

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.

U.S.-Africa relations hinge on Reagan, speaker says

by Ronald Norwood

The Reagan Administration's policy in Africa will determine future U.S. relationships with many African nations, Carol Lancaster, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said Thursday night.

The major decisions faced by the new administration will be how it deals with South Africa, its concern for economic problems in Africa and the amount of U.S. assistance provided to Africa, Lancaster said.

Lancaster spoke to about 50 people in a lecture on a "Retrospective View of U.S.

African policy: The Past Four Years." The lecture was sponsored by the African Studies Program.

Lancaster cited many of the economic problems now faced by many African nations. These problems include debts owed to the World Banking System and International Monetary Fund, problems with food production and steady increases in population, Lancaster said.

"It's the only country in the world where the rate of population is actually increasing," she said.

Lancaster said U.S. increases in bilateral aid—food aid, economic aid and project de-

velopment aid—is projected at about \$1 billion by 1982, compared to about \$300 million in 1976. The U.S. presently contributes to about 10 percent of the bilateral aid going to Africa, she added.

Recent trends in U.S. policy with Africa have been "trying to understand these problems from an African standpoint," Lancaster said. She said this attitude has led to U.S. support for racial justice and majority rule in many African countries.

"The results of these policies have been a much improved relationship with Africa," that has led to African support in the U.S. hostage crisis and other United Nations deci-

sions, she said.

Lancaster said she could not predict future policy with African countries, but added, "I'd be very curious to see what kinds of questions that will be asked a year from now," under the Reagan Administration.

Lancaster, an economist, received her doctorate from the London School of Economics. She was also a Fulbright Fellow in La Paz, Bolivia, and has taught courses in economic policy and theory in England and at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Lancaster's duty in the state Department's African Bureau focuses on all economic issues in sub-Saharan Africa.

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-

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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 many cast members to assume a 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 dancer to watch, and one hopes to see her in future productions.

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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 overhandling 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.

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 Gospels 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 flash-pot 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 Richie 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 LaPreard 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

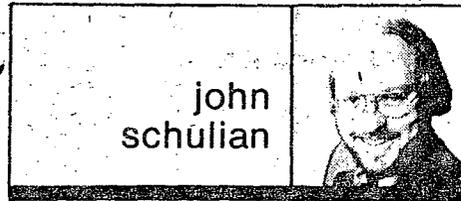
It had rained in the night and when Wednesday morning broke, the stench Roberto Duran left was gone, washed away to nothingness in this seamy, old party-time town. Sugar Ray Leonard, the reemergent welterweight king, smiled and said it was good. The crown he had surrendered to Duran five endless months 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 commerical 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



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 evenly.

"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-toe with Duran, but he didn't want him running for 15 rounds either. "It was suppose 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

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old-fashioned con games, the kind that Leonard and his squeaky-clean crowd aren't supposed to be able to play. They proved otherwise, however, in the \$7 million rematch against Duran. He let the scowling Panamamian think he had them cowed, and all the while, they were laying the trap that not only made him sick, but humiliated him so badly that he swore he will never fight again.

The teeth of the trap were manufactured

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.

DAILY ILLINI

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.

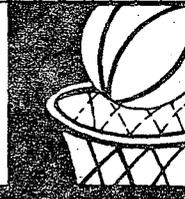
However, Thomas is a sophomore guard who is likely to live up to Johnson's appraisal. In fact, he already has.

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.

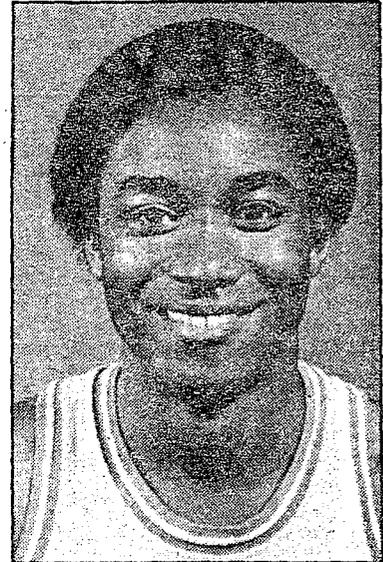
their talented sophomore.

"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

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 Boilers 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.

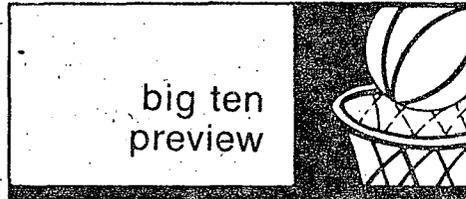
In Cross' first two games this year, he scored 25 and 21 points, respectively. His coaches say he's only going to get better. Oh brother.

"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 Boilers 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-



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."

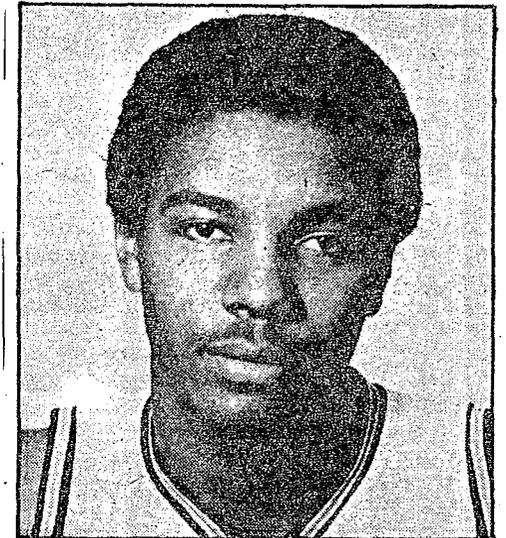
In addition to Cross, the rookie coach expects to rely heavily on guard Keith Edmonson. The junior averaged 13.4 points a game, hitting at a 52 percent clip.

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.

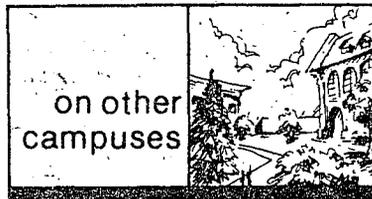
"It may have been a true racial incident—it may have been a prank... we don't know," said Joseph Kershaw, vice president of the college.

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-



idents."

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.

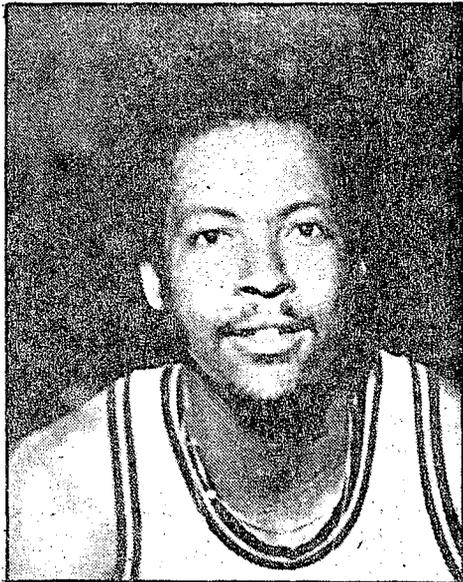
For many talented boys on their way to becoming men, the promised land is a professional basketball career. Dreams of earning preposterous salaries and the other anemities that go along with the job often fill the minds of many youngsters, whether they develop their skills on a ghetto playground or in 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 assured that he will still give 110 percent and continue to contribute to the Illinois basketball program.

Levi Cobb aiding Illini in new role this season

by Scott Gutmann

"Mister, I ain't a boy, no, I'm a man,
And I believe in a promised land."

—Bruce Springsteen

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 Cater 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.

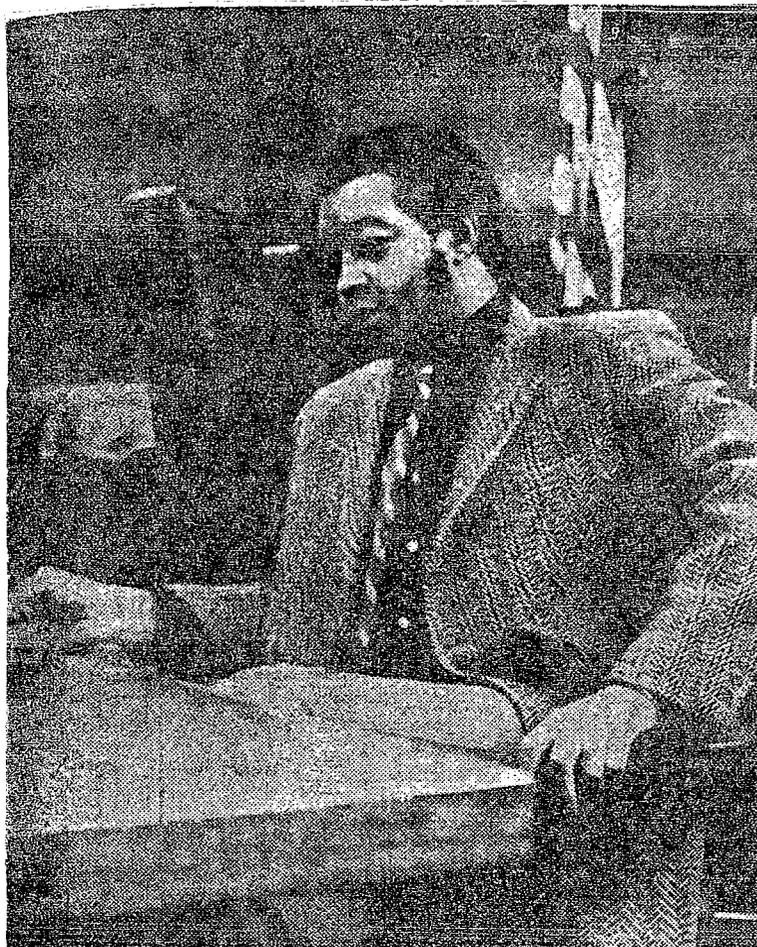
The chancellor's suspension is only temporary, limited to 10 days, and is no longer in effect for Voss. A three-man subcommittee of senate disciplinary committee must meet within the 10-day period to

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 deploring 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 employe 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 deploring 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 deplored 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 educational 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 employes. 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.

Academic Year
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9/3/81

Georgia teammate watches Walker's ascent

ATHENS, Ga. (NYT)—Ronnie Stewart probably had as good a view as anybody. He was a part-time fullback for the University of Georgia last year, a junior whose college career began on the junior varsity and was interrupted by injury. His job was to help create a hole wide enough for Herschel Walker to run through. "It was an honor," Stewart said.

He would bury himself in a mass of bodies and try to give Walker a couple of inches, because that was all that was necessary. From a vantage point on the ground somewhere near the line of scrimmage, Stewart grew accustomed to the sight of Walker gaining 5 yards where others would find none, or 20 yards where mortals would gain just 5.

If a defender seemed to have an angle on him, Walker just raced by, as he did against South Carolina. If a tackler was waiting, Walker would just run over him, as he did to a Tennessee safety named Bill Bates on his way to a stunning 16-yard touchdown in the third quarter of a memorable night in Knoxville, Tenn. It took two quarters for Herschel Walker to become a legend in the state of Georgia.

STEWART SAW that all the time last year, when Walker, a product of a high school program that was considered too small, gained a freshman record of 1,616 yards and

led Georgia to its first national championship. Stewart knew that this year, there was a chance that he could become a part of football history—the blocking back for a Heisman Trophy winner.

Stewart had seen Walker's achievements close up. He had seen him mature and grow in the last year. But a couple of weeks ago, as the two backs sat in the trainer's room before a practice, Stewart saw something he had never seen before.

"I was looking at him, and I said to myself, 'You're looking at a million dollars,'" Stewart said. "He's just a man, just like me. But he's worth a million dollars."

There was no jealousy in his voice. This was just another time that teammates who feel close enough to consider Walker a friend open a newspaper or turn on a television and learn something new about the celebrity they think they know. This time, it was his family's insurance policy with Lloyd's of London, originally reported to be worth \$1 million, but later estimated at less than \$200,000.

AFTER THE events of the last year, the routine of practices, classes and games would seem a relief. But starting next Saturday, when Georgia opens its season at home against Tennessee, Walker will be expected to match a performance that has been un-

matched by anyone else.

"Right now I'm a lot faster than I was last year," he said, "and I'm a lot quicker than I was last year, and I'm more powerful than I was last year... The guy that's going to hit me better be prepared to take a lick. They'll have to come and tackle me. They may be

a plan to build an insurance agency around Walker, to provide a summer job.

His eating habits have been examined. (He once loved peas, but now he eats too many Snickers bars.) His sleeping habits have been reported. (He is almost always up early, but does his best studying late at

'I was looking at him, and I said to myself, "You're looking at a million dollars," ' Stewart said. 'He's just a man, just like me. But he's worth a million dollars.'

surprised at a lot of things I do this year."

Like what?

"Just running," he said. "Breaking loose, I reckon."

IN THE last 18 months, very nearly everything Walker has done has become news. There were always questions to answer. As a high school senior, he did not take part in demonstrations by black groups against job discrimination in his hometown of Wrightsville. In the last year he was unhappy that underclassmen are not allowed to enter the National Football League; he received a reported \$1.5 million offer to play with the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League, and a Georgia businessman devised

night.) His poetry has been published in newspapers and magazines, if not anthologies. His family's wood frame home south of Wrightsville, which was once the target of dozens of coaches, has now become a media shrine. There has even been talk of erecting a Herschel Walker museum.

There is the feeling that to save time, the Downtown Athletic Club should just inscribe the next three Heisman Trophies, put them in a box, and ship them down here. Fred Kirsch and Dave Bushnell, two entrepreneurs from Norfolk, Va., have already designed a T-shirt with an image of Walker assuming the same pose as the player on the trophy. "Who Else?" the shirt says.

New Latino students will get oriented for success on campus

An "Orientation for Success" will welcome new Latino students to campus at 7 p.m. today in Illini Room A of the Illini Union.

The orientation, which is open to the public, will give undergraduate students a chance to meet with Latino alumni and other Latino students.

The program, featuring guest administrators, speakers and refreshments, is sponsored by La Colectiva Latina, the Puerto Rican Student Association and the Student Organization Resource Fee.

Samuel Betances, a guest speaker from Northeastern University, will talk about the success

of Latino students and the opportunities available to them at the University.

Presentations will also be given by Stan Levy, vice chancellor for student affairs; Clarence Shelley, dean of students; and Michael Jeffries, director of the educational opportunities program.

Latino alumni Ben Reyes, of the Continental Bank Foundation, and Sylvia Puente, of Western Electric, are also scheduled to speak.

The presentation will be followed by an ice cream social which will provide an opportunity for new Latino students and others to interact with Latino alumni.

Muncie adds explosive dimension to Charger offense

CLEVELAND (AP)—Sam Rutigliano, the coach of the Cleveland Browns, said that the offensive display Monday night by the San Diego Chargers was awesome, as devastating as anything he had seen in pro football in quite a while. And as for Chuck Muncie, Rutigliano asked, how was any team going to stop him?

Rutigliano was talking after the first Monday night game of the season, one that had been calculated by the National Football League and ABC to match the league's most prolific passing teams. Plenty of passes were thrown, 82, but there was no complementary contest be-

cause the Chargers won so easily, 44-14. San Diego was predictable in that Dan Fouts passed for more than 300 yards (330) for the 11th time in the last year; Charlie Joiner caught seven passes for 196 yards, taking up whatever slack John Jefferson's continued holdout may have caused, and the Charger offense gained 545 yards against a team that won a division championship last year.

And then there was Muncie, who gained 161 yards running, a career high for him, with 96 coming in the first half, which ended with San Diego ahead, 20-7. Muncie's performance was an addition because

Coach Don Coryell's team does not run often.

"Everything worked," Coryell said. "No interceptions. No fumbles. No sacks. No penalties to speak of. I don't know when I've experienced a game like that. And Chuck Muncie was just great."

Rutigliano said: "I was glad to get it over and I'm glad we don't have to play them again. At least not until the playoffs, and maybe Chuck Muncie won't be there then." Muncie has had a history of minor injuries, and Rutigliano was being realistic about a player he coached when he was a member of Hank Stram's staff at New Orleans.

in Muncie's rookie year, 1976.

"In ability he is another Earl Campbell," Rutigliano said. "A faster Earl Campbell. "The trade was probably good for him. He has joined a winning environment with veteran players to lead the way. He sure makes them tough."

Rutigliano referred to the transaction of Sept. 28, 1980, when the Saints, after losing four games, dispatched Muncie, who had been skipping practices and meetings, to San Diego for a second-round draft choice. The move worried rival NFL coaches, who appreciated what a great talent like Muncie might do if he fell into the right

place. And Coryell had the perfect cast. Muncie would hardly have to carry the Chargers, the league's No. 1 team at gaining yards. He would merely add to that offense and open it up further. This happened a little bit last year and then in his summer's training camp the coaches worked at getting Muncie into the team's attack, which is often called Air Coryell.

That was exactly what rival coaches feared and their fears were realized in Municipal Stadium Monday night before a crowd of 79,347. "We planned to run," Fouts said, discussing the game plan.

September 25, 1981

The Daily Illini

9/25/81
DL

"I lost my job,
my house, my Rolls Royce,
my family left me...
what else can
possibly go wrong?"

"Hi Dad!"



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Affirmative action plans tabled ^{9/25/81}

by Lisa Friedman
and Theresa Grimaldi

Following two study sessions dealing with affirmative action measures for industrial revenue bond requests, the Champaign City Council tabled the plans—at least for now.

The majority of the members at Tuesday's study session said they were concerned about the economic and legislative burden on private businesses.

Affirmative action is designed to encourage the hiring of minorities. In this case, it would deal with the hiring of minorities by industrial revenue bond recipients.

Council Member John Bowen, at-large, said he is opposed to attaching affirmative action to one particular program. He said the stipulation would limit the use of bonds meant to increase industrial growth and employment.

Council Member June Mank, 3rd, said according to the draft presented to the council, the businesses involved would have to comply with the action for 23 years or the life of the bonds—whichever is shorter.

She said she objected to the plans because they were "pretty stringent" and because the business must present quarterly reports—thus adding to the cost of the

project.

Mank said, "I went to the study session more in support than I came away from the study session."

Mank also said the issue will keep coming back to the council's attention. "I know it isn't dead. I'm positive about that," she said.

Council Member J.W. Pirtle, of the predominantly black 1st district, introduced the plan to the council. He said the contractors he spoke to were not opposed to possible affirmative action legislation.

Mayor Joan Severns and Council Member Robert Dodd, at-large, were also in favor of the plan.

Young wins Atlanta mayor race with healthy margin for victory

ATLANTA (AP)—Former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young was elected mayor Tuesday in a hotly contested runoff election to determine whether blacks would keep political control in the financial capital of the Southeast.

Young, scoring heavily, in the city's predominantly black precincts, built a lead of nearly 13,000 votes over state Rep. Sidney Marcus with all but three of the city's 188 precincts reporting.

Young beat Marcus, a liberal white businessman, by winning 55.6 percent of the vote.

"I don't see this necessarily as a personal victory... but for all of you," Young said in a victory speech at his campaign headquarters. "We have determined that we will live together in peace and harmony, in peace and prosperity for all of us here in Atlanta."

The election determined a successor to Mayor Maynard Jackson.

With temperatures in the mid 50s under dreary skies, voter turnout was described at midday as lighter than on Oct. 6, when Young, a 49-year-old black, and Marcus, 53, led a field of seven candidates seeking to succeed Jackson.

Jackson was elected in 1973 as

Atlanta's first black mayor and was re-elected in 1977. He cannot seek a third consecutive term and endorsed Young as his successor.

About 66 percent of Atlanta's 425,000 residents and 55 percent of the city's 189,000 registered voters are black. Turnout in the first election was 60 percent.

Young captured 40.9 percent of the vote in the earlier nonpartisan election, while Marcus won 38.9 percent. The third-place finisher, Fulton County Commissioner Reginald Eaves, had 15.9 percent. Eaves, who is black, later endorsed Young.

The South's financial center grew as it developed a reputation of being free of much of the racial animosity that troubled the region.

But the first election was decided largely along racial lines, with neither Young nor Marcus receiving a substantial racial crossover vote. Young attracted about 12 percent of the white vote, while Marcus won only 9 percent of the black vote.

Race became a central issue during the three-week runoff campaign as the two candidates, reading the racial flavor of the Oct. 6 vote, moved to solidify their bases

of support.

Jackson set the tone for the runoff two weeks ago when he denounced Marcus' black supporters as "shuffling, grinning... Negroes."

Marcus, a businessman, accused Jackson of "race-baiting" and criticized Young for not condemning the mayor's statement. Young insisted that Jackson spoke "for himself, not for me."

Young stepped up the attack last week by charging that Marcus was trying to "buy off" the black vote by hiring black workers and housing project tenant leaders to bolster his candidacy.

Young supporters also accused Marcus of using his home-repair business to "trick" poor blacks out of their homes. Young said at a debate between the two Sunday that he believed the allegations to be "basically true."

Marcus demanded an apology, but Young refused.

Marcus, who has represented Atlanta in the legislature for 13 years, responded to Young's attacks by declaring that they indicated the former three-term congressman was "willing to destroy our city" to win the election.

Andrew Young elected mayor in Atlanta runoff

ATLANTA (NYT)—Former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young returned from a world stage to capture a hard-fought contest for municipal office Tuesday, beating state Rep. Sidney Marcus in Atlanta's mayoral runoff.

With all precincts counted, but without absentee ballots, Young had 65,798 votes or 55.2 percent to 53,549 votes or 44.8 percent for Marcus.

In addition to settling the mayoral runoff, voters picked three city councilmen and three school board members.

Marcus conceded defeat shortly after 11:30 p.m., telling his supporters, "I would like to pledge my fidelity to Atlanta and my support to Andrew Young as he embarks on his responsibilities as mayor."

Marcus, calling Young "a great opponent," said it would be "a mistake . . . to consider that we had anything other than a victory. We reached out to each other, and we touched each other."

In his own victory speech, Young said, "We have determined to live together in peace and harmony in all the city of Atlanta."

Referring to racial tensions whipped up during the campaign, Young said, "The campaign put a strain on us (but) there have been no broken relationships, and there will be none in the future."

The returns reflected a 62 percent turnout—slightly higher than the voting three weeks ago—after a runoff campaign that had ignited angry racial tensions.

Reports from several key precincts reflected an increase of black crossover voting for Marcus, showing that efforts by black leaders to strip Marcus of his black support had failed. In Young's home precinct, Southwest High School, Marcus got 17 percent of the vote—up from 14 percent three weeks ago.

Key precincts also showed some of Young's white support dropped during the three-week runoff contest—probably as a backlash response to the publicized attacks on Marcus by black leaders.

In a Virginia-Highland neighborhood precinct with a predominantly white vote, Young managed 18 percent of the vote—but was down from the 20 percent he recorded there three weeks ago.

Young staffers were "really running scared" in the early afternoon, according to computer expert Preston Love, because reports from various precincts showed a heavier turnout of white voters.

Firefighting test rejected as biased against blacks

by Hollis Friedman

An exam given to 232 prospective Urbana firefighters has been thrown out because it was biased against black males.

In a letter to the Urbana City Council, Mayor Jeff Markland said, "The results of a written examination for firefighters which was given in September of this year indicates that the test we have been using is biased against black males."

The same test has been used twice before, but this is the first time anything like this has happened, Charles Troppito, Urbana administrative officer, said. "You can't take any one occurrence and make any value judgment on a set of statistical analysis in terms of proof. It indicates there is a problem, but it doesn't prove anything," he said.

Mark Michaels, personnel director, said the test had a "disparate effect" on results.

"A test can have a disparate effect and still be valid if the contents of the test specifically test the skill necessary to successfully perform the job," he said. "This problem could occur on any test. It is a problem that can't be dealt with until after the test is given."

Although this test has been used before, officials are

unable to determine if it is biased. "We need a large enough sampling of black people or females taking the test to determine the meaning of test results," Michaels said.

Michals said there was, on the average, a 20 percent difference in success ratios on every question between white and black males. It is normal and statistically correct not to have any differences, he said.

According to Michaels, 25 black males took the test. He was "pretty sure" there weren't any black females taking the test.

Michaels said the test was designed to test certain aptitudes related to what is needed to be a good firefighter. Persons are tested in such areas as reading comprehension, mechanical aptitude and map reading. Some of the skills tested for are not necessary for the job, he said.

This test was the result of "in house" work, Michaels said. Staff members, personnel and / or Michaels review what is needed and then write the test. Otherwise a test is purchased.

Michaels said he didn't know if applicants felt they were discriminated against when they took the test. The city did not receive any complaints from any of the people who took the test.

Burriss urges federal cuts without hurting services

by Hollis Friedman

Speaking before a small audience of College Democrats Wednesday night, State Comptroller Roland Burriss said it is necessary to control federal spending.

"We need to cut out federal spending without cutting out social services and then increasing military spending," he said.

However, Burriss said that doesn't mean the country doesn't need a strong military. "We have to be prepared to move."

Burriss wouldn't say who he thought would run for governor or lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket. He did say he hoped there wouldn't be any party battles.

Burriss is seeking re-election as state comptroller. "I would run and

work hard with either candidate (Adlai Stevenson or Dan Walker).

"There is a need to have down-state representation on the Democrat Party ticket," he said.

Burriss said Illinois' economy must be turned around.

"I manage the state money and I'm in agreement with the governor that, based on our revenue, we are in very bad shape and I have stood up against some Democrats who have tried to override the governor's veto," Burriss said.

Burriss said he was concerned about the lack of voter turnout, especially blacks and students.

"If students don't participate or vote then they don't care about the decision making process," he said.

"The biggest party outstripping the Democrats, Republicans, and Independents is the stay-at-home party."

Burriss set the informal mood of his visit by joking with several members of the audience. "I'd rather not eat and have the chance to dialogue with College Democrats," he said.



Roland Burriss

photo by Lori Jaffe

Frazier is back to bring excitement to the ring

CHICAGO (AP)—Why, Joe Frazier, why?

"Because there are things I see in the ring that I don't like and I can bring back some excitement," former world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier said Thursday, announcing his return to the ring in a Dec. 3, 10-round bout against Jumbo Cummings.

Frazier, 37, retired after he was knocked out a second time by George Foreman in five rounds June 15, 1976, after first losing his heavyweight title to Foreman in 1973.

BUT FRAZIER IS best remembered for his three tremendous bouts with Muhammad Ali. They came in 1971 when Frazier retained

his title with a 15-round decision; in 1974 when Ali stopped Frazier in 12 rounds in New York, and the "Thrilla In Manilla" when Ali KOed Frazier in Round 14.

Frazier said his comeback attempt is not designed to stage a return bout against Ali, who is also attempting a comeback with a scheduled fight Dec. 11 against Trevor Berbick in the Bahamas.

"I don't want to look past Jumbo," said Frazier whose record was 32-4 with 27 knockouts when he retired. "I saw Ali fight Larry Holmes and was not happy. Ali should have been in better shape.

"A comeback is no problem," said Frazier, who runs a gym in Philadelphia. "I consider myself

young, with young ideas and I do young things. I don't understand how people think 37 is old."

Frazier said his daily routine includes running four miles every morning and then going to the gym and working 12 or 13 rounds.

ASKED IF THE fans would take the fight seriously, Frazier said "Why not? The fans know my background, which is fair and square. I didn't want to leave the ring but I did it for the love of my family.

"My girls didn't understand the bumps and bruises," said Frazier, "but now that they've grown up, they understand."

Frazier said he had been thinking about a comeback for about a year, but other heavyweights we-

ren't interested. "They didn't want to beat up the old man. But I'll tell you something, I wouldn't want to get hit by my right or my left.

"A fighter never loses his punch, just his stamina and I don't see where I've lost it. I've still got what it takes. I know the ropes and how to deal with the ring."

Frazier brought results of complete hospital tests taken in Philadelphia, which were turned over to Dr. Jorge Tovar of the Illinois State Athletic Commission.

DR. TOVAR said the results would be studied and, if approved, Frazier would have to take another complete physical examination.

Cummings, 30, is an ex-convict who has had 17 fights with 16 victor-

ies and 13 knockouts. "I have great respect for Joe Frazier," he said, "but come Dec. 3, I am confident I can beat him."

The fight, which will be held in the International Amphitheatre, is being promoted by the Minnesota Professional Boxing Association, Inc., a group headed by William Cooley. Cooley said the Amphitheatre is being scaled for a gate of \$215,000.

Frazier, who said he is not in the fight for the money, will receive \$85,000, while Cummings will receive \$10,000. Cooley said he is looking for a crowd of 10,337, which would be capacity. There will be no live television.

Veteran Johnson all set to face defender Spinks

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP)—Vonzell Johnson, already stopped once by World Boxing Council champion Matthew Saad Muhammad, gets another 15-round chance at the light heavyweight title Saturday against World Boxing Association champ Michael Spinks.

"Just being there for the first time has to help me. All the lights, the people and you're fighting for a championship," said Johnson, who made a strong showing Feb. 28 against Muhammad until losing by a technical knockout in the 11th round.

"I wasn't afraid at all. I felt no pressure that night," Johnson said. "I will this time."

Johnson, 29, of Columbus, Ohio, 22-2 as a pro, rated Spinks as a more skillful fighter than Muhammad. But Johnson said he thinks his new opponent has less endurance—a key if the fight approaches the scheduled 15 rounds.

Spinks, 25, brother of former heavyweight

champ Leon Spinks, is making his first defense since he won the WBA championship from Eddie Mustafa Muhammad in a July 18 decision.

The St. Louis native is undefeated in 17 pro outings and has a 1976 Olympic gold medal to his credit.

But Spinks cannot afford to take Johnson lightly. Only now is Spinks tasting the big money that goes with a world title.

He will earn \$300,000 from Saturday's fight and hopes to earn \$1 million in a showdown with Muhammad.

"This is a hustle," Spinks said of boxing. "There are still some things I would like to be and some things I would like to do. I intend on keeping this thing for a while."

Spinks and Johnson should have crossed paths in 1976 as Spinks was on his way to the Olympics. But Johnson was already a professional by then, ineligible for Spinks or the gold medal.

Holmes set for title bout with Snipes

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Larry Holmes, who says, "I've got to keep busy," defends the World Boxing Council heavyweight title Friday night against Renaldo Snipes.

Holmes' 11th defense will bring him \$1.1 million. A 12th defense, against top-ranked Gerry Cooney in March, would earn him \$10 million.

Because of the money involved, Holmes said some people advised him to wait for Cooney.

"I've got to stay in shape," said Holmes. "I'm not going to wait from June to March to fight."

Holmes' last fight was June 12 in Detroit against Leon Spinks. He won on a thirdround knockout, making his record 38-0, with 28 knockouts.

So, just three days past his 32nd birthday, Holmes, of Easton, Pa., will defend against the 25 year-old Snipes, of Yonkers, N.Y., who has an unblemished, but not undisputed record.

The fight at the 17,000-seat Civic Arena will be the first heavyweight title fight in Pittsburgh since July 18, 1951, when Jersey Joe Walcott, a 6-1 underdog, won the championship by knocking out Ezzard

Charles in the seventh round of their third meeting.

Holmes is such a prohibitive favorite that there is no betting line.

At the official weigh-in Thursday, Holmes was introduced as the heavyweight champion of the world. "The baddest heavyweight champion of the world," shouted Holmes. "I'll knock him out."

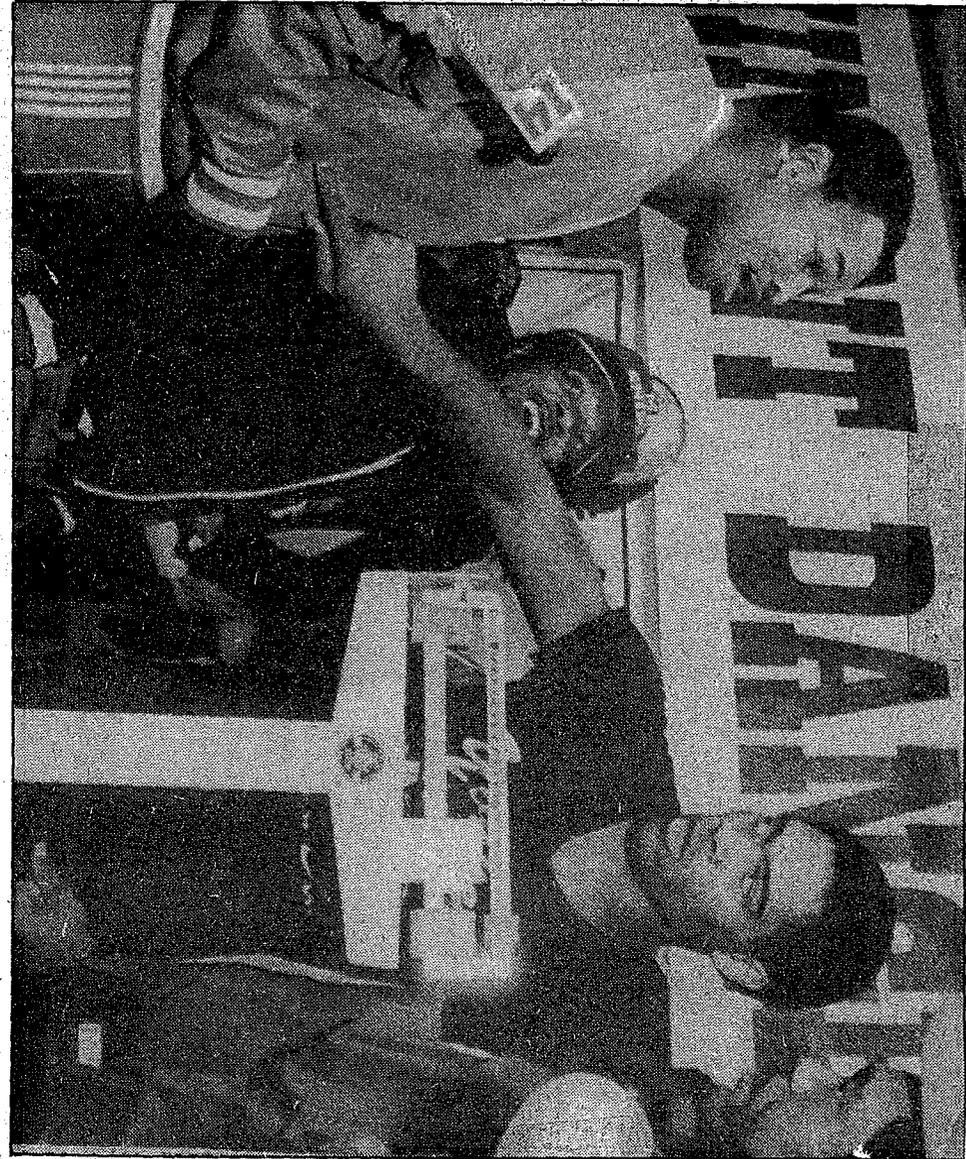
During the weigh-in, the two fighters exchanged jibes, and at one time, Snipes said. "I was gonna let you last nine rounds, but I'm gonna take you out earlier now."

"Can't you take a joke?" Holmes said, laughing.

The promoters are hopeful of a crowd of at least 12,000—ticket prices range from \$200 down to \$20—for the bout, which will be televised by ABC.

Part of the live telecast, from 9 p.m.-11 p.m. EST, will be a scheduled 10-round heavyweight bout between Michael "Dynamite" Dokes, ranked second by the WBC and fourth by the World Boxing Association, and George Chaplin.

Four other ranked heavyweights will appear in 10-rounders on the card—Randy "Tex" Cobb, ranked sixth by the



Renaldo Snipes gives WBC heavyweight champion Larry Holmes a prayerful jab and warming during Thursday's weigh-in for Friday's title fight in Pittsburgh. (UPI photo)

WBC; Bernardo Mercado, rated No. 9 by the WBC; Tommy "Franco" Thomas, ranked eighth by the WBC and sixth by the WBA, and Jimmy Young, listed 10th by the WBC.

Snipes brings a No. 7 ranking by the WBC and a 22-0 record, with 11 knockouts, into the fight.

"I always consider my last fight my toughest fight," said Snipes.

A lot of people consider Snipes'

last fight his first loss. On Aug. 9, Snipes got up from knockdowns in the second and fourth rounds to win a split, but hotly disputed a 10-round decision over South African Gerrie Coetzee at Tarrytown, N.Y.

Refugees' search for freedom creates more burdens in Africa

by Leigh Bickelhaupt

The burden of dealing with half of the world's refugees falls on a few African countries, the Tanzanian ambassador to Ethiopia said in a speech Thursday night.

Tatu Nuru, said during her speech entitled "Refugees in the United Nations: Who Cares?" that Africa has 5 million refugees.

She said these people are fleeing their homelands to neighboring countries in an attempt to escape internal strife and conflicts, man-made and natural disasters, the oppression of colonialism and racism.

"The struggle for independence

also brought the problem of refugees in Africa," Nuru said.

Nuru said the U.N. definition of a refugee is any person who is outside of his own country and is unwilling to go back because of fear of persecution on the basis of race, nationality, religion, political opinion or tribal membership.

She said these refugees are a heavy burden because the countries to which they run are having trouble feeding their own people.

"They come in hundreds and thousands...and have nothing to offer," she said.

Attempts to solve the problem of African refugees are being made on three levels, Nuru said.

The first is the international level. The U.N. High Commission for Refugees coordinates activities for taking care of refugees, she said. It has the primary responsibility of seeing that refugees are provided with food, clothing and shelter.

It also coordinates a period of rehabilitation in which the refugees are integrated into the community. During this time refugees are taught to be self-sufficient so they won't be a burden on their new country.

She said the commission's budget depends on voluntary contributions from the member states of the United Nations, but "these pledges have never been enough," Nuru said.

The second level is the regional level. At this level the Organization of African Unity has set up guidelines for how countries should deal with refugees.

For example, a refugee cannot be forced to return to his own country. The organization also says refugees should not be located too close to the border of their own country because that country might use force to get them back.

It also is in favor of refugees becoming citizens of their new country if the government doesn't oppose it.

The final level is the national level. Nuru said a few countries, such as Somalia, Angola, and Ethiopia, bear the brunt of the refugee problem.

Within these countries there are non-governmental and voluntary agencies which meet the needs of the refugees, she said. They supply the people who work with the refugees. These workers teach refugees to be self-reliant, train them and give them medicine, she said.

Nuru said the governments of these countries want to help, but they have their own problems.

Nuru served with the United Nations for a considerable amount of time before becoming Tanzania's first woman ambassador in 1973.



Tatu Nuru

photo by John Zich

African teacher faces deportation for unrenewed visa

by Jane Roth

An African professor of English at Northwestern University faced a trial in federal court Monday for failing to renew his temporary residence status with the federal government.

Professor Dennis Brutus failed to renew his visa because he did not receive his visa application form from Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia), a country taken over by a black majority in 1975.

