers. They sang a couple of gospels and the chorus members were impressed. Then all attention was focused on Black Chorus.

Proud parents now jostled for position. They had traveled far, and the moment they had waited for was at hand.

They weren't disappointed. After opening with "God's Gonna Move This Wicked Race" and "Wade in the Water," the chorus had everybody in the church on his feet with its rousing renditions of "Occupy Until I Come," "Search No More," "Victory Shall Be Mine" and "One More Time." Soloists Terrence Carson, Eugenia Thompson, Sidney Burton, Willis Singleton and Robert Morris were warmly greeted. They, and the entire Black

Chorus were given a standing ovation, but there was still more to come.

A strong feeling of warmth permeated the church. More important, everyone was having a good time. Chicago State University's chorus sang. There was even a friendly voice contest between the Rev. Brunson and Black Chorus member Lawrence Craig. The congregation loved it.

Afterwards, the chorus sang "Make Me a Blessing," "Working on a Building" and "Someday." Soloists Shirese Hursey, Danny Wheat, Lawrence Craig and Marsha Taylor were now singing with added enthusiasm.

The Rev. Brunson said a few more words, and then everyone ate. Over dinner there was small talk. There was talk about school, talk about religion. There was, simply, happiness. New friendships were made, and families were temporarily reunited.

The return trip was peaceful. Many people slept. It had been a long day. I reflected on the performance.

Black Chorus had made many people feel good, and the Christ Tabernacle Church congregation had reciprocated. The University's Black Chorus has come a long way, but there's still a long way to go.

There was still the concert at Smith Hall. It, too, was packed as Black Chorus prepared to entertain its local following. It treated the audience to a variety of songs complete with opera, University Jazz Band, Black Chorus Band and gospels. Craig again stole the show with his stimulating solo during "Working On A Building."

When the time came to leave, everyone did so reluctantly. They had been entertained by "their choir." Black Chorus members could now relax but not rest on their laurels. Now they prepare for a concert in February. I'll make it a point to be there.

Purdue looks to Cross up predictors, conference foes

by Ed Sherman
executive reporter

Exit Joe Barry-Carroll, enter Russell Cross. Such is life with the Purdue Boilermakers.

It's rough, boy, it's rough. Everyone wondered what the Boilermakers were going to do when they lost Mr. Everything, JBC. Surely, Purdue would fall.

That's not going to happen. The Russell Cross age has begun, and that definitely means trouble for the rest of the Big Ten.

In Cross' first two games this year, he scored 25 and 21 points, respectively. His coaches say he's only going to get better. Oh brother.

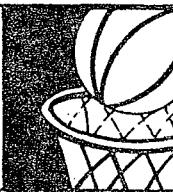
"I didn't believe all those press clippings at first," guard Roosevelt Barnes said. "He's not that good." Well, I'm convinced now he's for real. Whatever they wrote about him was true."

Some teams seem to get all the breaks. After losing the 7-foot-1 superstar Carroll and his 22-point average, the Boilermakers gain a center who many think is potentially better.

Purdue, even after finishing third in the NCAA tournament last year, had been tagged for the lower regions of the Big Ten because of Carroll's loss. Not any more. Not as long as Russell is around.

Cross, who wooed and later shooed Illi-

big ten preview



This is the fifth of a series previewing the Big Ten basketball season.

nois, was a consensus prep All-American last year at Chicago Manley High School, averaging 26 points and 16 rebounds a game. The 6-11 freshman had requested a desire to play forward, but with the Boilermakers vacant at center, Cross reluctantly assumed the post.

"He's adjusted to center really well," Barnes said, stating the obvious.

Outside of Cross, the Boilermakers have undergone several major adjustments this year. Gone with Carroll is coach Lee Rose, and in is new head man Gene Keady.

A former assistant at Arkansas, Keady is expected to maintain Purdue's long success in basketball.

"I'm going to try to keep the tradition rolling," the new coach said. "I hope I don't screw it up."

Already Keady's players have taken a liking to the new system. They talk about a more relaxed atmosphere. With Rose, basketball was business. Keady is different.

"Coach Rose was strict," forward Drake Morris said. "There was no hand-clapping in practice or anything like that."

"Keady wants more enthusiasm. He's an emotional guy—there are going to be some technicals. He yells when he's happy, sad and probably when he sleeps."

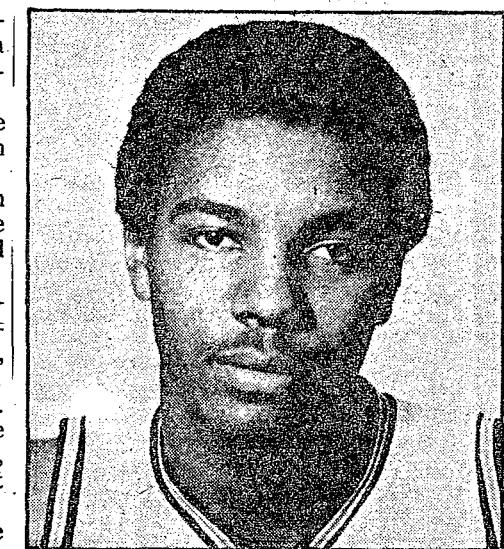
In addition to Cross, the rookie coach expects to rely heavily on guard Keith Edmonson. The junior averaged 13.4 points a game, hitting at a 52 percent clip.

Morris will be vital cog in the frontline. The 6-5 senior will have to make up for the absence of power forward Arnette Hallman, who graduated. Morris performed well last year, connecting on 11.4 points a game.

Junior Mike Scearce is expected to be other the starting forward, and senior Brian Walker will fill out the backcourt. Both are question marks.

Still, the Boilermakers should be competitive this year with the presence of Cross. They weren't picked to finish higher than fifth in the Big Ten, which could work to their advantage.

"There's less pressure this year," Morris said. "Teams used to get up to play us. They



Keith Edmonson

may slack off a bit this year. We could sneak up on a lot of people that way."

Morris had those remarks prior to the start of the season and Cross' impressive debut. If the freshman continues to star, it's going to be hard to be sneaky.

At 6-11, 215 pounds, Cross is going to make a lot of noise.

Racial incidents at U.S. colleges might be on rise

by Joe Loconte

Incidents of racist antagonism have plagued various campuses in the country recently, and university officials and those involved are uncertain whether they are merely isolated cases or a resurgence of anti-minority sentiment.

In one incident at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass., two persons dressed in white sheets placed a wooden cross on campus, soaked it with gasoline, ignited it and fled. Williams also has received a barrage of threatening phone calls and letters directed toward blacks on campus.

However, officials say there is no proof that the incidents stem from Ku Klux Klan activity.

"It may have been a true racial incident—it may have been a prank...we don't know," said Joseph Kershaw, vice president of the college.