But the court decided to hold to the rules for renewal, giving Brutus three alternatives. He can be forcibly deported, he can voluntarily deport himself to Rhodesia or England where he currently holds a visa, or he can seek political asylum with approval of federal courts to stay in the United States as a political dissident.

He has 30 days before his next trial to make a decision, according to Alan Maass, senior reporter at The Daily Northwestern student newspaper.

Before the hearing, about 100 persons from Northwestern rallied outside the courthouse in support of Brutus. According to Maass, students were rallying because Northwestern has not given enough support to Brutus.

Professor Gerald Graff, chairman of the department of English, said, "I have sent several letters, all of which have testified to my feeling that he has been an effective and reliable member of the faculty and an influential poet."

Graff also said Brutus has conducted his political activities in an commendable manner.

Brutus specializes in poetry at Northwest-

ern. According to *African Authors* by Donald Herdeck, Brutus taught English and Afrikaans in several South African high schools from 1948 to 1962.

The book further described Brutus' exploits:

In the late 1950s he traveled by car, by foot and in cattle cars through Rhodesia and Mozambique. During this period he began to take an active part in organizing opposition to apartheid—a policy of segregation and political and economic discrimination against non-whites in South Africa. Brutus opposed apartheid particularly in sports.

The South African government retaliated, firing him from his teaching job in 1961 and banning him from writing. He was further ordered to avoid any political or social meetings and was arrested in 1963 for being present at a sports meeting. Freed on bail, the

Brutus first sought refuge in nearby Swaziland.

Then, while on his way to Baden on a Rhodesian passport to protest apartheid before the Olympic Executive Commission, he was picked up by Portuguese police and turned over to the South African police.

While being returned to prison, he tried to escape, only to be shot. After convalescing, he was sentenced to eight months hard labor.

Finishing his sentence in 1965, Brutus was permitted to leave South Africa in 1966 with an "exit permit" which threatened imprisonment should he return.

After a time in London and at the University of Denver, he ended up in 1971 in Northwestern's English department. During this time, he also served on the International Defense and Aid Fund for victims of apartheid.

12/1/81

Loyola catches Illinois . . . then suffers 87-83 setback

by Carl Walworth
sports editor

ROSEMONT, Ill.—Time ran out on the clock at the Horizon Saturday and Loyola players jumped, hollered and hugged each other. Illinois players stood in disbelief, then quickly huddled around coach Lou Henson.

The Loyola reaction might have indicated the Ramblers had come from behind to defeat Illinois. But wait, the scoreboard showed a 73-73 tie.

Yes, Loyola battled back from a seven-point deficit with 1:25 remaining to knot the score on a short jumper by Gerry Mundt with no time left.

BUT THERE WAS still overtime, and the Illini recovered for a 87-83 opening victory against the scrappy Ramblers.

"You're so excited over the score . . . It's hard to get your poise," Rambler coach Gene Sullivan said of the last-second shot.

Well, the Ramblers didn't lose their poise, but guard Darius Clemons did lose the ball to Derek Harper, who put in a layup for an 83-81 Illinois advantage in the final minutes. The Ramblers never regained the lead, despite missed layups by Illini guard Craig Tucker, who led all scorers with 27 points, making 11 of 21 shots from the field.

"You can't miss easy shots," Henson said. "When you miss easy shots, shots that would normally fall, you don't deserve to win."

THE ILLINI WON because their three guards—Harper, Tucker and Perry Range—drove past Clemons and the rest of the Ramblers in the final minutes, and built a 12-point lead early in the second half which forced the Ramblers to play from behind.

Even though it was technically a road game, the Illini were also helped by much of the crowd of 13,827. Illini backers from the Chicago area and some Central Illinois residents comprised about 75 percent of the crowd.

Overall, Illinois played better than it did against the Yugoslavian national team last week, but needs to keep improving.

"Our immediate goal is to play a little bit better than what we've played," Henson said.

The coach was pleased with the win and the im-

provement, but said the Illini still need work.

Illinois outshot Loyola .507 to .459, had four fewer turnovers, but was outrebounded, 49-33.

STILL, CENTER JAMES Griffin scored 14 points and had nine rebounds and Bryan Leonard grabbed five boards and scored seven points, including a devastating dunk off the four-corner offense, which the Illini utilized in the final 13 minutes.

"We felt we could penetrate," Henson said. "Then we got it in there and we missed the layup. We're going to spread it out when we get very much of a lead."

Illinois' mistakes while in the four corners allowed the Ramblers, behind the shooting of Alfredrick Hughes, Andre Battle, Clemons and Wayne Sappleton, to get back in the game.

And with one second remaining, Battle inbounded the ball over Griffin, throwing a three-quarter court pass to Mundt, who scored the tying basket.

The pass was to go to Sappleton, Sullivan said, but that didn't matter because Leonard lost track of Mundt.

"We did it (set up the defense) the way 99 percent of the coaches would do it," Henson said. "We just didn't do a good job."

Illinois' first unit played the entire game except for short stints by freshman Anthony Welch and George Montgomery, who played four and 14 minutes, respectively.

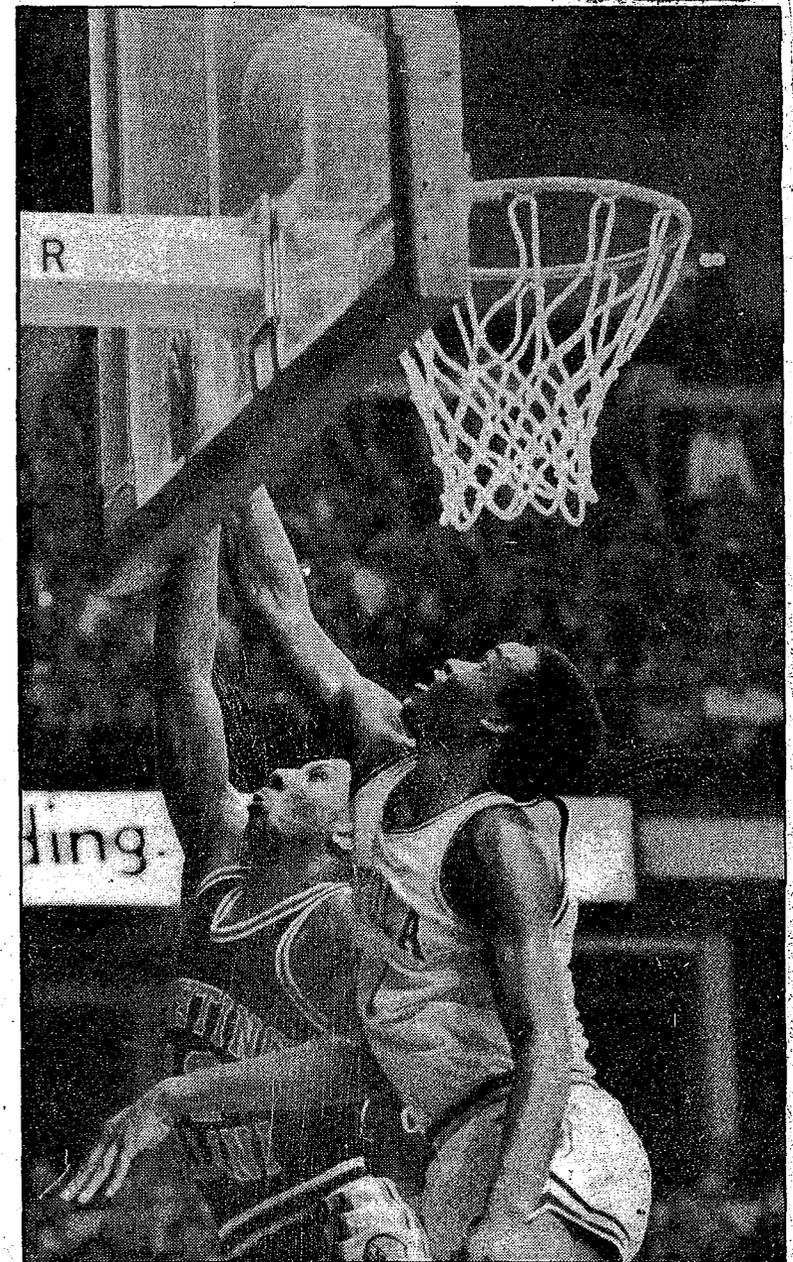
The Illini led much of the first half and held a 41-35 advantage at intermission. Range and Harper alternated covering Clemons, an All-American candidate, and the Illini also played some zone defense.

On the front line, Henson praised the play of Leonard, a 6-foot-10 junior who doesn't have much experience, and said Griffin played good offensively.

"If I had to single out a player who played up to his potential, it would be Bryan Leonard," Henson said.

The Illini return to Assembly Hall Saturday to host Kansas State, the team that eliminated them from the NCAA playoffs last March, in a 3:05 p.m. game.

The Wildcats lost one player from that team, stand-out guard Rolando Blackman. The front line returns intact and should show the Illini how Griffin, Leonard and Co. are progressing.



Loyola's Darius Clemons tries to block the shot of Illinois' Derek Harper in the 87-83 Illini victory Saturday night at the Rosemont Horizon. (photo by Steve Buyansky)

December 1, 1981

Blacks shouldn't stress plans of White House, Jackson says

DETROIT (AP)—Blacks should not focus too much on President Reagan's policies and pro-business attitude because "we never made progress based on what happened in the White House," the Rev. Jesse Jackson said Monday.

In a luncheon address to 250 municipal officials, the civil rights leader said attention given to Reagan's policies "is almost like a diversion," keeping people's eyes away from the moves toward "pro-trust, pro-merger, pro-monopoly and increased concentration of wealth in this country."

Jackson told the National Black Caucus of the National League of Cities "all three branches of government have turned their backs on us. There is an anti-black, anti-poor meanness mania gripping the country."

MORE THAN 3,000 people are attending the league's 57th annual congress being held in Detroit through Wednesday.

Jackson, who heads the Chicago-based operation People United to Save Humanity, an advocacy group for blacks and the poor, said blacks may feel so overwhelmed by all the cuts to social programs that they might lose sight of their goals.

"We never made progress based on what happened in the White House," Jackson said. "We didn't come out of slavery because of what happened in the White House but because something happened in my house and your house."

"Don't let them take your spirit. They may take away your food but don't let them take away your appetite.... They may take away your job but don't let them take

non-EEOC. Who's for our share of franchises, banks, engineers and lawyers?" Jackson asked.

Jackson said blacks should turn their attention to the private sector, where they have "\$145 billion in consumer purchasing power, pay \$30 million a month in union dues and have billions of dollars in pension funds," not to mention tax dollars.

"We're the reason (some of)

'We never made progress based on what happened in the White House,' Jackson said. 'We didn't come out of slavery because of what happened in the White House but because something happened in my house and your house.'

away your willingness to work," he said.

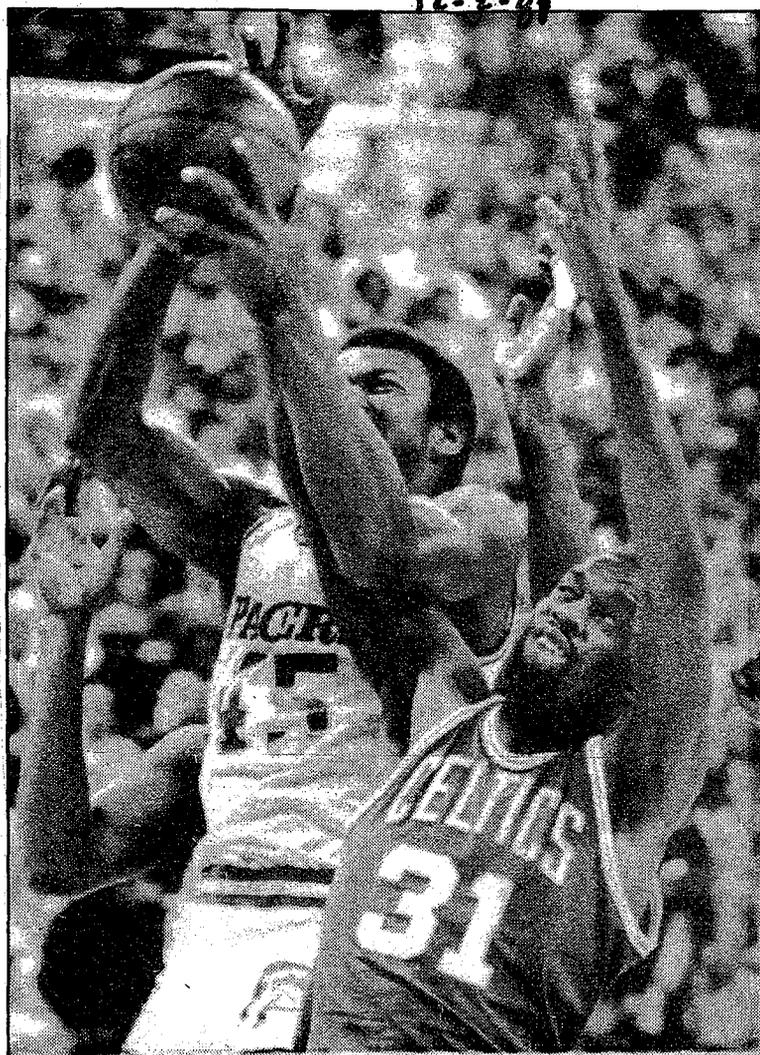
JACKSON BLAMED Republicans and Democrats alike for what he called the anti-poor, anti-black meanness in America.

"Democrats are for EEOC (federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, watchdog service for employment discrimination) while Republicans are

these companies are in existence and yet there are no black lawyers and advertisers" at the firms, he said.

He urged boycotts of products made by such companies.

The National League of Cities is the largest municipal organization in the United States. Founded in 1924, it represents about 15,000 cities.



Octopus

Indiana Pacers forward Clemon Johnson is tangled with Boston Celtic forward Cedric Maxwell during Tuesday's 90-87 Pacer victory at Indianapolis. (UPI photo)

Earth, Wind and Fire shows class

by Bryan Stafford

Earth, Wind & Fire is one of the classic bands of our time. It has survived quite a few career traumas in its 11-year existence and the group has had a string of hits which cross over to nearly all the music charts.

Their fusion of jazz, soul and pop was apparent in the variety of people who crowded the Assembly Hall to see the band Tuesday night.

The 14-member band, which still includes most of its original members, kept the audience waiting more than an hour before they finally took the stage. When they finally did, though, they held nothing back.

Earth, Wind & Fire staged a very entertaining show complete



material from their latest album, *Raise!*

Musicianship was the key to the tight musical performance. Excellent individual efforts were put in by Ron Davis on flugelhorn, Fred White on drums, Larry Dunn on keyboards, Andrew Wolf on alto sax, Don Myrick on tenor sax, Johnny Graham on guitar, a very lively Verdine White on bass and Roland Batista, also on guitar.

Founding member Maurice

Everything also seemed to be working together within the band. The wind section provided a bright background while the rhythm section gave the band foundation.

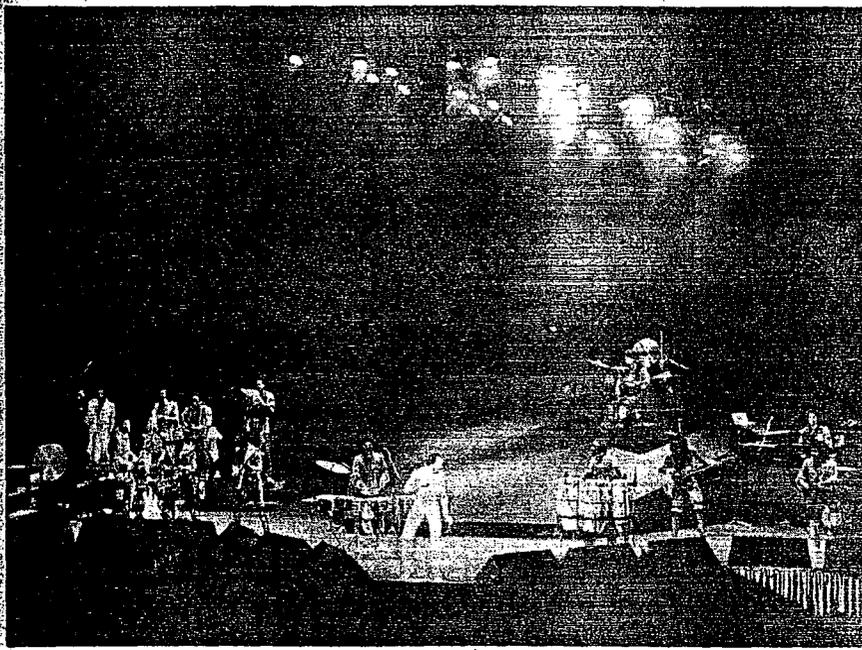
with a well-set light show, lasers, flashes and smoke. But the entire band itself generated more physical and emotional energy than the technical show could ever hope to convey.

The real joy was that all the technical flash did not dominate the concert, rather it served to highlight the bands musical ability.

Earth, Wind & Fire played a tight, 2 1/2-hour set which included an excellent mix of old hits and new

White's voice was in prime form including the melodic feel of their recorded sound and a free improvisational style to the live performance. Philip Bailey's amazing falsetto voice rang out full and clear in his solo improvisation segment which was one of the major highlights of the evening.

Everything also seemed to be working together within the band. The wind section provided a bright background while the rhythm sec-



Earth, Wind & Fire

photo by Cedric Duty

tion gave the band foundation. The vocal harmonies were well blended with each other and with the rest of the band. And everyone on stage seemed to be enjoying themselves as much as the audience.

For a band that's been together as long as Earth, Wind & Fire, there seemed to be no indication that they are getting tired or burned out. They still put a great deal of effort

and talent into making music and, if Tuesday's performance was any indication, Earth, Wind & Fire will be entertaining for a long time to come.

Former champion Frazier ready for comeback fight

CHICAGO (AP)—Smokin' Joe Frazier returns to the ring tonight for the first time in nearly 5½ years and about six weeks before his 38th birthday.

The former heavyweight champion, who fought Muhammad Ali in three fights rich in gold and glory, will fight a scheduled 10-rounder for \$85,000 against 30-year-old Floyd "Jumbo" Cummings, who became a pro fighter June 18, 1979, after serving 12 years in prison on a murder conviction.

There will be no television in the United States for the fight which will be held at the 10,000-seat International Amphitheater eight days before Muhammad Ali—who will be 40 Jan. 17, five days after Frazier is 38—is scheduled to fight Trevor Berbick at Nassau, Bahamas.

"It's over Joe Frazier, it's over," Cummings shouted Wednesday

at the weigh-in for the media.

"I will beat you, just like one of my boys," said Frazier, who has two sons, one of whom, 21-year-old Marvis, is fighting professionally. "You will sit down, obey and listen—you will listen."

The 6-foot-2 Cummings, who has a 17-1 record, weighed 228¼, but he was out-jumboed by Frazier, who came in at 229¼. Frazier, who is listed at 6-0 but appears shorter, weighed 224½ for his last fight June 15, 1976. That night he was bludgeoned into a fifth-round knockout victim by George Foreman, who had knocked him down six times in less than six minutes and taken the title from him in 1973.

After the second loss to Foreman, which gave him a 32-4 record, Frazier said, "I'm putting my gloves on the wall."

This year, while training and

managing Marvis, he decided to fight again. His desire came to the attention of Bill Cooley, a land developer and former deputy mayor of Minneapolis, who is promoting tonight's bout.

"Everybody says they're Joe's great friend, but they want to deny him an opportunity to make a comeback and win the championship," said Cooley. "What kind of great friends are they?"

The Illinois State Athletic Board has reviewed a brain scan and other tests administered by Frazier's personal physician, Dr. Joan Hurlock.

Dr. Jorge Tovar, physician for the state board, said he had spoken with Hurlock "to verify the authenticity of the diagnostic workup" done on the fighter. He also said Hurlock had said that Frazier "is examined monthly."

Africans blamed

Mercenaries reveal payment terms for coup attempt

VICTORIA, The Seychelles (NYT)—For a down payment of \$1,000, and a slice of the action, Aubrey Brooks, a 38-year-old father of two, and Roger England, 26, came here to overthrow a president.

They then faded away, along with 50 other white mercenaries. They were led, according to the socialist authorities of the "Island of Love," by Col. Mike Hoare, a renowned mercenary. Officials of the Seychelles have accused South Africa of backing coup attempt.

The coup was discovered at the airport shortly after the men arrived. After a long gun battle, 44 of the mercenaries were forced to retreat aboard a hijacked Air India plane that carried them to South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA FREED 39 of these men Wednesday and released the other five, including Hoare, on bail.

Seychelles President Alibert Rene said the South African action convinced him "that the South African government was involved in

this attempt.

"We all know that South Africa is one of the countries that has been destabilizing foreign governments," he said. "We are not surprised that they have done so here."

Opposition figures in South Africa also criticized the move, saying not that it proved South African involvement but that it would seem to add fuel to the criticisms overseas. They said they regarded the action as remarkably lenient for a government that punishes any form of terrorism carried out by its own black nationals.

In the Seychelles, Aubrey Brooks and Roger England were not as lucky as the men who escaped to South Africa. Staying behind to act as a rear guard, they and three others were captured.

THEY WERE PARADED before reporters at the central police station here, with manacles biting their wrists, to confess in the dazzling humidity of the small Indian Ocean island a long way from their

homes.

Reporters were allowed to ask two questions, approved in advance by authorities: Who paid and hired you? What was your mission?

The two men, dressed in sports shirts and shorts, gave their answers in a small courtyard of green grass surrounded by a 12-foot wall topped with barbed wire.

'We all know that South Africa is one of the countries that has been destabilizing foreign governments. We are not surprised that they have done so here,' Rene said.

Seychelles soldiers kept assault rifles trained on them as they spoke.

"I received \$1,000 down payment. I never met the person who paid us but I believe it was done on behalf of the ex-president (of the Seychelles)," Brooks said.

He faltered and turned for assistance to his captors, who gave none. "Was it Montgom? I think it

was Montgom," he said, referring to James Mancham, a flamboyant right-winger and former disc jockey who was overthrown four years ago and replaced by Rene.

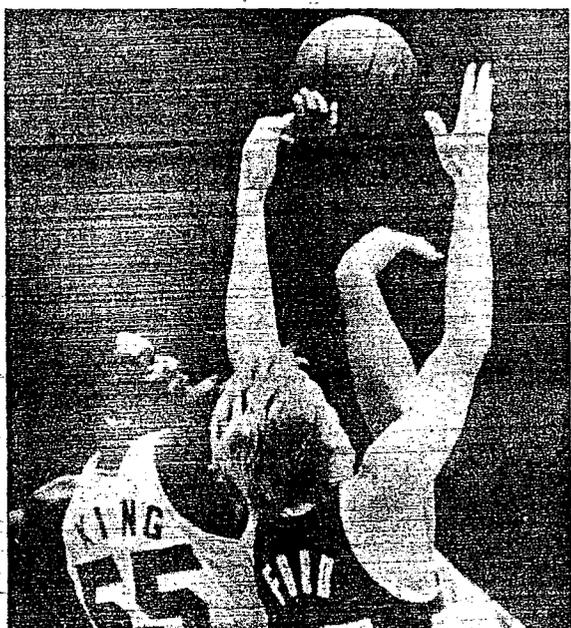
ACCORDING TO SEYCHELLES authorities, Brooks and England were part of an advance unit of mercenaries who arrived before the other 44 touched down here.

what to do. The other was to announce that the ex-president . . . Montgom, I think it was Montgom . . . had now taken power again."

Rene said the captives would be tried on charges including murder. One Seychellois officer and one mercenary were killed in the fighting.

"WHAT IS OBVIOUS," Rene said of the 44 men reportedly under Hoare's command, "is that this was mainly an advance party. They came to act from inside with a follow-up at some time or other. We suspect that a yacht would arrive in early December to be part of this operation."

Rene accused Mancham of surreptitiously approaching both the mercenaries and the South African authorities to set up the coup attempt. Mancham has said in New York that he recorded the message which Brooks planned to play on the Seychelles radio. But he said he did not know for whom he had recorded the tape or when it would be used.



Ford's out of business
 New Jersey's Albert King appears to have the upper hand in this rebound, beating out Cleveland's Don Ford during a game in New Jersey Wednesday night. (UPI photo)

Thursday, Dec 3, 1981
Abdul-Jabbar continues climb up NBA's career scoring ladder

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar has gone from the fourth-leading scorer in National Basketball Association history to No. 2 in a hurry. But if he's to reach the top, it's going to take quite a while longer.

"I'm very fortunate to have had the kind of career I've had, with so many highlights," Abdul-Jabbar said after passing Oscar Robertson on the all-time NBA scoring list Tuesday night. "This is another. It's a relief now that it's over."

The Los Angeles Lakers' center entered Tuesday night's game against the Utah Jazz needing seven points to move into the No. 2 spot. He got his sixth and seventh points on a short, left-handed hook shot with 3:54 remaining in the first quarter.

The game then was stopped and the crowd of 11,284 at the Forum gave him a 45-second standing ovation.

The 13-year NBA veteran had 14 points in the game, won by the Lak

ers 117-86, giving him a total of 26,718 points. Robertson finished his outstanding career with 26,710 points in 14 seasons.

Earlier this season, Abdul-Jabbar passed John Havlicek to move into third place.

Robertson was on hand to watch Abdul-Jabbar's achievement.

"I think it's great. I'm very happy for Kareem. He's a good friend of mine," said Robertson, who came from Cincinnati to watch the game.

Little at stake for Browns, Oilers

HOUSTON (AP)—Houston Oilers coach Ed Biles said earlier this week what a difference a year makes. There can be no more poignant example than the meeting tonight between the Cleveland Browns and Oilers.

The Browns and Oilers were battling for the American Football Conference Central Division title and headed for the National Football League playoffs when Cleveland beat Houston 17-14 in the Astrodome last season.

When the teams play tonight in a nationally televised game, the only stakes will be a fight to stay out of the division cellar and bragging rights between the Browns' Robert L. Jackson from Texas A&M and the Oilers' Earl Campbell from the University of

Texas.

"Last year after our game with the Oilers, there were 15,000 fans tearing down the airport when we returned," said Nate Wallach, the Browns public relations director. "This year there may be 10,000."

The Browns, divisional champions last season and the Oilers, a wild card playoff team in 1980, go into the game with 5-8 records and similarly perplexing problems.

Browns quarterback Brian Sipe was booed when he was replaced last Sunday during a 21-20 loss to Cincinnati, and Oilers' quarterback Ken Stabler got the same treatment as Houston was headed for a 31-27 loss to Atlanta.

NAACP boycott battle moves toward Supreme Court ruling

PORT GIBSON, Miss. (NYT)—More than a decade after the black boycott of white merchants here died down, the legal battle it spawned is building toward a Supreme Court decision that may help define legal limits of political protest.

The three-year boycott was organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and local black leaders in 1966. It protested the treatment of blacks by white merchants and by the all-white governments of Port Gibson and surrounding Claiborne County.

A lawsuit brought by merchants to stop the boycott and to collect damages has been slogging through the courts for 12 years.

The Supreme Court agreed last month to hear the NAACP's appeal of a December 1980 ruling by the Mississippi Supreme Court that the boycott was an illegal conspiracy.

Stressing evidence that some participants had used violence and threats to enforce the boycott, the state court held the organization and 91 blacks were financially liable for any and all damages merchants who brought suit could prove were caused by the boycott.

The NAACP argued that this decision "violates the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of association." It said that "boycott campaigns have played an important role in the history of political protest in this country."

The Supreme Court has never before determined whether there is a constitutional right to conduct an organized commercial boycott as a weapon of political protest, or whether all participants in such a protest can be held financially liable for violent actions by some.

Thus, the Port Gibson case is being watched by labor, business and other groups because of its potential relevance to labor and consumer boycotts.

In December 1980 the Mississippi Supreme Court ruled that, while the organization was liable to pay damages, the \$1.25 million awarded in 1976 by Chancery Judge George Haynes was excessive. Meanwhile, the lawsuit has become increasingly remote from the lives of the people involved in it.

George Hudson, one of the merchants suing Ross and other boycotters, used almost the same words as did Ross in stressing how well he now gets along with blacks.

Ali should learn from Frazier embarrassment

CHICAGO—They lugged brown bags of pizza and orange-juice containers through the lobby of the hotel and carried them up to Joe Frazier's suite.

Smokin' Joe used to party with soul bands and bright lights after his fights, and sometimes he even tried to sing, to prove nobody could hurt him, even when he lost. It used to be wine, women and song for Smokin' Joe, but on Thursday night, as the old joke goes, it was beer, mama and the radio.

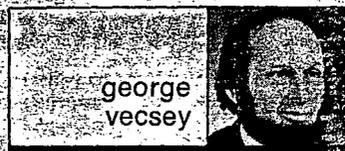
He lay on his bed while his family and friends tried to simulate a victory party. They should have held it in a drawing room, because that's what Joe Frazier was given Thursday night, a draw with Jumbo Cummings.

AS THE OLD warrior spoke of more fights, months ahead, his left eye dripped fluid that could have been easily stopped by an experienced cut man. But Joe Frazier hadn't brought any experts with him to Chicago—just people who couldn't say no to a brave but misguided former champion.

His brown-bag campaign turned cheap and ragged alongside the Chicago stockyards on Thursday night. Wearing purple trunks that extended nearly to his knees, he had looked like the head of the shipping department trying to run out a double at the company picnic.

A man named Jumbo Cummings, with a stunning assortment of muscles developed in 12 years at Illinois' Stateville Penitentiary, had stuck his tongue out at Smokin' Joe, had taunted him, had clinched and shoved, and for 30 seconds in the eighth round, had pummeled Frazier in a neutral corner.

THE OLD MAN, nearly 38 years old and



out of the ring for 5 1/2 years, had to hunker down and take the punches—as ineffective as each one was—because Smokin' Joe couldn't left-hook his way out of a soggy brown bag.

Boxing is a grubby spectacle to begin with—two human beings licensed by the government to hit each other, with other human beings screaming for blood—but if there's must be boxing at all, at least let it be among young men in adequate physical shape.

Joe Frazier, once a proud champion, took his pounding in a neutral corner Thursday night, and drops of blood spattered on the people in the front row. One red speck hit the keyboard of my electronic word processor, landing, in fact, on the instruction sheet smack on the word "Depress."

With the comeback confirmed as the dream of a middle-aged man who cannot find fulfillment in the real world, the State of Illinois could not even administer an appropriate *coup de grace*.

The man in the ring, Nate Morgan, the referee, awarded Cummings a 46-45 decision, but the two judges, Collins Brown and Harold Marovitz, each called the fight a draw, which will only encourage Frazier to fight again. Only his wife, Florence, seems to have any misgivings. When asked about the fight, she

uttered a terse "no comment."

Friday morning Frazier announced he is looking to fight again in March, and he shrugged off criticism in the media by saying: "If you've never driven the car before, you can't understand what it's like."

His manager and legal adviser, Sharon Hatch said, "People say he's being selfish by wanting to fight again, but if you look at it the other way, these people are just as selfish because they want him to live up to their old image of him."

FRAZIER'S SELF-IMAGE was antinatural, even by the decision that had Cummings' handlers screaming robbery. Frazier said of the decision: "I fought eight good rounds and pressured him. I let other people make those decisions. I just fight."

He admitted that those 30 seconds in the corner with Jumbo had "shook me up a couple of times," and he said he was not alarmed that he never landed one of his vintage Smokin' Joe left hooks. He tried to explain this by giving credit to the unranked, 30-year-old Cummings for backing away from the hook and having the strength of a "real heavyweight," not one of those blown-up heavyweights.

Doesn't Frazier think there are limits to what a 38-year-old athlete can do? Doesn't he believe there are certain skills that fade in middle age? "I feel sorry for people who think they're growing old," Frazier said. "I've got a mother who's 72 and she's stronger than me and you. I don't know nothin' about growing old. You've got to have positive thinking. You can't get old and die at 38. I can do anything better now than I could

10 years ago. Anything—if you get my drift. Maybe not as fast, but better. I get up in the morning, run two or three miles, train all day, and party at night. If there's no good parties in Philadelphia, I go to Washington or New York. I got too much energy to waste it."

"Whatever you do, separate me from everybody else. I'm one of God's men. I'm a seventh son. I do have a lot of history. When I get old, I'll tell you all."

THIS FORM OF isolation-at-the-summit can be pathetic in a politician or an entertainer, but it can kill a boxer. At least Frazier will sit out a few months now, with the possibility that no promoter, no boxing council, no television network, will put money on him again. Even the Illinois Athletic Board, which allowed Frazier to mistake an "F" for a "P" on the second largest line of the eye chart on Thursday afternoon, may not license him if he tries to come back.

But another champion, isolated by his own ego, is in serious physical danger this week. Muhammad Ali is scheduled to fight Trevor Berbick, a big, strong Jamaican, next Friday night in Nassau, the Bahamas.

Jeremiah Shabazz, a Muslim minister, flew up from Nassau to watch the other half of The Odd Couple. Mr. Shabazz reports that Ali has been looking better since Angelo Dundee arrived last week, and that the rolls around Ali's waist have been trimmed somewhat. But Shabazz saw Joe Frazier, covering up in a corner, taking shots from Jumbo Cummings. If he is truly a friend of Ali, he will tell him honestly just how bad Frazier looked. There is still time for Muhammad Ali to save his health and his dignity.

Minorities reject changes of state redistricting map

CHICAGO (AP)—Attorneys for blacks and Hispanics challenging the Democratic Party-supported legislative redistricting map rejected proposed changes Monday in federal court.

Virginia Martinez, who represents the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund and other Hispanic groups, said revisions devised last week under the leadership of House Minority Leader Michael Madigan, D-Chicago, were "arrogant."

Of three Hispanic majority House districts, only one would be more than 65 percent Hispanic, the minimum generally thought necessary to elect a representative, she noted.

The lone Senate district with an Hispanic majority would be 56.2 percent Hispanic. She said, "Those 50 percent districts do nothing for us."

The Hispanic-related revisions of the North Side also would change neighboring districts, pitting Democratic lakefront liberal incumbents Dawn Clark Netsch and William Marovitz against each other.

Thomas Sullivan, an attorney for black legislators opposing the map drawn by the Legislative Redistricting Commission, said the proposed changes do not address his clients' complaints that minority populations were both packed and fragmented to dilute their voting power.

The revisions would add another black-dominated Senate district on the South Side, increasing black districts to six.

Ali approaches comeback fight with confidence

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)—“I love people,” said Muhammad Ali, leaning back in his limousine, a smile on his face.

The man, who often called himself “the people’s champion,” had just signed autographs and talked and joked with people at a fish market.

The brief public appearance Tuesday was to allow film to be shot for part of the pre-fight telecast Friday night when Ali will return to the ring in a scheduled 10-round bout against Trevor Berbick on the Caribbean island.

Ali obviously enjoyed the byplay with the people. There’s no question he remains a popular figure who has lost none of his winning ways with people.

But has the former three-time world heavyweight champion lost his winning ways in the ring? Will Friday night finally be the last boxing hurrah for this fighting legend who will be 40 Jan. 17 and who was embarrassed in a bid for the World Boxing Council heavyweight title

against Larry Holmes Oct. 2, 1980?

Ali trimmed down from the 250s to 217½ pounds for the Holmes fight, calling it his first miracle. The second would be a victory over Holmes. Ali didn’t answer the bell for the 11th round.

“I didn’t win a round against Holmes,” Ali said Friday. “Trying to make a certain weight got me in trouble with Holmes.”

Ali probably will weigh about 230 pounds for Berbick, a fight which he doesn’t view as his last even if he wins.

“I should beat Berbick easy just moving and sticking,” said Ali, who was a tired, slow, old fighter against Holmes.

Mike Weaver is recognized as champion by the World Boxing Association.

“I think the WBA has more recognition than the WBC because that’s the one I had—the WBA,” said Ali, who held the WBA title, which he regained from Leon Spinks before retiring in 1979.

Gizz Kids to open 1982 act with 6-day, 3-city East tour

by Renny Zentz

Five games in seven days. What is this, the National Basketball Association?

No it's not, but when the Illinois Gizz Kids conclude their annual East Coast wheelchair basketball tour (scheduled to take place Jan. 4-10) they will have faced a schedule comparable to that of the Chicago Bulls.

The tour is scheduled to include visits to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Washington, and Gizz Kids' coach Brad Hedrick said it should help his players. "We're going to play a lot of basketball," he said. "We're going to either play well or be beaten bad by some strong community teams."

If that's true, the Gizz Kids will have to play better than they did last weekend, when they lost two of three Central Intercollegiate Conference games to drop their record

JOHN COX, THE team's other starting guard, sees another weakness. "Our passing hasn't been too good," he said, "and we haven't been seeing the picks."

The Gizz Kids' road trip could correct these mistakes, Cox said. "When we came back from tour last year we had improved 100 percent."

The Eastern opponents, however, like the Washington UFO's, could present difficulties for the Gizz Kids. "Their ballhandlers are so much more adept than us," Hedrick said. "They also have a lot more savvy for the game."

As a result, Illinois will not try to fast-break often. "We'll use a pass-and-pick away offense," Hedrick said, "because in the NWBA (National Wheelchair Basketball Association) the better teams don't play a zone."

"If they do play a collapsing de-

Rosenberg, Jim Gallo, Marty Morse, and Hal Krause) get down the court," he said. "If they execute the post offense well we'll be all right."

He added the Gizz Kids will use the post offense later in the season. "The forwards have to play well so our guards don't have to pick with the ball," Hedrick said. "That's one of the critical things we have to work on for CIC play."

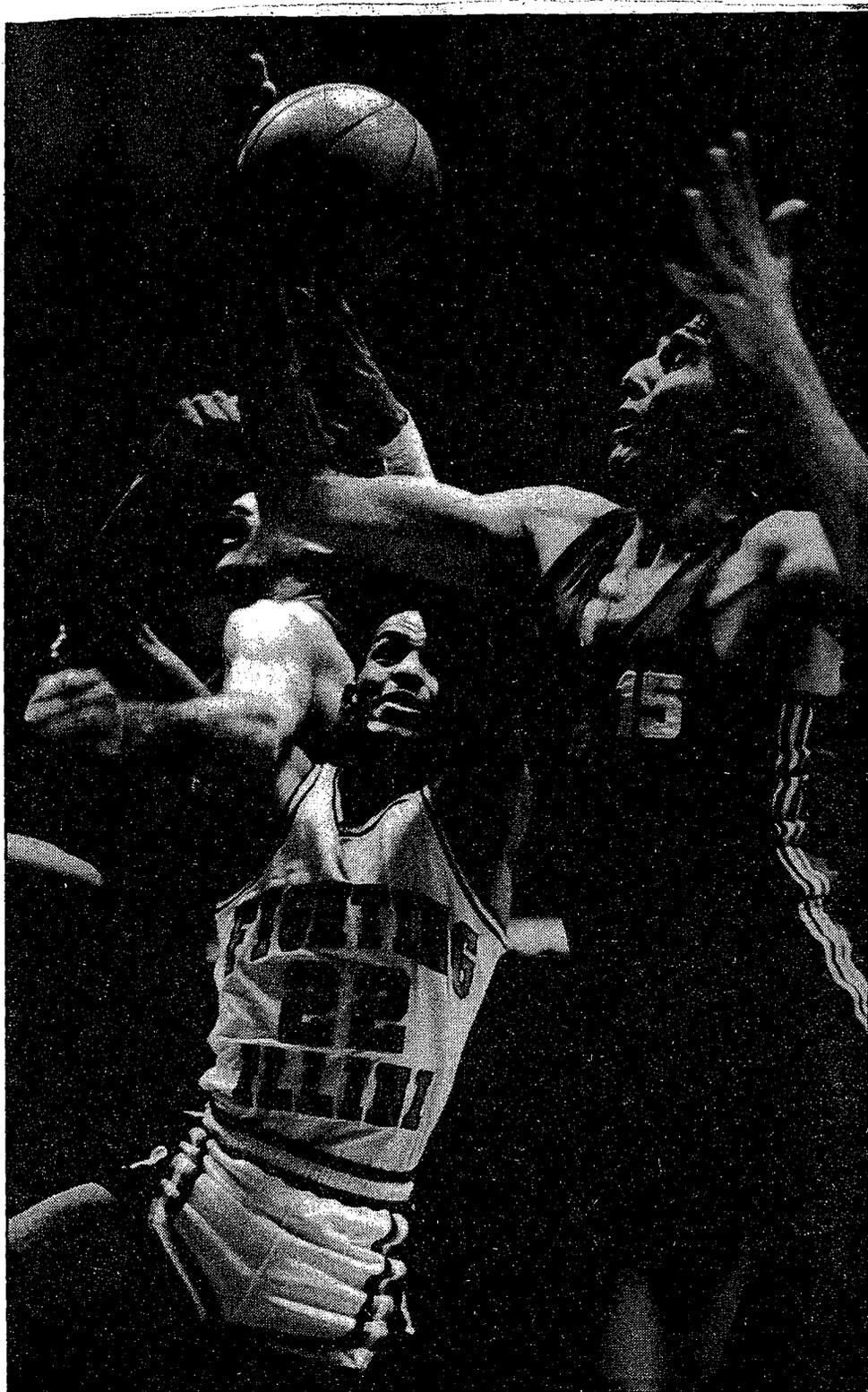
Meanwhile, the Illinois Ms. Kids will accompany the Gizz Kids on the trip, but they will play only three games—two of them being exhibitions against able-bodied opponents.

Because the Ms. Kids' part of the tour is centered around exhibitions, guard Sharon Hedrick (17.3 points-per-game) said she will be considering more than the results. "I look at it as a learning opportunity and a chance for us all to have a



I'll show you

World Welterweight Champion Sugar Ray Leonard (left) gives pointers to Golden Gloves boxers prior to their final matches in the national tournament in Des Moines. (UPI photo)



Caught in the middle

Illinois' Perry Range is sandwiched between Yugoslavia's Ivo Sunara and another Yugoslavian during the Illini's 71-66 loss Sunday at Assembly Hall. Range scored 15 points in the setback. (photo by Eric Altenberg)

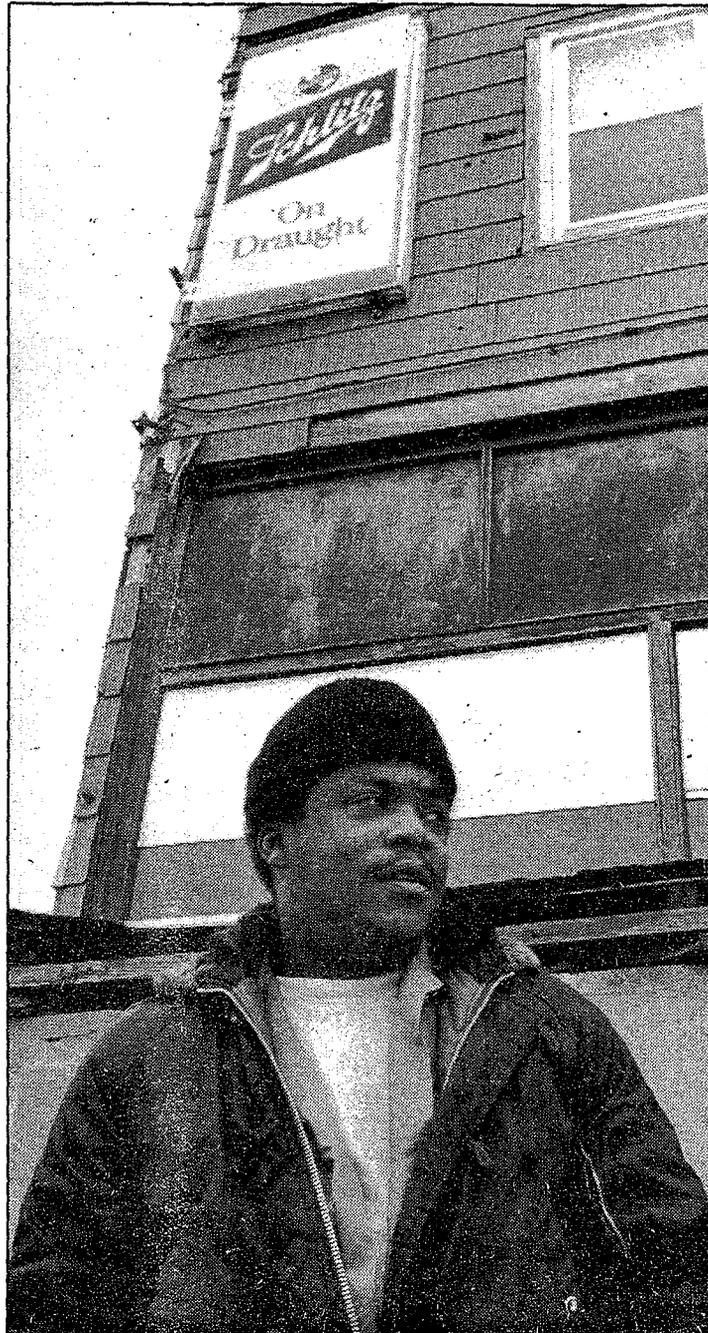
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1/13/82

Reagan alters stance to avert racist image

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in an abrupt policy change prompted by advisers' warnings that he was being viewed as racist, called Tuesday for legislation to outlaw tax exemptions for organizations that discriminate racially.

However, the president's announcement leaves in place a new policy of granting tax exemptions to segregated private schools until Congress outlaws it. The result is a contradictory state of affairs in which the president is proposing legislation to end a practice initiated last week with his blessing.



Michael Harvey, a resident of the North End stands in front of one of his hangouts, the Blue Island Tavern, 514 N. Poplar St. (photo by Steve Buyansky)

Blacks say respect from police remains scarce at North End

by Corey Brost

"The police is just for the black people anyway—isn't it... To keep us away from the other side?"

The middle-aged woman stands in her garage, spray painting her daughter's desk yellow. The cynicism in her remark reflects a commonly held view in the Champaign North End. She has lived there for 10 years. Proud of her neighborhood and her children, she speaks sincerely about both and their relations with the police.

"I think the police that are on the force now need a little more education about people—about humans."

The heavy-set woman with a graying Afro, a mother of three, has not always thought the police were prejudiced. But stories she has heard and situations she has been involved in have changed her mind.

Her son was involved in one of those situations. He was with four other young black males in front of a bicycle shop when a fight began. Not only did police stop the fight, but they also checked to see if the boys had stolen their bikes. She doesn't think they would have checked if the boys had been white.

"They just think that all black people steal... I ain't never stole anything in my entire life."

Many people on the predominantly black North End feel the



This is the second in a four-part series on relations between Champaign police and residents of the city's North End.

same way about Champaign's predominantly white police force. While some blacks think all police are prejudiced, others think only some are that way.

The prejudice they readily discuss usually is not exhibited by brutality or illegal imprisonment. But rather, blacks notice it in attitudes—attitudes that insinuate they are less important or "human" than whites.

The people at the Blue Island Tavern will talk about these attitudes. Standing at 514 N. Poplar St., The Blue Island looks more like an old warehouse than a bar and is a meeting place for many North End blacks.

"When there ain't any confusion on this side (of town) then, goddammit, they'll come down to this side and cause some confusion to arrest somebody," says the lean 48-year-old black man standing in the empty lot across the street.

more NORTH END on 5

NORTH END from 1

1/14/82

A half dozen other men surround him. They are part of the 20 or so who stand in winter coats talking and laughing across from the bar on the overcast, chilly day. Many are unemployed. Many are bitter about the society in which they are unemployed. And many expressed bitterness about the police.

"Awfully nasty attitude," one says about the police. The remark is greeted with laughs and nods, signifying general agreement.

"Boy this. Boy that. If he's saying boy, he might as well say nigger," the stocky 47-year-old jumps in. "You can be 22 or you can be 60... You're still a goddamn boy."

Nods confirm this statement as well. Everyone agrees that many police officers don't treat them with respect.

The 48-year-old continues, "If they get to know you, they'll stop you and harass you or they'll make you a deal." He says police often harass blacks they know to get information about others in the North End.

The 47-year-old goes farther, though. "They find an illiterate Negro... (and) they scare him... so he'll tell him everything he knows."

As the conversation progresses, different people speak but all agree on many complaints. Generally, they think police "watch" the North End rather than protect it.

The wind picks up and the temperature drops. To escape the cold, many men head toward the warmth inside the Blue Island. But Michael Harvey, 23, puts his hands in the pockets of his parka and stays.

A husky man with a thick scar on his neck, Harvey agrees with most of the complaints already aired, but thinks police are as much prejudiced against all poor people as they are against poor blacks.

But Harvey still talks mostly about what he claims to see more often—racial prejudice.

He remembers being stopped on Green Street for a faulty taillight. "You know what he asked me—wasn't I out of my territory." Harvey's tone and the squint of his eyes show his disgust.

He also thinks police treat upper- and middle-class whites more patiently, making it more likely for blacks to be arrested in minor disturbances.

"A lot of this shit don't have to result in arrests, man. They go in and whoever's the loudest... they go to jail."

In general, Harvey, who says he wants to work but can't find a job, thinks police see all blacks as criminals.

"We (always) got to be up to something—that ain't right."

Michael Harvey's complaints are echoed throughout the North End by many different people.

"The police don't be out in a white neighborhood like that," says an angry 38-year-old man outside Bradley Park Apartments, a low-income housing complex in the North End. He thinks the police ride around "watching us like we're pet monkeys or something."

His 42-year-old friend agrees, adding that

police see blacks on.

After the his opinion. K talking, friend jokes, but is serious police.

"Really, I don't (about the North End) got stabbed around here to get here."

Police suspect blacks too as he tells about being stopped while walking down Washington.

The patrolman said he fit the of a furniture store burglar who was a gray shirt and blue jeans. When he tried to explain he was wearing an off shirt and different pants, he claims he pushed against the squad car, searched and then released.

Although many North End blacks have not been involved in similar incidents, many say they have witnessed them—sometimes even in front of their homes.

George Harris, 45, stands on the Fourth Street sidewalk talking to Henry Johnson and leaning against his fence. Johnson, 58, is a slightly graying, lean man who shows his familiarity with the North End by waving to, and receiving waves from, almost everyone who passes the fence.

He says he has stood at the same fence and watched police treat blacks poorly.

"Treat 'em just like they're dogs—they

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graying... and her initial reactions to a
police officer.
"If I seen him coming before he see me,
I'd probably go in the house and slam the
door."

FRIDAY: Champaign police talk about patrolling the North End.

North End, police officers need cooperation plan

Citizens should trust their police department.

When they don't, something is wrong.

A walk through the streets in Champaign's "North End" will show you something is wrong.

Walk up to people in their yards, in the grocery store, in the barber shop, outside the bar and ask about the police. A bitter laugh and suspicious look may follow, but after that you'll realize you've hit a subject many blacks want to talk about.

They might be hesitant at first, though, because North End blacks normally aren't asked about the police. Like other North End problems, the subject is ignored in the area media.

Then you'll hear the stories and realize many Champaign citizens think the police are prejudiced against them.

Some tell stories about police harassment. Some tell about rude police behavior. But many say the police watch the North End, instead of protecting it.

And the complaints come from many different kinds of people—unemployed young, unemployed old, businessmen, young mothers, middle-aged mothers, teen-agers.

Then talk to the police patrolling the North End.

You'll find that many are well-educated people who consciously try not to act prejudiced.

But many will admit they act differently in the North End than in other beats. Some are more suspicious because there is more violent crime in the neighborhood. Some are more assertive because they are harassed more often than in other areas.

You'll find that while many think the North End is different from other beats, they don't blame the differences on race.

This is not to say there are no prejudiced police officers. Patrolmen and even Chief William Dye, a black, admit there are—although

they don't think there are many.

But blacks may be incorrectly perceiving some behavior they think is prejudiced. Suspicion and assertiveness can look like prejudice.

And when some blacks perceive prejudice they become more resentful toward police. This, in turn, makes some police officers more assertive or suspicious.

The vicious circle goes around and around.

More communication between North End blacks and the police department might solve this problem, but no one is trying to foster it.

Tensions between blacks and police have improved since the '70s. But it is still a problem in many cities. So some people would rather cite past progress and say, "Well, it's something that will always be with us," instead of trying to solve the problem.

Vernon Barkstall, executive director of the Champaign County Urban League, is theoretically the man who should be most concerned. But he isn't. After first denying a problem exists, he then brushed off any local solutions. A "general improvement" of the American black condition is the solution, according to him.

The Urban League is sponsoring no programs to improve local relations. It should be.

Dye claims he has done as much as he can. He is trying to hire more black police officers and tentatively plans to meet with North End blacks in early March. He also is responsible for a 1977 community relations program that did help.

Dye's plan lasted two years and during that time assigned a police team to patrol only the North End. By seeing them all the time, the neighborhood got to know and trust individual police officers and relations improved.

It is hoped Dye will do more than just meet with North End citizens in March. Programs are needed that bring police officers and North End blacks together on a regular basis. The Champaign Human Relations Commission and Mayor Joan Severns should also help coordinate programs.

Currently, some cities are following something like Dye's 1977 program by making officers live in the area they patrol. Granted, Dye is restricted now more than ever by budget cuts, but the plan or something similar to the team approach should still be explored.

North End residents can help solve the problem as well. Greater cooperation and less harassment might go a long way in changing police behavior.

So would publicity. When a police officer acts rudely or uses excessive force and harassment, blacks should report him or her to Dye. They must put pressure on him. If his response is not adequate, they should call other people—city councilmen, black leaders, reporters. North End blacks must also attend in force any community relations programs featuring police. Nothing is going to get better if blacks just get angry without getting loud as well.

It's also time for the Champaign media to stop ignoring this, as well as other, North End problems. Through continual coverage, city officials will be pressured to take action.

Every University student and Champaign citizen should also be concerned. People should be concerned about their entire community, not just their own neighborhood. In a society based on democratic principles, every citizen should be committed to guaranteeing equal treatment for all.

Many Champaign citizens don't trust the people protecting them. Somebody must try to change this.

As community leaders closest to the problem, it's up to Chief Dye and Mr. Barkstall to start. But everyone else must help.

Free throws give Indiana win over Illini

by Paola Boivin

Ted Kitchel did not pound in 40 points and complete 18-of-18 free throws like he did in last season's 78-61 Illinois loss to Indiana.

But Ted Kitchel did receive two free throw opportunities with just five seconds left and a one point Hoosier lead in Assembly Hall Thursday night.

And Kitchel made them.

And Illinois lost.

The 54-53 Illini defeat came only after a well-executed ballgame by both teams. The Hoosiers' man-to-man did not overwhelm Illinois, nor did the Illini's zone defense knock out Indiana. The final minutes of the ballgame dictated the outcome.

With :31 left in a 51-51 game, Illinois guard Derek Harper sent Hoosier guard Jim Thomas to the line, who connected on the first of a one-and-one.

Immediately after, Harper drove the lane and missed a shot that gave Indiana back the ball and the advantage. Harper fouled Indiana forward Kitchel, who made both free throws and gave his squad

a 54-51 lead.

This gave the Illini control with five seconds left, but it was too late, as guard Craig Tucker's layup in the last second was not enough.

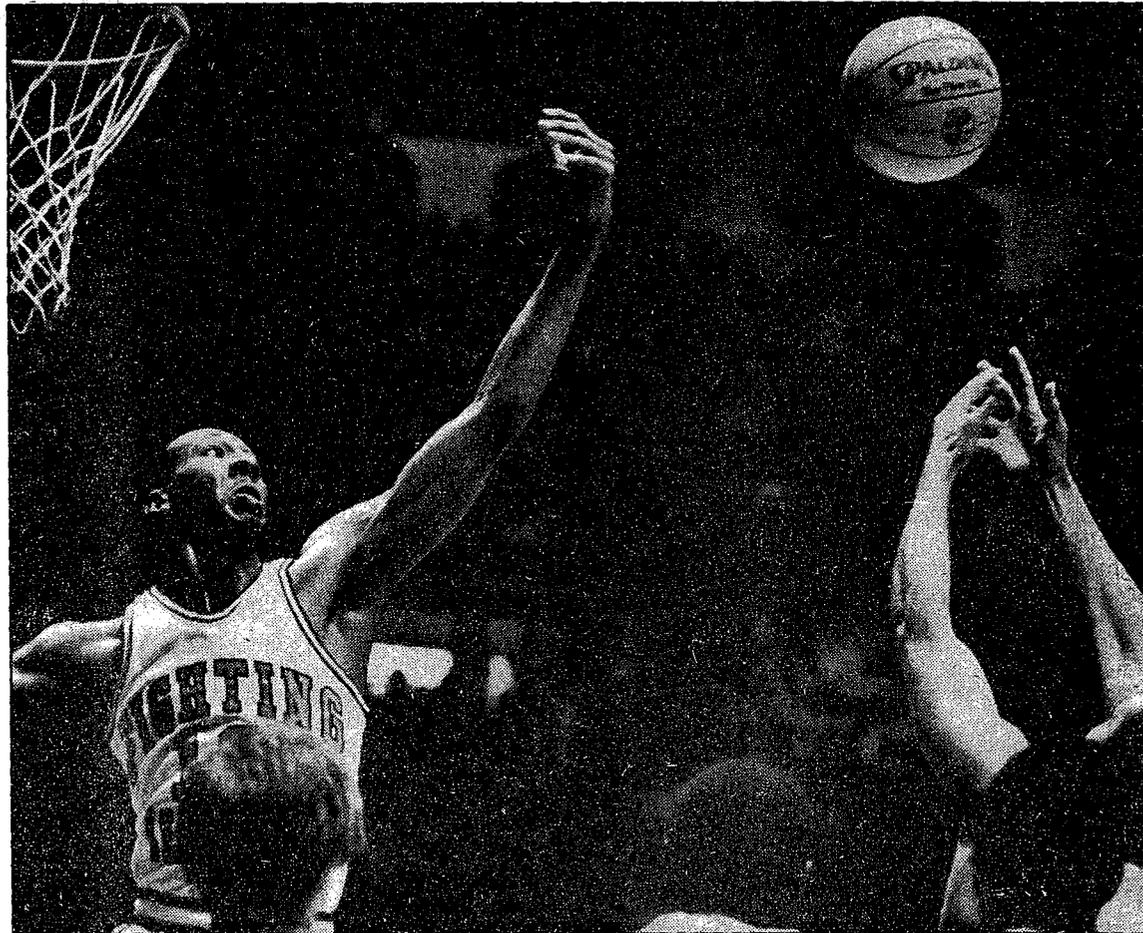
"One shot doesn't beat you," Harper said about his missed basket. "Two of their defensive guards helped (cover) and I didn't see anyone open... The play was that I could shoot it or dish it off to Perry.

"I wish I could shoot it over again and make it."

Illinois had difficulty making some in the opening minutes, as Indiana stormed to a 11-2 lead before the Illini rebelled. By mid-half, the lead changed hands ten consecutive times before the Hoosiers went ahead 25-22 with just under four minutes remaining in the first half.

"The first half 11-2 lead wasn't indicative of what the game was going to lead to," Indiana coach Bobby Knight said. "Hell, Illinois came back just like we had spurred it. We expected them to penetrate and punch the ball out and they did. They key in the game is that we didn't get buried at that point."

Indiana narrowly held a lead the



Illinois' Derek Harper misses getting a rebound in Thursday's game at the Assembly Hall which Indiana beat Illinois 54-53. (photo by Daily Illini)

remainder of the half, and Harper's fadeaway jumper with :03 remaining tightened the Hoosiers lead to 33-30 at halftime.

"This was one of the best games we played," Illini coach Lou Hen-

son said. "I'm upset we didn't get things done at the end. We have players to do that."

Kitchel led all scorers with 22 points, hitting 12-of-12 from the line and grabbing seven rebounds.

Three Illinois players hit in double figures, with Perry Range, Harper and James Griffin making 16, 12 and 10 respectively. The Illini shot 45 percent from the field compared to Indiana's 46 percent.

1-22-00

Richard Pryor Returns in 'Live on the Sunset Strip'

COMEDIAN RICHARD PRYOR, visibly recovered from his near-fatal brush with death in late 1980, was outrageous as ever as he returned to show business, doing two concerts of stand-up routines at the Hollywood Palladium, December 9-10, the results of which will be seen in the forthcoming Rastar film, *Richard Pryor, Live on the Sunset Strip*. Due for March, 1982 release, *Live* will consist of all-new material written entirely by Pryor, who is also producing, and will be directed by Joe Layton, a three-time Tony winner. Haskell Wexler, winner of Academy Awards for *Coming Home*, *Bound for Glory*, and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, is the cinematographer. The film will be Pryor's 14th. His latest, *Stir Crazy*, in which he co-starred with Gene Wilder, was Columbia Pictures' top box office grosser for 1981. The two will be reunited this year in Columbia's *Deep Trouble*.

Dressed in a red-orange suit, a black shirt buttoned to the neck (to conceal burn scars) and gold lamé shoes, Pryor admitted he was nervous on opening night, even though he had spent three months preparing material and had done a couple of test runs at the nearby Comedy Store.

The main topic of his monologue, replete with his usual colorful language, was his burn accident, a horrifying experience he often made sound hilarious. To answer the questions in everyone's mind, "What Happened?" he said, "Everyone who knows me knows that I have cookies and milk before I go to bed. Well one night I mixed low fat milk with pasteurized and when I dipped the cookie in, the s — blew up." Then, in a serious tone, he said, "I smoked free base [the mixture obtained when ether and cocaine are combined] every day for a year. It's the devil's smoke. I should have known better because the first time I smoked it, I burnt up the bed. I was smoking so much the dealers said, 'Richard, we can't sell you no dope.' When I found out I was a junkie, it scared the s — out of me." Then returning to a humorous vein, Pryor added, "They ought to use dope in the Olympics. When I was on fire, I ran the 100 yard dash in 4.8. When you run down the street on fire, people don't give you no trouble, they move right out of the way. I kept for one old drunk who said, 'Hey Jdy, got a light?'" Pryor also recounted his convalescence, brilliantly describing his first, very painful, sponge bath.

letters

DI police series showed insight

To the editor:

Corey Brost presented a revealing series of articles about the relationship between blacks in Champaign's North End and policemen who patrol the area.

Brost's articles (Jan. 13-16) reflected on the need for police department and city administrators to meet with North End representatives in a move to minimize the "perceived" tensions between police and North End residents. Let's hope the series prompts the implementation of more projects such as the defunct "community relations" program that was aimed at familiarizing officers with the North End while minimizing residents' negative reactions to police.

Or perhaps the department will consider hiring more blacks which, in the long run, would help to alleviate racial tensions between the two groups as well as improve interdepartmental relations.

Unfortunately, the series ran on four days that campus readership was probably at its lowest. Thus many students missed Brost's timely efforts at scrutinizing a local institution and the people it serves.

With a wonderful array of accents and dialects, the comedian also covered a trip to Africa ("They call it the Motherland but nobody knew me there. I looked in the phone book and I didn't see any Pryors"), a former ice-pick wielding employer, sex and the varied groups one finds in penitentiaries ("All the Chicano groups have names you can't pronounce, but the double Muslims, those are the ones you don't f — with because they can't wait to get to Allah. ").

Pryor is truly a visual personage; we can't wait to see the film.

No Respect for a Legend

IKE TURNER, who coached his wife Tina into the kind of performer Mick Jagger would be happy to steal moves from, who led the Ike and Tina Turner Revue through a multi-hit career on the Soul Circuit, was robbed at gunpoint recently in the high-priced Marina del Rey section of Los Angeles. No arrests have yet been reported.

We Heard It Through the Grapevine, Too

CHERIE RECORDS out of Detroit recently started showcasing some of its acts in that city's Hotel Pontchartrain in order to lure major labels into distribution deals. Atlantic had already snapped up Jerry Carr ("This Must Be Heaven"), but so far no deal for their ace artist, Barrett Strong, one of the first artists ever signed to Motown, co-writer of "Money" and "I Heard It Through the Grapevine." His new album is all finished, waiting for a distribution deal; titled *Love Is You*, it features all new Strong songs.

TONITE
Labels

TUE 3 BANDS!
MODE ZERO
NEGATIVE IONS
THE FIRST THINGS
 \$2.00 Pitchers Old Style
 All Nite

WED Rockabilly
 Red-Hot
 50's Rock

RACE RECORDS
 THUR Blues Concert



Eddy Clearwater
 \$2.00 Pitchers Old Style
 ALL NITE
 on Green across from the Co-Ed

Prosecution wins request to enter new trial evidence

ATLANTA (AP)—A judge ruled Monday that prosecutors trying to convict Wayne Williams of killing two young blacks may introduce evidence which they say links him to 10 other slayings.

It was a crucial victory for prosecuting attorneys, who said during arguments Friday that they needed the evidence—which includes fibers, bloodstains and witnesses—to show a “pattern” and “scheme” in the deaths.

Prosecutors have acknowledged they have only circumstantial evidence to use in trying to convict Williams of murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of 28 young blacks slain here in a 22-month string of killings.

Player doesn't deserve boos

To the editor:

I was appalled at the Illinois fans' attitude at the Indiana basketball game last night when I heard them booing Bryan Leonard when he stepped onto the court in the second half. How disloyal and un-supportive can fans be! I felt ashamed and humiliated for Bryan. If the fans wanted to continue to lower themselves to boo someone, why didn't they boo Craig Tucker for fouling with seconds left in the Ohio State game and blowing our chances of a victory? Why didn't they boo Derek Harper for all the lousy shots and passes he had made in the previous games that were crucial to the outcome of the game? Why didn't they boo Perry Range for missing all the free throw shots that he should have made? And why didn't they BOO George Montgomery when his inexperience showed during most of the previous games? No, they decide to boo someone who is finally getting a chance to play, to become aggressive and to earn the experience, the experience that Derek, Craig and Perry already have earned. I wonder if the Illinois fans really know what “loyalty” means and what it stands for.

With fans like that supporting the Illini, I believe we deserve to see many more losses like last night. Booing, in my opinion, is inexcusable and unsportsmanlike. No one player should be singled out for his mistakes. They play and represent us as a team. Bryan should be given a chance, not ridiculed and demoralized, before he develops his full potential.

I apologize to you, Bryan, for I feel Illinois does not deserve a player with your ability. In fact, I don't believe Illinois fans deserve a winning basketball team with the kind of attitude they displayed last night. Loyal fans, like myself, will suffer.

BOBBIE WAGER

WPGU, Afro-American center clash over canceled soul show

by Ileana Gomez

The recent cancellation of a soul music program on WPGU radio has created friction between the station and the Afro-American Culture Center.

"Oh, I definitely think it's a racial matter," said Bruce Nesbitt, director of the center.

"It's not just our office, added Nathaniel Banks, assistant director. "The students think it's racist."

WPGU PROGRAM DIRECTOR Al Strauss disagreed. "It's a music issue, not a race issue," he said. "It was a tough decision for me, but it was a programming decision based upon programming needs."

Cedric Ball, the soul show's disc jockey, recently left WPGU for a position at WLRW radio.

No one who has taken the test required of disc jockies by the Federal Communication Commission has approached Strauss to fill the position, station manager David Weinstein said. "That was a small part of the decision to cancel the show."

UNTIL ITS CANCELLATION, the soul show was aired on Sunday evenings. It was preceded by a 10-

minute public affairs program called Black Notes, which WPGU has offered to keep.

"WPGU has to place itself in the market as a rock and roll station," Strauss said. "If someone wanted to listen to rock and roll on Sunday night, they would have to turn to K104. If they find something they like, we may not get them back until the middle of the week."

But Banks said he believes WPGU's reasons were different. "They took into account a black audience and they chose to ignore it," he said.

Strauss said the needs of the black community already are being met. WLRW and WDBS, a sister station to WPGU, offer soul program, he said. Chicago soul station WBMX also is available locally.

"THE PROBLEM IS that four little white boys can sit up there and make the decision for what blacks should hear," Nesbitt said.

But, said Strauss, "We not only make the decision for what the blacks hear. We make it for the white, black, pink, bronze and char-treuse.

"Besides, there is nothing stopping four little black boys from

working their way up to making those decisions. Last year our general manager, Chuck Allen, was black."

ACCORDING TO NESBITT, conflict between WPGU and the center is not new. "It started in '72," he said. "It's okay for two years, and then all of a sudden it's not alright at all."

"I sense a lot of hostility," Strauss said. "They feel that this is a race issue and that we don't care about the blacks. That's not it at all."

In the recent decision to move to a strictly rock format he said, "much other music, such as New Wave, was cut, too."

Representatives of WPGU and the center have met to discuss the issue, but the station has no plans to reinstitute the show.

ACTIVE PROTEST AGAINST the cancellation has been minimal. Although there have been a few complaints about the action, Strauss said, "for the three years I've been here there have been a lot of phone calls complaining about the soul show. I got a lot of flack about cutting the New Wave, too."

Nesbitt said the two groups will meet again, but did not say when.

Uncharged crimes told in Williams trial

ATLANTA—Wayne Williams asked for permission to take pictures at the scene where the body of one of 28 slain young blacks was found, and he may have provided a talent audition for another victim, witnesses testified Wednesday at his murder trial.

Williams, a 23-year-old black freelance photographer and aspiring talent promoter, is charged with murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the youths whose deaths during a 22-month period have been investigated by a special police task force. Williams has denied knowing any of the 28.

Despite vigorous defense objections, Superior Court Judge Clarence Cooper has allowed evidence about the uncharged crimes in the trial.

news

Victim was with Williams in car, witness testifies

ATLANTA (AP)—A witness testified Thursday that she saw one of the city's young black slaying victims slumped over with his eyes shut in a car driven by Wayne Williams, and that the youth failed to respond when she called his name.

Nellie Trammell told jurors at Williams' murder trial that she saw 20-year-old Larry Rogers, a neighbor, with the defendant in a green station wagon on March 30, 1981, the day Rogers disappeared. He was found dead 10 days later.

"I said, 'Larry?' He didn't say anything," she said. Her testimony was the fourth time prosecution witnesses have placed Williams with one of the 28 young blacks whose deaths during a 22-month period have been investigated by a police task force.

Trammell said the car Williams was driving had cut in front of her car last March 30 and then turned around slowly enough for her to try to talk to Rogers.

"When I looked over, I looked at this man's face, and Larry Rogers was in the seat and he was like this," she said, shutting her eyes and leaning against the side of the witness stand.

Trammell said on cross-examination she was not concerned about seeing Rogers under those conditions because, "I thought he was trying to hide, he didn't want anyone to see him because he was with a newsmen."

Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer and aspiring music promoter, is charged with murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27 and Jimmy Ray Payne, two of those blacks on the task force list.

No arrests have been made in the 26 other deaths, but prosecutors claim they can link Williams to 10 other slaying victims—including Rogers and eight others on the task force list. The judge has allowed testimony on the other 10 victims for the limited purpose of showing a pattern that might fit the Cater and Payne slayings.

Witnesses associate suspect with 6 dead boys in Atlanta case

ATLANTA (AP)—Stab wounds suggesting a ritualistic killing were found on the body of a black teen-ager who had once been seen in the company of Wayne Williams, witnesses testified Friday at Williams' murder trial.

The testimony centered on 17-year-old William Barrett, one of 28 young blacks whose killings during a 22-month period were investigated by a police task force.

Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer and self-styled talent promoter, is charged with murdering two of the victims—Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21.

Williams has denied knowing any of the 28, but Barrett is the sixth of the other victims who have been placed by witnesses in the defendant's company.

Judge Clarence Cooper allowed prosecutors to present evidence they say links Williams to 10 additional killings, but only to show a pattern that might fit the deaths of Cater and Payne.

DeKalb County Medical Examiner Joseph Burton testified that "the wounds in the William Barrett case have some symmetry to them—two centrally placed wounds and around them five superficial pricks of the skin," Burton said.

New fiber match shown in Atlanta trial

ATLANTA (AP)—Hairs from Wayne Williams' head match hairs that were found under the clothing of one of the city's 28 slain young blacks, an FBI fiber expert testified Monday at Williams' murder trial.

The hairs found underneath 11-year-old Patrick Baltazar's shirt "could have originated from Wayne Williams," Harold Deadman said.

He conceded that "hair comparisons are not a positive means of association," but added, "I have rarely seen instances where hairs from two different individuals exhibit the same characteristics."

Deadman's testimony came at the start of the sixth week of trial for Williams, a 23-year-old black

free-lance photographer charged with murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young blacks whose deaths over 22-month period have been investigated by a special police task force.

Prosecutors are presenting evidence on 10 additional slayings, including Baltazar's, in an effort to show a pattern that may fit the Cater and Payne deaths.

Prosecutors have called nine witnesses who claimed to have seen Williams with six of the victims. Williams has said he knew none of the slain youths.

Violet acetate fibers found on all 12 victims matched fibers from a violet and green bedspread taken from Williams' bed, the FBI expert

said. Other items found in Williams' home and cars—carpet, clothing, vacuum sweepings and a German shepherd dog—contained fibers and hairs that matched fibers and hairs found on from one to 10 of the victims, he said.

The FBI agent has conceded that fiber matches are circumstantial and cannot be used by themselves to convict anyone.

Williams, who has been held at the Fulton County jail since his arrest June 21, first came to police attention in the pre-dawn hours of May 22 when a police stakeout team saw his car on a Chattahoochee River bridge and heard a loud splash in the water below. Cater's body was found downstream two days later.

UI blacks set for history month

by Tom Tyrrell

On Feb. 3, 1965, 25,000 blacks marched from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. to dramatize the fight for black voting rights.

Seventeen years later, black organizations around the country are remembering and honoring events such as this by dedicating February as Black History Month.

The Afro-American Cultural Center at the University is sponsoring a number of events this month to celebrate Black History Month, said Nathaniel Banks, assistant director for the center.

William Warfield was originally scheduled for the opening event tonight at Krannert Center for the Performing Arts to perform "Old Man River" from the musical "Showboat," selections from the musical "Porgy and Bess," and other folk songs. His concert date has been changed to March 3 at 8 p.m. in the Great Hall of Krannert.

Black History month was initially founded as black history week by Carter Woodson in 1926, a recent issue of Black Liberation Month News said.

The magazine, published by the Peoples College in Chicago, said Black History month is a way to "raise the consciousness of the masses of people about the

historical nature of exploitation and oppression... and to mobilize people to actively take up the struggle for Black liberation."

Other upcoming events sponsored by the cultural center include a lecture-demonstration by Oscar Brown. Brown will perform his musical overview "From Rags to Reggae," a historical look at music and black culture at 8 p.m. Feb. 11 in 180 Bevier Hall.

The Central Black Student Union, also taking part in Black History Month, will be sponsoring lecturer Don Bogel and his in-depth demonstrative look at blacks in the movie industry and how they've been portrayed. This will be presented at 8 p.m. Friday in 180 Bevier Hall.

WEFT-FM will air a special music festival of black music Feb. 19, program director Bill Thomas said. Throughout the month, programs dealing with Black history on a national level, along with local black residents speaking on black history in the Champaign-Urbana area will be featured, he said.

Also on Feb. 19, the Central Black Student Union will sponsor Black Expo, an exhibit of black history to be held in Illini rooms A, B, and C. Rhonda McBride, member of the union, said Black Expo will also feature live music along with dance and theater performances.

'Expert links Williams, Atlanta youths

ATLANTA (AP)—A Canadian fiber expert testified Tuesday he was "nearly certain" that Wayne Williams had some contact with three slain young blacks, including the two Williams is charged with murdering.

Barry Gaudette, a scientific adviser to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa, said he

drew the conclusion after studying fibers and hairs found on the bodies of the three victims.

"I'm nearly certain there was some sort of association between the victims and the environment of Wayne Williams," Gaudette testified at Williams' trial.

The possibility that Williams had not had any contact with them,

he added, was "so remote as not to be worth considering."

Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer and aspiring talent promoter, is charged with murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of 28 young blacks whose deaths over a 22-month period have been investigated by a police task force.

'Atlanta defendant accused of gay acts

ATLANTA—A teen-ager testified Wednesday that Wayne Williams, charged with murdering two young blacks, once offered to pay him \$20 if he would perform a

homosexual act.

Andrew Hayes, now 16, told jurors that he was 13 when Williams "tried to make me" engage in oral sex with him. The black youth was not asked how he responded.

Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer and aspiring talent promoter, has pleaded innocent to charges that he murdered Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young blacks whose deaths over a 22-month period have been investigated by a special police task force.

Prosecutors, who are nearing the completion of their case, have introduced evidence about 10 additional slayings in an effort to show the Payne and Cater killings were part of a pattern. Several witnesses have placed Williams in the company of several of the victims, although Williams has denied knowing any of them.



Court OKs lawsuit in Cabrini killing

SPRINGFIELD—The Chicago Housing Authority can be sued by the family of a girl who was abducted, raped and thrown to her death out a window of the city's notorious Cabrini Green housing project, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled Tuesday.

Justices said the case of Debra Phillips, 17, should go back to Cook County Circuit Court for further proceedings in her survivors' negligence lawsuit against the authority. The CHA manages the Cabrini Green project, which provides apartments for poor people.

Janet Cooke breaks off silence

CHICAGO (AP)—Former Washington Post reporter Janet Cooke, whose fabricated account of a young addict won a Pulitzer Prize that the newspaper later returned, says she broke her self-imposed silence "to be done with this and then just resume a very private life."

Miss Cooke's story "Jimmy's World," detailing the day-to-day existence of an 8-year-old heroin addict appeared Sept. 28, 1980, on the front page of the Post. In April 1981, after the story won Miss Cooke the Pulitzer Prize for feature writing, she admitted the child was a "composite," that quotes in the story were fabricated and that she did not witness some of the events detailed

in her account.