Similar incidents were reported at Harvard University in November, when a leader of a black organization on campus discovered phrases including "10 days to kill" and "KKK unite" scrawled on her calendar.

Lydia Jackson, president of Harvard's Black Students Association, said she received "a series of obscene phone calls and...a threat of rape if I didn't stop making trouble."

At Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., a black student was badgered by several whites during November, and several weeks before that, a brick was tossed through a window of a predominately black residence hall.

Robert Smith, senior staff writer for the university news bureau, said the campus has been hit with "about a half-dozen other racial in-



cidents."

Spokespersons at the various institutions differ in their views about the significance of the events.

"This may be part of a pattern. There is a movement to the right in the country...we don't know," Kershaw said.

Jackson was convinced the occurrences were indicative of "a shift in attitude and mood (in the country). This cannot be viewed as an isolated incident. This type of activity has been unleashed again."

Smith was unconvinced and said any conclusions about the implications of the incidents would be "just speculation." He said "it would be sad and regrettable if it is (a trend)."

According to officials, student reaction to the racial antagonism seems to be consistent throughout the campuses.

"Almost the entire campus gathered...to deplore the incidents, Kershaw said. He said the situation has brought the people on the campus closer together, rather than dividing them.

Smith concurred, saying that students have acted together in condemning the acts. He said the students attitude toward the racial behavior is "quite negative."

"I think that the problem of racism...has to be placed as a priority on the nation's political agenda," Jackson said.

DAILY ILLINI

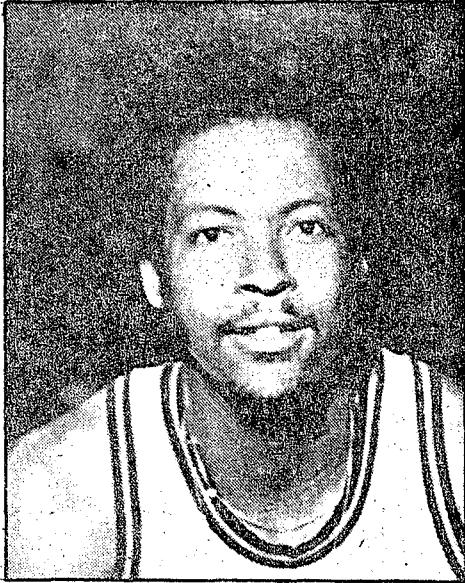
For many talented boys on their way to becoming men, the promised land is a professional basketball career. Dreams of earning preposterous salaries and the other anomalies that go along with the job often fill the minds of many youngsters, whether they develop their skills on a ghetto playground or in a suburban driveway.

"Lots of players come into college and have aspirations of playing pro ball," says one of those players.

That player, who isn't playing pro ball right now, is Levi Cobb.

He began in a manner that would do any young schoolboy proud. As a sophomore, Cobb was the starting, slam-dunking center for Morgan Park High School on Chicago's far South Side. He led the Mustangs to the city prep title that year and a trip to the Class AA state tournament in the Assembly Hall.

As a senior, Cobb paced Morgan Park to the state championship, earning most valuable player honors in the tourney. He also captured prep All-America laurels and was a consensus All-Stater that splendid season. College, which was next, appeared to be



Levi Cobb

merely a four-year pit stop on the path to the pros for the man with the silky-smooth jump shot and kangaroo-like vertical leap.

Recruiters from throughout the nation had flocked to his doorstep, seeking to land Cobb and have him lead their teams to the promised land of college basketball.

However, Cobb chose to help reverse a pattern which seemingly found "blue-chippers" from Chicago heading everywhere but the state university. In the end, he selected Illinois over Iowa and Michigan.

"They (the Illini) didn't have any players out of Chicago for a long time," Cobb recalls. "I felt I could use the talents I had to help build the program."

His talents were used well that freshman year. Cobb started all 30 games and scored a then-rookie record 306 points. He also became the first freshman ever to lead the Illini in rebounding.

"I felt pressure at first," Cobb says. "But I didn't come here to try and score 20 points a

game and turn the program around. I came in and tried to do whatever I could without putting any pressure on myself."

However, Cobb was going through a severe transitional period. The competition in the Big Ten and the academic environment at Illinois were much more rigid than in high school.

"Playing ball was a lot more physical," Cobb says. "You had to keep your intensity level up and give 110 percent all the time. The academics were a lot more demanding, too. It was hard just playing, but it was as hard keeping up in classes at the same time."

Cobb was still adjusting to major-college life his sophomore year and experienced "many personal problems that a lot of people don't realize ballplayers have to go through." The Illini also imported a pair of slick All-State forwards—Eddie Johnson and Mark Smith. Cobb's playing time diminished, as did his scoring and rebounding production.

His junior year, Cobb was usually the first player off Lou Henson's bench, but often was one of the last off as a senior. He didn't complain, though. Instead, he kept his head up and provided some much-needed team leadership.

"No ballplayer could be happy with the situation I was in," Cobb says. "But it was another role I had to adjust to. I decided when I got a chance to play in a game, I'd have to contribute. If I wasn't playing, then I'd have to contribute in other ways."

The Illini fans, many of whom had been watching him since his rookie season, took a liking to the 6-foot-6 Cobb while he viewed the action on the court from the bench. Cries of "LEE-VIE, LEE-VIE," echoed throughout the cavernous Assembly Hall.

"Maybe they felt like I did, that I should have been playing," Cobb says. "It did a lot for me because I was really down from not playing. I appreciated their support—it made me want to try harder and perform better."

"I knew they were still behind me, and I didn't want to let them or myself down."

For now, there is no professional basketball career on Levi Cobb's horizon. But he still keeps busy with school and on Henson's staff as a graduate assistant coach.

Cobb's present duties include some office work and occasional visits with potential recruits. However, due to a present NCAA rule, he is unable to recruit high school stars and scout other college teams on the road—a rule that may be rescinded in January.

"It's been a big adjustment," Cobb says of his new role with the Illini. "But it's pretty interesting to learn from a coaching standpoint how things operate and it should help me finding a job later."

Cobb would like to eventually attain a coaching job on the major-college level, but for now, his concern is the 1980-81 Illini.

"I still try to help the guys and talk to them as much as I can," he says. "I think we have great talent on this year's team. It's hard to tell how good we can be, but the guys are dedicated and hard-working and should go pretty far."

Cobb is not a playing member of that team, but he is still dedicated and hard-working. And whether or not Levi Cobb wears an Illini uniform, it can be assured that he will still give 110 percent and continue to contribute to the Illinois basketball program.