"I knew one way or another it would come out," Miss Cooke said during a taping Monday of the Phil Donahue Show, "and that it would be every bit of the terrible scandal that it was."

The taping, conducted before a studio audience, was Miss Cooke's second public appearance since the disclosures about the story. The show will be broadcast for the first time Friday in Chicago, and then televised nationally over the next six weeks.

Miss Cooke also was interviewed by Donahue last week and segments of that interview were broadcast Monday and Tuesday on NBC's "Today" show.

WPGU 'congratulated' on total

by Alicia Banks

On Wednesday, Jan. 20, Jennifer Robinson, Black Notes program engineer, phoned WPGU radio station to verify a re-arrangement of the production studio, for the taping of what would have been this semester's first Black Notes program. She was told by the production director, Grant Prentice, that he "thought" the soul show, during which Black Notes was to be aired, had been canceled.

Notice!! Not only had the Black Notes program been canceled but the entire soul show had been canceled! No one had attempted to notify her! Since she had just happened to telephone then, it was a convenient time for her to be informed that the black programming no longer existed.

Such a lack of communication was not unusual. Frequently, Black Notes' production room reservations had been canceled without notice. The Black Notes staff often made unnecessary trips to the station accompanied by guest speakers, scripts in hand, only to be rudely turned away at the door.

"Black Notes" is a news commentary

show produced by the University's Afro American Cultural Program. It began by request from AACP to increase extra-curricular participation on the part of the University's black student body. Since its introduction, Black Notes has been used as a community endeavor to insure WPGU's licensing, in response to a Federal Communications Commission public affairs programming requirement. Now that federal deregulations have eliminated this requirement, black programming is simply no longer legally necessary!

WPGU's programming department is totally unconcerned with the black audience of this campus. They could not care less! The entire operation is dominated by white students who deliberately cater only to their peers.

No one is questioning the fact that the majority should be their primary concern. But, merely because they are not a primary concern, should the black students be totally ignored? Al Strauss, WPGU program director, stated (Daily Illini, Jan. 28) that he received calls complaining about the soul show. He conveniently failed to mention that he has also received many calls

opposing its cancellation.

As students, we should have equal access to all opportunities at that campus station. And, since they are not willingly given, it is our responsibility to collectively demand them! I know from experience that WPGU can provide excellent opportunities for interested students—those personally accepted, that is. While employed as a production talent and WDBS newscaster, I gained valuable experience, experience I could never have gained by tuning in to Chicago station WBMX on my radio.

Never during my employment did I feel unwelcomed. These complaints are aimed exclusively at the programming department. However, I view that department as the major department of the station. Indeed, it performs the major function. Its recent decision to cancel black programming is a very negative reflection on the entire operation. I was impelled to resign as a result of my affiliation with AACP and my personal convictions as a student, especially as a black student.

Strauss also stated that he sensed a lot of hostility from the black students as a result of the recent decision. Strauss should be an

elimination of black programming

expert on hostility; he heads a generally hostile and "cliquish" staff. Black students must formally act upon this hostility, collectively, to improve this situation. As black Americans, we should all be accustomed to challenge before change.

Strauss said defensively, "Last year our general manager, Chuck Allen, was black... there is nothing stopping four little black boys from working their way up to making those decisions."

Chuck Allen has absolutely no affiliation with the AACP. And, he obviously prefers WPGU's chosen style of music as he is presently employed as a progressive rock disc jockey. Allen is the only "little black boy" I have ever known to be welcomed to work his way up. And he did so playing rock. And he did not stay there very long. I view Chuck Allen as a symbolic member of the powerful programming clique.

There is nothing against rock music, especially since it is derived from soul music. Elvis Presley's background is filled with black musical "kings" which he successfully emulated. The Beatles were one of the first white bands to admittedly capture that profit-making "Negro" sound.

Paul McCartney and Barry Gibb are two popular white artists who constantly attest to the superior quality of black music. McCartney is presently capturing that sound in a musical endeavor with Michael Jackson. And when the BeeGees appeared on a recent *Phil Donahue Show*, Barry expressed, "... We've always been very much into black music. We love black music. And the black people simply have the ability to outsing white people. It's as simple as that... We're very much into it. So we try and emulate it."

Strauss said that airing soul music four hours a week would mean losing his audience to K104. I believe that all those listeners who would have ever been lost to K104 are already lost—permanently! WPGU is definitely no competition.

Strauss said that the needs of the black community are being otherwise met. I do not consider the availability of music the only issue in this situation. It is principle and professional ethics in question. And, if one were going to speak in terms of necessity to listeners, I consider WPGU's uniquely wild, headaching, "acid" style of music to

be a vain effort for all involved.

The black students had only four hours of programming a week; a minor accommodation for the minority. And even that could not be tolerated.

Who can honestly say that every white student out there, if he were going to listen to WPGU in the first place, turned to K104 on Sunday evenings? If I can enjoy listening to Ambrosia, Hall & Oates, Journey, Kenny Loggins or the Doobie Brothers, why is it so impossible for a white listener to enjoy Rick James and the Stone City Band, Brothers Johnson, Earth, Wind & Fire, Luther Vandross or The Whispers?

WPGU's recent cancellation of black programming was due solely to an unconcern for the black audience, a distaste for musical or racial integration (specifically, a distaste for soul music and any increase of black-faced disc jockeys), and a general resistance to change on the part of the programming staff. Congratulations are in order. They have been trying to do this for years. They have finally succeeded.

Banks is a sophomore in LAS.

Friend says suspect planned confession

ATLANTA—A friend of Wayne Williams testified Thursday that he told her before his arrest he would confess if authorities investigating the slayings of young blacks built a strong enough case against him.

The prosecution rested after the testimony from Sharon Blakely, the 114th witness in five weeks of testimony so far at the sensational murder trial. The judge refused a defense request for a directed verdict of acquittal, and Williams' lawyers were expected to begin their case Friday.

Blakely's testimony came shortly after an ambulance driver said Williams had once startled him by asking, "had I ever considered how many blacks could be eliminated by doing away with one black male child?"

WPGU disputes racism charges

To the editor:

This letter is written in response to the article appearing as a forum in Thursday's Daily Illini, in which Alicia Banks, member of the Afro-American Cultural Center, attempts to explain and analyze the recent WPGU programming decision to take the soul music show off the air.

Before she resigned, Alicia Banks worked as a production talent at the station. In her capacity, she had minimal contact with the operations of the programming department; and thus has little first-hand experience to substantiate her allegations. Our response is designed to address those allegations and to clear up the misconceptions she has created.

Ms. Banks states that WPGU's decision "was due solely to... a distaste for musical and racial integration..." It is unfortunate that she, as well as others, should consider this decision to be racially motivated. The decision to cancel the show was one made in the interests of maintaining our consistency as a rock'n'roll station. Recent decisions to "tighten" our format involved the dropping of obscure new wave music from our regular programming and making the jazz show more accessible to a rock audience. These programming decisions are not based on the personal preferences of the program director, but are motivated instead by a need to maintain programming that is consistent, accessible, and commercially successful.

Ms. Banks contends that the decision to cancel the show was made easier by the recent deregulation of the public affairs programming requirements of the Federal Communications Commission. The commission has nev-

er considered the programming of soul music as a fulfillment of those requirements. However, in recognition of those requirements, WPGU has offered to retain the Black Notes program, and also to air the program on our sister station, WDBS. Studio time has been reserved for the Black Notes production staff, and this time will not, nor ever has been, canceled.

Ms. Banks has given the impression that opportunities for blacks are not available at our station. She states, "We should have equal access to all opportunities at that campus station. And, since they are not willingly given, it is our responsibility to collectively demand them." WPGU has never withheld opportunities to anyone who has shown they are capable. Alicia is an example of that, as well as numerous other blacks who have worked at the station and who continue to work.

WPGU is not insensitive to the uproar created by the decision to cancel the soul show. However, the needs of the black community for soul music are being met by WLRW, WEFT, WDBS and WBMX. In light of the availability of black programming in this area, WPGU does not feel that we are shirking our responsibilities to the black community.

DAVID WEINSTEIN, WPGU
general manager
AL STRAUSS, WPGU program
director

Blacks, WPGU seek to solve recurrent program gripes

by Mick McNicholas

Both sides in the current dispute about programming at WPGU agree that black programming has been a thorny problem ever since the FM station went on the air in 1967.

Blacks maintain the problem is that there is not enough black programming. The problem WPGU representatives say they have with such a commitment is that the small size of the audience precludes its economic feasibility.

Monday's protest at the Illini Publishing Company's office, Chancellor John Cribbet's office and the Quad left both sides searching

for a harmonious resolution.

"We don't want this to be a racial issue, because everybody listens to the music," Leland White said. White, sophomore in engineering, said he was incensed by what he perceived to be a lack of sensitivity on WPGU's part toward the black community.

According to one of the protest organizers, Alicia Banks, sophomore in LAS, Monday's demonstration stemmed from a decision by WPGU's student managers to drop a Sunday night black music show hosted by Cedric Ball, after Ball left the station in December for WLRW-FM.

Ball's show, *Sunday Overtime*, had been part of WPGU's regular programming for

two years, and he now hosts a similar program on WLRW. He is reportedly in Chicago and could not be reached for comment.

Included in *Sunday Overtime* was a five-minute segment produced by the Afro-American Cultural Center called "Black Notes."

When Ball left for WLRW, students at the protest said, they were led to believe that Kevin Bell, another black disc jockey and sophomore in LAS, would take over the show. But Bell never did take over. An informed WPGU source who requested anonymity denied that Bell was set to replace Ball. Bell could not be reached for comment.

Sunday Overtime was replaced by a rock

music show. This Sunday, the rock show was replaced by a talk show that had been canceled 2 1/2 years ago.

The first guest on the talk show *Backtalk* was WPGU Program Director Alan Strauss, junior in LAS. Strauss said Monday that during the talk show he received only one phone call inquiring about the soul show's cancellation. He said that this indicated a lack of interest in the show.

But Banks, who used to work for the station, said that she was told two different reasons why the show was canceled. One reason was that Ball was leaving the show

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and there was no one to replace him. Another was that measurements indicated that the show attracted fewer listeners than other programming. Banks charged that Strauss canceled the show because it was not interesting to him.

The protesters presented a letter to Timothy Anderson, acting general manager of WPGU's parent Illini Publishing Co., charging the station with racially discriminatory programming policies. Along with the letter, a list of eight demands alleging that the station "totally ignored" blacks was given.

The protesters demanded that:

- WPGU set aside three hours each weeknight and 14 hours on weekends for "ethnic programming" on WPGU and a four-hour show on WDBS called *Studio 64* be returned to nightly broadcast basis.

- The Afro-American Cultural Program be shown that ratings for black programming are low and that all WPGU disc jockeys have licenses as required by the Federal Communications Commission.

- Black disc jockeys at WPGU and WDBS—including Black Notes program staff—have access to the music library.

- Black DJ trainees at WDBS be allowed to play soul music during their shifts.

Anderson, who later said he was surprised by the protest, told the demonstrators he would meet with them at 11 a.m. today to discuss their demands. He said he wished he could negotiate with a smaller number of students.

"We will address the demands," Anderson said. "We will respond, certainly. I just hope that they too are willing to discuss the situation."

Monday evening, Anderson declined to say exactly what response the station would make to the demands, but said the station will try to accommodate the protesters' "requests for information." A source, who asked to remain anonymous, said this means that two of the demands—regarding ratings disclosure and DJ licenses—will be satisfied.

Sources said at least four demands are less than likely to be met, and these involve the WPGU programming and music library access questions. Another source said Monday night the demand for return of the *Studio 64* program could be satisfied.

100 students protest WPGU program cuts

by Richard Cohen

More than 100 black students Monday protested the recent elimination of WPGU's black music show by insisting to speak with the chief executive of WPGU and University Chancellor John Cribbet.

At about 10:45 a.m., the students entered the Illini Publishing Company's office in the basement of Illini Hall. They requested that Timothy Anderson, acting general manager of the company and broadcasting director of WPGU, tell them why the four-hour Sunday night show was canceled.

The Illini Publishing Company owns and operates WPGU-FM and WDBS-AM. The non-profit company also publishes the Daily Illini, the Illio yearbook and Technograph magazine.

ACCORDING TO Alicia Banks, a current IPC employee, sophomore in LAS and former production talent at WPGU, the management took the show off the air more than two weeks ago without informing Cedric Ball, the show's disc jockey.

Ball was not available for comment Monday afternoon.

For about 15 minutes, a small

group of students spoke with Anderson in private while the others waited in the front office. Later, Anderson spoke to the entire group.

Standing on top of a desk, Anderson announced he wanted to resolve the issue. He had some difficulty answering questions from the crowd, though. "My reaction was one of total surprise. I had no idea what was coming," he said later.

Raymond Tolbert, a spokesman for the group and sophomore in FAA, told the crowd that Anderson is "trying to be cooperative but he doesn't understand" the whole situation.

"I think if we work together, we can solve some of the problems," Anderson told Tolbert. "I think we (the Illini Publishing Co.) have a responsibility to address the issues—not only of the black community—but also the whole community," he said.

THE STUDENTS LEFT the publishing company office and went to the Fred H. Turner Student Services Building where five students talked with Cribbet and Stan Levy, vice chancellor for student

more PROTEST on 4



Chancellor John Cribbet Monday talks to students from a group protesting the elimination of black programming on independent campus radio station WPGU-FM. (photo by Dean Meador)

PROTEST from 1

affairs. The rest of the group waited in the lobby and crowded out the front doors of the building.

"I think these are justified concerns," Cribbet said. "It's clear it has to be looked into."

Cribbet told the group that the Illini Publishing Company is independent of the University and therefore, his influence is restricted.

Cribbet and Levy assured the students, though, that they would see what they could do.

"Maybe we can be persuasive," Levy said. "We can try to influence it."

The students left the chancellor's office and walked to the Quad chanting, "We want black music."

AL STRAUSS, WPGU program

director, said that the major incentive for WPGU's decision to cancel the show was based on declining popularity ratings and economic considerations.

A national polling firm last summer released the results of the WPGU poll taken in March. Such listening polls are taken "only once a year," said a student associated with the station who asked for anonymity. "The shows that got the highest ratings were the soul show and the jazz show."

Anderson, however, did not indicate that the decision to cancel the show was based on economics. Rather, he said, "It was a programming decision based on the direction they felt they would like to see the station go."

Williams' parents violate gag order

ATLANTA—Wayne Williams' parents and an expert defense witness were cited for contempt of court Monday by the trial judge, who said they had violated his gag order by discussing the murder case with the news media.

Judge Clarence Cooper said Homer and Faye Williams had discussed the case on a radio talk show, thus violating his order barring potential witnesses from talking with the media about the trial.

Cooper also cited New York pathologist Dr. Daniel Stowens for contempt after Stowens admitted granting two newspaper interviews about the case in December.

Black demands result in offer of new radio station

by Mick McNicholas

Illini Publishing Company officials responded Tuesday to black student demands for more black radio programming on WPGU-FM by offering to establish and finance a black-oriented campus radio station.

Initial reaction to the response was unfavorable, but some protest group members indicated later that establishment of such a station would be a step in the right direction.

A spokeswoman for the protesters said Tuesday night that while both sides were now communicating, they were as far apart as they were before on the demands. She said that none of the eight demands made Monday had yet been met.

The spokeswoman refused to be identified.

As they had promised Tuesday, black University students returned to the IPC office in Illini Hall's basement Wednesday morning to hear the company's response to the eight demands presented.

With the group Wednesday was Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Center, 708 S. Matthews St., Urbana. Nesbitt and about 150 students listened in a crowded conference room as Tim Anderson, IPC acting general manager, delivered a prepared response to the demands and answered questions.

One group member, Lawrence White, freshman in engineering, later characterized the meeting as unproductive, except in the sense that it served to let many protesters express their anger at a recent decision to cancel the WPGU black-

oriented show, *Sunday Overtime*.

WPGU Program Director Alan Strauss, senior in LAS, who made the decision, also met the protesters and explained his decision.

In his three-page statement, Anderson said the IPC "would like to offer whatever resources we may be able to offer and whatever expertise we can provide in exploring with the Afro-American Cultural Program the idea of establishing an independent black student campus radio station at the University of Illinois. Any agreement in this regard would, of course, be subject to approval by the board of directors of Illini Publishing Company, but we feel that it is an avenue of entertainment, news and public affairs for the black students of this campus worth exploring."

He later said he would make the best case he could for such a station if black students decided to pursue that option.

After Anderson made his statement, he was subjected to questions in a chaotic atmosphere for about an hour. Finally, Nesbitt said that he would read the list of demands and let the crowd hear Anderson's response to each one. He read the first demand (that WPGU provide 3 hours of black music programming each weeknight) and Anderson said he did not have the power to grant the demand.

He explained that since WPGU is a student-run media, the decision to provide programming is up to student managers, who have decided to remain with the rock format.

Strauss said that listenership surveys released last July by Arbit-

CONT'D.



A group of black students confront representatives of WPGU-FM Tuesday morning at the office of the Illini Publishing Co. The students returned to hear responses to their demands made Monday to the company. (photo by Steve Buyansky)

ron, Inc., a Maryland-based ratings service, showed him that most WPGU listeners who returned "diaries" of their listening habits tuned the station out when *Sunday Overtime* was broadcast.

He said his job was to boost ratings, and that when Cedric Ball, the show's host, resigned, Strauss decided not to continue the program as it wasn't attracting the same size audience as the rock music programs. Strauss said when he made his decision, he was aware that other stations in the market offer contemporary black music programs.

Nesbitt, annoyed by this and other comments Strauss made, said "If I'm a racist," gesturing at Strauss, "you made it that way."

Nesbitt then said there was no point in further discussion, and the crowd decided to come back at 11 a.m. today.

It was then about 12:20 p.m., and most people left. But a group of about ten students, along with Ander-

son, IPC Board Chairman Gene Gilmore and other WPGU representatives remained.

One black student, who refused to be identified, said that the meeting was a "circus" because everyone was talking at the same time and no one was listening.

During conversation after the crowd had left, White and Anderson agreed that a separate IPC-funded, black-oriented radio station was a viable solution, but White maintained that WPGU had a duty to provide black programming until such a station could get off the ground.

Anderson also announced that WDBS, WPGU's carrier-current AM sister station, would re-expand its *Studio 64* segment back to its daily 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. time slot as staff became available. This would begin to satisfy one of the eight demands.

Anderson showed the Arbitron data to seven students and offered

to explain the data to whoever was interested, but he said because it was rather complex, he preferred to explain it to a delegation.

He offered to meet with a delegation of black students at WPGU's Weston Hall facilities to show that all the FM disc jockeys have been licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. The FCC requires the licenses to remain on the premises, he said.

A spokeswoman said Tuesday night, "(Anderson) read us a three-page that said nothing. He didn't answer any of our demands."

She termed the alternate station proposal "definitely a cop-out that goes back to the days of 'separate but equal.'"

"We want WPGU," she said.

The students met Tuesday night and plan to return to IPC offices every day until their demands are met. They announced there would be a rally at noon Friday on the Quad.

Atlanta trial report altered, expert says

ATLANTA—An expert on water flow told the jury in Wayne Williams' murder trial Tuesday that prosecutors pressured his colleague to change a report on how a body would float in the Chattahoochee River.

David Dingle, a hydrologist with the National Weather Service, said he told defense lawyers about the change and offered to testify as a defense witness because he was worried about "the potential impact that might have on the trial."

"I was very upset about it. I didn't feel that things were being dealt with squarely," he said.

Girlfriend says she, Williams had sex

ATLANTA—Wayne Williams' girlfriend testified at his murder trial Friday that she had a sexual relationship with the defendant, whom prosecutors have portrayed as a homosexual.

The 23-year-old Williams, a black freelance photographer and aspiring talent promoter, is charged with murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young blacks killed in a 22-month string of slayings here.

The testimony from Gwen Harden, who said she had known Williams for 11 years, was the defense team's strongest challenge yet to prosecutors' contention that Williams is homosexual and that his sexual inclinations figured in the slayings.

"Were you ever intimate with Wayne Williams, did you ever have sex with him?" defense lawyer Alvin Binder asked Harden, who is black.

"Yes, I did," Harden replied.

Black students not satisfied by IPC response about WPGU

by Dean Olsen

Representatives from a group of black students said Wednesday they aren't satisfied with all Illini Publishing Co. responses to the group's eight demands concerning a lack of black radio programming on WPGU-FM.

"Don't think that because you've given us a few crumbs that we'll be appeased. We will make sure justice is done," Ray Tolbert, sophomore in FAA, told Tim Anderson, the company's acting general manager, during an hour-long, emotionally charged meeting.

The students, who numbered about 70 when they entered company offices in the basement of Illini Hall, were protesting recent incidents at WPGU, a student-run station owned by the not-for-profit corporation. These incidents include the recent cancellation of the black music show *Sunday Overtime* on WPGU.

Spokesmen for the black student group said Anderson's responses resolved or would resolve five of the demands.

But Anderson said WPGU cannot meet the group's main demands. These include the reservation of airtime for black programming each week night and specifications for training black disc jockeys.

During the Wednesday meeting between the group, representatives of the company and WPGU's student managers, the black students welcomed Anderson's Tuesday announcement that creation of an IPC-owned black radio station might be possible in the future. But the students said they want to gain experience at WPGU before that happens.

Decisions about programming and student hiring can be made only by WPGU's student managers. Anderson said he would not intervene in that area.

The students said they plan to meet at IPC offices every day until the dispute is resolved.

The demands resolved Wednesday included

equal access for black students to WPGU's music library and proof that all the station's disc jockeys hold Federal Communications Commission licenses. Anderson will meet with a small delegation from the group at 7 p.m. today in Weston Hall to discuss licenses.

Anderson said he will satisfy another one of the demands when he meets with Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Center, and some of the black student group's members to discuss ratings of the canceled soul show.

During Wednesday's meeting, the third this week, black students said they weren't satisfied with the validity of ratings from Arbitron, a nationally accepted rating service. David Weinstein, WPGU general manager and senior in commerce, said, "The ratings have shown that more people tune in when rock'n'roll is played than when soul is played."

The black students complained only 16 surveys were involved in the soul show's Sunday Arbitron ratings. Anderson, who has been involved with radio for 14 years, said 414 such surveys were involved in the ratings for the entire week.

The students continued to claim Cedric Ball, the soul show's host, was told his show was the most popular among WPGU's listeners.

Anderson said Ball was given incorrect information.

Another fiery exchange between WPGU Program Director Alan Strauss and the students began when the students presented signed documents from 13 campus advertisers saying "This business welcomes black student patrons... if this business was to purchase commercial ads from WPGU, it would be equally as willing to have those ads aired during black programming as during any other time."

Strauss, senior in LAS, had previously implied the black music show didn't help WPGU generate enough advertising when compared to other program slots. After the meeting, he said, "The way (the documents) were worded was biased."

Letters

Let WPGU pick its own music

To the editor:

Are we making mountains out of molehills again? I am referring to the latest hoopla over the virtual elimination of black programming at WPGU. Most people, or I thought most people, realize that radio stations are in business for one reason: money. How do radio stations get their money? From sponsors who advertise with their commercials and contests, broadcast on the air. Naturally, the advertisers want people listening to their commercials. Listeners tune in to a radio to hear the things they want to hear. This makes everybody happy, understand?

Some people may say that WPGU has a responsibility to serve the needs of all the students at the University. Why? Is it just because the station is weakly associated with the University through the Illini Publishing Company? It seems to me that WPGU is in the private sector just as Chicago radio stations WGN, WMET, WIND, WLS, etc. In Cham-
paign-Urbana, WLRW, WKIO (K-104) and WPGU compete for listeners—college listeners. Let's face it.

The majority of college students at the University are white (and I feel averse to using terms like "white" and "black"). Thus, these stations' priorities are to play the best liked and most requested music among "white" college students. This is an unfortunate, however popular a decision. The kind of music most white college students want to hear is pop-rock, new wave and rock music. This is the reason WPGU dropped the program *Sunday Overtime*. The show wasn't picking up the larger audience that a rock oriented evening show would. Can one point to WPGU as being racist for this reason?

Legally, WPGU need not state any reason

for their drop of black programming. WPGU may program their station any way they please. Obviously, their best bet is a rock format. So if you don't want to rock, don't shake the boat. (Tune out.)

TIM REILLY

DI missed issue in WPGU story

To the editor:

At 7 a.m. Wednesday, I opened my copy of The Daily Illini eager to see the coverage of a meeting which occurred Tuesday between Black students and Illini Publishing Company officials. I found myself reading the article by Mick McNicholas twice. The first time I was surprised and wondered if maybe Mick was talking of the same meeting I attended. The second time I read the article, I was amazed that Mick could sit in a room for an hour or more and hear only one facet of the discussion.

Mick picked the smallest section of Tim Anderson's speech and expounded on it. When Anderson made the suggestion that a separate radio station be started for black students on campus, he was immediately told by the students that that was not the issue and that it would not be discussed at that time. Mick must have been sleeping at this point and also when the students responded to Anderson's speech. Mick, didn't you hear when we cried that Anderson was skirting the issues and insulting our intelligence by reading us a three page prepared statement and addressing one issue and one that was not the main issue?

I think Mick missed what the issue was also. A number of people seem to be under the misunderstanding that this is just a music issue. This is an issue of stopping a trend we as Black students see coming. That is the estab-

lishment taking away something we feel is rightfully ours, from Reagan down to WPGU. Second, if we as black students do not stop it at the first level, we will have an even harder time stopping it at the next level. And make no mistake. Stop it we must. Mick, maybe now you see what the issue is, and the next time you cover this issue for the DI you can do so more objectively, and not cover it in bits and pieces.

SEBRINA HAYNESWORTH

WPGU can add soul to format

To the editor:

This letter is written in response to the article appearing as a letter in the Feb. 5 edition of The Daily Illini, in which David Weinstein, WPGU general manager, and Al Strauss, program director, attempt to dispute charges of racism in the recent WPGU decision to cancel all black programming.

Strauss and Weinstein state that the cancellation was "motivated by a need to maintain programming that is consistent, accessible, and commercially successful." If WPGU is honestly in the midst of an attempt to establish consistency in its format, I consider this to be an excellent time to include soul music, on an *inconsistent* basis. Programming does not have to be restricted only to rock 'n' roll to be consistent. Consistency is possible with *regular* variation.

I will never accept the excuse that black programming, aired *consistently*, will ruin WPGU's ratings; or that advertisers will lose business or disapprove of buying space to advertise during black programming hours. Black students patronize local businesses just as rock 'n' roll fans do.

Strauss and Weinstein also state that my previous employment is an example of the warm, open atmosphere awaiting all black students interested in working at WPGU.

Chisholm leaving 'frustrating' position

WASHINGTON—Rep. Shirley Chisholm, who came to Congress as an outspoken maverick 13 years ago, said Thursday she now finds the job "tedious and frustrating" and will not run for re-election.

"It has become increasingly difficult to carry the tragic messages back from Washington to the jobless, homeless and hopeless Brooklynites," the New York Democrat said in a written statement.

Chisholm, 57, the first black woman ever to win a seat in the House of Representatives,

became known nationally for her fiery speeches and her 1972 campaign for the presidency.

But in recent years, as she gained seniority and influence, her once angry style grew more subdued, leading some critics to say she had lost interest in her work.

"I haven't been angry for some time now. It burns up too much of the energy I need," she told an interviewer in 1979.

Reggie says his "first love" will stick around for a real long time

NEW YORK (AP)—Reggie Jackson described his 14-year major league baseball career as a "ride through Disneyland" Thursday and insisted he had no plans to desert his first love anytime soon for his mushrooming outside interests.

"I love baseball. I plan to play as long as I am healthy and can produce," the newly-signed California Angels slugger said. "I hope we can get in the World Series and I think we have as good a chance as anyone else.

"I'd like to play in 135 games, hit 30 home runs and have around 100 RBI. One of my goals is to hit 500 home runs. I am only 75 away. I can hardly wait to hit my 426th and and

427th."

The 35-year-old outfielder returned to the scene of his greatest triumphs as a home run hitter for the New York Yankees to sign a contract as automotive editor of Penthouse magazine.

Penthouse publisher Bob Guccione was at his right hand and a penthouse Pet, Corinne Alphen, leaned over his shoulder as he signed what was reportedly a six-figure contract to contribute six articles a year for the magazine.

"I have tinkered with cars ever since I was a kid," said Jackson, born in Wyncote, just outside Philadelphia. "My first car was a 1955 Chevy and I still have it. I can take cars apart and rebuild them. All my

life, I have thought I might someday go into racing."

Jackson said he had close to 47 automobiles in California, many of them valuable relics, and perhaps his most valuable is a \$100,000 Rolls Royce coupe. His stock ranges from a 1933 Willis to a variety what he calls Chevy "muscle" cars, prized Porsches and Rolls Royces.

Jackson refused to get into a verbal war with his former Yankee boss, George Stelnbrenner, saying:

"I don't want to say something and have George snap back at me from Florida and then have to answer him again," he said. "I don't want to knock the guy. I had some bad times and good times in New York.

Whites, blacks cooperate in protest call over death

JOHANNESBURG (NYT)—Important elements of the white establishment, including two English-language universities as well as major corporations, cooperated Thursday with a call by black trade unions for a protest over the death in detention of a white union organizer who had been held without charge.

According to the police account, the detainee, Dr. Neil Aggett, apparently committed suicide by hanging in his cell at security police headquarters here last week, after having been interrogated in connection with a major political trial in which the state intended to use him as a witness. He was held under the Terrorism Act for more than two months, and was the first white to die under such circumstances.

Thursday, more than 50,000 industrial workers across the country, mainly blacks, were reported

to have stopped working as part of a 30-minute protest against the practice of detention without trial. This was in response to a call for a nationwide work stoppage from the mostly non-white African Food and Canning Workers Union, for which the young physician worked.

In most areas the stoppage appears to have involved only a small minority of black industrial workers, those who have been organized so far by the fledgling black unions that have been granted legal standing in the South African labor system in the past two years.

But the readiness of corporations and employers' associations to allow the protest to proceed was seen as significant on two scores: as a sign of respect for the potential power of black unions and as a sign that the white business community had serious reservations about security police crackdowns on

black unions that seem inclined to take a political stand.

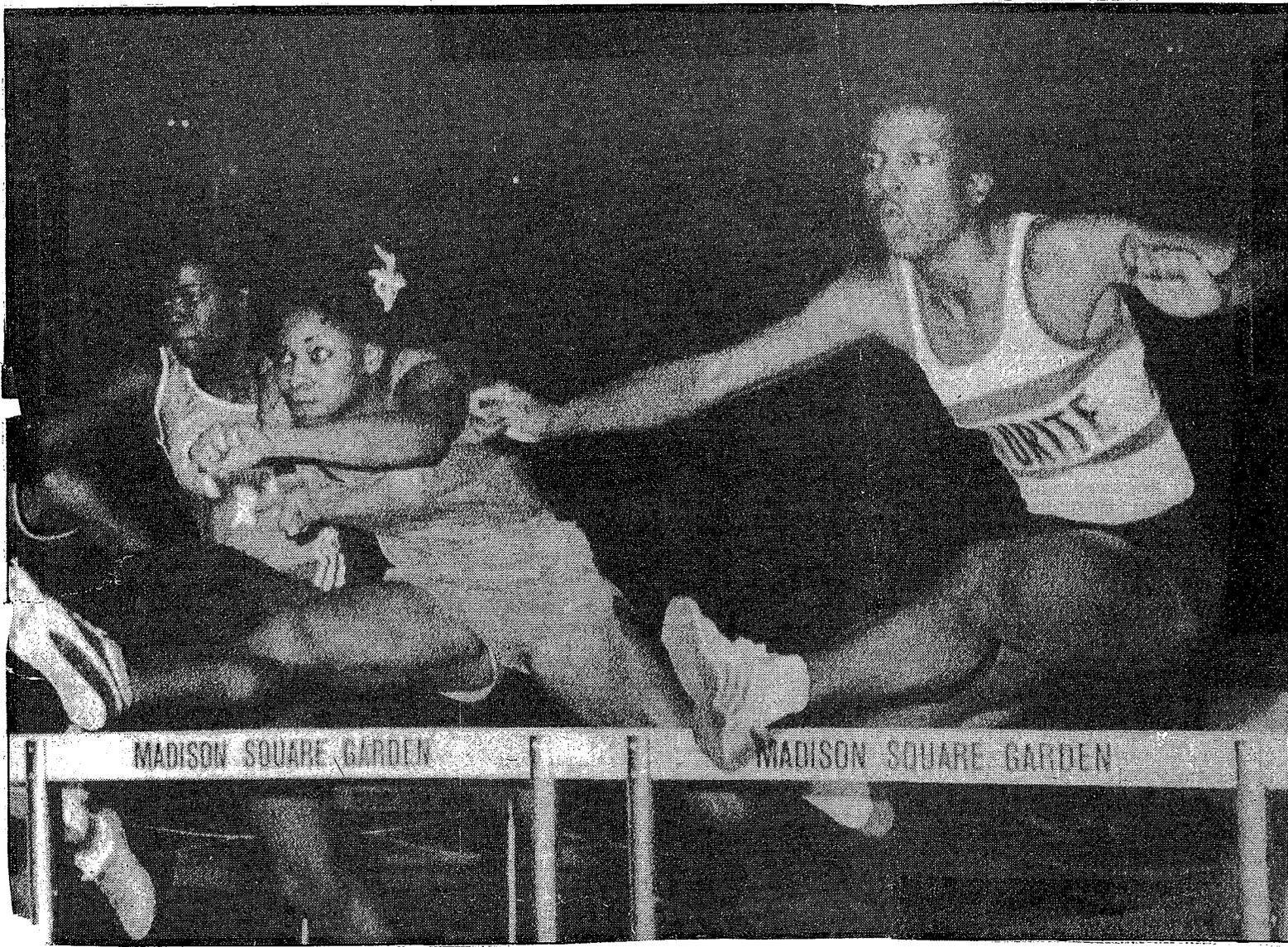
The Anglo-American Corporation, the nation's largest conglomerate, issued a statement of concern after the announcement of Aggett's death, as did the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the two major business groups. These statements stopped short of questioning the practice of detention without trial, but they were viewed as an unusual challenge to the authorities.

A spokesman for the Federation of South African Trade Unions asserted that 52,000 workers in 83 factories it has organized took part in the protest.

In addition, Witwatersrand University here and Rhodes University in Grahamstown, formally associated themselves with the stoppage.

Fast jump

Candy Young, center, and Stephanie Hightower, right, jump side-by-side in the 60-yard hurdles at the Millrose Games in New York Friday. The two finished in a tie with a world-record setting time of 7.38. Benita Fitzgerald, left, finished third. (UPI photo)



Women hurdlers establish world best in Milrose race

NEW YORK (AP)—Sophomore Candy Young of Fairleigh Dickinson and Stephanie Hightower shattered the world indoor best in the women's 60-yard high hurdles with clockings of 7.38 seconds in finishing in a dead heat Friday night in the 75th Wanamaker Milrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

Both Young and Hightower had shared the previous bests of 7.47.

At first, it was announced that although that both had identical times in the closely fought final, Young had finished first and Hightower second. But after a re-examination of the photo finish by meet officials, the race was declared a dead heat.

Meanwhile, several other records were broken in early events before the capacity crowd of about 18,000.

Chandra Cheeseborough, formerly of Tennessee State, smashed Garden and Milrose records and barely missed the world indoor best in winning the women's 60-yard dash in 6.61.

Cheeseborough, lean and petite, nipped early leader Jeanette Bolden, holder of the world's indoor best of 6.60. Bolden was clocked in 6.64.

Evelyn Ashford, voted the world's outstanding woman athlete for 1981, finished third at 6.69.

Like Cheeseborough, Renaldo Nehemiah ran the second fastest indoor race in his event, overpowering the field in the men's 60-yard high hurdles in 6.84 seconds. Only Nehemiah's 6.82 clocking two weeks ago in Dallas is faster indoors.

Nehemiah, however, set Garden

and Milrose records, breaking the marks of 6.89 and 6.90, respectively, both of which he had held.

In the men's 60-yard dash, Stanley Floyd, who owns the world indoor best of 6.04, ran away from a first-class field in winning in 6.10. Emmit King of Alabama finished in 6.14, Mel Lattany was third in 6.15 and Herschel Walker, the All-American tailback from Georgia, finished fourth in 6.22.

Carl Lewis, another indoor record-holder, failed to better his mark of 28 foot-1 in the long jump, but the University of Houston junior did break Garden and Milrose records in winning at 27-7 $\frac{3}{4}$. It was the first time since 1969 that the long jump had been contested at the Milrose Games, and meet director Howard Schmertz said it was done strictly because of Lewis.

'Legal agency' to investigate WPGU policies

by Dean Olsen

A group of black students protesting the cancellation of black programming on WPGU-FM—owned by the Illini Publishing Co.—will deal with the company through a “legal agency” starting Monday, a representative of the students said Friday night.

The representative, Alicia Banks, sophomore in LAS, wouldn't name the agency. She did say the agency would come from outside the Champaign-Urbana area. The agency will investigate possible racial discrimination exercised by the station, she said.

This conclusion came after a three-hour meeting at the Afro-American Cultural Center between Tim Anderson, acting Illini Publishing Co. general manager; WPGU's two student managers; Bruce Nesbitt, director of the cultural program; Clarence Shelley, dean of students; and spokespersons for the black students.

After the meeting, which was closed to the news media, WPGU General Manager David Weinstein, senior in commerce, said he and Program Director Alan Strauss offered the black students “a one-hour specialty show just like all the other one-hour specialty shows on the station and they laughed at it.

“They still want their 29 hours a week,” he added.

The group has requested 29 hours out of a 168-hour programming week on WPGU—about 17 percent. Black students comprise about 3 percent of the student body.

None of the black students or Nesbitt would comment directly after the meeting.

The meeting culminated a week of emotional exchanges at Illini Publishing Co. offices in the basement of Illini Hall. Almost 100 black students marched on the offices each day protesting the elimination in January of the four-hour soul music show, *Sunday Overtime*, by WPGU's student managers.