12-6-80

by Scott Gutmann

*"Mister, I ain't a boy, no, I'm a man,
And I believe in a promised land."*

—Bruce Springsteen

Levi Cobb aiding Illini in new role this season

January 13, 1981

The Daily Illini

Surprise witness testifies at Atlanta child murder trial

ATLANTA (AP)—Wayne Williams and Nathaniel Cater sat together in a park about a week before Cater's body was found in the Chattahoochee River, a witness said Tuesday at Williams' murder trial.

The surprise testimony marked the first time anyone told of seeing Williams with either of the two youths he is accused of killing. Williams has denied knowing them or any of the 26 other young blacks whose deaths have been investigated by a special police task force.

MARGARET CARTER, who said she had been a friend of Cater's since 1978, testified that she saw Williams and Cater on the bench

near the apartment of Cater's parents.

Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer, is charged with killing Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne. No arrests have been made in the 26 other slayings.

"I saw him (Williams) sitting in the park on that bench with Nathaniel Cater," Carter told Assistant District Attorney Jack Mallard.

Asked if she was sure Williams was the person she saw, Carter said, "I'm sure."

"Any question?" Mallard asked.

"No," she replied.

PROSECUTORS CONTEND Williams threw Cater's body off a Chattahoochee River bridge before dawn on May 22, 1981, two days before the body was found downstream. Williams was stopped near the bridge about 3 a.m., May 22 after members of a police stakeout team heard a loud splash in the water and saw Williams' white station wagon moving slowly over the bridge.

Defense attorney Alvin Binder suggested that Carter's story was formulated during a series of meetings with investigators.

Under cross-examination, the woman said she had met with

"eight, nine, 10, maybe more" investigators and discussed her testimony with authorities "about three times."

She said the day she saw Cater with Williams was a Friday, about a week before he died, but she couldn't remember the exact date.

Cater's body was found on Sunday, May 24.

CARTER SAID SHE stopped briefly to speak to Carter the day she saw him with Williams. She said she saw a light blue station wagon parked nearby. She said she also saw a German shepherd in the parking area between the apartment complex and the park.

Prosecutors have contended that dog hairs and synthetic fibers found on the victims are identical to fibers found in Williams' home and hair from his German shepherd dog.

The testimony came shortly after Binder suggested the decomposition of Cater's body made it likely he died much earlier.

Defense lawyers have contended Cater's body was dumped in the river long before Williams was stopped.

Cater's body was discovered by a canoeist, several hundred yards from where Payne's body had been found the month before.

Shirley Blames Outbursts On Black Leader Johnson

By CARL SCHWARTZ
and MARCIA KRAMER

Damage reached into the tens of thousands of dollars early Tuesday morning, but no serious injuries had been reported as numerous incidents of arson, firebombing and sniper fire continued to plague the Champaign, Urbana and University area.

Fires had been reported in four University residence halls, a fraternity house and a parked car on campus, while the 561 women residents of Wardall Hall were forced to evacuate their building when a false alarm was turned in from the 9th floor at 10:15.

Seven or eight fires were reported throughout the North End of Champaign during the evening and early morning hours with the most serious damage occurring at the E&E Market, corner of 6th Street and Washington.

\$10,000 Damage

Damage there was estimated at \$10,000.

Champaign Police Chief Harvey Shirley told reporters at the station the incidents were "brought about by the TV appearance earlier in the evening of John Lee Johnson," chairman of the Concerned Citizens Committee and black community organizer.

Shirley said Johnson had called the weekend death of 31-year-old John Cushenberry "an act of murder" and thus provoked the incidents Monday night and Tuesday morning.

An autopsy performed on Cushenberry, who was found dead in his county jail cell Sunday morning, showed the cause of death to be cirrhosis of the liver.

Vehicles Banned

Champaign fire vehicles were banned from portions of the predominantly Negro North End later in the evening when snipers opened up on firemen as they battled yet another blaze.

A frame house in the 1400 block of N. Romine burned to the ground when police refused to let firemen from the Prairie View Fire District come near the scene because of sniper fire. Another fire was extinguished by the Urbana Fire Department at 1310 W. Beach.

Heavy sniper fire was reported in the Burch Village housing development in north Champaign where a squad car driven by Po-

lice Capt. John Wilkinson was struck by two rifle bullets at the intersection of 6th Street and Bradley.

Entered Driver's Door

The bullets entered the driver's door, waist high, but were deflected inside the door without striking Wilkinson.

Shirley and Mayor Virgil Wikoff spent much of the evening patrol-

BULLETIN

At 2:45 a.m., Champaign Police Sgt. Charles J. Buckner reported "the city is quiet," and said incidents of shooting and arson had come to an end, "for the time being."

ling the area by car and coordinating police efforts from the City Building.

The entire 57-man Champaign Police force was called in for duty and issued riot helmets.

Scattered gunfire was reported throughout the northern and eastern sections of Champaign, with shootings reported near Burnham City Hospital and on the north edge of campus.

As of early Tuesday morning, there had been no arrests by Champaign Police. University Police reportedly had not yet arrested anyone in connection with the several fires reported on campus.

On campus, the first fire was reported at 9:35 a.m. when University firemen were summoned to extinguish a couch which a University policeman had discovered burning in the main lounge and carried outside.

Shortly after 10 p.m., someone reached through a window in the Clark Hall lounge and ignited a set of drapes. Several men in the lounge ripped the drapes from the wall and rolled them in the carpet, extinguishing them before the University Fire Department arrived.

Firemen were called to Hopkins Hall at 11:15 p.m. when someone set fire to a couch in a third floor lounge.

Return to MRH

Approximately an hour later firemen returned to the Men's Residence Hall complex to extinguish a drapery fire on the main floor of Forbes Hall. They also answered a call at the Sigma Phi Delta fraternity, 302 E. Gregory Dr., Champaign, where a molotov cocktail gutted a car owned by Bruce Bury, junior in engineering.

Four black youths were seen running from the Phi Delta Theta fraternity seconds after it was struck by three molotov cocktails.

But Black Coalition denounces it . . .

Recruiting center opens

By JIM HOPWOOD

The Building Trades Recruiting Center opened Monday in the North End, amid objections from the Black Coalition that the program offers nothing new and solves no problems.

A special committee of contractors and unions sponsoring the center has hailed it as "an affirmative action activity for equal employment opportunity."

The center will seek qualified craftsmen for work on construction

projects and applicants for apprentice training programs in the building trades.

Skilled craftsmen recruited through the program will be given consideration for employment when jobs are available.

The committee sponsoring the center is headed jointly by William Kuhne of the Champaign County General Contractors Association and Hans Selin, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Ernest Westfield, president of

the Champaign County NAACP, said at a press conference Monday that the program would eliminate no problems, but would only duplicate current recruitment programs.

In effect, Westfield said, all the center will be doing is taking a survey. "And we don't need another survey," he said.