The black students this week presented Anderson with eight demands regarding programming at the station. The main demands in-

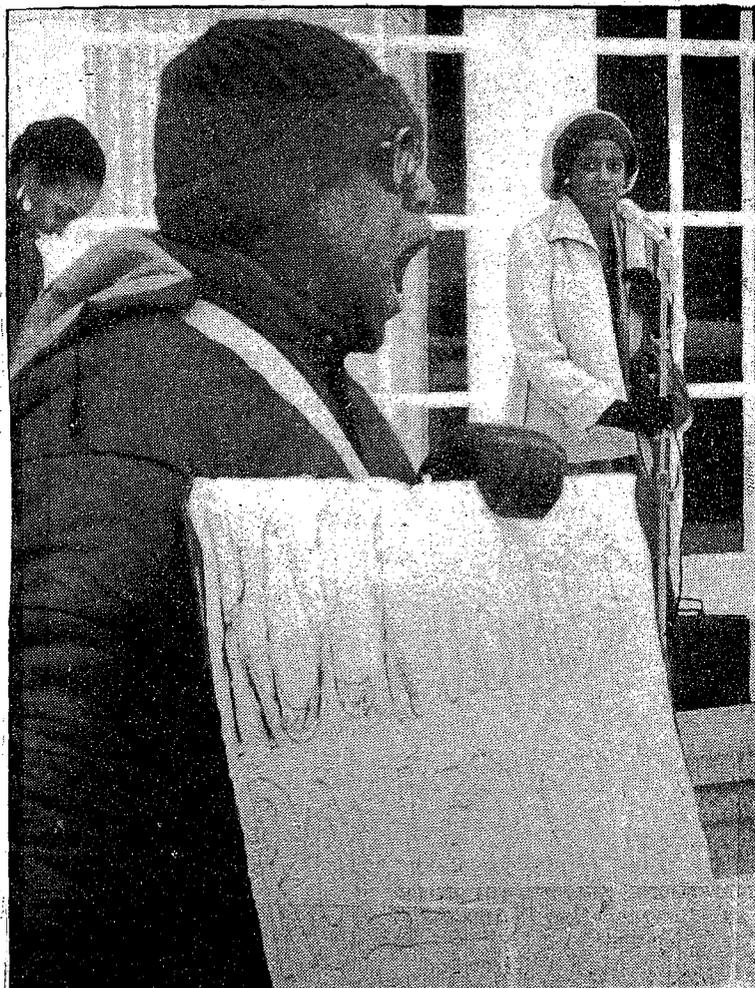
cluded mandatory air time for ethnic programming from 6-9 p.m. Monday through Friday evenings and from 5 p.m. until midnight on Saturday and Sunday.

Anderson has said those demands, along with the demand for black disc jockeys to be able to play black music during regular time slots, cannot be met. Strauss,

senior in LAS, and Weinstein, senior in commerce, have said they will not satisfy the demands and want to maintain the station's identity as a rock 'n' roll station.

According to Banks and Anderson, disagreement at the meeting focused on the analysis of radio ratings from Arbitron, a nationally accepted rating service.

The students wanted proof that ratings were one reason for canceling the black music show. Anderson said he presented complicated spring 1981 Arbitron data that said



Ken Gunn, junior in LAS, protests the cancellation of the WPGU-FM soul show Friday afternoon on the Quad, while Alicia Banks, sophomore in LAS, one of the speakers, looks on. (photo by Steve Buyansky)

the average number of WPGU listeners on Monday nights from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. increased drastically Sundays during the same period.

Anderson said data about the "Oldies" music show, *Past Tense*, which ended at 5 p.m. on Sundays, indicated *Past Tense*, not the soul show, was the main reason for the increase in listeners on Sundays. Anderson said the soul show had fewer listeners than *Past Tense*.

However, Banks said the black students interpreted the information differently, maintaining that the soul show drew a guaranteed audience every Sunday and was the reason for the listener increase. Anderson admitted that because of the Arbitron numbers' complexity, they could be interpreted in different ways.

Black students also questioned the validity of the Arbitron printout sheets because the name "Arbitron" didn't appear on them, Banks said. Anderson said the printouts were valid.

Banks said that at the meeting the students again disputed Strauss' negative comments about the economic feasibility of black programming on WPGU. Black students have collected signed documents from 20 Campustown merchants that the students think indicate the businesses wouldn't mind advertising during a black music time slot.

However, Anderson said the students, "are taking a different economic perspective on the matter of economics" than Weinstein and

Strauss. Anderson didn't want to elaborate.

Anderson and Banks said the meeting was extremely tense, and that atmosphere began building during a noon rally on the Quad. During the rally, more than 300 angry black students chanted, "We want soul music," while several speakers said the WPGU issue was "only the tip of the iceberg" in a new wave of discrimination against black Americans.

"This is a small but a very, very important issue, for in the future there will be other denials for equality," said Lorri Ambrose, sophomore in LAS, one of speakers.

After the rally, one of the speakers, Felicia Frazier, senior in agriculture, said "people were emotionally charged. It's hard to predict what will be the outcome." She said she couldn't rule out the possibility of violence.

University student Terry Brooks said to the crowd, "minorities are all in the same struggle," on the local and national level, citing the WPGU program cancellation and federal cuts in financial aid.

Brooks said, "These white people (at WPGU), they see their president, he's snatching everything possible from us, and they think, 'we can snatch something, too.'"

The black students have said Anderson should intervene and overrule WPGU's programming decisions, but Weinstein and Strauss, not Anderson, have final say over this matter, according to company policy.

"They say it's ratings, economics... they say anything," Ambrose said. "It's really because of their view of us as an African people."

Billy Ocasio, a Parkland College student, spoke at the rally and said he was elected to speak for a majority of the 500-600 Latinos on campus. "You're not in this alone. We're going to back you all the way," he yelled. Shouts of approval followed.

Mike Martinez contributed to this report.



About 300 people showed up at a rally protesting the cancellation of the WPGU soul show. The crowd showed its support as five speakers spoke out for equal rights Friday afternoon on the Quad. (photo by Steve Buyansky)

WPGU must make more time for black music in programs

"These white people, they see their president, he's snatching everything possible from us, and they think, 'we can snatch something, too.'"

—University student Terry Brooks, at a rally Friday on the Quad.

"The ratings have shown that more people tune in when rock'n'roll is played than when soul is played."

—WPGU Program Director Alan Strauss, Wednesday.

Cries of racism bring out the worst in people; minds become closed.

University students involved with the issue of a lack of black-oriented programming on student-run WPGU-FM have reached a deadlock because each side doesn't think the other understands the central issue.

The black students have connected the programming issue with governmental ignorance on the national level, an ignorance they want to defeat. This reaction is understandable, especially with the history of discrimination against blacks in all segments of society.

Many of the black students align the WPGU issue with Reaganomics and the general attitude of a white society they view as restricting them more and more through cuts in financial aid and social services. They see the WPGU issue as racially motivated, whether it is or not.

By reacting to the pressures involved, both sides—WPGU student managers and the group of about 100 black students—have taken extreme stances. Too extreme. What's needed is a compromise, and soon. Many black and white students fear the possibility of violence as a result of this conflict.

After a week of daily protests at Illini Hall offices of the Illini Publishing Co.—which owns the station—the black group's main demands haven't been met. And currently, WPGU has aired no regular black programming since *Sunday Overtime*—a four-hour black music program—was canceled by two of WPGU's student managers after the show's host left to work at another

station in December.

However, neither side has addressed the possibility of a compromise. The 100 black students' chief demands include 29 hours of ethnic programming out of a 168-hour week during WPGU's "prime time" hours on weekdays and weekends. Another demand would enable black disc jockey trainees (on WDBS-AM, a carrier-current sister station and training ground for WPGU DJs) to play black music no matter what time slots they work at WDBS.

WPGU Program Director Alan Strauss, senior in LAS, and General Manager David Weinstein, senior in commerce, Friday offered the students a one-hour specialty show similar to some others at the station for different musical genres. That offer wasn't satisfactory to the black students.

Strauss has eliminated some specialty programming in addition to the black programming to supposedly stabilize WPGU's identity as a rock'n'roll station. But a vocal black audience can't be ignored. Black students make up about 3 percent of the student body, but WPGU's audience within a 35-mile radius may include more black listeners. About 50 percent of WPGU's total audience is composed of non-University students, according to station estimates.

Some students question the legitimacy of black students' demands for specifically "black" music. But even if there are different kinds of ethnic music which students say could be played, this issue is important because of the long history of discrimination against blacks in almost every facet of life.

The black students think the specialty show offer is token. It is. However, by going all the way to meet the group's prime radio time demand, it's possible WPGU would change its image and adversely affect advertising and ratings. Some time period in between seems more reasonable.

Ratings from Arbitron, a nationally accepted radio rating service, have shown that for spring 1981, *Sunday Overtime* did fall behind in the number of listeners compared to an "Oldies" music segment aired just before the soul show. But overall, Sundays had the highest number of listeners during the entire week. Thus, the ratings

can be subjectively interpreted and should not be used as the only reason to drop the soul show.

Tim Anderson, acting general manager of the Illini Publishing Co., shouldn't intervene and change programming as some black students have suggested, though. In addition to the fact that this power isn't his to exercise, any intervention in the company's student-run media would set a dangerous precedent. For the company's student media to remain independent, a policy of non-intervention must not be breached.

And WDBS shouldn't be criticized for trying to maintain continuity by restricting the tone of musical selections to certain time slots. All WDBS disc jockeys must abide by these rules. WDBS does have a black music time slot.

Strauss and Weinstein should give a specific amount of time to black programming; despite the interpretation of ratings, WPGU has a responsibility to the student body to satisfy a vocal audience and abstain from discrimination.

Strauss and Weinstein have questioned the "economic feasibility" of black programming, but without some tangible, conclusive proof of this danger—which hasn't been provided by them—their economic argument falls flat.

Strauss and Weinstein do have a right to regulate WPGU's programming within guidelines set by the Federal Communications Commission, which they're convinced they're doing. But just because an audience is small doesn't mean it should be shut out.

Strauss has said area radio stations and Chicago stations satisfy the needs of the University black listening audience. WPGU, though, is run by students and so it only seems sensible for the station to pay particular attention to the needs of students, especially those interested enough to stage mass protests.

Starting this week, a representative from the Justice Department will mediate the dispute. In the meantime, each side thinks the other isn't trying to understand the "real problems" involved. Perhaps if both make concessions some of this tension will fade.

William's illness delays testimony in murder trial

ATLANTA (AP)—Wayne Williams' murder trial was cut short Monday when a minor intestinal virus forced him to leave the courtroom a second time, just as his uncle took the stand as a defense witness.

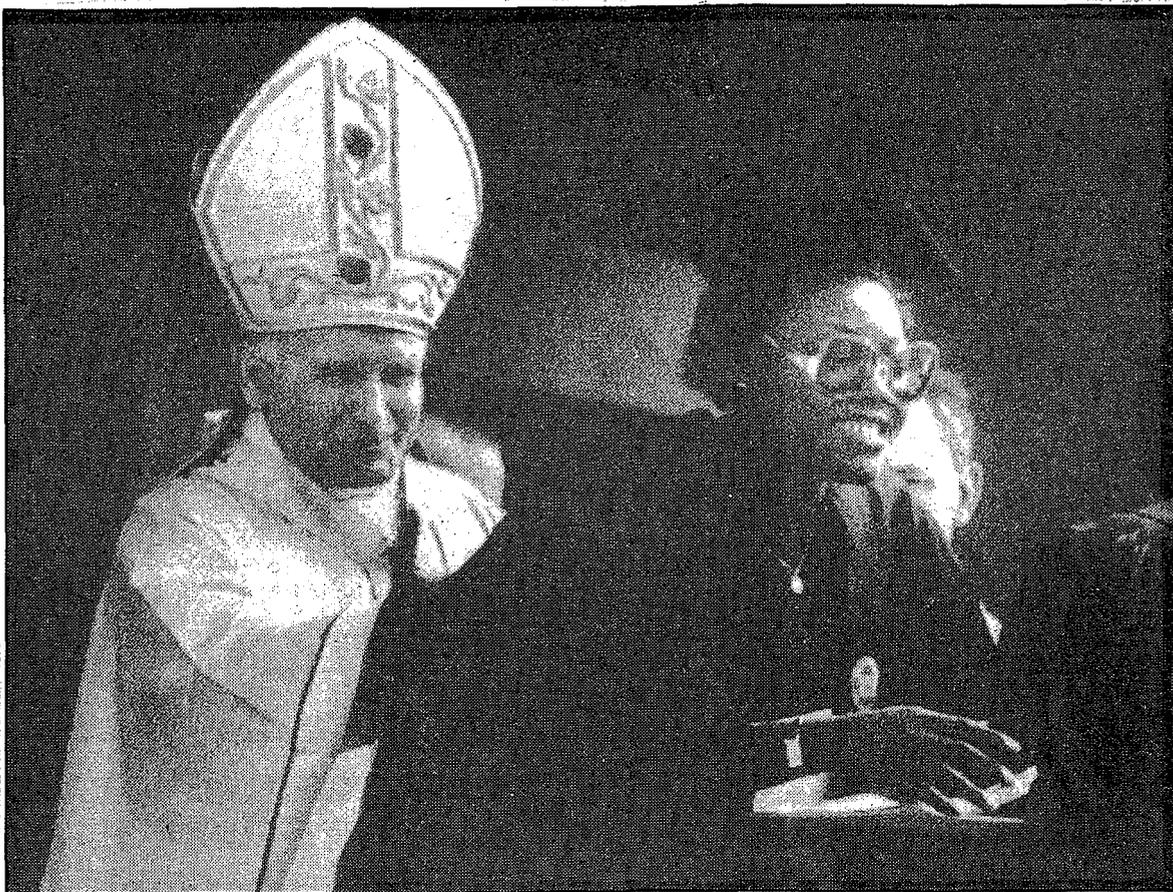
Earlier, two defense witnesses had testified that Williams disliked homosexuals and referred to them by a derogatory term. Prosecutors claim Williams is a homosexual and that his sexual preference played a part in the deaths of the two young black men he is accused of killing.

Doctors at Grady Memorial Hospital had treated the 23-year-old Williams for his intestinal illness during a lunch break Monday, and he returned to the courtroom for the afternoon session.

But he left again about 3:30 p.m., and Superior Court Judge Clarence Cooper recessed the trial for the day when it became apparent that Williams could not return. Cheryl Tyler, a court spokeswoman, said the defendant was taken back to the county jail.

The incident interrupted the testimony of Williams' uncle, Ralph Barnhart of Columbus, who had just taken the stand.

Williams, a black free-lance photographer and aspiring talent promoter, has pleaded innocent to charges of murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of 28 young blacks whose deaths over a 22-month period have been investigated by a special police task force.



Pope John Paul II blesses a Nigerian woman during a ceremony Monday in Ibadan, Nigeria. The pope stopped at the southwestern Nigeria city on the fourth day of an eight-day tour. (UPI photo)

Pope's security tight in Africa; Nigerian police stop 4 gunmen

IBADAN, Nigeria (AP)—Heavy security swarmed a slightly sunburned Pope John Paul II Monday as he celebrated Mass in the Moslem city of Ibadan. The Nigerian press said four people were jailed for carrying guns at earlier stops by the pontiff.

Papal spokesman Romeo Pancirolli said church officials were unaware of the arrests, and the Lagos police commissioner said he had no knowledge of one of the incidents reported by the government-controlled news agency.

Ibadan was the midway point of John Paul's eight-day African tour, his first trip overseas since he was shot in St. Peter's Square May 13. A Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca, has been convicted of the assault.

Helmeted Nigerian soldiers surrounded John Paul's limousine, and when the pope tried to slide open the sunroof to wave, a guard slammed it shut. Police also seized several Polish flags held by well-wishers to check them for weapons or bombs.

The government-controlled Nigerian News Agency reported Monday from Lagos that police detained a man with a loaded pistol and six rounds of ammunition on Friday as he tried to force his way into the 100,000-

seat National Stadium where the pope celebrated Mass. It was not clear whether the man was charged.

But Lagos Police Commissioner Al-Hagi Mohammed Nasarawa told The Associated Press he had no knowledge of the incident.

The News Agency of Nigeria also said two men and a woman were seized at the Kaduna airport after the pope left there Sunday. The agency said a taxi driver reported seeing a loaded pistol in a bag they were carrying and that all three were charged Monday in a magistrate's court with illegal possession of firearms. The three were identified as a student nurse, a pharmacist and a "trader," all from Lagos.

Handguns and street crimes have become common in Nigeria's larger cities in recent years. The possession of a handgun without a police permit is illegal but the law generally is ignored.

The 61-year-old pope, looking a bit tired, told a friendly crowd of more than 100,000 at Ibadan University not to exploit black Africa's poverty for political reasons and to never lose sight of religious conviction.

People cheered the pope as he celebrated Mass on the athletic fields of the university.

WPGU should play all types of music

To the editor:

The recent happenings between campus blacks and WPGU-FM clearly exemplifies the station's increasing narrow-mindedness. A college radio station should not only be concerned with commercial success. How about responsible broadcasting? The recent cutbacks on soul and funk are not the only cutbacks. Music classifiable as "progressive rock" has also been noticeably cut. This not to mention new wave, jazz, and blues. These last three seem almost exclusively reserved for their separate shows.

I could once proudly compare WPGU to Chicago's fine WXRT. My friends from home actually seemed jealous. Now WPGU is quickly becoming the campus joke. Teeny-bopper radio stations and liberal college campuses go together about as well as peanut butter and caviar. C'mon WPGU, don't we deserve better?

DANIEL LEDWIG

Writer's demands on WPGU illogical

To the editor:

We question the "logical" thought processes of Alicia Banks. Banks has stated she believes WPGU-FM is here to serve the students, more specifically, the black students. The blacks have requested three hours of soul programming each evening, in addition to other demands. This move would be blatantly discriminatory against white students.

If, as Banks believes, WPGU is here to serve the students, WPGU should be serving the majority of students a majority of the time. In case Miss Banks hasn't noticed, the huge majority of students here are white. The vast majority of these white students do not appreciate or want to listen to soul music. Since approximately 85 to 90 percent of all students are white, these white students should get 85 to 90 percent of the broadcasting

letters

Program's actions reported unfairly

To the editor:

The reviews from The Daily Illini relating the differences between WPGU-FM and the black student population of the University is incomplete in its reporting and could be misleading to the reader. It appears that there is entirely too much emphasis on Bruce Nesbitt's and the Afro-American Cultural Program's assumed involvement. There is too much emphasis on rhetorical exchanges between WPGU Program Director Al Strauss and Cultural Program Director Bruce Nesbitt and the issue is being lost. The issue remains and the difference is that WPGU randomly chose to eliminate "soul music" for whatever reasons and the black students vehemently object and intend to address the issue head on. That is the only issue at hand. So the finger does not have to be pointed at the cultural program as the fall-person or culprit at large to describe the situation.

A collective group of intelligent black students has arisen to challenge such an insensitive decision. The students don't need a Bruce Nesbitt or the cultural program to prompt anyone; they have a clear ability to think of their own volition. The Afro-American cultural house is where black students convene to share in economical, social and political discussions and things of interest to them so there is a rather natural involvement there other than what's projected.

It would please me immensely if the DI writers went on to say that Mr. Tim Anderson, general manager, requested my intervention to help resolve the problem and I attended one session (Feb. 9) to be disappointed in the response. Disappointed because it was Mr. Anderson himself who failed to acknowledge the 24-hour deadline that he himself set the day before. None of those demands presented were considered—only a paper release about what could happen on WDBS-AM, which was never the issue. WPGU is and remains the issue!

It was also proposed by me in the room housed by students and press alike that I personally recommended that Mr. Anderson and staff be allowed a three-day grace period to answer the eight requests listed independently and this was immediately rejected by the student body present. Had that been printed as a matter of fact it would have clearly revealed that this is not a Bruce Nesbitt /

cultural program show as depicted, but a serious student concern. The readers of the DI are being deceived if all the material is not produced as occurring and only selective matter is printed. The question is what will happen if the cultural program isn't involved in its advisory capacity and the emotions run rampant, based on the fact that those involved are getting tired of being confronted with problems all the time?

We do not promote uneasiness as suggested but most certainly stand behind our students and will continue to advise them in the most positive way. We seek peace and harmony with fairness to all!

BRUCE D. NESBITT

time. As white students at the University, we don't believe blacks should take away what is rightfully ours.

The fact remains that WPGU is not here to serve the student population. It exists to make money by appealing to the greatest number of listeners. Consistent soul programming was tried on Sunday nights on WPGU, and it wasn't nearly as successful as the rock format now broadcasting on weeknights. Considering also that Sunday evenings are a popular radio time slot, it only makes sense to drop unsuccessful programming. There's nothing racist about that.

Finally, Miss Banks, we question your motivation. Your letter is chock full of personal claims and achievements. Why don't you step down from you soapbox, let your head stop swelling, and wait until the next "cause" comes along?

CRAIG IBBOTSON

MARK ENNIS

talk about racism

This wasn't exactly a comfortable revelation. And Humphrey, who is black, didn't make it any easier. He continually challenged us, in a sarcastic tone, as we defensively tried to explain how many times we had gone out of our way to make friends with blacks or how we always tried consciously not to be prejudiced.

"We know you," he said wisely, "better than you can ever know us." From the beginning of their lives, Humphrey explained, blacks are forced to study the white person, to know his ways, so they can get along in a white society—something white people never have to do.

So no matter how unprejudiced we thought we were, he said, we really didn't understand what a black person's life was like. Not yet.

That brought us to the next stage, where we broke into small groups with at least one black student in each. Feeling less intimidated, we talked freely about problems between white and black students on campus. One insightful black student, keenly aware of the distrust on both sides, did more to expand my understanding of the problem than anyone I had ever met.

Following Humphrey's example, she tried to explain how whites can never really understand what it's like to be black in a white society; how we would never know what it's

like to grow up feeling subordinate, to be a different color than almost anyone in any position of authority—policemen, politicians, even the telephone repairman.

She told us about the time when she was young, when a little white girl, no more than 8, leaned out a window and yelled, "Nigger!" She told us about her tears of frustration after she realized that she didn't have any name to yell back.

Her desire to correct any of our misconceptions about blacks impressed everyone in the group, and made us, as whites, committed to stopping racism, at least on this campus.

Nasca and Humphrey strongly believe that what was done on a small scale at this workshop needs to be done to a greater extent on campus. The ultimate goal—full acceptance of blacks by society—cannot be accomplished until complete understanding is reached by both sides. And the only way to do this, they say, is for more of this "dialogue" to take place.

Perhaps if this had been done earlier, the dispute between the black students and WPGU might never have taken place. Blacks are ready to speak out for their rights. So take the time to listen, before it's too late.

Everything is *not* fine.

WPGU, blacks set to negotiate with mediator

by Jean Franczyk

Representatives of WPGU and spokespersons for the black students opposed to cancellation of the FM radio station's Sunday night soul show will negotiate this afternoon with a mediator from the U.S. Justice Department in an attempt to solve the controversy.

Jesse Taylor, Justice Department representative and midwest regional mediator, met separately Tuesday afternoon with black student protesters; Stan Levy, vice chancellor for student affairs and Clarence Shelley, dean of students; and Tim Anderson, acting general manager of Illini Publishing Co., and Gene Gilmore, IPC chairman. Each of the three meetings ended with an agreement for representatives of each group to meet today at 1:30 p.m.

Al Strauss, WPGU program director, and David Weinstein, WPGU general manager, upon intense questioning from the Illini Publishing Co. Board Tuesday night agreed that they would offer black students at least a one-hour specialty program as a part of their concessions. The two agreed, after strong encouragement from the board, to consider additional ways to meet the blacks' demands. Strauss said he offered Friday to reinstate the original, four-hour Sunday night time spot for the soul show, but "from what I gathered, they didn't want my offer."

Strauss said his decision to cancel the show was a matter of "philosophy" and not economics. "We don't consider 'PGU as a campus station. Internally and philosophically we are a commercial station. We are a rock 'n' roll station."

He said that maintaining the soul show, with its heavy funk music orientation, would "clash completely with the philosophy of the station." Strauss said the philosophy of the station and any economic

more WPGU on page 5.

Protest by blacks must continue, activist prompts

by Neal Stolar

"Some things are happening now that you'd expect black students to be at the forefront of protest if not for anything than survival," said Alvin Poussant, former consultant to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Citing recent aid cutbacks, Poussant predicted in a speech on campus Wednesday that "they're going to take (aid money) away quietly. When there's no protest in America... then that gives a message to people in power that if we are not impotent in fact, we are (by our inaction)."

Poussant, a psychiatry professor and minister, said, "It is better for your mental health... to struggle than not to struggle. It is more holy... for people to fight back than to succumb when they are victims of oppression... better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all. We will stay down until we can get the nigger out of us."

Poussant said blacks are being told they are powerless and that protest is undignified and a thing of the past. But, he said, most of the gains of blacks have been accomplished through protest.

"Unless we have economic power, we're going to suffer (without protest)," he warned.

Poussant said blacks have lost hope because they are not getting what they have been expecting since the 1960s. "It's hard to sustain

hope for that long," he said.

Another reason for this loss of hope is the withdrawal of white support, he added. "A lot of what we achieve is through struggle, but a lot is through the good will of white people."

According to Poussant, affirmative action was not instituted because of black students. Rather, he said, white people increased black enrollment voluntarily because they felt awful after Martin Luther King's death.

Poussant said blacks become depressed when they feel the withdrawal of white support and therefore should not be dependent on this support.

Poussant also said a major cause of apathy is the switch from the "we-ism" of the 1960s to the "me-ism" of the 1970s.

"At the time of the (civil rights) movement, there was a sense of unity. The anthem was 'We shall overcome,'" he said. It was the only time outside of church that people held hands and sang together, he said.

Since then, he said, people have become worried about keeping what they've got. He said they no longer recognize that what they received was won by unity.

"Each person has to give to 'we' and tone down on 'me'," Poussant said. Without submerging a part of the self, there is no organization, he said.

Teen-ager reports rape in northern Champaign

A 17-year-old girl was raped about 7 p.m. Tuesday on East Church Street between Third and Fourth Streets, according to Champaign police reports.

She was raped by a white male in his 20s, reports said. The man drove a blue van and asked the girl if she wanted a ride. When she said no, he said "get in or die," and forced her inside the van.

The man was wearing an army jacket and was armed with a black and silver handgun.

After the girl got out of the van, she made her way to the police station where she reported the incident.

Ability test study questions college entrance criteria

by Mary Sue Penn

Ability tests required for admission by most universities, although "technically fair," should not be heavily relied on, according to recent national research.

A study of ability tests, like the Scholastic Aptitude Test or one administered by the American College Testing program, showed they are useful predictors of first-year college performance, but become less reliable with time, and their exclusive use tends to screen out minorities.

Robert Linn, University professor of educational psychology, worked with The Committee on Ability Testing, whose four-year study produced two volumes. He wrote a review on some uses of ability tests and their

"modest" predicting power.

"They have utility, but they are far from perfect," Linn said.

The committee found that "most undergraduate institutions are not selective enough for test results to be crucial to the selection decision. Most applicants are admitted to the college or university of their choice."

The researchers suggest that ability tests might not be a necessary part of the admission decision, and they warn against using them as a sole criteria.

Blacks as a group usually score "slightly lower" on the tests and they should not be used in isolation, "because of the potential negative social aspects" of screening, said study director Alexandra Wigdor.

Wigdor said other standards are important when considering college applicants. "The tests don't measure perseverance, motivation or intensity of interest," she said. "All we're doing is trying to encourage that broader look at students."

Minorities are given a broader look when they apply to the University, according to Gary Engelgau, director of admissions and records. He said the University considers that an accurate reflection of minority students' ability might not show up in the tests.

The tests may be geared to a particular group—students planning to go on to college, Engelgau said, and "a lot of minorities are from environments where there may not be a tradition of college attendance."

Minority students are given a chance to

apply to the University through the Equal Opportunity Program, Engelgau said. The program allows different standards of high school rank in class and ability test scores for minorities than for regular applicants.

In the regular application process, ability tests are relied on extensively, he said.

Once a student has met the pattern of high school classes required by the University, "the decision is essentially based on a combination of the student's rank in class, expressed as a percent, and their performance on one of the admissions tests," either the SAT or ACT, Engelgau said.

Lynn said using the combination of test scores and high school rank "is clearly superior to using either one alone" to decide admission.

Increase in black violence tied to conservatism, speaker says

by Neal Stolar

The killing of black children in Atlanta is a "significant turning point" in the increase of violence among blacks, according to a man who advised the Atlanta Police Department during the investigation.

Dr. Alvin Poussant, the professor of psychiatry who wrote **Why Blacks Kill Blacks** and member of the board of directors of People United to Save Humanity, spoke to about 100 people Wednesday at the Auditorium. He said although evidence implicated a black, most black and some white police could not believe a black would commit mass murder because past cases involved mostly whites as suspects, never blacks.

Following the arrest of Wayne Williams, this belief began to change. Poussant said the department generally accepts that Williams is not a suspect in all of the murders, but the other suspects are also black.

Poussant said the case must be analyzed extensively to understand the intricacies of this latest example of blacks killing blacks. "There is a great message there to heed," he said.

The increase in violence comes at a time when "white conservative men up there are making decisions about our destiny... and it's taking place in a negative way," Poussant said.

Related story on Page 5.

As a consequence of feeling powerless, blacks have turned their rage against themselves through homicide, suicide and violence in the home "instead of directing (their) energy against a system that demeans (them)," he said.

Ten years ago, the second leading cause of deaths among blacks was homicide by another black. Today it is the number one cause, Poussant said. During the same time period, the suicide rate among blacks rose from being half that of whites to topping it.

Poussant attributed these increases to "disorganization and a lack of love and caring for each other" among blacks. "When someone feels alone, they might kill themselves or others," he said.

In addition to violence from within their race, blacks have experienced an "increase in systematic violence" from outside their race, which is being ignored by the black community, Poussant said.

He said, "We have to refresh our memory of the many blacks that were killed in the civil rights movement that go unhonored. We've gotten too caught up in a single individual (Martin Luther King, Jr.)... (which) gives us too much a sense of waiting for a Messiah."

Writers' ideas racist; black music needed

To the editor:

I question the literacy of Craig Ibboton and Mark Ennis. They have evidently read nothing except their own opinion on the subject of the WPGU issue. They are obviously unable to capture the real weight of 29 out of 168 weekly programming hours. They state that this would be a severe deprivation to the rights of white students.

It shocks me that they would so boldly project their personal tastes onto the entire white student population. There are white students who enjoy soul music.

It is an obvious fact that white students comprise the majority of the campus population. And, it is equally as evident that the black programming demands reserve the majority of programming hours for the white students. You have failed to realize that WPGU considers the white community a part of its audience. Likewise, the black community is indeed a major part of the soul music audience. That provides a major increase in the black student minority.

It is a well-known fact that WPGU has to this date provided no conclusive evidence to prove that the Sunday programming was unsuccessful.

For your greatly needed information Craig and Mark, the soul program's audience more than doubled some of WPGU's week-night rock audience, according to the ratings.

Finally, Craig and Mark, I question your motivation. How you can so boldly assume that my personal claims and achievements (given only to justify my individual employment as a black student in response to WPGU presenting my employment as exemplary of their liberalism) serve as evidence of a "soapbox" or "swelled" head, absolutely escapes me!

Your remarks are extremely personal and racist. You are so concerned with one black student's opinions and accomplishments that you have failed to focus on the issue. And, your letter contained implications that I am a leader in this effort. There

is no leader; we are protesting as a uniform body.

As long as ignorant, racist white students exist on this campus, there will always be a "cause" which we black students must struggle for. I will never have to "wait for one to come along."

ALICIA BANKS

Blacks have no right to decide for WPGU

To the editor:

I have read the recent articles on WPGU with great interest. I worked at WPGU for three years in various capabilities and know both Al Strauss and Dave Weinstein.

I am behind both of them 100 percent in their decisions. Not because they're right or wrong, but because programming decisions are theirs and nobody else's. WPGU's stated purpose is to train students in the operation of a radio station with a secondary responsibility of being popular and filling whichever market niche the decision-makers at WPGU desire to fill.

They have currently decided to quit trying to fill the black music market niche. Contrary to what some of the black students think, WPGU owes them nothing. Nothing except the right to go to WPGU, work hard and become one of the decision-makers.

Both Al Strauss and Dave Weinstein have worked hard to reach the positions they hold and have earned the right to make the decisions for WPGU. The blacks on campus, on the other hand, are displaying a disturbing something-for-nothing attitude that has swept the country. Personally, I feel the people that have put in countless hours at WPGU over the last four years should be the ones who make the decisions for WPGU.

As a footnote, Tuesday's Daily Illini editorial stated a representative of the Justice Department would mediate the dispute. All I can say is if the taxpayer is picking up the tab for that official then it's another classic case of the taxpayers' money being wasted.

ED ROLAND

Blacks, WPGU start talks with mediator

by Mick McNicholas

A U.S. Justice Department mediator said Wednesday he was optimistic that negotiations between Illini Publishing Co. officials and black students regarding programming cuts on radio station WPGU-FM were approaching a settlement.

But David Weinstein, WPGU's station manager, said Wednesday night that although he at first felt pressured by IPC officials to negotiate a settlement or lose his job, he knows the board is behind him in whatever compromise the station offers.

While IPC officials said they saw reason to expect progress in the negotiation, black participants in a mediated meeting said it was a waste of time.

Six representatives of the black students protesting the station's cutback in black music programming met with WPGU and IPC officials for about an hour Wednesday afternoon in a calm conference room in the Fred H. Turner Student Services Building.

IPC Board Chairman Gene Gilmore, associate professor of journalism, said he thought the meeting was "a fruitful discussion. It was a fine start, and I'm hoping that within a few days it can be resolved."

But blacks said the meeting was a time-waster because WPGU Program Director Alan Strauss, senior in LAS, and Weinstein, senior in commerce, failed to formulate a compromise proposal after being "strongly urged" to do so by the IPC's Board of Directors.

"The students went over to negotiate with the idea that there was going to be some movement toward the main two demands," said a spokesman for the protesters who did not want to be identified. "We didn't get anything done."

Weinstein said he and Strauss were only negotiating because the board demanded they do so. "If the board wasn't pressuring us, Al and I would not be negotiating," he said.

But he later said, "We had hoped that (Tuesday) night we would have been able to convince the board that programming was not negotiable. We failed to convince them, and so there was not enough time for Al and I to come up with proposals to present."

Weinstein said a radio station that programmed 29 hours of black music "is not going to be economically successful in this market. There's not enough blacks, and not enough people who like soul music."

Jesse Taylor, Midwest Region mediator from the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, presided over the meeting. He said after it ended that there were two points of disagreement left to be resolved.

One of the disagreements centers around the students' demand for 29 hours of black music programming a week. WPGU student management has offered one hour. The second involves a new demand: that blacks be apprised of the procedure for gaining representation on the IPC's Board of Directors, and that the IPC commit

itself to providing such representation.

All parties were in agreement, however, that at least four of the protest group's original eight demands had been satisfactorily met. A fifth demand was not actively being pursued, a black student spokeswoman said.

At the meeting, Gilmore said the board had met Tuesday night with Strauss and Weinstein to discuss the controversy.

"The board—all eight members—indicated not only a desire to solve this issue, but a strong desire to do so," Gilmore said.

To begin to break the deadlock, Strauss said a one-hour black music show could be aired at 11 p.m. Wednesday. It was not.

Gilmore said the board, which holds WPGU's Federal Communications Commission license, was trying to expedite a settlement. But because of "the highly unusual arrangement that this company has with its station management," he said, it could not promise a settlement sooner than 3 p.m. Friday.

Although the IPC Board is responsible for overseeing the four student media organizations under the company's umbrella, it has traditionally avoided interfering with student management's decision-making. Some board members were irritated by the negotiations stalemate, but Gilmore said the board remains committed to letting the student managers iron out the dispute as long as they "deal with the real world" and not simply ignore the problem.

Expert defends Williams' case

ATLANTA (AP)—A defense fiber expert testified Thursday that fibers used to link Wayne Williams to two slain young blacks matched fibers taken at random from a lawyer's office and a fabric store.

The testimony from Kansas State University professor Randall Bresee challenged the heart of the state's case and met with lengthy objections from prosecutors, who questioned his qualifications and the accuracy of his tests.

Defense attorney Alvin Binder angrily charged that prosecutors had "done everything they can to keep the jury from hearing this witness."

Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer, is charged with murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young

blacks slain in a 22-month string of killings here.

Prosecution witnesses testified last month that microscopic fibers found on all 12 victims matched fibers from Williams' home and car.

But Bresee, who said he was testifying in his first criminal case, told the jury that fibers from a carpet in defense lawyer Mary Welcome's office matched fibers from carpet in Williams' home. He said fibers from violet acrylic material bought in a fabric store matched fibers from Williams' bedspread.

Prosecution fiber experts testified that scientific tests on 18 different types of fibers and hairs taken from the victims' bodies matched fibers from 18 different sources in Williams' home and car.

Local man charged with three robberies

by Jeff Sturgeon

A former resident of Champaign is being held in Champaign County jail on \$100,000 bond after being charged Thursday in connection with three local armed robberies.

Associate Judge Arthur Nichol set the bond for Harold Miller, who is absent from military service without leave, at the request of Thomas Difanis, Champaign County state's attorney.

The charges of armed robbery said Miller "threatened (his victims) with the imminent use of force."

Miller has been implicated in three robberies occurring Jan. 8, 11 and 14 at Lums, 1206 N. Mattis Ave; Eisners, 105 W. Green St. and Kirby IGA, 312 W. Kirby St., all in Champaign.

In the Kirby IGA robbery, reports said two black

males were wandering around the store about 7 p.m. when one of them drew a handgun and demanded money from the service desk.

After receiving an unspecified amount of cash, the men ran outside to a waiting car. The suspects reportedly fired one shot at a witness who followed them, reports said. No one was injured.

No shots were fired in the earlier robberies, however the robbers successfully got away with some cash, police said.

Champaign police arrested Miller Jan. 22 after they spotted his car in traffic. Police said they seized a gun and some marijuana. He was initially charged with illegally possessing a gun, Difanis said.

If convicted of the robberies, Miller faces imprisonment for a period of six to 30 years or a \$10,000 fine or both. A preliminary hearing is scheduled for Feb. 24.

Alabama march ends for voting rights act

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nearly 4,000 singing and chanting voting rights marchers jammed the steps of the state capitol Thursday, ending a 13-day re-enactment of a historic 1965 protest with a pledge to find "a new heart in Dixie."

Thousands folded into step with the few dozen who had made the full 150-mile journey as they approached the white-domed capitol, where black leaders vowed to save the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a major victory of the civil rights struggle 17 years ago.

When the parade reached the statehouse steps, march leader Joseph Lowery declared a "massive pilgrimage" would be organized to Washington. He said details would be revealed later.

Lowery, 57-year-old president of the

Williams' dad denies son was with victim

ATLANTA (AP)—Murder defendant Wayne Williams was home in bed the evening a prosecution witness said he spotted Williams holding hands with a young black man who was later found slain, Williams' father testified Friday.

Williams, 23, a black free-lance photographer and self-styled talent promoter, has pleaded innocent to charges that he murdered Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of 28 young blacks whose deaths were investigated by a special police task force.

A prosecution witness testified he saw Williams and Cater holding hands in downtown Atlanta about 9 p.m. last May 21. Prosecutors say Cater was killed late May 21 or early May 22.