Gene Stirewelt, of Carpenter Local 44, agreed that the program was a survey, adding that it was hoped the results would indicate

(Continued on Page 12)

Champaign County Mobilizes To Battle Spreading Poverty

By BOB SNYDER
Daily Illini Staff Writer

One of the patriarchs of Champaign County's mild but persistent war on dilapidated shacks and outdoor plumbing is Donald E. Moyer, a retired Champaign businessman.

A little of his strategy and the strategy of early, unofficial poverty groups might go a long way today.

To create a "climate of acceptance for progress," Moyer said, we must convince people, step by step, calmly, that poverty does not make sense and the inequities which cause it should not be maintained.

It's bad economics as well as bad sociology, Moyer says, particularly with respect to confined Negro poor.

"Because Negroes are so limited in their choice of higher jobs, the brighter young people are leaving this community, and we are left with a Negro people without the proper quota of leadership.

"We spend the money educating these youngsters, and then we lose this investment when they go somewhere else. Now that's economics backwards."

There are a lot of problems involving unemployment, housing and the youth situation, and Moyer liked to attack them one at a time.

"When you talk to people in these terms it makes sense to them. You take it out of the emotional and put it in terms of the factual in an objective statement of a single problem."

Here and there a Negro buys a house in a white neighborhood and people like Moyer see that the move-in is quiet. It usually is. It seems that to a certain point reason and persuasion can be used with success.

There are no mass marches, but no cross-burnings either.

Today one of the aims of the federal War on Poverty is to confront poverty directly, to strike it where it lies. It lies there, but often it's too sordid and subtle to be seen through a car window and it's not always clear just what's being attacked.

But in northeast Champaign, you note, wherever it lies it lies within certain fairly definite boundaries.

They call the enclosed area "the ghetto" after the big-time slums of New York and Chicago. In other words, while all the poor in the county aren't Negroes, the ones who are poor in "the ghetto" are. If poverty programs seem to slight the non-Negro poor, it's because these are scattered throughout the county and are therefore not as conspicuous.

For six years urban renewal hung over "the ghetto" like a vapor without condensing.

A subject of controversy, the program is described as a

(Continued on Page 8)

Discipline policies may face revision

Recent arrest prompts study

By ROBERT HILLMAN
Daily Illini Staff Writer

The Student Discipline Committee of the Urbana-Champaign Senate is expected to formulate a new policy concerning students charged with committing crimes off campus.

The committee's review of current University policy comes in the wake of a decision by a subcommittee to allow a student suspended last month by Chancellor J. W. Peltason to attend classes until the charges against him are resolved in the civil courts.

Richard Smith Jr., senior in LAS and member of the subcommittee, said the discipline committee is expected to review the matter for several months before drafting a new, more general policy.

Consider problem

Smith said the committee will

consider the problem of University students charged with serious crimes where the evidence is in police hands and not available to the University disciplinary system.

The subcommittee of which Smith is a member decided Jan. 27 to allow Larry Allan Voss to attend classes until his case is resolved in the civil courts or until new evidence is brought before the subcommittee.

Voss, sophomore in LAS, was temporarily suspended by the chancellor after being charged with arson and attempted murder in the Jan. 14 firebombing of the Champaign Police Department.

A reliable source said subcommittee members found it impossible to reach a decision involving Voss since the actual evidence against him is being held by police for use by State's Attorney Larry Johnson in criminal proceedings now pending.

The chancellor's suspension is only temporary, limited to 10 days, and is no longer in effect for Voss. A three-man subcommittee of senate disciplinary committee must meet within the 10-day period to

take final action on any suspension case.

Those serving on the subcommittee that considered Voss' case were Smith; Theodore Peterson, dean of the College of Communications; and L. M. Jones, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The policy committee of the Urbana chapter of the American Association of University Professors released a statement deplored the suspension of Voss, calling the action an "unwarranted prejudgment of the facts."

The committee said "the University has no business intruding into civil or criminal cases involving either students or faculty members when those cases are unrelated to academic work or actual campus behavior."



HOWARD MITCHELL, Champaign Community Relations Officer, tells the city Human Relations Commission Wednesday night there has been no official response to the suit of the city by the Black Coalition. See related story on page 6.

(Staff photo by David Fitch).

14 Arraigned For Attempted Murder

Fourteen youths allegedly involved in Thursday night's shooting incident near Douglass Center were arraigned Monday and Tuesday on charges of attempted murder and released on \$3,000 bonds.

"We've tried about everything else," Champaign police Sgt. William Neuman commented Monday. "Let's see if charges of attempted murder slows them down."

All 14 are members of two North End gangs, allegedly the antagonists in a gun battle that developed after a fistfight between rival gangs members late Thursday afternoon.

A total of 20 are to be arraigned on the attempted murder charge.

Charles E. Exum, 20, of 57 Birch Village, has been identified by police as the youth who shot Ronald Blakley, who remains in the intensive care unit of Mercy Hospital. All the others are charged as accomplices to the crime.

Ask for Ordinance Prohibiting Membership in Racist Groups

Several persons appeared before the Champaign City Council Tuesday night and suggested the city pass an ordinance prohibiting any city employee or official from belonging to any "racist organization such as the Moose Club."

Mayor Virgil Wikoff said the council did not "have the prerogative to pass an ordinance like that." He said if the city denounced the Moose Club, they would have to denounce the Black Panthers party too.

James Ransom, in his first meeting as a councilman, said he would like to talk to the city attorney, Albert Tuxhorn, and see what could be done about the situation. Ransom said "the council ought to go on record as deplored racist organizations."

Philip Meranto, member of the Citizens for Racial Justice, and professor of political science, said three of the councilmen were members of the Moose Club and that he hoped they would resign before without having their names being

divulged.

He said since the council is elected at large and the councilmen represent all Champaign citizens, none of them should belong to a discriminatory organization.

Councilman Robert Pope said there are many organizations with membership specifications, and asked if the Moose Club was "the Judas goat."

Clarence Davidson, referring to Pope who is known for his conservative views, said he was sorry they missed the John Birchers and that they would get them the next time.

SIU Studies Discrimination; Faculty, Students Ask Action

Repercussions of the Delta Chi discrimination incident are still being felt at State University of Iowa as a faculty petition has asked the administration to reappraise policies that might aid discrimination in campus organizations.

The Daily Iowan also reported that legislation recommending the classification of all campus organizations according to their discrimination policies was passed by the Student Council Wednesday.

Concern over discrimination on the Iowa campus began when Andy Hanks, a Negro, was depledged by the local Delta Chi chapter, reportedly after pressure from the fraternity's national organization. The chapter's president, Richard Boe, resigned after the incident, and the affair drew national attention.