Williams' 68-year-old father, Homer, testified during his second day on the stand that he had taken the family car on the night of May 21 to attend a civic club meeting and go on a photographic assignment.

When he arrived home between 11 p.m. and 11:30 p.m., his son was in bed, the elder Williams said.

WPGU situation not just racial

To the editor:

I would like to make a couple of observations concerning the current WPGU controversy.

First, I would like to point out this is not only a racial issue. As a professional musician and a long-time record store worker, it has been my experience that just as many whites listen to and buy soul music as do blacks. The current mainstream Top 40 lists include works by such artists as Earth, Wind and Fire, Diana Ross, George Benson, Luther Vandross, Grover Washington Jr., Kool and the Gang and Skyy. These performers did not reach the Top 40 by selling only to blacks. Does WPGU realize it is not only shutting out black listeners but also many urban white students, Latinos and non-student working people, myself included?

The other issue I would like to address is the "student station" question. It seems to me WPGU wants all the advantages of student affiliation: advertising from campus-area businesses, a semi-official status at athletic events and university functions and cheap or free all-student labor. But when it comes to following the government guidelines to which any other university organization would have to conform, all of a sudden WPGU is a totally independent commercial venture. Isn't it rather silly for WPGU to pretend to be independent when they are broadcasting from a residence hall basement?

JOEL M. PACE

WPGU reply

The following statement was read Friday afternoon:

The purpose of WPGU is to provide all students at the University of Illinois with an opportunity for practical education experience in the field of media and mass communications. The entertainment of students through the programming of particular types of music is not a primary purpose of the station.

The cancellation of the soul show was a business decision made in accordance with the station's primary educational objective. Only by operating as a commercial enterprise can WPGU offer the best education to any student who would show a desire to work here.

The station recognizes the fact that the recent cancellation of the soul show has been perceived by the black students as a decision based upon racial motivations. It is an unfortunate perception and one which the station does not wish to continue. Therefore, as a gesture of goodwill, the station offers to reinstate the soul show to a new slot, 2-6 p.m. Sundays.

It must be realized that the station is under no legal obligation to reinstate the soul show. In accordance with the policies of the Federal Communications Commission, the station reserves the right to review all programming as circumstances may change.

WPGU, blacks still at odds

by Dean Olsen

Black students protesting a lack of black programming on WPGU-FM reduced their demands Friday from 29 to 25 hours of ethnic programming each week on the student-run station.

The change in stance came during a meeting Friday night between Jesse Taylor, Midwest region mediator from the U.S. Justice Department, and representatives from the group of black students.

Earlier in the day, black students walked out of a different meeting—the second Taylor has mediated—between the students and officials from the Illini Publishing Co.

According to Taylor, the black students recommended Friday night "that the corporation—if it feels like it—make a counterproposal to them directly and based on that counterproposal they would make some determination as to

whether an agreement could be ultimately reached. At that point another negotiation session would be scheduled."

However, Gene Gilmore, chairman of the IPC Board and associate professor of journalism, said later Friday night it's doubtful the board will meet again to negotiate the issue. He said the feeling among IPC Board members indicates WPGU General Manager David Weinstein and Program Director Alan Strauss "have made a fair adjustment."

The adjustment he referred to was offered during the brief meeting Friday at the Fred H. Turner Student Services Building on which black students walked out.

"As a gesture of goodwill," Weinstein, senior in commerce, offered to reinstate the four-hour soul music show canceled late last year.

The group of about 30 black students left the meeting immediately

after Weinstein read the statement, offering no response to it.

The statement did not come close to meeting the black students' original demands for 29 hours of ethnic programming during prime radio time each weekday and on weekends.

Strauss, senior in LAS, said Friday night that despite the blacks' demand reduction to 25 hours, "We are offering four hours on WPGU. That's more than equitable."

Strauss said the concession did increase the amount of programming in the total area radio market. By offering the soul show from 2-6 p.m., instead of the original 5-9 p.m. slot, Strauss said the show wouldn't overlap with a black music show on WLRW-FM running from 7 p.m. to midnight.

The new demands for 25 hours a week would stagger the time slots. Taylor said the new demands would require ethnic programming on

WPGU from 2-6 p.m. Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday; 6-9 p.m. Monday and Wednesday; and 9 p.m. to midnight on Thursday.

Two representatives remained after the black students' walkout, and Gilmore told them the board couldn't satisfy the group's newest demand: that the company commit itself to black representation on the IPC Board of Directors.

Although Taylor said a stronger statement from the board about interest in black representation might soothe some tension, Gilmore said such an act might obligate the board to select minorities even if minority candidates weren't the most qualified.

Taylor said the black students didn't address one demand on Friday: that black disc jockeys training on WDBS—a carrier-current, sister station of WPGU—be allowed to play black music during their training shifts.

WPGU program director, general manager to resign

by Dean Olsen

WPGU-FM's program director said Friday he plans to resign along with the station's general manager after the current black programming conflict "blows over... as soon as the blacks settle down."

Program Director Alan Strauss, senior in LAS, said he's disgusted with pressure put on him and General Manager David Weinstein, senior in commerce, to negotiate the issue,

which involves black programming at the station. Strauss wouldn't say when the resignations would come.

However, Strauss said pressure he felt from the board didn't influence an offer he and Weinstein made Friday to reinstate the station's four-hour black music show canceled in December.

Strauss said IPC Board member Robert Reid, associate professor of journalism, told him at the Tuesday board meeting that if he and Weinstein would not negotiate with a group of black students, the company might consider firing them.

Reid said Friday night that at the meeting board members were trying to stress the station's "hybrid status as a community and student radio station."

"Then, I may have said this situation needs someone who can negotiate under that philosophy," Reid said. "We (the board) felt

we had some obligations. I didn't mean they would be fired... The board hasn't been trying to pressure them. We wanted them to think about the situation they've faced."

IPC Board Chairman Gene Gilmore, associate professor of journalism, said he was disappointed to learn of the student managers' decisions. "I hope they do not resign. I thought I made it a point to personally commend them for their presentation (Friday)."

Williams says he didn't kill black youths

ATLANTA (AP)—Wayne Williams angrily turned back attempts by prosecutors to shake his story Tuesday, lashing out at his accusers and declaring, "I'm innocent, and that's all there is to it."

"Did you experience any panic at any point during the time you were killing these victims?" Assistant District Attorney Jack Mallard asked the 23-year-old murder defendant at one point during the afternoon cross-examination.

"Sir, I haven't killed anyone," Williams replied.

"Isn't it true you killed them?" Mallard asked.

"I'm about as guilty as you are," Williams told him. "If you're guilty, then I'm guilty."

At one point Williams said he could have been a victim himself in the string of slayings of 28 young Atlanta blacks that outraged the nation.

"I'm 23 years old and I could have been a victim... Anyone in Atlanta could have been. I'm not so sure it's over yet," he said.

Williams also said that policemen threatened him, that eyewitnesses made up stories and that he feared for his life after being ques-

tioned last spring in the series of slayings.

"I haven't done anything. I'm innocent, and that's all there is to it," Williams insisted.

Jurors furiously scribbled notes as Williams, who was dressed in a dark three-piece suit with no tie, testified for more than four hours Tuesday, his second day on the stand. Cross-examination will continue Wednesday.

Williams, a black free-lance photographer and self-styled talent promoter, has pleaded innocent to murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of 28 young blacks whose deaths over a 22-month period have been investigated by a special police task force. No arrests have been made in the other cases.

Williams testified Monday that he never met Cater or Payne and did not kill them or the 10 other young blacks prosecutors contend were linked in a pattern of slayings.

Mallard asked the defendant if he thought all the witnesses who testified against him were liars, and Williams replied, "Some lied, some told half-truths, some were mistaken, and some outright lied."

weather

Study condemns government policy on civil rights laws

WASHINGTON (NYT)—A study released Tuesday by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights said that the Justice Department, under the direction of Attorney General William French Smith, is attacking the nation's civil rights laws in an effort to narrow the remedies available to people whose rights have been denied.

The 75-page report concluded that political influence and "prejudice" are far more pervasive within the department than fair-mindedness and faithfulness to the law.

THE STUDY ANALYZED the department's announced policies, its actions in more than a dozen major civil rights cases and information that politicians sought to influence the department's position on various cases. It used as documentation such sources as congressional testimony, speeches by Justice Department officials, legal briefs, departmental memorandums and correspondence.

In releasing the report here, the leadership conference charged that the department was "abdicating" its historic enforcement responsibility. The conference is a coalition of more than 150 major national organizations representing minority groups, labor, women and others.

Benjamin Hooks, chairman of the conference and executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, characterized the department's actions as a "sustained, concentrated and obviously orchestrated attack in the whole field of civil rights enforcement, which includes education, equal opportunity employment, voting."

THOMAS DECAIR, the Justice Department's chief spokesman, said this evening that he had no immediate response to the report because he had not been able to obtain a copy.

But he referred to a speech Monday by William Bradford Reynolds, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, terming criticisms like those made by the leadership conference "wholly unjustified."

"We remain dedicated to continuing the battle being waged against discrimination based on race," he said.

The report released Tuesday was prepared by a committee of lawyers headed by William Taylor, a law professor at Catholic University.

Williams trial jury starts deliberating

ATLANTA (AP)—Jurors began deliberating murder charges against Wayne Williams on Friday after prosecutors reviled him as a "mad dog killer" and the defense begged them not to commit "the ultimate tragedy" of convicting an innocent man.

"You shall take this case and try to find the truth about it," Superior Court Judge Clarence Cooper told the jurors after attorneys completed their emotional final arguments.

Cooper turned the case over to the jury at 4:50 p.m., clearing the fourth-floor courtroom in the Fulton County courthouse for use as a deliberation room so the many exhibits would not have to be moved.

Cooper told the jury of six black women, three white women, two black men and one white man that they could deliberate into the evening and on Saturday.

They must decide whether or not Williams, a 23-year-old black free-lance photographer, murdered Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young blacks killed in Atlanta.

History of blacks missing from education systems

by Mike Sedlak

Education in black history helps but it has not yet solved the problems that blacks face in the world, according to two University professors.

Robert McColley, history professor, said his six children were taught Afro-American history in the Urbana school system and noticed they were "ideologically opposed to racism." Black History Month (February) is an example of one opportunity people have to learn some "true" history that might replace some of the common prejudices. But not knowing black history is not the only reason black people are discriminated against.

Jim Anderson, professor of educational policy studies in the College of Communications, said education lacks the power to change race relations without other political and economic reforms. According to Anderson, the present legal system deprives black people of a very basic right—the right to a free trial. When black people are brought to court, the chance of a getting a jury that is part black is small. Most judges are white, too.

STATISTICS IN THIS area reveals that crimes committed by people with comparable records, black people average longer sentences, Anderson said. This is not the only area in law where black people are discriminated against. Anderson points to "... the whole criminal justice system, from beginning to end." Blacks are discriminated against in jury selection, the setting of bail and entering into law school, he said.

McColley would like to see a law that is

"color-blind." Anderson said he thinks the best way to deal with a prejudiced society is first to recognize there is a problem. "People act as though a prejudiced system runs automatically by itself." But it doesn't. Blacks have been struggling for years. They work for equality and they protest. But the picture looks the same for the immediate future. As long as political parties fail to see the real problem blacks have, the inequality in society will probably persist, he said.

THERE IS A NOTION that America is "a pagent of progress," Anderson said. He added, however, that many problems are not working themselves out.

For example, black history is often ignored. According to Anderson, America is perceived as the land of the free, so Americans would rather not deal with slavery. He also said there hasn't been a real attempt in the school systems to present the complete picture of the way black people have influenced the development of the United States.

Anderson said departments in schools do not deal reasonably with black history. When given a list of priorities, black history ends up on the bottom. In this way, while children are in school, they do not learn much about black history.

AND WHITE CHILDREN, instead of learning about black history in school, learn about blacks from their parents. This is how prejudices are implanted into the minds of children. It would be better for children to be brought up in a non-prejudiced environment. Anderson said, "I hate to see children victimized by the destructive values of their parents."

Tensions surrounding WPGU controversy

by Dean Olsen

Immediately following a Feb. 12 rally on the Quad, two employees of WPGU-FM, Jeff Steinberg and Mark Gluskin, quickly made their way to nearby Altgeld Hall's library—to hide.

The purpose of the rally was to protest black programming cuts made in December at WPGU.

"As we were leaving the rally," Steinberg, WPGU news director and senior in communications, said, "we noticed three or four rather large black guys following us."

Steinberg said the blacks didn't follow him or WPGU Sports Director Gluskin into the library and the confrontation Steinberg feared didn't occur. Still, Steinberg admitted "the last week that the Feb. 12 incident, "was definitely one of the most scary moments in recent times for me.

"I'M NOT AFRAID to work at the station... but it gets you thinking. It's always in the back of your mind."

This uneasiness has been in the back of many students' minds, especially after three weeks of tension-filled discussions about black programming at WPGU-FM. But now that emotional displays on both sides of the controversy seem to have subsided, blacks and station workers alike think the threat of violence has lessened.

"I don't want it to seem like we're crying about things that are not happening," WPGU General Manager David Weinstein stressed. "Jeff (Steinberg) is a bit paranoid."

Both sides remain cautious, though.

Group protests about a lack of black programming at WPGU, a student-run, commer-

cial station, began Feb. 8 and since then the vocal black student group has reduced its demand of ethnic programming at the station from 29 to 25 hours. WPGU has stuck to its offer of four hours, which would reinstate the soul music show canceled in December.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS are continuing. Representatives from both sides said, following a Thursday meeting, that progress is being made and WPGU's owner, the Illini Publishing Co., will discuss the issue again tonight.

Tension at the station climbed in the beginning of February, according to Weinstein, senior in commerce. "There was some misperception of the issue in the beginning, but (tension) has died down," he said last week. "We're not throwing up sandbags at the station."

"Sandbags" may not have been ruled out before that time however, especially after the Feb. 19 negotiation meeting between members of the group of black students and Illini Publishing Co. officials. After that brief meeting, when black students staged a walk-out, some members of the group of 30 students began chanting, "What are we going to do? ... Burn it down, burn it down, burn it out, gut it out."

STEINBERG AND OTHER WPGU student managers said the outburst didn't calm matters any. Although many WPGU staff members admitted the situation, which involved harassment and threats, became much calmer last week, they still are a bit nervous about "Plan B," an alternative strategy whose name was chanted at the end of the Feb. 19 meeting.

Representatives from the black group

have declined to comment on any details of "Plan B."

After last week's meeting, Terry Brooks, junior in LAS and one of the group's representatives, said even though progress was made, the possibility of "Plan B" hasn't been eliminated.

Alicia Banks, sophomore in LAS and one of the group's representatives, said the group has continuously tried to calm its members and prevent thoughts of violence.

She said black student meetings have taken place in residence halls almost every night since the protests began. Kenneth Gunn, junior in LAS and president of the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls black student government, said he's pressed by students in his group almost daily to give an update on the situation.

BROOKS SAID THE common goal of an increase in black programming at WPGU has drawn the University's blacks together. He added that the chants of "burn it down" probably weren't intended literally. "I don't think the crowd is violent."

Mari Szatkowski, news director of WDBS-AM, a sister station of WPGU in Weston Hall, said the smaller number of black students negotiating has eased some staff members' worries. Szatkowski, junior in communications, said the number of harassing phone calls to the station about the programming change has dropped off in the past two weeks.

"There was a time about two weeks ago that we just had to put the phone on 'hold' because so many harassing calls were made," Steinberg said.

Program Director Alan Strauss claimed he's been threatened physically and Szat-

kowski said that after the initial meetings at IPC offices 2 ½ weeks ago, she interpreted a comment by a black male student near the Gregory Drive Snack Bar as threatening.

SZATKOWSKI SAID THE student turned to her and said, " 'I'd like to bust her face.' Then, as I was walking in the snack bar he said, 'hey you, get back here.' " According to Szatkowski, she then said "pardon me" and walked away. Nothing more happened, she said.

Strauss, Steinberg and Szatkowski said that while they don't fear for their safety while working at the station, the encounters have bothered them—not enough to report them to police, though.

Publicity about the controversy also has bothered Brooks. He said that while walking home alone near the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls about three weeks ago he was approached by several white men who harassed him about his part in the initial protests.

"They started to approach me... called me 'nigger,' " he said. "I made a bluff and pointed with something in my coat. They moved back."

BROOKS SAID HE'S received about a dozen harassing phone calls about his group's actions, but, like the WPGU workers, he's not discouraged.

"It (harassment) doesn't discourage me," Brooks said. "It makes me feel like I'm doing the right things. It makes me want to do even more."

"Right now I think I can control myself. Violence would be very unlikely. It's not the way to handle anything."

IPC endorses 4 proposals to end WPGU controversy

by Mick McNicholas

The Illini Publishing Co. Board of Directors endorsed a statement Tuesday night that may end the controversy surrounding black programming at radio station WPGU-FM.

The four-point statement was agreed upon at a federally-mediated meeting last Thursday between representatives of the student media company and protesting black students.

But one black student cautioned that although progress may have been made Tuesday, it is too early to tell if the problem will be solved.

The board's endorsement, after some discussion, was unanimous.

Board Chairman Gene Gilmore will meet with student representatives to sign the statement within the next week or so.

Representative black students contacted Tuesday night said they would have to wait until today to see what the group will want to do.

The four proposals are:

- Black representation on the IPC Board will be considered.
- The board would assist, where feasible, in establishing a black radio station.
- The board would consider urging new WPGU managers to increase black programming.
- The board would be informed that the black student group would like eight hours of black program-

ming in the next few weeks and fifteen in the fall, unless a black radio station is functioning then.

Board members pointed out that endorsement of the fourth proposal does not mean that such programming would be supplied.

Gilmore said there has been black student representation on the board in the past, and said it would be encouraged in the future. But he gave no indication whether either of the next two openings—for one undergraduate and one graduate student—would be filled by black students.

Interviews for these positions are scheduled for Tuesday, April 13.

Company bylaws require at least one faculty member each from the colleges of communications and commerce. All four faculty board members are appointed by the chancellor to serve indefinite terms. No black faculty member has served on the board.

To comply with the second proposal, the company would give at least four AM transmitters and other equipment to the student group and allow it to set up the station itself. Although Federal Communications Commission requirements forbid the company from owning another licensed station in town, Acting General Manager Tim Anderson offered two options to explore.

The first is that the new station

could be established as an unlicensed station, like WPGU's sister station WDBS-AM, which broadcasts only through carrier current and cable. Another option, Anderson said, might be to have the group—or someone else—seek a non-commercial FM license from the FCC.

Most discussion centered around language used in the third proposal. Some board members thought the word "urging" should be replaced with "advising," but in the end, the wording was not changed.

At issue is whether the board, by "urging" WPGU managers to program more airtime for blacks, would set a precedent of pressuring student management.

Board Member Robert Reid, associate professor of journalism, asked that the student managers of all IPC media be polled on how they thought the board should deal with the situation at WPGU. All agreed that the best path for the board to follow involved not dictating to student managers how problems should be solved, but rather seeing that the student managers take steps to solve problems.

But WPGU General Manager David Weinstein said he felt that the proposal to urge future WPGU managers to increase black programming would tend to pressure them into doing so because they would be afraid of losing their jobs.

NAACP, law officials fear violent outburst from Georgia KKK

ATLANTA (NYT)—The Ku Klux Klan has become active in recent weeks in Georgia, increasing the danger of racial confrontation, an official of the U.S. Justice Department warned Monday.

In the last few weeks, robed Klansmen have appeared in the cities of Monroe, Social Circle, Griffin, Brunswick and Darien, as well as in Jacksonville and Lake City, Fla., said Ozell Sutton, regional director of community relations services for the U.S. Department of Justice.

"I am concerned about this great increase of activity... that it may cause confrontation and racial conflict," Sutton said in an interview. "But it's my guess that there will be still more. I fear this is just the beginning of the deterioration of the racial climate in south Georgia and elsewhere, of course."

The Southeast Regional Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called for a federal investigation of the Klan activity.

Earl Shinhoster, regional director of the NAACP, said his office has received reports of increased harassment and threats of bodily harm against black citizens by elements of the Klan.

Shinhoster said he has received no reply to the telegram he sent Friday to William Bradford Reynolds, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division in Washington, requesting the federal investigation.

"There's been more Klan activity in Georgia in the last two months than in any comparable time" in recent years, according to Sutton. He said the increase may reflect the hard economic times and what some fear is a "climate that is conducive to racism."

Recent Klan activity in Georgia has ranged from fund-raisers to protests.

The Ku Klux Klan is today comprised of a splintered outfit of a dozen or so rival organizations. The various Klans refuse to give out membership numbers.

Police chief orders new task force on

by Daily Illini wire services

ATLANTA—Atlanta Police Commissioner Lee Brown reiterated Wednesday that the task force that investigated the missing and slain young blacks cases will be disbanded, but said he had ordered the creation of a new homicide task force to investigate all homicides in the city.

Police still consider Wayne Williams responsible for 23 out of total of 29 slayings and one disappearance of black youths in Atlanta since 1979, Brown said. He denied rumors that several unsolved murders of young women in the city were related.

Williams' defense lawyer made a big point of claiming, in his summation, that the murders of young blacks had not stopped with his client's arrest.

"Black men of Mr. (Nathaniel) Cater's and Mr. (Jimmy Ray) Payne's ages are still being murdered in this community," attorney Alvin Binder told the jurors, who a few days later were to convict Williams of killing Cater, 27, and Payne, 21.

Binder's statement was correct. Georgia Crime Information Center statistics show that from June 1 through Dec. 31, 1981, 29 black men age 30 and younger were slain in Fulton County, which includes Atlanta.

But Brown said none of those killings fits the pattern of the 28 slayings that were assigned to the task force over 22 months before Williams came to police attention last May.

The task force cases were "young people, black, from low-income families, were reported missing, and we found their bodies away from where they were killed," Brown said in an interview Thursday.

On Monday, police announced that the task force was being disbanded and that they had linked Williams to 21 other slayings—including 20 on the task force list and the stabbing death of a 30-year-old black man

Atlanta cases

whose case never was assigned to the task force.

He said Wednesday his decision was not an attempt to appease the parents of the slain blacks whose murders have been attributed to Williams without the filing of official charges.

Brown said the new task force would be formed by a merger of the police bureau's homicide division and the officers still on the original task force.

Brown called the new task force "a natural extension of the knowledge and expertise we have gained" from the investigation of the child slayings.

columns

New station would be soul outlet

Some observations on the controversy involving black programming at WPGU-FM:

It's a tough issue to tackle. I usually like to pick one side of the fence and see things from there. One side is usually more "right" than the other. Not this time, though.

I think it's a shame the way *Sunday* *ertime* was dropped by WPGU. As many writers have already pointed out on these pages, not just black students listened to the program. I'm no radio expert, but I do think soul music is good music, and good music is what the station ought to be trying to provide.

On the other hand, it seems to me that many of the protesters were less interested in seeing that the Champaign-Urbana area has access to soul music (along with funk and all the other sub-genres) than they were with punishing WPGU for its mistake.

I suppose I can understand it when blacks say they feel this is another case where the white majority has shafted them. As some have said, the brusque treatment they have received from WPGU managers could have been fostered by the national climate. Reagan may not be a racist, but



his ambiguous actions in this arena rightfully bring up some questions.

Still, the most important question is not whether WPGU plays soul music or not, but whether there is a soul music outlet available to all those who want one.

Of all that's happened in the past month, I think the most important developments revolve around the possibility of a new radio station. I think it is a brilliant idea. I reject the notion—advanced by some protesters—that it would be a Jim Crow type of response to their demands, because if this reasoning is pursued, then any black music station—including the Chicago stations—ought not to exist. Of course it will take time, effort and money to set up, but that's how WPGU started.

If such a station were established, *more* black programming than the protesters

ever dreamed of demanding would result. There would be more chances for black disc jockeys to learn the trade in a format they may be more comfortable with, and they would still have the option of working for WPGU if they intended to try to break into the rock DJ circuit.

Such a station would probably start out without any specific direction, but if it were established, creative people who are in school now would have a chance to do something even few professionals ever get to do: to help *mold* a station. It doesn't take that long—witness WEFM-FM, which went on the air last year.

Yes, it would take a lot of work, but I'll bet there are enough people out there willing to devote the time and energy, because it's generally an enjoyable job.

Until such a station can get on the air, though, I don't think it should really bother anybody to have black programming on WPGU. In fact, even after such a station is born, there ought to be at least a little soul on WPGU every now and then. At least enough to keep the heavy metal addicts around this town from making the rest of us deaf.

WPGU fight settled despite dissent

by Dean Olsen

Negotiations concerning black programming on WPGU-FM have officially ended without a guarantee of more than four black radio hours on Sundays, federal mediator Jesse Taylor said Thursday night.

Lorri Ambrose, sophomore in LAS and a black student representative attending the Thursday meeting with Illini Publishing Co. officials, wouldn't comment on the agreement signed Thursday except to say, "everyone at the meeting agreed to what was there on the paper."

However, one representative, Alicia Banks, sophomore in LAS, who didn't attend most of the meeting at Gregory Hall, said later she strongly disagreed with the wording of the fourth part of the agreement.

Two more of the six representatives, Holly Hancock and Jennifer Robinson, also couldn't attend the meeting, although all three of their signatures remained on the amended agreement.

"The struggle... the protests are not over yet," Banks said. "I can't believe they signed it (after the proposal was reworded) and didn't call us."

Banks said she will bring up her disagreements when the black student group meets today at the Afro-American Cultural Center to dis-

cuss the issue.

The original proposal said, "The (IPC) board and WPGU managers have been informed that black students *expect* eight hours of black programming immediately after April 15, 1982 and a total of 15 hours starting in the fall semester, 1982..."

Banks disagreed with a part of the amended version, which read, "The board and WPGU managers have been informed that black students *strongly believe* that eight hours of black programming starting April 15, 1982, *is reasonable and needed...*"

Banks said this change—by saying the programming hike is "reasonable"—indicates black students are satisfied.

IPC Board member Robert Reid, associate professor of journalism, said the wording change was made because IPC Board Chairman Gene Gilmore feared the first wording would imply a board commitment to increased black programming.

Emphasizing a second major objection to WPGU's handling of the issue, Banks said she was "disgusted" to discover Thursday that WPGU Program Director Alan Strauss had appointed Chuck Allen to host the reinstated Sunday night, four-hour soul show.

"He (Allen) is Al's pet and Al's buddy," Banks said, adding that

Allen didn't support the black students' fight for more programming.

Neither Strauss nor Allen were available to comment on that charge.

The soul music show, originally canceled in December, has been WPGU's only concession in programming hours. At the beginning of the past three weeks of protest, blacks demanded 29 hours a week of ethnic programming, then later reduced the demand to 25 hours.

Banks and other representatives indicated agreement with the three other parts of the agreement, which say:

- The IPC Board would welcome board position petitions from minority students.
- The board will assist, where feasible, but not financially, in helping to establish a black radio station at the University.
- The board agrees to urge the new WPGU student managers, who assume positions April 15, to increase black programming.
- IPC will continue its 28 hours of black-oriented programming on WDBS-AM, a carrier-current, sister station of WPGU.

He said the soul show, "will change the image of the station," but added he will try to schedule the first show (2-6 p.m.) for broadcast this Sunday.

NIU blacks charge university with racism

by John Madden

Black students charged Northern Illinois University with racial discrimination in a Wednesday meeting with the university's president which followed reassignment of the head of athletics.

According to Bob Woggon, director of the NIU office of information, the reassignment of McKinley Davis, executive director for intercollegiate athletics, was for economic reasons. Because of a \$200,000 deficit in the athletic department's fiscal 1982 budget and a possible \$600,000 deficit in fiscal 1983, president William Monat proposed budget cuts to the Athletic Board calling for the elimination of eight sports and the closing of Davis' office.

When Monat announced the changes at Northern's last home basketball game, 50 black students staged a protest on the gym floor delaying the start of the second half.

According to Darren Watts, student regent, Monat met Wednesday with representatives of the black students calling themselves the Voice of the Black Community. The black students presented Monat with a memo saying the number of minority students at NIU has declined since 1977 and the university was making no attempt to recruit minorities.

The students also said the university's stiffer academic standards were denying minority students access to the university. The students said that at the present rate only 2 percent of Northern students would be minorities by 1985.

Another issue raised in the memo was minorities in the university's faculty and administration. The students claimed there were no role models for black students in the classroom or administration, and the administration was not allowing blacks to work their way into high-ranking positions.

Although the students would not say where

they got their statistics, Watts said Monat agreed to the students' claims. During the meeting, 50 black students protested outside the administration building.

Paul Greenly, sports writer for the Northern Star, said Davis was reassigned because of pressure put on Monat by the alumni sports boosters. The boosters were upset with remarks Davis made to the Chicago Sun Times about the recruitment procedures of basketball coach John McDougal, who is well liked by the boosters. The Star also reported the protesting students refused to be interviewed by the white reporter sent to cover the protest.

Davis, a former All-American and Harlem Globetrotter who has been at NIU since 1968, would not comment. Davis said he was still interested in athletics and his story had been misconstrued.

Monat will meet again with the black students on March 17.

'Bad feeling' a factor in WPGU decision

by Peter Rubey

Both WPGU's general manager and program director reiterated Friday that the station's decision to reinstate its soul show was not based on outside pressures.

"There was some talk that the station received a lot of letters from the black community, and especially from the black chorus," General Manager David Weinstein, senior in commerce, said. "But, in fact, the station received only three letters."

One letter was from an individual listener and another was from a black sorority. The third letter, however, was sent by the Residence Hall Association, which represents about 25 percent of the enrollment. In the letter, RHA formally protested the cancellation of the *Sunday Overtime* show.

While RHA declined to become directly involved in the WPGU controversy, it stated that WPGU's sister station, WDBS-AM, should not be offered by WPGU as

an alternative black programming station because many halls are unable to pick up WDBS.

"The RHA letter didn't affect our decision at all because RHA has a service through WDBS from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. seven days a week," said Alan Strauss, WPGU program director and senior in LAS. "Our chief engineer has informed me that WDBS can be picked up on either 640 AM or 101 FM in all the halls."

The decision was made by the station, however. "I've been involved with various aspects of promotion and I also talk to a lot of people, which helped. In addition, the station received a number of phone calls about the issue. But, we didn't let anyone deter the decision-making which led to the reinstatement," Strauss said.

"There was too much bad feeling, bad publicity, and too many misperceptions involved in the issue to let it continue," Weinstein said. "Therefore, as a gesture of goodwill, the show was reinstated."

Blacks reluctantly satisfied

by Dean Olsen

Black students involved with the WPGU-FM programming controversy concluded Friday they are disappointed with the final settlement but glad the ordeal is over.

"We reached the apex of what we could get," said Holly Hancock, one of six students representing black students who for three weeks formally protested a lack of black programming on the student-run radio station.

In an agreement with the Illini Publishing Co., signed Thursday, black students received assurance that the company is aware of the students' expectations. However, there were no guarantees for more programming

Related stories on pages 5 and 6.

than the reinstated four-hour, Sunday soul music show.

One representative, Alicia Banks, sophomore in LAS, said Thursday she wasn't satisfied with a part of the agreement because its wording was changed during a meeting she didn't attend. But after the representatives met Friday with other black students, Banks said she "went along with the majority" in accepting the proposal.

Hancock, senior in LAS, said she hopes new student managers the IPC Board will choose later this month will increase black programming according to the agreement.

with WPGU pact

The settlement says black students expect eight hours of black programming starting after April 15, when new WPGU managers take over; and a total of 15 hours starting fall, 1982, unless a black student radio station is functioning by then.

Banks said black students expressed concern at the Friday meeting about, Chuck Allen, senior in LAS, hosting the reinstated soul show. Allen didn't indicate support for the black students in their protest.

But Hancock said that the music broadcast—not the disc jockey—is most important. She said because several black students will be taking broadcasting tests administered by WPGU for disc jockey status, there

will be more competition for the position.

Allen said he's "looking forward to doing the show. I don't expect any problems."

He said all those involved in the programming issue have acted "silly." Allen, last year's WPGU general manager, said WPGU managers and the IPC Board didn't handle the situation correctly, black students weren't aware of the issue's complexity and the news media distorted it.

He wouldn't elaborate.

Hancock didn't foresee more protests this semester, although Lorri Ambrose, junior in commerce, said that if the black program isn't supported by the new managers, protests cannot be ruled out.



Vote for me

State Comptroller Roland Burris addresses the Democratic slatemaking session in Chicago Nov. 18. Burris is seeking re-election to his post this year. (photo by Steve Buyansky)

Roland Burris ^{3/11/82}

Burris, Democratic state comptroller seeking re-election, is the highest-ranking elected black official in the state. Burris is now the second-ranking state official because there is no designated lieutenant governor.

"We could have a black president," he said, but didn't say if it would be him. "I'll go as far as the people in Illinois will let me go."

Burris doesn't think President Reagan's proposed New Federalism program will benefit the states. It will only create 50 more bureaucracies, he said.

"One bureaucracy is bad enough... we can't solve our transportation problems, we

LIU not impressive in Illini NIT blowout

by Carl Walworth

It seems there were a few misconceptions about the first-round NIT game at Assembly Hall Wednesday.

Illinois did play Long Island. Long Island is a university in Brooklyn. And LIU did enter the game leading the nation in scoring.

But those same press clippings also said the Blackbirds are quick and have good shooters. Well, either a bunch of imposters showed up Wednesday or Long Island decided not to play. Illinois ran to a 126-78 win before 10,505 fans and the score indicated the game's one-sidedness.

Illinois led 8-1 early in the game and, after that, seemed to be doing nothing more than playing intrasquad.

"I'm going home, have a Scotch and forget about it," said LIU coach Paul Lizzo. "What was it, 127-70? Maybe we better have a couple more scotches. Oh, 126... maybe I better make that a double Scotch."

After he considers his team's defense, or lack of it, maybe he'll make that a triple.

"It wasn't no defense," said Illini guard Craig Tucker. "They didn't have any defense. You can't expect to win if you don't play on both ends of the court."

LIU didn't play at either end of the court in the first half, trailing

65-29 at halftime. The Illini scored fewer than 65 points in 16 of their games this season.

But the points were just coming too easily. Four Illini were in double figures at intermission, led by Perry Range who had 20. Range made 13 of 16 shots in the game and 2 of 2 free throws for 28 points.

"What was that guy's name?" asked Lizzo. "Range—what Range. His name fits him perfectly. What range that kid has."

More range than LIU's defense could cover.

"I wouldn't say they played good defense after the first step," Range said. "They played pretty good defense on the ball, but after the first step nobody looked to help."

About the only person who had anything complimentary to say about the Blackbirds was Illini coach Lou Henson.

"We were really concerned about the ball game going in as we always are," the coach said. "I think they're a real good ball club."

"We hit some key shots early. They got down and it's hard to play defense when you're down."

OK, Lou. So Long Island didn't play its best game of the year. And maybe it had a few legitimate excuses such as arriving in Champaign with no luggage, playing before a large crowd, etc.

But does this team really belong in the NIT? It's hard to figure how

Long Island won 20 games during the regular season. The Blackbirds would have had difficulty beating a good junior college team Wednesday.

Henson started taking out his starters with about 13 minutes remaining, and kept clearing the bench in the final 10 minutes.

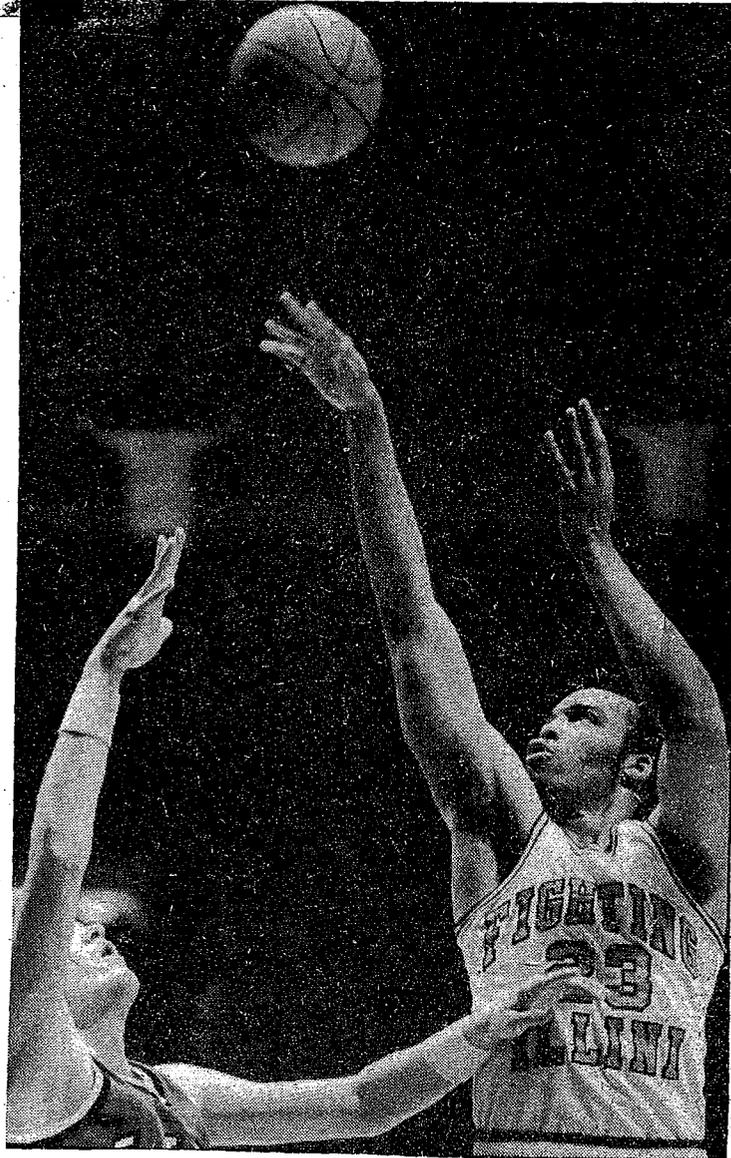
While the starters were in, they out-quicked the supposedly high-powered Blackbirds, which didn't have a starter over 6-foot-7. Many of Illinois' points came on layups off the fast break while the Blackbirds had difficulty doing more than making one or two passes and throwing up 20-foot jump-shots.

Better make that two triple Scotches, coach.

•••

The Illini, now 18-10, will host Dayton Monday at 7:05 p.m. at Assembly Hall. Student season-ticketholders may purchase an unlimited number of tickets today on a first-come, first-serve basis in the Great West Hall of Memorial Stadium. One ID is required for every ticket purchased. Other students may purchase tickets on Friday.

Faculty/staff and adult season-ticketholders may purchase tickets on Friday. The same time schedule that was used for the game Wednesday will be used Friday. General public sales will be from 3-5 p.m. Saturday at Memorial Stadium and from noon-5 p.m. Sunday at Assembly Hall.



Development director modest about his role

by Theresa Grimaldi

To John Ellis, being Champaign Community Development Division director isn't a big deal. That's the way he wants it.