Explaining the faculty petition which will reach the desk of SUI president Virgil M. Hancher next week, John Schmidhauser, Iowa assistant professor of political science, told the Daily Iowan, "We feel it's time for the University to appraise whatever regulations or traditions it may have which led support to discrimination in campus groups since government institutions shouldn't be a party to this practice."

Schmidhauser recommended investigation of the situation in regard to finances. Some state funds are being used to support officials that minister to the needs of discriminatory groups, he charged.

The resolution passed by the Iowa Student Council calls for classification of student groups into those having no membership restrictions, those which are working for removal of restrictions, those having restrictions, and

those who fail to report or falsify reports. Such classifications would then be listed in the University Directory.

Delta Chi has no racial restrictions in its national constitution.

Interrace Dates

Racial problems flared elsewhere as The Daily Orange of Syracuse University reported last week on alleged administration attempts to stop interracial dating on the campus.

The story quoted two coeds as stating that they had been warned by student deans that their parents would be notified if they continued to date Negro boys. Marjorie C. Smith, Syracuse dean of women, issued a statement in the same issue saying that she was in favor of "communication" between the races, but "whenever it seems advisable that parents know more about the dating habits of their daughters, the University advises the coeds to share this kind of information and offers to correspond to the parent if the student wishes."

She added, "A woman student is free to determine her own social life within . . . the standards of good taste." A faculty poll printed in The Daily Orange indicated the general faculty reaction to be against any regulation of student dating life.

Lester Announces Candidacy

By ELISE CASSEL

Student Sen. Gerry Lester, educational affairs, said Monday he would run for student body president on a ticket with executive vice presidential candidate Bronna Gainer, District 29.

Lester said he will run on a "grievance" platform in the specific areas of educational, social and judicial reform.

Also in the running are Jim Kornibe, junior in English, with Mike Cooper, junior in LAS, on a solely educational reform platform. Darryl Levine, sophomore in LAS, will run with John Micetich, junior in LAS, and they have not announced their platform. Former student Sen. Bob Finch said he will not run. No candidates have submitted official petitions for candidacy.

Student Body President Patsy Parker said she would not endorse any candidate "at least until after petitions are in."

Lester said his platform deals with what is wrong on campus. "The answer is not only through the political and financial power of Senate, but through cooperation from students." Lester added the proposed Senate reorganization plan will promote student involvement by Senate's financing of standing and ad hoc committees. Any group of students may form ad hoc committees.

In the area of education reform, Lester said he thinks partnership with the faculty on a "50-50" basis is necessary to determine educational policy. He thinks a new

Faculty Senate committee should be formed composed equally of faculty and students to operate as a policy-making body for education reform as CSA does in social reform.

Other reforms include teacher evaluations, change in the grading system and a freshman advisory center.

For social reform Lester suggests setting up a labor union for student employees. He also advocates room visitation, lowering of the apartment age to 20, and allowing all seniors regardless of age to live in apartments. Lester said he disagrees with the chancellor's task force report but supports the more liberal code revision by the Committee on Student Affairs for registration of organizations.

Lester said he thinks the entire undergraduate judicial system should be revamped providing for more student control.

Miss Gainer said she sees leadership as essential to Senate as a coordinating body. She said it is important that the people at the top be aware and knowledgeable of all other organizations on campus to effectively express student opinion.

"We need leadership which can channel the wants of the student body," Miss Gainer stressed. "Fifty senators can get together and say they want visitation but they need the housing groups and political groups to endorse them."

She also added she thinks it is possible and necessary for senators to communicate directly with their district constituents.

UI delegation takes petitions to Chicago

Lawyer thanks UI protestors

By KATHY REINBOLT
CHICAGO (Special)—About 30 persons from the University, picketing at the Federal Office Building here, received thanks for their support from William Kunstler, attorney for the Chicago 7 Thursday.

Five of the protestors delivered three petitions signed by University law students and faculty condemning the contempt sentences

Special pull-out double picture page of Conspiracy 7 on pages 16-17.

against defense attorneys Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass, to the office of the chief judge of the seventh appellate district.

Some members of the delegation from the University that came to

Chicago to protest the outcome of the controversial trial also attended a press conference with two conspiracy staff members and a leader of the Black Panther party.

Nancy Rubin, who said she expected her husband Jerry to get a five year jail sentence, said there is a contagious disease in America which she called either fascism or capitalism which will "snuff us unless we snuff it."

No justice

Black Panther Bobby Rush said if there is no justice in the courtroom, there would be justice in the streets. "The pigs will be defeated in the end, and we will struggle until the end," he continued.

A round of applause came from spectators when Rush called Hoffman "old, senile, decrepid, with one foot in the grave."

Young white radicals are realizing for the first time what is happening to black people can happen to them, according to Paul Potter, member of the conspiracy office.

He said the 7 verdict has solidified blacks and young white people.

Mrs. Rubin said she expected her husband to be sentenced today because Judge Julius Hoffman is a "vengeful" man who "likes to see people pinned against the wall, like a botanist."

No incidents

The University students were the primary protestors at the Federal Office Building which was surrounded by approximately 25 police besides the security guards inside. The University students were joined by a few adults, students from the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle campus and neighboring high schools. Although their signs attracted many stares, few remarks were made and there were no major incidents.

Leaders of the protest presented three different petitions to Robert Cauley, minute clerk for Chief Judge Campbell. The first, signed by 150 law students and faculty,

(Continued on Page 2)

Decide On 'Positive Stand' For Discrimination Removal

By ELLEN FILURIN

Heated debate arose Wednesday in Student Senate's final meeting of the year over the method used in choosing delegates and alternates to the summer United States National Student Association Congress.

A bill to attempt to reform NSA also was passed.

In other action, Senate decided "positive action" toward removal of discriminatory clauses in national organizations should consist of four parts, and be judged by the Committee on Student Affairs.

The parts are:

1. A letter sent to Student Senate stating opposition to the discriminatory policies.
2. A letter to the national involving stating the University's discriminatory policy.
3. Evidence of action taken at national conventions.
4. Evidence of attempts to obtain waivers for local clauses.

In the case of unwritten clauses, national incidents such as the national's refusal to honor choice of pledges, will be evidence of violation of the bill.

Delegates' Slate

The slate of delegates and alternates chosen by the National Student Affairs committee was presented to Senate by Hinda Halpern, sophomore in LAS and new chairman of the committee. Objection to several of the candidates was raised by Si Sheridan, senior in LAS. Sheridan questioned the choice of Lew Collens, graduate student in philosophy, Ron Link, senior in LAS, and Dick Kinney, senior in engineering, as alternates to the Congress.

"A great deal of money is expended on each delegate. Why should we send people who are not coming back?" Sheridan questioned. He contended that, though these people were qualified, they would not be able to feed back their ideas to the students at the University next year.

Ron Link cited the policy used at the University of Chicago of sending the more inexperienced people to regional conferences and those with experience to the National Congress. He pointed out that this method was effective in giving these people training so that they can adequately express their ideas at future Congresses.

Sheridan and Sen. Mike Hamblet, junior in LAS, questioned the committee on its method of choosing the delegation.

Several weeks ago Senate passed a bill upon recommendation of the NSA Committee outlined procedure for the choice of delegates. The committee admitted that they did not follow the mandates of the bill. According to Kinney, however, the bill was implemented "in principle."

The committee's recommendations passed the body by a vote of 24 to 14.

Alternates are Collens, Link, Kinney, and representatives from the four housing groups.

A bill for the reform of NSA passed the Senate. The reforms will provide more representation for minority votes in the form of vote tallies attached to the bills.

A long-argued point of phraseology in the preamble of the NSA constitution was settled.

Delegates from the University will work to change the preamble to read "We as students in the United States . . ." instead of "We the students of the United States." It was argued that the change would provide a more accurate statement of who was passing the resolutions.

Amendments from the ad hoc committee organized to investigate methods of carrying out the mandates of a discrimination bill passed by Senate several weeks ago were adopted.

Organizations maintaining written discriminatory policies in their national constitutions are required to disassociate from the nationals by Sept. 1, 1964 until these policies are removed.

workers' woes, joys



Jeff Humphrey, center, a parking lot attendant in the Station Theater production "Working," tells about the life of a "terrific car parker." (photo by Dave Boe)

Urbana High School, is a delightful dancer to watch, and one hopes to see her in future productions.

Jeff Humphrey plays two outstanding roles, and his song about life as a terrific car parker is marvelous. Humphrey possesses a fine jazz style of singing as well as an understated comic ability. In the second act he also displays a touching portrait of lonely retirement living.

Jean Fritts presents the frustration of a fundamentalist teacher liv-

ing in an open classroom world, making us (almost) wish for a return to the days of the Palmer method and ruler slaps. While vocally she is rather shaky, the roles she plays demonstrate a fine acting sense and good comic timing.

Michelle Louzon, sophomore in LAS, also possesses a marvelous comic ability, looking like those women in hidden-camera ads. She sings well, but often she appears nervous and unsure of her next

move. If Louzon can free herself of needless self-doubt, she has the makings of a fine musical-comedy performer.

Steve Keen and Ben Haglund, sophomore in LAS, demand center-stage attention even when they are in the background. Both have a commanding stage presence, and seem to put their entire concentration into performance. Keen sings well and acts better and is given several roles to demonstrate this. He rightly opens and closes the show. His final song, "Something To Point To," demands that the audience sit up and point to his fine performance. Haglund sings in a clear tenor voice, perhaps the best male singing in the show. In addition to marvelous dancing, Haglund's acting, particularly a poignant portrayal of an angry migrant worker, proves a high point of the evening.

Judy Taylor is a doll on stage. She presents the joys of a waitress life with vigor, charm and class. Her acting style calls for extreme realism, and she plays her parts well.

Vocally, Lisa Woodruff displays strength and talent well suited to the finale of the first act. Her song, "If I Could've Been," though devastating in its reminiscence of lost dreams, becomes an anthem to workers' ambitions. She sings a smile right into your heart and can hold her own against the rest of the chorus. She also tells the sad, empty life of a prostitute with class and bitchy sophistication.

Working, despite its flaws, is an entertaining show, and fortunately the good points do outweigh the negative elements. Certainly, anyone preparing to enter the working world should make an attempt to see this show; for many of the fears, hopes and ambitions we all have about work are well presented.

Forum arranged for discussion of South African political status

by Dave Nadig

The political situation in South Africa will be the subject of a weekend forum sponsored by the African Studies Program and the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid.

Former U.S. Sen. Dick Clark, a senior fellow at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, will discuss impressions of South Africa he received during a recent trip to the country at a lecture Friday night.

As a Democratic senator from Iowa, Clark served as chairman of the U.S. Senate African Affairs subcommittee. He also served as U.S. ambassador-at-large and U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs. He will speak at 8 p.m. in 180 Bevier Hall.

The purpose of the roundtable is

twofold, according to Donald Crummey, a member of the African Studies Program and the coalition. "The studies program hopes to alert public awareness and concern" about the social, political and economic situation in South Africa, he said.

Members of the coalition hope the roundtable will make students and faculty members realize that divestiture is the most effective protest against apartheid, the legal discrimination and segregation against blacks in South Africa, Crummey added.

In programs scheduled for Saturday, Barbara Masekele of the African National Congress of South Africa will discuss the social situation in that country, emphasizing the black family and community. She will speak at 9 a.m. in 210 Illini

Union.

Sipho Shabalala of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania will discuss the importance of recent political events in South Africa at 10 a.m. Saturday, followed by a lecture from Clark about U.S. political policy in the country at 11 a.m.

The program will close with two panel discussions Saturday afternoon and a "Public Roundtable" 8 p.m., Saturday in room 210 Illini Union.

The first panel discussion at 1:30 p.m., "American Institutional Involvement" will include representatives of corporations, churches, unions and the media. The second panel discussion, from 3 to 5 p.m., focuses on "Strategies of Response" and includes representatives from midwestern institutions.

by Brian R. Philpot

Last week, Ford Motor Co. recalled 1,000 cars because of faulty fans. It sort of makes you think about those assembly line workers. Now granted, those fans could have been actually faulty. But what if they were made faulty on purpose? What if the assemblers on that section of the line wanted them screwed up, and if so, why?

A character in *Working*, a musical adapted from Studs Terkel's book of the same name, attempts to answer that question. Owing to the monotony and anonymity of mass production, he claims that just one small dent in a piece of steel will create a unique product bearing his signature, as it were.

The original book *Working* is based on a series of interviews with real workers. The musical, with songs by Mary Rogers, Stephen Schwartz, James Taylor and others, retains much of the actual wording used by those workers. Here we meet the checkout girls in grocery stores, telephone operators, construction workers, upper-management executives and even a prostitute, who tell us what they do for a living, how they do it, and most importantly, why.

Out of these vignettes of the American worker comes a feeling of drudgery but also a sense of pride. These people find their identity through their work and in trying to do the best job they possibly can.

The Celebration Company's production of *Working*, directed by Rick Orr at the Station Theater in Urbana, is often hilarious and very touching but, unfortunately, sometimes inconsistent in presentation.

Orr attempts some interesting staging with his cast. Some of the members of the company, however, do not seem up to the task given

them. Because of the size of the Station Theater, and the ability of cancer to watch, and one hopes to many cast members to assume a see her in future productions. variety of roles, the show should succeed with a smaller number of people on stage.