"I'm just a small square on a chart," Ellis said, leaning back in the big, black chair behind his desk while the sun creeped in through the Venetian blinds behind him in his office on the third floor of the city building.

As community development director, Ellis is responsible for demolishing old and dilapidated houses, giving housing rehabilitation assistance to low-income families, and providing a safe, healthy living environment for all citizens of Champaign. The job encompasses various projects, many of

which receive block grants from the federal government.

"His job is critically important," Gene Miller, Champaign city manager, said. "If he doesn't fulfill his responsibilities, I'd have a catastrophe on my hands. But that is not to say his job is more important than any other department."

The Community Development Division is under the Department of Public Works.

"I just got my degree," Ellis said. "I could have made a big deal of it, but I didn't want to. I don't think many people in this office even know about it."

It took the 48-year-old black man five years of night and independent study classes during Christmas vacation to get his urban

planning degree from the University. He graduated in August 1981.

"I just wanted to do it," the sharply dressed Ellis said. He wears a neat-looking suit, wire-rimmed glasses and a gold chain around his neck.

Miller said, "Taking courses just shows that (Ellis) is interested in his job. It is just part of pieces that fit together to show that he is performing better." But that doesn't mean he got a raise. He is currently making \$30,000.

"Work doesn't mean that much to me," he said. "I just want to see my boy through college and help him cope with the world."

Born in a Montgomery, Ala., ghetto, Ellis hasn't had an easy life. "My father used to make \$28 a week for five of us, but we prob-

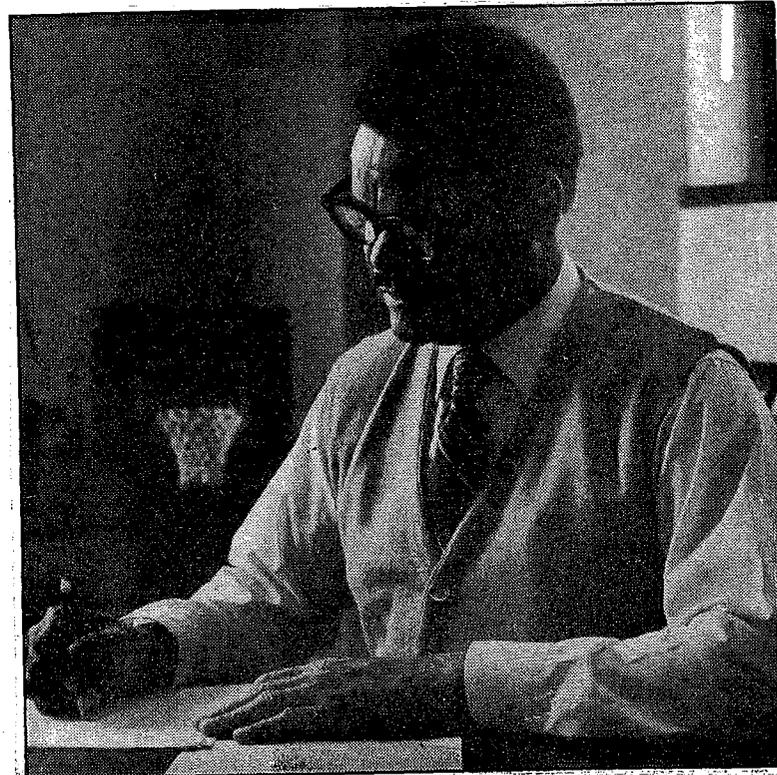
ably ate better then," he recalled.

"While I was in an Alabama school I was segregated," he said. "My wife went to school here (in Champaign-Urbana) with whites, but they all went their separate ways. Racial discrimination and prejudice are everywhere. It is no better than in 1857. It is even worse now.

"Racism is just more sophisticated here," he continued. "It comes in subtle ways. It (segregation) is better here, but in overt ways. You can go to a theater or restaurant, but people just tolerate you."

Ellis joined the Air Force after high school. During his 20-year stay in the service,

more DIRECTOR on 18



No minority students take part in McKinley outreach program

by Kimberly Turk

No one showed up to represent minority students' interests Tuesday night at a McKinley Health Center outreach program, but according to the director of the Afro-American Cultural Program, that doesn't mean minority students are disinterested.

Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Program, said he agreed to sponsor the program, because he believed students would be interested. The poor attendance was probably caused by midterms, he said.

No minority students came to the meeting at the Afro-American

Culture house, 708 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana. The program was sponsored by the health center, La Casa Cultural Latina and the Afro-American Cultural Program.

Students and staff from McKinley planned to talk with minority students about the strengths and weaknesses of the health center so it could better represent their needs there.

Jim Marks, senior in LAS and member of the McKinley student advisory board, said he was shocked by the turnout. "You'd think that with all those letters we mailed out and the article in the (Daily Illini), someone would have come," Marks said as he and five other McKinley

representatives left the cultural center Tuesday night. About 700 letters were mailed out to minority students.

Juan Gonzalaz, director of La Casa Cultural Latina, attributed lack of attendance to "more pressing issues confronting minority students right now." Health care, he said, is not as important for minority students as the WPGU issue or financial aid.

More people probably would have been there if the forum had been scheduled during a weekly meeting of the Black Greek Letter Association or the Central Black Student Union, Nesbitt said.

DIRECTOR from 16

he lived all over the world. During the Korean War, he served in a reconnaissance outfit—a group of men who interpret enemy territory maps.

"I saw the fighting," he said. But fighting isn't what bothered him the most.

Speaking with a slight Southern drawl, he reminisces: "Things we take for granted have a meaning. You miss it when you don't see it for a year. It gets on you when you don't have fresh meat, a corner grocery or a beer. We had Spam every day. Every day was Monday.

"At night you'd hear a bomb and jump in a foxhole. You'd be cold and wet. But after three or four months you'd just stay there. Then, when it's getting close to going home, you'd get scared and go out there again. You get tired of being scared. I don't get scared no more."

The Ellises met in 1959, while John was stationed at Chanute Air Force Base. They have been married 20 years. For years, Joan traveled all over the world with him. "He's really been around," she said, putting her hand to her face.

Their only son, Mark, 17, was born in West Germany. He is a senior at Centennial High School in Champaign.

Mrs. Ellis' nephew, Rodney, 15, also lives with the Ellises. He came to live with the family four years ago when his mother died. His other seven brothers and sisters live with other members of Mrs. Ellis' family.

Joan Ellis works for Burnham Hospital as a lab technician in the chemistry department.

Ellis retired from the Air Force in 1970. Although he had planned to go back to Las Vegas, a job offer as a housing code inspector with the

city of Champaign persuaded him to change his mind. Promotions then kept him interested in the city. He has been community development director for five years.

The Ellises live at 2104 Rebecca Drive, in the southwest part of Champaign, where the streets are clean and blacks and whites play together. It's not like Ellis' home back in Alabama. Their house is beige with brown trim and two cars sit in the driveway.

The telephone rings every 10 minutes or so with a prospective buyer for their car on the line.

Mark comes home from school and says hello, but then runs off to the gym. Rodney is staying at school late for football practice. John comes home from work at 5:30 p.m. to grab something to eat but has to be at a meeting at 6 p.m. He is filling in for a fellow employee whose relative died.

The house is immaculately clean, yet Joan complains about the dog hair all over the place.

"Being there" is the way John shows his love for his family. "I'm where I want to be," he said.

But sometimes he works late at night. "If I can't catch people at home during the week, I work on Saturdays," Ellis said.

He is also involved in many community organizations. He was an Urban League board member for five years—the maximum allowed. The Urban League does many of the same things as the Community Development Division—for example, helping the under-privileged weatherize their homes. He is also on the United Way Board, a member of the University Elks local 619, the Ambassadors Club and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

"If you look at what he is in-

involved in, a pattern may show up," said Michael Preston, a political science professor at the University. He's doing something to improve the lives of the poor."

"What's more important?" Ellis asked, "getting people out of poor housing, or tennis courts? Fortunately, this city hasn't had to deal with that so far. We've been lucky.

"I don't like politics," he said. "I don't like to satisfy a lot of different people for political reasons."

Much of Ellis' work deals with people on the north-east side of Champaign helping make people's lives better. Although he spends less time out in the community now that he is in a managerial position, the people still recognize his name. They know that he cares about them and their problems.

"He takes his job seriously," said Catherine Reed, an urban development action grant coordinator who works under Ellis. "He might feel like he is a perfectionist, but he doesn't put that pressure on. Everyone respects him. He knows his job really well. He has a lot on insights. He reads people pretty well and knows how they will react."

Miller said, "He sincerely wants to help people out, to go the extra mile to get them over the fears of city hall. It's not just John, but all the people in his department."

"He is very cool," Reed said. "He never gets heated. I think that is a mark of a good administrator. But sometimes I would like for him to react."

Ellis thinks having a "short fuse" is one of his weaknesses. "I could have a little more self control. I have a sharp tongue," he said.

"Sometimes I take my work too seriously, compared to my peers," Ellis said. "I could slide by a lot

John Ellis

more."

But still, he takes his "professional reading" home on weekends and goes to his meetings.

"I'd say I check about 60 percent of the work we do," Ellis said. "I make sure the job was done right and the owner is satisfied."

All Ellis' experience has given him peace and confidence in his life, which seeps through his dark moustache as he speaks. That confidence has helped him succeed in and out of his office.

"I like what I'm doing. I'd like to be more help to people. For example, to direct programs and projects toward the needy. Right now, I'm an operator. I'd like to develop more programs."

"I like my job because I can see when I'm helping people and measure what I'm doing.

"I just understand the poor people. I don't consider them poor—just unfortunate. They don't like that, and I understand."

His favorite quote from Ralph Charell's book *The Magic of Thinking Rich* tells it all. "Say little about yourself. Spare others your autobiography. Let your actions speak for you.

"There is no need to go into your past history or brag about how terrific you are. It's just a tremendous sign of weakness.

"People who are destined for success pick that up readily...."

He said, "I think that's cool."

Illini Jazz Festival to feature

'cream of the crop'

by Jack Rundle

'Tis spring, and a young listener's fancy turns to hot, improvised music—that is, if the 1982 Illini Jazz Festival is any indication. Though it's had a checkered past, this year's fest—featuring events sponsored by Star Course, Krannert Center for the Performing Arts and The Assembly Hall—looks to be the finest assemblage of jazz talent this area has ever seen.

Kicking off the week's entertainment will be a "Tribute To Duke Ellington," at 8 p.m., March 23 in the Assembly Hall. Conceived and arranged by guitarist Kenny Burrell, this big band presentation of Ellingtonia both honors and maintains the legacy of this century's greatest jazz composer. Burrell has recorded two tribute LPs of material by "The Duke," and these "Tribute" shows he puts together often feature many notable jazz musicians, including former Ellington sidemen.

Perhaps the highlight of this year's festival is an appearance by a true musical legend in the person of trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie. This man's career spans six decades, and yet he plays with a youthful,

almost impish flair. Though his fame may rest on his large ensemble playing, the chance to see Gillespie stretch out, backed only by a trio, should be a real treat. If mainstream jazz is your style, make a point of attending this show at 8 p.m., March 25 in the Krannert Center's Great Hall.

Friday brings The Billy Taylor Trio to Krannert for two appearances. Pianist / educator Taylor is best known as host of National Public Radio's *Jazz Alive* program. And in keeping with his informative commentary on those jazz broadcasts, he'll be hosting an informal brown bag lunch at noon, March 26, in the Krannert lobby. Friday evening will feature Taylor's group in performance at 8 in the Great Hall.

Closing out the major events will be a sort of "homecoming" for Illini jazz fans, The Saturday Night Jazz Jamboree, slated for 8 p.m. in the Great Hall. Three "generations" of players will be featured in what may be the most emotional evening of music of the festival.

Opening the Jamboree will be the University's prime musical export, Medicare 7, 8 or 9. The name is a play on the ages of the University faculty and staff members who

make up the group, as well as their tendencies to show up for gigs in varying numbers. And though that implies a loose musical aggregation, the hot jazz they specialize in works remarkably well no matter how many of them are on the bandstand.

Following Medicare will be Illini Jazz Band I, led by Champaign-Urbana's jazz patriarch John Garvey. If you haven't had the opportunity to see this excellent big band in action, then go. They represent the cream of local music.

The second half of the Jamboree will feature the Jazz Members Big Band from Chicago, another special group in that it features former players from the UI jazz band, often performing arrangements of original compositions. One of the most popular jazz groups in the Chicago area, they'll be joined by Illini players at evening's end in what should be a memorable jam session.

What better way to end a week of fine music? Or what more could you look forward to coming back from Spring Break? One thing's for sure—March goes out like a lion this year.

Professor born in South Africa

by Paul Swiech

Hubert Dyasi knows about racism.

He dealt with racism every day in his early life in South Africa. In recent years, he has fought a product of past racism as a director of an international effort to improve science education of young blacks in 15 english-speaking African nations.

Over these years, Dyasi, a University adjunct professor of international education, has seen some improvements by the South African government. But apartheid, the constitutionally-mandated segregation of whites and blacks, still exists in that country. And Dyasi continues to call for divestiture— withdrawing of all stock in companies doing business in South Africa—not only by the University, but by all stockholders in these companies.

"It (total divestiture by U.S. firms) will come, but not for a long time," Dyasi said. "That's why it's important to keep dialogue at the conscious level."

DYASI WAS BACK in the United States for three weeks before returning Sunday to Ghana.

The reason for the visit, he said, was to meet with state department officials of the Agency for International Development in his role as director of programs for the Science Education Program for Africa. He returned to campus to get

together with his wife and children and to meet with his colleagues in the College of Education.

For Dyasi, conferring with officials of various countries as a director of the program is not an unusual thing. Although his work and position have helped him to develop relationships with people he never would have met had he stayed in South Africa, his position seems to be a logical extension of his childhood experiences.

DYASI GREW UP in Elliot, a small town in South Africa. It was here he first experienced the effects of apartheid.

"The first thing we were taught was we were destined to be the servants of white people," Dyasi said. This early teaching took many forms, from placing black children and whites in different schools to regulating when blacks could walk on sidewalks.

Dyasi said Elliot, like many small South African towns, allowed only whites to live within its limits. Areas outside the town were segregated for blacks, "coloreds" (mixed race) and Indians.

Blacks were allowed in Elliot only to work or shop and "during working hours only, generally up to 8 p.m.," Dyasi said.

These regulations made an impression on the young Dyasi. But what had more of an effect on a young mind than the enforcement of these regulations were the effect of these regulations—the attitude of

the whites toward the blacks.

"We had to carry ourselves with deference to white people," Dyasi said. Blacks could not walk straight up and "had to appear meek and humble," he said.

AN EXAMPLE OF this is blacks, no matter how old, had to get off the sidewalk when a white was approaching.

"When you're nine or 10, you don't see why you should jump off the pavement when you didn't see other (white) children doing it," Dyasi said.

Dyasi experienced another result of apartheid when he moved to a boarding school 65 miles from Elliot. To be allowed to return home, Dyasi had to obtain a special pass since he was no longer considered a resident of his home town. This was due to the passes act, which requires all blacks over 16 to be fingerprinted and to carry a pass book at all times with a record of identification, employment, permits to enter white area, taxes and family status.

Policemen would randomly stop blacks and demand to see the 96-page pass book, Dyasi said. If caught without one, a black would be arrested and immediately sentenced to spend at least one night in jail.

AFTER COMPLETING HIGH school, Dyasi attended the black-only University College of Fort Hare in Alice.

At Fort Hare, Dyasi found other

rises against racism 3/6

blacks as well as some of his white teachers speaking out against apartheid.

"The government used to say that all that college (Fort Hare) was for was to teach revolutionaries," Dyasi said.

After he received his degree, Dyasi went into teaching. But his accepting attitude had changed. This was not only because of his college education, but to his greater knowledge of apartheid laws.

"When I went back to my home

town, I didn't get off the sidewalk," he said. "They knew from the way I walked I was different, I had changed a lot."

Not only would Dyasi no longer yield the sidewalk to whites, but he refused to comply when whites would randomly ask him to perform duties for them—such as helping them load their cars—which is a common practice in South Africa.

DYASI BECAME IN-
(NEXT PAGE)
more PROFESSOR on 4

PROFESSOR from 3

CREASINGLY angry about the white attitude. But he said his attitude wasn't one of hatred, but of hostility. "One thing was clear. If I ever grew up, my own kids would never live under that system."

What sealed Dyasi's decision to leave South Africa was a clamping down on black education in the late 1950s. He said the government began to change the curriculum of black schools to so-called Bantu education, which would not allow instructors to teach blacks as much as whites.

"They wanted us to teach blacks to be inferior to whites—that they can't aspire to higher levels," Dyasi said. "The government thought—why train blacks in philosophy law when they cannot be judges and why train blacks in engineering when they were not allowed to design things?"

DYASI LEFT SOUTH Africa in

1961 and was a graduate student at Yale and Illinois before becoming a visiting professor here, specializing in science education.

In 1965, science educators in the United States and Africa asked Dyasi to develop an institution to improve science education of young blacks in 15 emerging African nations. He organized a conference of representatives of these nations and the Science Education Program for Africa was the result.

In recent years, petty apartheid—such as the segregation of blacks and whites in public places—has decreased in South Africa. But Dyasi emphasizes grand apartheid—such as denial of black voting rights—has continued.

South African blacks organized various non-violent protests against apartheid in 1911, the late 1920s, 1952, 1956, 1960 and 1976. "We're talking about... 70 years of

non-violent tactics. And all have failed."

Dyasi said a violent uprising is "the only way I can see things happening now." This violent uprising is inevitable unless countries whose corporations do business in South Africa call for total divestiture.

TOTAL DIVESTITURE WOULD not only paralyze the South African economy, but would deliver a great morale blow to the government and whites in the country, he said.

Divestiture of U.S. firms would only hurt 0.2 percent of the blacks in South Africa—the firms employees, according to Dyasi.

"Besides, they are used to suffering."

DYASI SAID HE would never return to South Africa under the present conditions, but hopes they will change "within a decade or so."

rulers of South Africa have directed change in order to reinforce minority rule and to entrench racial discrimination. None of the government's "reforms" would ever allow blacks to gain control over the country's resources or centers of power. Yet blacks form the great majority of the South African work force, and will continue to do so.

Recently the South African government has loosened some of its segregationist laws. This is described as an attack on "petty" apartheid (the South African term of segregation). Well, the attack has been pretty weak. However, it has served the government's purpose of distracting attention from its strengthening of "grand" apartheid. Residential, educational and social segregation have been reinforced. And the government has carried this to the point of partitioning the country and lopping off bits which it calls black homelands. Here black Africans are to exercise their political and civil rights.

This is a policy of fraud and deceit. These homelands cover only 13 percent of South Africa, and represent only a fragment of the lands once held by blacks, the rest having been taken by force. A majority of the black African population still lives outside of these so-called homelands, and has no historic connections to them.

The homelands have no economic autonomy, and are in every sense a matter of white convenience. There are 10, each supposedly corresponding to one black nation. Blacks reject these "nations." For example, the Nguni-speakers, whose language shows less dialectical variation than English does, are divided into five distinct homelands. On the other hand, the government pretends that the whites form one nation by juxtaposition, ignoring bitter divisions between English-speakers and speakers of Afrikaans, a language of Dutch descent.

The "homelands" are ridiculous in other senses, too. Only one consists of a single piece of land. All the others are cobbled up out of different chunks: each piece an island in white South Africa. Nor do the homelands enjoy freely representative institutions. The institutions are imposed and manipulated by the whites.

These "homelands" are the South African government's answer to demands for black African political rights. Some homelands have been granted a sham independence, but the rest exist in limbo. No one answers the demands for political rights by the African majority which does not live in the homelands.

The Asian community and the Coloured community (the legal South African term for people of mixed racial origins) equally lack effective political rights. In 1980 the government

instituted a President's Council to deal with this problem. The council provided for representation by these communities on terms of parity with whites. But the council is advisory, not legislative; and appointed, not representative.

Indian and Coloured boycotts of this council have forced the government to announce that it will make further reforms, but the government has been too clever to reveal the details of that reform.

Eventual details will confirm the picture we have from other fields: ringing declarations designed to obscure to outsiders and to non-white South Africans the perpetuation of white rule. Consider labor relations. The industrial sector has expanded rapidly in the last 20 years, and so has the black African working force. Blacks have formed illegal trade unions which are now so strong that the government feels the need to control them: hence proposed "reforms" in trade union laws, which will legalize these unions by controlling them; impose racial segregation on them, and entrench a migratory system which separates the workers from their homes and denies them political rights.

Consider education. Here the government has poured considerable sums into a radically segregated system, foisting off an inferior curriculum on blacks, and spending far more on whites than blacks (\$1,075 a year on each white child and \$114 a year on each black child). A white child in South Africa has 100 times more chance of graduating from university than a black African child does.

The health situation is scandalous. Infant mortality is very high among blacks, low among whites. Blacks suffer malnutrition and epidemic diseases at absolute rates worse than in many other parts of Africa.

Asian, Coloured and black Africans in South Africa have never been deceived about the realities of minority rule in their country, nor about their government's determination to perpetuate itself. Will outsiders continue to be gulled? Small improvements, where they exist, simply highlight grotesque inequities which South Africa's rulers justify on racial grounds. None of the changes proposed by the South African government will end this situation. Many will worsen it.

The South African government itself is the main obstacle to significant change in that country. The only possible stance towards such a government is one of opposition.

Crummey is an associate professor of African history.

editor's note: A second forum on apartheid has not been published today because of difficulty in finding authors with a contrary view. However, the opinions section would welcome other views on the South Africa conflict.

1920's to reserve skilled jobs for whites.

Around this same period of time, the first pass laws were established as a mechanism for controlling black migrant labor into the "white" areas.

The aftermath of the war renewed fear by whites of black competition. The rise of the Nationalist Party to power in 1948 can be explained in part by its ability to capitalize upon the fears of the poor whites through its advocacy of apartheid—a policy of legal segregation and economic and political discrimination against blacks.

A series of acts followed in which the entire South African population was legally divided along racial lines: blacks lost all political and economic rights within the white areas. Blacks could no longer vote, form trade unions or strike, or visit or reside in white areas without special permission. Public facilities and educational systems were segregated by law. Even personal relations were legally determined by acts prohibiting interracial sexual relations and mixed marriages.

The early response of the black African population to the continual erosion and final elimination of their rights within their own country was one of consistent, peaceful resistance. In 1912 the African National Congress was formed, composed primarily of black middle class professionals, who petitioned the government for gradual reform and end to discrimination, and urged a qualified franchise for blacks.

In the early 1950s, in response to the implementation of apartheid, the congress' Youth League began a campaign of peaceful resistance: demonstrations against pass laws, bus boycotts, and refusals to comply with petty apartheid laws of segregation. The government responded to these campaigns of non-violent civil disobedience with arrests, bannings, imprisonment, harassment and surveillance. In 1960, South African police opened fire on a peaceful demonstration against pass laws, killing 67 and wounding 186 Africans.

Outraged by this massacre at Sharpsville, blacks rioted in some of the slum areas and organized a general stay-at-home strike, refusing to go work in the white areas. The South African government responded by banning all black political parties, meetings and publications; by imprisoning the leaders of the movement; and by detaining an estimated 20,000 persons.

International criticism of apartheid increased following the Sharpsville incident, and the rebuffed white South African government withdrew somewhat from the international community, severing its ties with the commonwealth in 1961. In 1963, in the face of a massive South African military build-up, the U.N. security council voted unanimously to ban military equipment shipments to South Africa.

Since both the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress were banned and many black leaders imprisoned or forced underground, new political activity in the 1970s originated mostly out of the Black Consciousness Movement of students man-

ifested in groups such as the South African Student Organization.

In a 1978 scandal involving misappropriation of government funds replaced the hardliner Vorster with the current prime minister, P.W. Botha, who spoke optimistically of reforms. During Botha's administration there has been some easing of petty apartheid laws regarding segregation of public facilities, the recognition of some black trade unions following recommendations by the Wiehahn commission, increased government spending for black education, and permission in some township areas for some blacks to own their homes and lease the land from the government.

While Botha has repeatedly emphasized that there will never be "one-man, one-vote" in South Africa, he has managed to establish

an advisory council which includes some colored and Asian leaders (although no black Africans). Even these limited reforms have resulted in conflict within the Nationalist ruling party, and a splitting off of its more extreme right wing.

The 1980s have witnessed an increase in guerrilla activities—attacks on railway lines, SASOL (a coal-to-oil converting station) and local police stations. There has also been an increasing alliance among Indian, colored and black organizations.

This past year there has been widespread labor organization and unrest among black workers resulting in numerous strikes and work stoppages. The government has markedly increased the number of arrests and detentions during the past few months. The Steyn Commission recently recom-

mended increased restrictions upon the press, requiring both foreign and domestic journalists to register with the government and comply with set guidelines.

One of the more widely publicized events this year has been South Africa's repeated military excursions into Angola in pursuit of Namibian guerrillas. This comes at a time when there are increasing international pressures upon South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia and allow for independent elections.

Early this month Neil Aggett, a trade union leader, became the first white political prisoner to die under mysterious circumstances while held in detention. Since 1963, when South Africa enacted a law allowing for detention without charges for an indefinite length of time, 56 detainees have died under

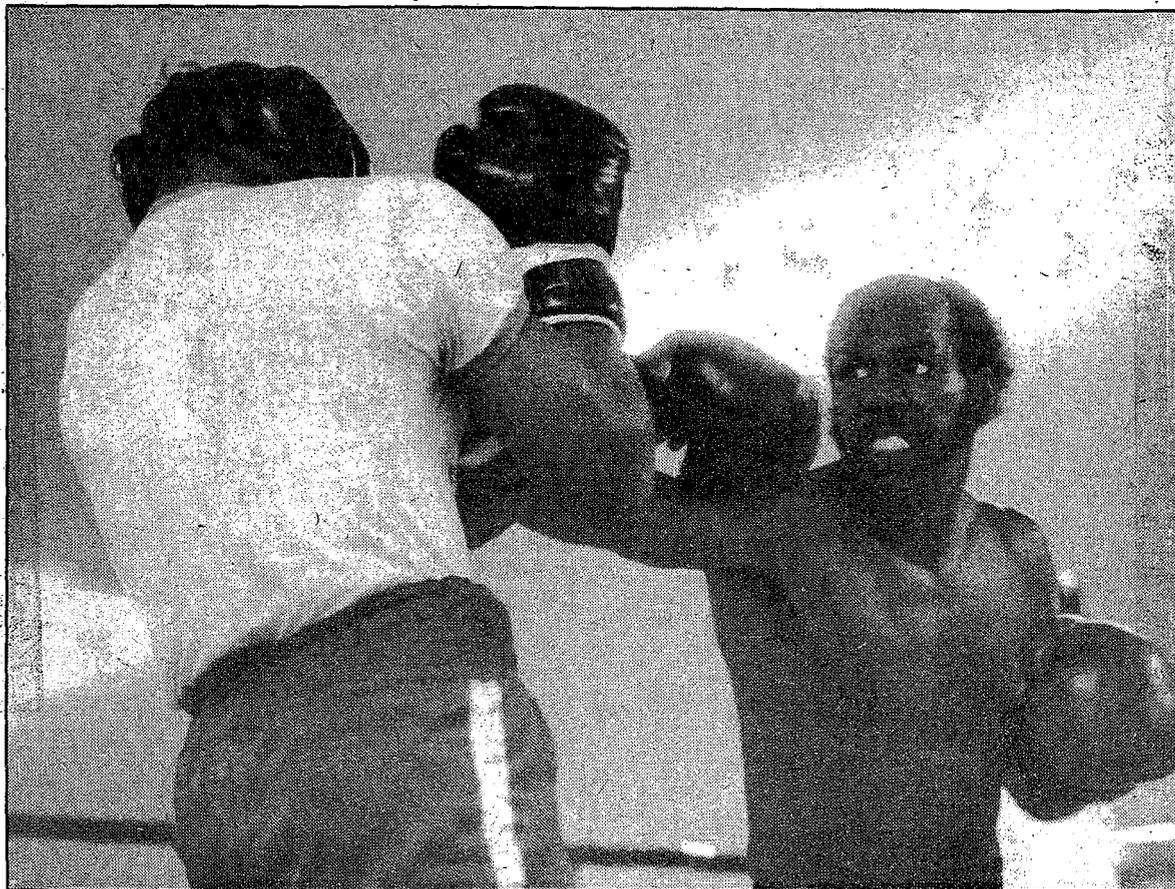
such unusual circumstances (usually labeled 'suicide' or 'accident' by the government).

South Africa continues to exercise its homeland policy of separate development and to push for the 'independence' of these homelands even though the South African government itself has openly admitted that most of them can never become economically viable independent units. In recent years there has been talk of a "constellation of states" which would result in a "commonwealth"-type voluntary alliance of white South Africa with independent and dependent homelands and black states in the region for purposes of multi-lateral development and financial arrangements.

Meisenhelder is a graduate student.

friday, march 12, 1982

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Fighting back

Former WBC light-heavyweight champ Marvin Johnson tunes up at Champaign's Towne Hall Thursday in preparation for his bout with Johnny Williams April 6 in Danville. It will be Johnson's first fight in more than a year. (photo by Dean Meador)

Civil rights advocate to speak on campus

by Arnold Grahl

Julian Bond, nationally prominent civil rights leader and former Georgia state senator, will be the keynote speaker at a conference on campus sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild and the Black American Student Law Association.

Bond will speak on "Civil Rights in the '80s" at 3 p.m. March 27 in the Auditorium.

The conference will open with two workshops featuring 12 speakers from around the state. The workshops begin at 11:30 a.m. in the Law School.

A reception will be held for Bond at Towne Hall, 124 W. White, Champaign, following his speech.

Bond has been involved in many civil rights programs and causes. He led several grassroots campaigns to increase minority involvement in southern politics, including the Southern Regional Council, the Voters Education Project, and the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change.

Bond was nominated for the vice presidency in 1968, the first black to receive such an honor. He founded the Student Non-violence Coordinating Committee and was president of the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Bond spoke at the University in 1979, filling Lincoln Hall Theatre to overflow capacity. "He's not a flamboyant speaker, but he really knows how to carry his audience and get his message across," Susan McGrath, National Lawyers Guild treasurer, said.

The three-year-old Guild sponsors conferences and speeches to educate the campus and community on legal issues and career alternatives.

Conference tickets can be purchased at the Illini Union Ticket Office. They are \$2 for Bond's speech only, and \$3.50 for the entire conference.

The Student Organization Resource Fee Board and many other groups are co-sponsoring the conference.



Paddle power

Three 1982 pledges of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity—Glenn Ross, sophomore in engineering, left; Robert Perkins, freshman in LAS, center; and Arthur Hill, freshman in commerce—participate along with eight others in their initiation ceremony on the quad Thursday afternoon. The ceremony is part of the fraternity's tradition where new members are presented to the University. (photo by David Tulskey)

South African government

perpetuates discrimination

by Donald Crummey

South African society embodies racial discrimination. The South African legal system is oppressive. South African law divides the population by race. Black Africans form 67 percent of the population, but suffer sweeping legal segregation in residence, employment, education and citizenship.

They are subject to detailed police control. The South African government is answerable solely to a white community, which comprises only 16 percent of the population. Whites in South Africa have exclusive rights to 87 percent of the land surface, own all the factories and mines, and control the sources of energy. Communities of Asians and of mixed racial origins form the remaining 17 percent of the population, and they too suffer discrimination and infringement of their rights, because of their race.

People do not debate these facts. Why then is there debate about South Africa? There is debate about South Africa for at least two closely related reasons.

First, the South African government has successfully projected the illusion that it is the source for significant change in the country, change which will end discrimination and injustice. Second, the present political and social system in South Africa serves powerful interests in this country, and these American interests in turn support the South African government. I will deal with the first reason here, and base my case largely on *South Africa: Time Running Out* (1981), a report sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Before studying the illusion of government-led change in South Africa, let us glance at how the illusion is projected. First, the South African government has a very active propaganda service. Second, big business lobby groups like the South Africa Foundation vigorously support it. Third, white South Africa is part of the western capitalist world. As a result white South Africans are found everywhere, and freely express their views. But black voices from South Africa reach us muffled by oppression. Yet for those who have ears to hear they speak plainly enough.

Change is taking place in South Africa. But the government is not the source of that change. Internationally, South Africa's secure position within a regional system of white minority rule has collapsed, and the country now has neighboring black governments which are neither hostages nor puppets. Internally, black South Africans have renewed their challenge to oppression through trade unions, through community action, through protests, and through sabotage.

Nor is the South African government's role in change directed to ending discrimination and injustice. The white

forum

Background: South African

blacks have lived through

turbulent times

by Dianne Meisenhelder

In 1652, the Dutch East India Company first established a stopover station on the cape of southern Africa for ships on their way to the East Indies. As more Dutch settlers arrived at the cape, they became seminomadic pastoral farmers ('trekboers') and through the use of superior firearms power, were able to wrest control of pasture and farmlands, as well as water supplies from the native population of Africans.

British involvement in South Africa began in the late 18th century and by 1806, the British had occupied and gained control of the Cape. From the outset, the Boer or Afrikaner (Dutch) populations were discontent under British colonial rule. Increasing dissatisfaction (spurred by the British proclamation to free the slaves) culminated in the 1830s in what has been termed the "Great Trek." This movement inland of Dutch Afrikaners across the South African frontier in wagon trains was met by fierce resistance from the native African peoples.

In the 1850s, the British recognized the independence of two Boer republics, the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The peace between the British and Boers however, was not to be longlasting. The discovery of first diamonds and then gold in and around the Boer territories resulted in renewed hostilities, an increase in white immigration and finally the annexation of the Transvaal by the British in 1877.

The ensuing struggle for control of these areas brought on a renewed sense of Afrikaner nationalism and the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War in 1899. Although the British were the actual victors in 1902, there was such popular outcry against the war both in England and abroad that the British took an extremely conciliatory stance toward their vanquished white brethren.

The British pledged local self-government for the white populations of the former Boer republics and gave the Afrikaners autonomy in their policy toward the native populations. In 1910, the British ended their direct colonial rule by granting the Union of South Africa commonwealth dominion status.

Subsequently, numerous legislative acts were passed—from intensified segregation efforts to the implementation of apartheid—resulting in an ever-increasing loss of rights for the black African peoples. The Land Act of 1913 prohibited Africans from working or owning land in designated "white" areas (amounting to 87 percent of South African land). Deprived of their farms and lands, the Africans, who comprised more than 70 percent of the population, were forced to work as cheap migrant labor for white farmers, white mine owners, or white industrialists.

The end of World War I brought an economic slump and as increasing numbers of the Boers were unable to make ends meet by farming their small parcels of land, they came to the cities seeking employment. To protect the poor whites from black competition in the job market, a series of laws called the Industrial Color Bar was enacted in the

THE KING OF JAZZ IS COMING TO TOWN

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DIZZY GILLESPIE



Thurs., March 25

8:00 p.m.

Great Hall,
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Public \$10, 9, 8

Student \$9, 8, 7

Tickets on sale at Krannert
Center and Illini Union



Julian Bond

photo by Tom Fletcher

Georgian senator blasts Reagan on civil rights stance

by Arnold Grahl

"A year ago we were fearful. Today our country knows what real fear is," Julian Bond, Georgia state senator and civil libertarian, said Saturday at the Auditorium.

"A year ago we thought our civil rights were being subjected; today we see them swiftly slipping away. A year ago Reaganomics was an unproved economic theory. Today it remains an unproved theory, but complications threaten to make the depression look like a Sunday School picnic," he told about 200 students and community members.

Entitled "Civil Rights in the Eighties," Bond's speech criticized many aspects of the Reagan administration. His speech was part of the third annual law conference sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild and Black American Law Student Association.

BOND LABELED Reagan's election the beginning of the end for civil rights and the family.

"In civil rights in general, a retreat has been sounded, the government's policy leading the way toward the dismal distant past," he said.

Under pressure from corporations, the administration wants to let the market system regulate full and fair employment for the poor and minorities. "The last time capitalism provided full employment for blacks was over a 100 years ago. It was called slavery then," Bond said, receiving laughter and applause.

Only five civil rights law suits have been filed by the Department of Justice compared to 17 during the previous administration, Bond cited.

CONT'D.

HE ALSO ATTACKED Reagan's stand on school integration, claiming it abandons Brown vs. Board of Education in favor of voluntary measures that reduce chances for an equal education.

However, the attack on civil rights is only part of the picture, according to Bond.

"Millions and millions of American poor and unemployed are being turned further and further into poverty as they slip through a safety net so fragile and porous it could not hold Moby Dick," he said.

Bond also criticized recent defense expenditures. "The administration is beating our plow shares into swords, our pruning shears into spears," he said. "The choice before us now is greater than guns vs. butter. It is soup kitchens and surplus cheese vs. expensive airplanes and malfunctioning tanks."

BOND CITED the cost of the nation's defense in support of his argument. "The \$15 ½ million dollar cost to build one F-14 would build 1,000 two-bedroom homes.

"In El Salvador, Nicaragua and Libya—Tanzania, we are sure to lose, as we continue to mislearn the lessons of our own imperialism," Bond said. He attributed past U.S. policy failure to a backing of "reactionary and repressive" forces.

Summing up his criticism of the Reagan administration, Bond referred to 1 ½ years ago when candidate Reagan asked voters if they were better off than four years ago.

After one year of the Reagan presidency, the question must be asked again, Bond said.

"FOR SOME AMERICANS the answer is an unqualified yes. If you are an oil executive or an oil company, the answer must be yes," he said. "You're so busy counting your windfall profits, you don't have time to drill for oil. So you just buy up smaller oil companies instead.

"A new form of social Darwinism has been forced upon us—the survival of the richest."

Near the end of his speech, Bond took time out from his criticism of the current administration to make a few positive suggestions for change.

He mentioned "the power of the ballot box" as one of the most effective means for change.

"THIS YEAR'S congressional contest ought to become 435 referendums for an end" to the administration's activities, he added.

After he spoke, Bond received a standing ovation.

WPGU's new managers defer remarks on black programming

by Dean Olsen

Newly chosen student managers of WPGU-FM have "no statements at this time" about a possible increase in black programming—an issue which has remained dormant since early March.

"It's too delicate of a situation right now," said Sandra Scheld, junior in communications and WPGU's new general manager. New managers were chosen Friday in annual appointments. Scheld said she and Pamela Bresnan, WPGU's new program director, will make formal statements about black programming when they officially assume managerial positions April 15.

Scheld said she hasn't consulted black students about the programming situation yet.

IPC Chairman Gene Gilmore, associate professor of journalism, said all candidates for the WPGU positions mentioned the programming issue in their petitions or during interviews.

Gilmore said all the candidates said they were satisfied with the current setup of four black programming hours on Sundays and 28 black programming hours during the week on WDBS-AM, a sister station broadcast in the residence halls.