Perhaps the most inconsistent element in the production involves pacing—keeping the show moving. When the individual vignettes work, which is not rare, unnecessary pauses break the mood. Because the show has no story line and is linked only by related and comparative working experiences, pace becomes even more important.

The set, designed by David Kruger, is simple and functional, utilizing a scaffolding and the letters in *Working* as various prop pieces. Orr makes the most of these pieces as they become parts of an office, rocking chairs and soapbox pulpits to preach the Protestant Work Ethic. Newspapers, magazines, flashlights and other equally simple props are used as expressionistic elements to convey various moods in this production.

Cynthia Pipkin's choreography lends style to the show, though it also is extremely simple. In fact, the simplicity she employs to handle the job is its charm. Anything more would have detracted from the show. Her dancers are quite good, giving the necessary grace and feeling to each dance. Up on the scaffolding, however, some dancers look scared, and their tenseness worries us that they may indeed fall. Julie Brodie, a student at

Urbana High School, is a delightful character, and the ability of cancer to watch, and one hopes to many cast members to assume a see her in future productions.

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Working, despite its flaws, is an entertaining show, and fortunately the good points do outweigh the negative elements. Certainly, anyone preparing to enter the working world should make an attempt to see this show; for many of the fears, hopes and ambitions we all have about work are well presented.

Range carries Blue's to triumph in impressive basketball outing

by Chip Cirillo

Things are looking better and better for the Illinois basketball team all the time.

Guard Perry Range led the Blue squad to a 95-93 overtime victory over the Orange side Saturday before an estimated crowd of 2,000 fans at Huff Gym. Range guided a successful comeback by scoring seven of the Blue's final 17 points.

"I just seemed to get into the flow of things," Range said. "My shots were there and they were going down."

Freshman recruit Derek Harper enjoyed his third and finest Illini scrimmage by pouring in 23 points and handing out five assists. His Orange squad teammate, Craig Tucker, put forth another steady performance by scoring 22.

Forward Eddie Johnson, who fittingly wore a Chairman of the Boards T-shirt, grabbed a game-high 17 rebounds and collected 20 points.

"During the last few weeks my timing has been off, but I think I'm getting it back," Johnson said of his rebounding. "The Blue team showed a lot of intensity when we came back. Everybody worked harder today."

Mark Smith, who continues to excite the crowd with his slam dunks, also played well, scoring 25 points. After competing in the shadows of James Griffin for the past two weeks, center Derek Holcomb came through with a good effort, scoring 21 and picking up 11 rebounds.

The Illini even showed some strength from the bench as Quinn Richardson and Kevin Bontemps combined for 18 points. Richardson, along with Smith, was especially impressive in the overtime period.

During most of the game, the Orange side held a four-point lead as they took a 46-42 advantage at half-time. The Blue side, playing with two substitutes while the Orange had none, wore the Orange down as Range scored the Blue's final seven points in the regulation time to knot the score at 85-85.

The Orange squad tried to implement a four-corner stall in the extra session, but it proved ineffective. "We wanted to see how the new players would handle the stall in front of a crowd, but they didn't come off that well," Illinois coach Lou Henson said.

"We're playing better basketball, but we need improvement in two areas—our defense needs to get better and we're overhanding the ball, turning it over too much."

Uwe Blab, the 7-foot-3 senior center from Effingham High School whom Henson visited in Germany this summer, watched the scrimmage. Blab is a heavily sought-after player, but said Saturday he is "most interested in Illinois, North Carolina, Duke and Maryland."

Another new face on the Illinois basketball scene is forward Dan Klier, a junior college transfer who has to sit out this season. The walk-on made his first scrimmage appearance for the Blue and hit one field goal.

Slayings in Atlanta

sharpen Halloween fears

by The Associated Press

With the slayings of 10 black children in Atlanta still unsolved and crime rampant in Miami, officials in those two cities are asking citizens to keep their children at home on Halloween.

Halloween, says Dade County Juvenile Court Judge Adele Faske in Miami, offers criminals a "license to do what they want."

Nowhere in the country are parents more aware of what dangers lurk on the streets at night than in Atlanta, where four youngsters are still missing in addition to the 10 who have been strangled, bludgeoned or suffocated in the past 15 months.

Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner Lee Brown Thursday urged parents not to allow their youngsters to go trick-or-treating.

"Instead," Brown said, "we are encouraging parents to have community parties for the children on Saturday, during the daylight hours. Persons having parties on Halloween are being asked to call police and let them know the locations of the parties."

In Miami, where homicides, robberies and assaults have doubled in recent months with a heavy influx of Cuban refugees without jobs, the judge said she fears criminals in Halloween masks might go door-to-door robbing unsuspecting people.

"Identification is down the drain," she said.

Authorities in other cities, aware of Halloween atrocities against children in past years, are taking precautions against such things as razor blades, pins and glass imbedded in apples or candy laced with poison or hallucinatory drugs.

Peeples sentenced to 80 years for Champaign librarian murder

by Tom Hasse

Eighteen-year-old Phillip Peeples, convicted for the March 17 murder of a substitute librarian at Champaign's Dr. Howard School, was sentenced to 80 years in prison Thursday, the maximum sentence allowed other than life.

Judge Harold Jensen ruled the death penalty didn't apply in this case. He did comment, however, that "we just don't know if he'll do this again."

Peeples will be turned over to the State Corrections Department, and will be transferred to Joliet State Prison, where he will be eligible for parole in 40 years.

Peeples was a janitor at the Howard School where Cherylynn

Hyett, a Savoy resident, was employed. Hyett's body was found in the school library about 12:30 p.m., March 17, with her throat slashed and having possibly been raped.

During his trial, the youth had been judged retarded, with the approximate mental and social capacity of a 12-year-old.

At his conviction in September, however, Judge Jensen ruled that Peeples' apparent premeditation and subsequent conduct during the case helped support the prosecution's claim that Peeples knew what he was doing, and was capable of controlling his actions.

The defendant was found guilty on all three counts of indictment: acting with intent to kill, acting with knowledge his actions would

kill, and committing murder in the course of another felony, namely rape, according to Champaign County Assistant State's Attorney David Bailie.

During the trial, the defense had maintained that Peeples was incapable of appreciating the criminality of his actions and was incapable of controlling them within the limits of the law.

Earlier in September, Peeples' lawyers tried unsuccessfully to dismiss statements that the defendant had made to police subsequent to his arrest.

Commenting on the case, Judge Jensen said the evidence was "overwhelmingly against the defendant on all counts."

Entertainment unfair, black students claim

by Bob Blanchard

Leaders of some black student organizations on campus said Friday there is a lack of entertainment for the University's 1,199 black students, but several University administrators said solutions are being sought.

Raymond Tolbert, external vice president of the Central Black Student Union and sophomore in FAA, noted that last year only one concert in the Assembly Hall—the Rufus and Brothers Johnson—was "relevant to the black experience." The concert was attended by about 4,000 people.

None of the Assembly Hall concerts presented this semester, Tolbert said, relate "socially or culturally" to blacks.

"The basic thing is a lack of concern for our needs of entertainment from the University," said Kenneth Simpson, president of the Black Greek Letter Association and senior in engineering.

Referring to how some black entertainment needs are met, Tolbert pointed to the WDBS-AM radio show, "Studio 64," which only airs daily from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. "Why should we have to wait (to listen to black music)...when we do comprise most of the

listenership?" Tolbert asked.

The "Studio 64" show, according to Chuck Allen, WDBS program director, features "black-oriented music." The show is "the most listened-to show on WDBS," he said, and is aired during "the biggest student-listening hours."

Walter Williams, director of registered organizations, said, "Black music has been neglected here. I have not seen any concerted effort to get entertainment for blacks."

Williams, a member of the Assembly Hall Black Entertainment Advisory Committee, said members of that group distributed questionnaires to audience members of a black dance held at the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls Friday night. The survey, he said, was used "to identify the artists the people would like to see."

The Assembly Hall is working to get black entertainment to the campus, according to director Tom Parkinson.

"Things have been pending for a long time that will serve to answer their questions," he said.

The Assembly Hall will announce a show for black students very shortly, Parkinson added.

Former 76er Hal Greer

back in Philadelphia

by The Associated Press

Hal Greer, one of the great jump-shooters of all time, is coming back.

No, the sprightly guard is not coming to the rescue of the Philadelphia 76ers, as he did so many times in the past. But he is returning to the Philadelphia sports scene.

Greer has been named coach and general manager of the Philadelphia Kings of the Continental Basketball Association, the minor league which this year has entered into a working agreement with the National Basketball Association. The Kings, who moved from Lancaster over the summer, will play in the renovated King Arena, the former Philadelphia Arena.

"This is a great opportunity for me to get

back into basketball," said Greer. "I've been trying to get back in ever since I got out."

"I'm coaching in the CBA to try and prove myself. The last season I played in the NBA, the 76ers' season was a disaster. I was never a trouble-maker, always a team player yet I never got a coaching chance. I contacted every team but never received an offer."

The 6-foot-2, 175-pound Greer retired after playing 38 games during the 1972-73 season, the one in which Philadelphia established a standard for futility by compiling a 9-73 record.

It was a maudlin, disappointing finish to what had been a brilliant pro career. He spent 15 seasons in the NBA, all of them with the same franchise that started in Syracuse

and later moved to Philadelphia. When he retired he had played in 1,122 games, more than anyone else in NBA history, a mark that has since been eclipsed.

Greer was known for his deadly accurate jump shot from up to 20 feet which helped him to a career scoring average of 19.2 points per game. Seven times in a row he was named to the all-league second team, missing the top squad only because of a pair of backcourtmen named Oscar Robertson and Jerry West. He played in 10 All-Star games, winning MVP honors in the 1968 game after scoring 21 points in just 17 minutes.

Greer, now 44, was born in Huntington, W. Va., but has made his home in Philadelphia for years. He is confident his new

team will be well received.

The CBA, whose season begins Nov. 21, is the oldest professional basketball league, an outgrowth of the Eastern League that was formed 1 1/2 months before the NBA. For many years it provided weekend competition for players who couldn't make it in other pro leagues like the NBA or ABA, but since those two leagues merged in 1976 it has grown into a full-time, nationwide operation.

"I'd love to get back in the NBA. That's my goal," Greer said. "For me this is a chance to gain coaching experience on a professional level. The owner of the Philadelphia team used to be my agent and he's the one who got me involved. This will give me a chance to show what I can do."

Champion Weaver says he'll

quit after 3 more fights

NEW YORK (AP)—Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion, returned quietly in triumph from South Africa Wednesday and said he won't be fighting much longer.

"I promised my mother I would quit," said the 29-year-old Weaver who fought several years for grocery money before hitting the pot of gold.

"I'm not fighting much longer," said the ex-Marine, who made his first WBA title defense Oct. 25 when he knocked out South African Gerrie Coetze in the 13th round in the South African black homeland of Bophuthatswana.

"I want a fight in February, then a possible fight against Cooney and then Holmes and that's it. Three fights, that's it."

Don Manuel, the manager who has helped turn Weaver's career around, said the deter-

mining factor on who Weaver's next opponent would be money. Weaver, who as a substitute fought for a few hundred dollars or less in the first few years of a career that began in 1972, picked up a payday of about \$2.5 million against Coetze.

The two big paydays looming for Weaver are against Gerry Cooney, an unbeaten white heavyweight who is ranked No. 1 by both the WBA and the World Boxing Council, and, of course, against Larry Holmes, the WBC champion.

Weaver was stopped in the 12th round in a title bid against Holmes in 1979. Weaver was considered such an underdog that the three major television networks wouldn't buy the fight. "People tend to judge me by my record," said Weaver.

The record of Weaver, who lives in Los Angeles, was 18-8 going into the Holmes fight.

But he gave Holmes a rough time and has won all four fights since including a knockout of John Tate with 45 seconds left in the bout to win the WBA title last March 31.

"I think Larry Holmes has the right to say

1976 when he asked the California State Athletic Commission to get rid of his managers and was allowed to. He hooked on with Manuel and it's been a winning combination which has paid dividends for the one-time

"I want a fight in February, then a possible fight against Cooney and then Holmes and that's it. Three fights, that's it."

he is the heavyweight champion of the world," said Weaver. "He beat me, but I feel I can beat him. I think I'm the best heavyweight in the world today."

Weaver certainly has come on as a fighter and it didn't just happen. He was 9-6 back in

odd-job man who fought for extra money. With the training came confidence, good money...and pride.

"Coetze was a very tough fighter," said Weaver. "But he wanted something I had and I wanted to keep it."

Ken Norton, 36, returns to ring

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Undefeated heavyweight Randall "Tex" Cobb, hoping for a title fight next year, meets former World Boxing Council champion Ken Norton Friday night in a bout billed as "The Battle of the Jawbreakers."

"Randy is a very good fighter. He's young. He's tough. He's hard. He comes to fight. I'm in very good shape for the first time in three to four years. I'm ready to fight. I feel I have a lot to prove," said Norton.

"I'm here to fight. Ken's here to fight. I expect a good fight," said Cobb, 23, the WBC's ninth-ranked heavyweight.

Norton, 36, who has 33 knockouts in a 41-6-1 record, broke Muhammad Ali's jaw in 1973 in the first of three meetings. Cobb, with 16 knockouts in 17 straight victories, broke Earnie Shavers' jaw in two places in his last fight Aug. 2.