Black students have said they want more.

March 4 was the last time there was movement on

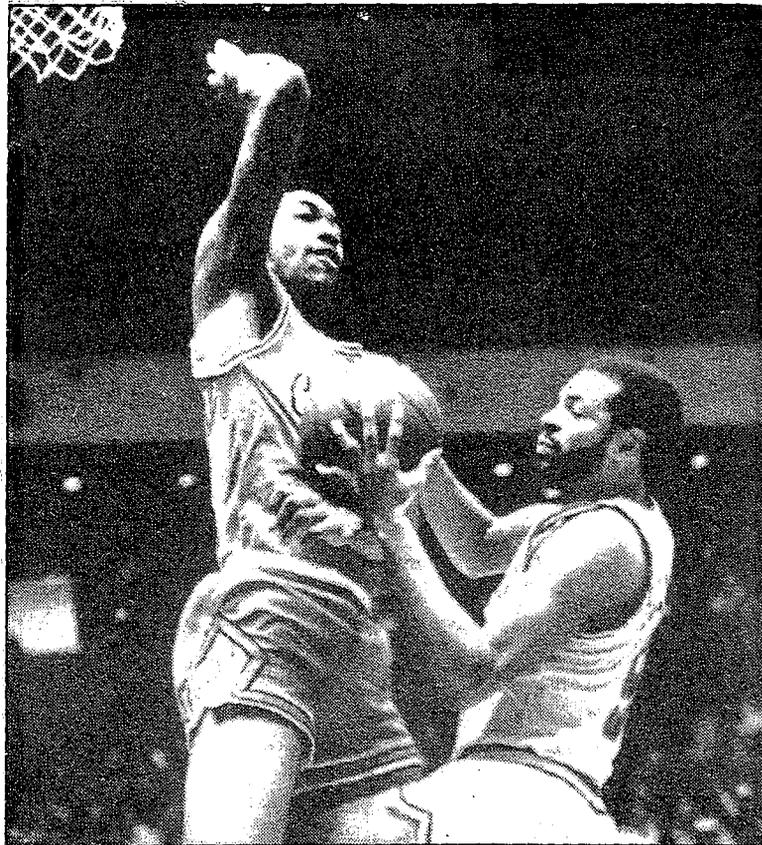
the issue. That day ended a series of emotional negotiations between the students and Illini Publishing Co. officials which began Feb. 8. The black students' main demand—for 25 ethnic programming hours each week, reduced from 29 hours—was never satisfied.

Holly Hancock, senior in LAS and one of the student group's representatives, said March 5 that she hoped the IPC Board would appoint student managers who would increase black programming.

Hancock said Saturday that the group would probably meet with WPGU managers after they take over. "The issue's only remained dormant for a while because we were waiting for them to take over."

Hancock said the discussion will center on enactment of the signed agreement between the group and IPC officials. It stated, "black students strongly believe that eight hours of black programming starting April 15, 1982, is reasonable and needed and that a total of 15 hours should be broadcast starting in the fall semester 1982, unless a black radio station is functioning by then."

The outgoing WPGU managers, Alan Strauss and David Weinstein, have said the four-hour WPGU soul show on Sunday nights—originally canceled in December but reinstated in early March—provides more than adequate black programming.



Close—but not enough

Chicago's David Greenwood blocks the shot of Philadelphia's Lionel Hollins but is called for a foul during the Sixer's 99-98 victory in Philadelphia Wednesday night. Story on page 31. (UPI photo)

APRIL 1, 1982

Governor sacks Illini lottery

by Zack Nauth

Gov. James Thompson helicoptered in and out of Memorial Stadium Wednesday without bringing out his signin' pen.

The Governor flew into the football stadium for a grand ceremony in which the Athletic Association hoped would result in Thompson's signature on another lottery bill. The bill was drawn up by State Rep. Virgil Wikoff, R-Champaign, to offset the effects of the New Federalism and the old sanctions on Illinois football.

Earlier in the week, Thompson had ad-libbed, "I'll run the team through a few plays, and if I like what I see, I'll bring out my signin' pen."

The Governor disembarked from his \$2 million red, jet-engine helicopter and strode to the goal-line signing table where Mike White, his football team (minus quarterback Tony Eason) and University notables waited to exchange warm handshakes with him.

After jibing each other about their wives, White jokingly asked the Governor if he wanted to run the squad through a few plays. But to White's surprise, Thompson walked directly up to center Adam Linger and shoved his hands behind a surprised Linger's rear. After asking the crowd for quiet, Thompson barked out several signals, and looked right and left down the line.

On "Five!" the Governor took the snap firmly in his strong hands and dropped back to pass. But the 6-foot-6, 235-pound quarterback was met by a heavy rush and was forced out the pocket. Thinking quickly however, he rolled left with Illini blockers leading the way.

Thompson saw a man in the clear and unloaded a "Hail Mary" bomb downfield just prior to being slammed to the turf by charging linebacker Bonji Bonner.

The receiver drifted under the spiraling pigskin, cradled the ball in his arms and headed for the goal line. But unfortunately, the play ended when the ball-carrier coughed up the ball on the 3-yard line.

Back at the line of scrimmage, Thompson picked himself up off the ground and limped back to his heli-



Guv

copter with the help of his aides, all the while cursing his blockers and the butter-fingered receiver (whose name was not released).

"This team sucks so bad across the board I think I'll take back the first lott'ry game," a red-faced Governor said.

White pleaded with Thompson, begging him to try a flea-flicker play, but the Governor ignored the pleas of University officials and boarded his helicopter.

"My aides could play better ball than these poor excuses for jockstraps, and my boys didn't never go to college," Thompson shouted back at White over the roar of the \$2 million red, jet-engine helicopter.

Thompson then turned to his pilot and ordered him to leave the stadium.

Trustees reverse on housing rule

by Paul Swiech

The University Board of Trustees shocked students and some administrators Wednesday by raising the housing residency requirement to 90 hours.

The change will mean beginning in fall 1983, juniors will be required to live in residence halls or other certified housing units.

Meeting at the Illini Union, the trustees first changed their decision of two weeks ago to suspend the 60-hour rule, saying they were correcting "an honest mistake."

"We told you we could put the rule back any time we wanted," said Board President Paul Stone, D-Sullivan, referring to a stipulation of the earlier decision. "And we just did."

Then the trustees decided "while they were at it" to raise the requirement to 90 hours, because, as one board member explained, "if we can fill residence halls with a 60 hour rule, we sure as hell can pack 'em in with 90 hours."

Stone said he pushed for the new rule "to protect students here from themselves, just like they were in a giant womb."

"Why, students here need supervision so they won't go to those parties all the time and flunk out of school," Stone said. "You can't get supervision in apartments, only in our fine residence halls."

Stone said he was convinced a raise to 90 hours was necessary after he visited a residence hall last week. He said "the kids there were practicing for when they got out of the residence halls by not studying and by playing their radios too loud. It was terrible."

"This rule should take care of that sort of thing. They'll be stuck in there for three years, so they might as well hit the books."

University President Stanley Ikenberry said he made the original call for the raise to 90 hours because an event of the past week "was germane and indeed pertinent to my decision."

Ikenberry cited a survey of freshmen, sophomores and juniors done last week by Housing administrators and the Residence Hall Association. The survey showed that if the 60-hour rule was suspended, 10 percent of the students said they would stay in the halls past their freshmen year, 5 percent

said they would move to other certified housing and 85 percent said they would "move north of campus to take housing from poor black families."

Trustee William Forsyth, D-Springfield, defended the board decision after students spoke out against it during the meeting.

"I don't like the implication that we're doing something mean here," Forsyth said. "I have two lovely daughters and thousands of friends in Champaign and would never even think of hurting any of them, especially those who get stuck in the dorms."

Reaction on campus to the trustees decision was split. Chancellor John Cribbet said the new 90-hour rule "is in the fine tradition of land-grant institutions."

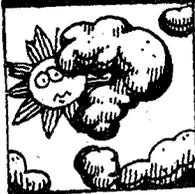
Stan Levy, vice chancellor for student affairs, admitted he was surprised by the board vote. "There is some question as to whether it was prudent, wise or responsible to raise the housing regulation at this time. Gary (North, director of housing) and I will be giving this a look-see with an eye toward determining where the hell we're going to put all these people."



Amos 'n' Andy

Hundreds of black students rushed WPGU-FM's studio Wednesday to protest 'their idea of an increase in black programming.' See story on page 3.

weather



How should we know? Just look out the window if you really want to know—how tough is that? Do we have to do *everything* for you?

Illini hit by sanctions

by Zachary A. Nauth

The '80s are being repossessed from the Illini.

Last year, the Big Ten levied sanctions against all Illinois men's sports—two-year probation and a one-year loss of football television receipts—for the lack of faculty control over athletics stemming from a transcript snarl-up involving former Illinois quarterback Dave Wilson.

Wednesday, the University was slapped again with the Big Ten gauntlet.

Big Ten Commissioner Wayne Duke announced that all University varsity sports except football and basketball would be prohibited from accepting any television revenue or gate receipts for three years.

Duke said the conference has found "transcript discrepancies" in the records of Illinois quarterback Tony Eason. Eason, from Walnut Grove, Calif., transferred to Illinois in spring 1980 from American River College in Sacramento, Calif. Until the discrepancy is clarified, Eason is ineligible to compete for the Illini.

Last season Eason quarterbacked Mike White's Fighting Illini to a third-place tie in the Big Ten at 6-3 (7-4 overall), the most wins since 1963 when the Illini under Pete Elliot were 5-1-1 in the conference and won the Rose Bowl.

Eason climaxed the Illini's most

successful season in 18 years by re-writing the Big Ten and Illinois record books, smashing the all-time Big Ten single-season total-yardage passing record and eventually becoming a Heisman Trophy candidate. Eason is a senior in applied life studies.

Apparently, in what a smiling Athletic Director Neale Stoner called an "administrative misunderstanding," the transcripts of a Tony C. Eason were sent to Illinois instead of a Charles C. Eason, which is the quarterback's legal name.

"Look, I changed my name to Tony because I knew there was no way a quarterback named 'Charles Carroll' was going to win the Heisman," Eason explained when contacted at his vacation spot in the Virgin Islands.

The differences between the two transcripts were minor, with Charles C. and Tony C. having identical academic records; however, Tony C. was recorded as being 6-foot-5, 218 pounds, while Charles C. (Tony) is a mere 6-4, 205.

The Big Ten has rounded up all University records, and Big Ten faculty representatives said they should reach a decision "very soon."

"The University of Illinois has got to learn to exercise faculty control over athletics," Duke said. "The rest of our Big Ten universities have a fine record of academic compliance."

University Chancellor John

Cribbet, who helped negotiate Illinois' settlement with the Big Ten in the Wilson case, said he would consider a proposal to eliminate all sports except football and basketball at Illinois.

"Yes, I know we've had a lot of problems in the area of athletics," Cribbet said. "Our wrists are hurting. However, we'll stick by Mike (White) and Lou's (Illini basketball coach Lou Henson) side as long as we can financially afford to."

Immediately after the sanctions were announced, Champaign-Urbana lawyer Bob Auler, who secured the injunction that allowed Wilson to play in 1980, volunteered his services to Eason. Auler then just as immediately filed a \$10 million lawsuit against the Big Ten and the University.

In return, the University is seeking an injunction to prevent Auler from practicing law in, or around, Memorial Stadium.

Illinois football coach Mike White said the new sanctions did not reduce his faith in the Illini. But he said he could not comment on the sanctions directly.

"This is something where I want to keep my feelings inside of me, something that is private for me. But in my heart, I know what's right."

He didn't say what was right but added, "I wish Tony was 6-5, 218, but we're very pleased with what he's done for our ballclub."

Recruits hit C-U but take off back to GWN

by Zachary Alan Nauth

For the second time in less than three months, the Illinois football team lost two recruits to the Central Illinois climate.

Belton and Felton Weals, the highly-recruited brother football pair out of the Northwest Territories, boarded a train for home after only one short day in their Champaign apartment.

When asked why he was leaving, Belton, a running back, said only "Eh?"

But Felton, a linebacker, explained that Champaign was just too hot for them.

"Like, we aren't used to sweatin' when we play football because, like, it's pretty cold where we grew up, so like, we took off, eh?"

Felton said.

Illinois football coach Mike White, his recruiting crib robbed again, remained calm and committed to the "Mike White System."

"This is something where I want to keep my feelings inside of me, something that is private for me," White said. "But in my heart, I know what's right."

He didn't go on to say what was right but added, "I will remain loyal to what has worked for me. People who don't know the game of football have criticized us for recruiting these great junior college ball-players.

"But I believe they are just as upstanding as the outstanding young men we get from the fine Illinois high school football programs."

White also took the opportunity to dig a pin in the side of the Athletic Association.

"Now here we are with some \$300,000 in excess revenue from this great lottery that our great state provided for our use, and we haven't done anything with it," he said.

"This would seem like a great opportunity to build some type of temperature-controlled housing complex for our great athletes that would foster an atmosphere of camaraderie and academics."

A smiling Neale Stoner could not be reached for comment.

But 74 out of 75 football and basketball players said they would favor such a complex. Ex-Illinois quarterback Tony Eason could not be reached for comment.

Hundreds nabbed at Assembly Hall; Police bust heads

by Mick McNicholas

It was quite a case of mistaken identity.

Nearly 900 would-be concert-goers were arrested at the Assembly Hall Wednesday night and charged with illegal possession of drugs and alcohol. One unregistered handgun and a cache of "bootleg" concert tapes were also recovered.

It was believed to be the biggest arrest ever in Champaign County, and it worked because of a subtle but quite legal advertising deception.

According to Assembly Hall Director Tom Parkinson, a sellout crowd of over 16,000 people—most of them University students—bought tickets to attend what they thought would be a concert by a reggae-rock group called The Police.

Radio promotionals had announced "This Wednesday, don't get a ticket from the police, get one for the police."

Patrons arrived at the Assembly Hall to find the stage set up for a concert. In fact, a local band, Rathskellar, took the stage about 8:15 p.m. and played three songs. The band then left the stage and most people thought Joan Jett & The Blackhearts would appear next.

This was not the case. The house lights went on. All exits were blocked. State, county and municipal police cordoned off the aisles and state patrol Commander Orville Pryde took the stage.

"Ladies and gentlemen," Pryde said to the crowd, "we have reason to believe that an inordinate amount of alcoholic and/or narcotic substances have been brought into the concert hall illegally by some of you. We have obtained a warrant to search all persons in the hall tonight for such substances. Notarized copies of the warrant have been distributed to all police personnel, and they will show their copy to you on request.

"Police personnel will now come among you to search for these substances. Your complete cooperation is requested. Do not attempt to resist," he said.

About 500 police officers began frisking crowd members. Pryde said later that there were "two or three" isolated incidents of resistance at first, but said these were handled adeptly by a squadron of Chicago policemen who beat the resisters over the head with riot batons.

Apparently, these beatings stunned the rest of the crowd into compliance.

"I just sat there the whole time in utter disbelief," said one concert-goer who was not arrested. "(My girlfriend and I) got wasted before the 'concert' was supposed to begin, so we didn't bring anything in with us, but I would have never believed they could have pulled such a thing off like they did tonight."

Those arrested were arraigned in the Great West Hall of Memorial Stadium, where 14 judges worked all night. The rest of the crowd was told they could go home. Most complained that they never got to see The Police.

"We thought it was pretty clever," the police commander said. "Some of our guys could barely keep a straight face while they made the arrests."

Troops to El Salvador;

Reagan calls for draft

The Daily Illini

President says U.S. military is second to none

by Daily Illini wire services

WASHINGTON—President Reagan Wednesday evening stunned observers here by announcing he will deploy 15,000 American troops in El Salvador to combat what he called "a pernicious threat to our American way of life."

Reagan, saying he would prove the American military is "second to none," also announced plans to ask Congress today to reinstate a mandatory military draft for 18- to 21-year-old males.

The president said he intends to increase military manpower to 2.5 million by May 31, thus creating the largest American armed force since World War II.

Reagan's announcement was spurred by reports he received from State Department officials in San Salvador, which he said indi-

cated Salvadoran rebels had killed 23 American observers. Unsubstantiated reports reaching a news agency in neighboring Belize said the American observers were shot in a firefight between the rebels and Salvadoran soldiers. The reports, from the British Caribbean News Agency, said the firefight took place in a valley near San Pedro, 15 miles northeast of San Salvador.

A State Department official confirmed American observers were quartered in the valley and said that they would just have finished dinner when the attack took place. He declined further comment.

Reagan said he knew the actions he was taking would not be immediately popular with many citizens, but he called on "all Americans to come together in this hour of crisis to help the country that has given them sustenance." At the same time, however, he ordered National Guardsmen to six states in the Great Lakes and Northeast regions to patrol Canadian border crossings.

Unlike past drafts, Reagan's plan does not allow for academic exemptions. It is also expected that Reagan will call for a special act of Congress to include women as potential draftees.

In an intense, 15-minute statement to reporters at the White House press room, Reagan claimed that the attack on the advisers was unprovoked and blamed former President Carter's foreign policy performance for having led to the "outrageous and dastardly murders."

"It is unfortunate that past administrations have allowed American defenses to deteriorate to the point where any bunch of third-rate terrorists think they can take potshots at United States personnel and expect to get away with it," the president said.

"But now we have reached the breaking point. Now we have been kicked in the shins once too often. Now we are mad as hell and we aren't going to take it anymore," he said.

The president ordered 12,000 combat-ready infantrymen stationed at bases in Georgia and Texas to depart for El Salvador immediately. Three thousand support personnel, including men from all branches of the armed service, were also dispatched under the president's military emergency powers. In addition, all naval vessels in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean have been placed on "standby alert."

The Defense Department would neither confirm nor deny whether the any of the vessels had nuclear armaments aboard, saying it was a matter of national security.

In his address to Congress today, the president is expected to ask for an extension to the 30-day special power provision which allows him to send troops without Congressional approval. Aides said Reagan will also ask the Congress to approve sending troops, but said the president realized such a decision might take more than a month to make.

The aides, who did not wish to be identified, said Reagan's speech will emphasize the contrasts between the Salvadoran and Vietnamese situations. "The problem with Vietnam was that it was so far away," the aide said. "We like this situation better because it's right in our own backyard. The president has said in the past that the disgrace suffered in Vietnam was largely attributable to problems of communications and jet lag. We won't have these problems this time."

The aide went on to quote the president as saying, "This one should be a war. America can win."

4-01-82

Budget cuts force redress of athletics

by Zack A. Nauth

In collegiate athletic offices at universities across the country, athletic directors are trying to find new ways to tighten their belts against the budget-cutting of the New Federalism.

One university has found a truly unique method of reducing expenditures. That university is right here—Illinois. And the man behind the movement is one who has always been a strong proponent of women's athletics—Athletic Director Neale Stoner.

Stoner has decided that rather than just tighten those belts, it's about time that athletes in sports other than football and basketball learned to do without them.

"We think that we can make Illinois sports more exciting to watch, and at the same time, cut costs," a smiling Stoner said. "I'm certain our fans will come out more consistently to watch the non-revenue women's sports such as track and gymnastics if we give them a little more to look forward to."

Stoner was also hopeful of getting a rise out of some of what he called "the fine athletic supporters and alumni in our area."

Stoner then apologized for what he admitted was a tasteless joke.

Final plans for specific budget-cutting measures will be decided soon in a closed session of the administrators of Stoner's choice at 11 p.m. today at the Assembly Hall. Officials will include Stoner and his assistant, Vance Redfern; Sports Information Director Tab Bennett; Bennett's assistant, Dale Ratermann, University President Stanley Ikenberry; Chancellor John Cribbet, and Illinois football coach Mike White and basketball coach Lou Henson.

Gov. James Thompson was invited to attend, but assistant press secretary Jim Prescott said "our fine Governor who was elected by the people of the state of Illinois did not want to embarrass the Illinois football team like he did Wednesday. But I can say I'm proud to be a part of the Governor's staff."

Illini football coach Mike White was in favor of the program cuts and said he did not think they discriminated against minor sports.

"This is something where I want to keep my feelings inside of me, something that is private for me," he said. "But in my heart, I know what's right."

Stoner said the board didn't want to bring its details out of the closet yet, fearing fans and athletes might misconstrue the intent. But he did offer some examples of the type of things that could happen.

"I think you would see more . . ." a nodding Stoner said. "In girls' track, for instance, the girls would be allowed to wear certain protective devices, but other more unneeded articles would not be needed."

the unkindest cut



Women's track coach Jessica Dragicevic said the reduced clothing expenditures would not bother her women.

"I'm from Chile where the men and women play together all the time," she said. "That's the type of atmosphere I'm in favor of here. Now if we could only get the boys interested in what we are doing."

Stoner's most controversial cut is likely to be the one which will restrict the women's basketball team to half-court games. But as Stoner pointed out, "It's plays twice as fast, and it's only half the wax."

Additionally, in women's and men's gymnastics, Stoner said, it is likely that such non-essentials as floor mats could no longer be tolerated in a tight-money situation. Additionally, men, but not women, would be allowed to wear some sort of lower gear which would limit the possibility of serious injury on aparati such as the still rings, the parallel bars and the pommel horse.

The combined swimming and diving team could only allow men to wear swimsuits with the express purpose of reducing drag in the water. "Everyone knows women can go faster unencumbered by swimwear," a grinning Stoner chuckled.

The sport of fencing presents an entirely different set of circumstances but leaves a very agreeable outcome, Stoner said. The expensive French buzzer systems are much too costly for a non-revenue-producing sport like fencing.

"Nope, they'll have to fight it out like men," Stoner squeezed out between clenched teeth. "Real men with real sharp, real swords. Then we won't have to pay for judges."

Stoner seemed stymied when asked about the additional scholarship costs that would probably result from the tough practice sessions coach Art Schankin often subjects his team to.

UI may help fund start of black station

by Dean Olsen

Funds are available to help start a black student radio station if students "want to go ahead with it," Stan Levy, vice chancellor for student affairs, said Thursday.

Levy said the money would come from University funds not generated by the state—in the amount of about \$900—to repair electronic equipment donated by the Illini Publishing Co. He wouldn't say specifically where the funds would come from.

The station would not be supervised by the IPC, according to Tim Anderson, IPC acting general manager. The station probably would be similar to WDBS-AM, a sister station of WPGU-FM, which is broadcast along electrical lines, Anderson said.

The notion of a separate station arose during the recent controversy about black programming at WPGU, a student-run station owned by IPC.

The formation of a separate station would make specific demands for more black programming on WPGU "not so much of an issue," according to Nathaniel Banks, an assistant director of the Afro-American Cultural Program.

A separate black station would help provide a training ground for black students wanting to move up to WPGU, Levy said, adding that

he's optimistic the station could begin operation in the fall.

Anderson Thursday said he wasn't aware of Levy's funding option, but said he's discussed the possibility of a black station similar to WDBS-AM with Levy and Banks. Because of the broadcasting format, the new station wouldn't have to be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, Anderson said.

The station also would be supervised by the cultural program, he said.

Many aspects of a separate station still need to be worked out, Banks said. "We're still in the information-gathering stage."

Banks said blacks don't view a separate station as a form of self-imposed segregation. Such a station would give black students more experience in broadcasting and provide more community exposure to black music, he said.

"Some really innovative things can be done at an all-black radio station."

Levy called a separate station only a "partial solution."

"The real solution for (WPGU's student managers) would be to respond to the black students in an intelligent and sensible way," Levy said. "The previous management has acted neither intelligently nor sensibly."

U.S. government encourages apartheid, South African says

by Michael Bowers

Links between the United States and the South African government of Prime Minister Pieter Botha are contributing to the repressive policy of apartheid, a black South African said on campus Wednesday.

Simpi Mtobi, a member of the observer mission of the African National Congress to the United Nations, told a group of black and white students and faculty members, "It is you who must make an issue out of apartheid. You must fight and not allow your campus to invest in that system. You must fight and oppose economic exchange done to benefit the apartheid regime."

The Reagan administration has encouraged the South African government, Mtobi said.

Groups in this country, he said, help South Africa's government by supporting it against international condemnation, by investing in its economy, by passing on information about anti-apartheid forces gathered by satellite to the government and by supplying the country with enriched uranium necessary for the construction of nuclear devices.

"The alliance between the United States government is against who? It is against us." Because of Reagan's support, Mtobi said, "South Africa

doesn't care about the international community any more."

But the government will one day be overthrown, he predicted. When an audience member asked him about a Chicago Tribune correspondent's judgment that South Africa's blacks are too poor to organize a revolution, he replied, "I believe South Africa's blacks will revolt *because* they live in poverty.

"As Israel showed, there is no force that can stop a people determined to take up arms and free itself."

A civil engineering student in the audience who declined to give his name presented another side of the apartheid issue.

The student, a white South African, said, "Being a white in South Africa is like being Daniel in the lion's den."

He asked the speaker what would happen to a "fairly intelligent, fairly moderate" South African citizen with sympathy for the black position when Mtobi's predicted revolution materializes.

Mtobi responded, "You may genuinely feel that you are being a good citizen. But to be a good citizen in South Africa means to follow the laws of apartheid."

Mtobi advised the student to look for ways to sway more whites to his moderate position.

Minority businesses may suffer under Reagan plan, study says

CHICAGO (AP)—Reagan administration programs intended to foster economic growth will do little to help minority businesses, according to a study prepared for the Commerce Department.

The study, compiled by the Chicago consulting firm of James Lowry and Associates, suggests that many minority businesses might close down by the end of the decade if they do not receive increased federal help.

Reagan's program of business tax incentives is primarily oriented toward businesses that invest heavily in equipment, buildings and other capital, the report says, while most minority businesses are

labor-intensive.

But the report also praised the administration's emphasis on private sector economic programs and outlines a plan for "enterprise zones" similar to that favored by the president.

About 3.8 percent of U.S. businesses are minority-owned, down from 4.4 percent four years ago, the study said. Minority businesses generate only 1 percent of U.S. business receipts and employ .5 percent of all American workers, the study said.

Lowry said minority businesses are in danger because they lack access to expanding markets and because "the talent pool of minority

executives and entrepreneurs is extremely thin."

Lowry's study was written for the Commerce Department's Minority Business Development Agency and was intended to examine minority business programs under the Reagan administration. It calls for changes in the agency's policies, including an increased emphasis on private-sector programs.

Criticizing federal programs for minority businesses as "disorganized and duplicative," the report says they are too often geared toward small start-up enterprises while ignoring larger firms that also need assistance.

Blacks plan bright future for fraternity

by Tim Lindsay

Being involved with the University's newest minority fraternity is a challenge, according to Darryl Reed, former president of Iota Phi Theta.

Although founded only two years ago, Iotas already has more than 30 active members, with 11 more soon to complete their pledgeship. Even so, the chapter still faces difficulties.

One problem comes from competition with the established groups on campus. "We had difficulty gaining acceptance from the other black organizations," said Reed, junior in commerce.

However, members of Iota Phi Theta say they don't view their fraternity as competitive. Instead, they say they see themselves as a unifying element.

"A main goal is to unify dissension among all people, black and white," Reed said.

The graduate chapter, also on campus, helps achieve the fraternity's goals. One member, Steve Burdine, graduate student, said he believes one of the group's major functions is to offer support and guidance to the undergraduate chapter, as well as help bridge the gap between community and school.

Although the chapter applied for membership in the Interfraternity Council, it was rejected after a year's probationary period. Although members say they don't know why their application was denied, a spokesman for the council said it was because of Iotas lack of involvement with the council. Reed maintains his group was never given any reason for the denial, however.

Overall, the members of Iota Phi Theta are excited about the their future. "We're building a tradition, not resting on one," Reed said. To accomplish this, the group sponsors many activities, including plays, tournaments and concerts.

Following this course, Iotas will perform *It Happened on a Sunny Day* at 8 p.m. today in Lincoln Hall Theater. The play is described as a "montage of satirical skits about life on campus and in the real world."

4/15/82

NU blacks charge radio station bias

by Dean Olsen

A black student group at Northwestern University in Evanston recently began a struggle over an issue similar to the one that has plagued WPGU-FM in past months.



For Members Only, a student group representing all 600 undergraduate blacks at Northwestern, charged student radio station WNUR-FM, which services the Chicago area, with racial discrimination March 31.

The Daily Northwestern student newspaper reported April 2 that the black group's complaints centered on what it termed a meager amount of black programming and poor treatment of black employees at the station.

And Wednesday, WNUR's station manager, sophomore Robert Sidney, resigned because "the pressure has been building up and I didn't see an end in sight," according to The Daily Northwestern.

Sidney described some of that "pressure" Wednesday in the form of moves by the Northwestern administration to reinstate certain staffers who had previously been dismissed from the station by student managers.

Unlike WPGU, which is independent of the University, WNUR is a division of Northwestern's School of Speech and overseen by the school's dean.

The black group's discrimination charge was prompted by the dismissal of two of the station's black disc jockeys, Vernon Prince and Monique Grigg, according to the April 2 Daily Northwestern.

The newspaper's story said the two were fired by Sidney after they allegedly violated station policy during one of Grigg's radio shows when she and Prince discussed bad relations with the station.

Later in the show, the two argued with the station's graduate adviser, according to a tape of the show obtained by The Daily Northwestern. The ensuing argument contained racial slurs, obscenities and threats, according to the tape.

Sidney said the black students, "said their rights have been violated and (that) they have been oppressed," according to the newspaper. Sidney denied the charges.

Since 1975, complaints from the black group have centered on various WNUR policies, Denise Mair, For Members Only secretary, said Wednesday.

She said rhythm-and-blues and soul music has been relegated to the midnight to 3 a.m. weekday shift and student managers have refused to expand the program or change its time slot.

However, Sidney said black-staffed or black-oriented programming comprises 42.6 percent of the station's programming week.

WPGU-FM, black leaders pleased with discussions

by Dean Olsen

Black student negotiators and WPGU-FM student managers emerged from a meeting Wednesday extremely optimistic about the future of black programming at the station.

Reactions from both sides indicated relations between the two had reached their highest point since protests about programming began Feb. 8 after cancellation of WPGU's Sunday night, four-hour black music show.

Plans discussed during the meeting were "what both sides are looking for—some kind of commitment that people are going to communicate and be rational and help everyone involved," said new WPGU General Manager Sandra Scheld, junior in communications.

WPGU's new student managers officially take office today.

SCHELD AND NEW Program Director Pamela Bresnan, junior in commerce, didn't agree at the meeting to increase WPGU's black programming. But Alicia Banks, sophomore in LAS and one of the two student negotiators, said furth-

er emphasis on that demand "would be an unnecessary diversion in light of all the other great things they're doing."

The programming increase issue had previously been paramount to the group of black students, which claimed to represent all black students on campus.

In an agreement signed March 4 between black students and officials of the Illini Publishing Co., the students said they expected at least eight hours of programming a week starting today—instead of the current four-hour soul show on Sundays.

BUT BANKS SAID she and Jennifer Robinson, the other negotiator, thought the promises by WPGU managers "were fantastic."

Those promises included:

- A more thorough training program for black disc jockeys who want to move up to WPGU but are currently working on *Studio 64*, a black music show on WDBS-AM. WDBS is a carrier-current, sister-station of WPGU.

WDBS' *Studio 64* currently airs 28 hours of black programming

each week.

- Research into the acquisition and broadcast of prerecorded concerts by black musicians. This programming would be similar in format to WPGU's *The BBC Rock Hour*.

- Expansion of WPGU's music library to include more black music.

- Further investigation into the possibility of WDBS being made available on local cable television.

Banks said that black students still are interested in pursuing the creation of a separate student radio station—similar to WDBS—run by black students and supervised by the Afro-American Cultural Program.

BANKS SAID SHE was pleased by Scheld's attitude about more training for black disc jockeys wanting to work at WPGU or the separate black radio station.

"We're willing to help (black DJs) better their education at 'PGU,'" Scheld said. "The opportunities have always been there. They just hadn't been communicated to

more WPGU on 5

WPGU from 3

people."

And even if a separate black station becomes operational, Scheld said she wouldn't think of cutting or reducing the current WPGU soul show without first consulting black students and the IPC Board of Directors.

Black students were angry because they hadn't been informed when the currently reinstated soul show was canceled late last year by WPGU's previous managers. IPC board members also expressed concern when the former managers didn't consult them about cutting the soul show.

Banks said another reason the possibility of more programming wasn't pursued was because no blacks at the station are currently qualified to fill more time slots.

Scheld and Bresnan "seemed very different than the way (the past WPGU managers) dealt with us," Banks concluded. "Now it's up to them to make the plans they told us about come true."

April 15, 1982

4/15/82

SGA sponsors workshop to study racial attitudes

An anti-racism workshop designed to help people "develop an awareness of . . . personal feelings about race and racial prejudice" will be held at 7 p.m. today in rooms 269-273 Illini Union.

The workshop will be directed by Jeff Humphrey, associate director of student affairs, and Frank Nasca, associate director of undergraduate residence halls. The workshop is sponsored by the Student Government Association.

Humphrey said the workshop will include informational sessions, one-on-one questioning and discussions within the entire group.

The program aims to examine the problem of white racism and develop new attitudes about race to replace the ones people hold now, he said.

A workshop to combat racism on campus is necessary, SGA President Sarah Mayer said, because participants will be forced to examine their attitudes about race. "This is to heighten awareness of the participants and to offer a different attitude," she said.

Racism workshop makes students assess prejudices ^{4/17/82}

by Michael Bowers

How would you feel if a large black man who said he hated racism stood over you and asked, "Are you a racist?"

When Jeff Humphrey, director of family housing programs, posed that question at an anti-racism workshop in the Illini Union Thursday night, a few students felt at least a little uneasy.

"He was wearing a suit, so I figured he wouldn't hit me," a student named Don said during a discussion section. "But still, I felt

scared when he asked me if I was a racist."

Humphrey and Frank Nasca, assistant director residential life in the Housing Division, conducted the workshop, sponsored by the Student Government Association. One way to challenge white and black students to realize their prejudices, Humphrey explained, is to confront students directly.

Nasca opened the workshop by introducing himself: "My name is Frank Nasca and I am a racist."

Nasca, who is white, said he did not like being racist and had been

trying for nine years to end his racism. He added that "racism is a white problem."

Then Humphrey took the floor to explain that after confronting racism in his hometown of Winston-Salem, N.C., he learned to hate white people:

"I hate racism and I hate people who are racists," he said.

So it was not surprising that workshop participants looked nervous when he went around the room asking them if they were racists.

Participants answered, "I don't think so" or "Probably" or "I don't

know."

In discussion sections after Humphrey and Nasca made their presentations, black and white students talked about their reactions to Humphrey's questioning and their feelings about race.

It was only at the workshop's conclusion that Humphrey admitted, "The role that I played earlier was indeed only a role. I did my best to intimidate you, and I think that in many cases it worked.

"I have absolutely no right saying you are a racist. And if anyone felt uncomfortable because the

question was asked then it seems to me you're not sure of some of your feelings."

Humphrey said the purpose of his questioning and the workshop was to make people realize their prejudices and encourage dialogue between black and white students. "My purpose is to raise the level of consciousness by one one-thousandth," Humphrey said.

A lot of uncomfortable students would say that, measured by that standard at least, the workshop was a success.

with police need details

A recent series of articles and an editorial published in The Daily Illini have me fighting mad. Corey Brost wrote a series examining the relationship between the black portion of Champaign's population and the Champaign Police Department and Susan Najarian wrote an article alleging an impropriety by a McBride's Drug Store. The editorial following the Brost series did not name the author, which was fitting considering the content. Both presentations smack of sensationalism and are irresponsible. Additionally, these articles malign Chief (William) Dye, Vernon Barkstall, the police department and officers, black citizens and McBride's.

Articles should relate facts; the who, what, why, where, when and how of classical journalism. Editorials have greater latitude, offering opinion based on moral or ethical principles. I believe The Daily Illini overstepped its boundary by printing innuendo, hearsay and speculation as fact. The editorial leaps from speculation to the cure of an illusionary ill. I cannot treat each allegation and hope to have this published, but I will expose a few of the more obvious failings:

1. A black male, driving along Green Street is stopped by a police officer because the car had a broken taillight. The officer asked something like, "You're a little out of your territory, aren't you?" I agree the comment is a racial slur or, taken out of context, could be so interpreted. But, a few basic questions come to mind. Why wasn't the name of either the man or the officer given? Did the man file a complaint and if not, why? Did this occur in Champaign or Urbana? Most importantly, when did it occur? Was it 1981 or could it have been 1951? I personally spoke with Mr. Brost and he does not have satisfactory answers. Mr. Brost said the stories were told as having occurred recently. But Mr. Brost knows neither month nor year. WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW?

2. Another quote, "a heavy-set woman, with a graying afro, mother of three" tells a story involving her son. The son, one of five black youths, was fighting in front of a bicycle shop. The police broke up the fight, then examined the bicycles to see if they were stolen. "She doesn't think they would have checked if the boys had been white." Again, when did this occur? Does a "graying Afro" imply an older woman whose children are grown and moved away? Was her son 10 or 12 years old at the time? Did this occur 15 years ago? Were the police called to the scene or merely passing by? If summoned, the incident might have been more serious than implied. When can you remember seeing or even hearing of the police breaking up a simple kids' brawl? Is it possible, a mother remembering a painful incident, even painful childhood, might protect the image of her son when telling such a story? Mr. Brost does not

have these facts either, but offered the tale anyway! WHO, WHAT WHERE, WHY, HOW!

3. "Currently, some cities are following something like Dye's 1977 program by making officers live in the areas they patrol," a quote from the editorial, referencing a Gerald McWhorter quote from the fifth article. Municipalities, Champaign and Urbana included, are moving towards a uniform policy requiring essential personnel live within the municipality's corporate limits. Requiring an officer to live within a specific patrol zone would undoubtedly violate the officer's civil rights. Burrough style systems, such as Los Angeles and Brooklyn, may require an officer to live within a specific burrough but could not enforce an order to live within a specific neighborhood. Chief Dye's Team Policing Program was met with considerable resentment by Champaign's black citizens. I can remember quite a few meetings where resentment was strongly voiced. With time the people came to trust the program and tensions seemed eased. Chief Dye phased out the program for personnel reasons when the need appeared diminished. What facts did Mr. Brost present? WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHY, HOW!

4. Brost alleges two of Champaign's 10 patrol sectors are the only sectors to have two-car patrol, the campus and north end. Had Mr. Brost checked more closely, he would have learned at least two other patrol sectors also have two-car patrol. The department duty roster was available to Mr. Brost, the iron-clad proof needed. Mr. Brost told me he expected Chief Dye to volunteer this information, even though Mr. Brost did not ask the specific question. I guess Chief Dye should also be a psychic, then reporters won't have to think. WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHY, HOW!

5. Brost also took a shot at the department's response policy. Our now-famous two-car patrol sectors also have mandatory two-car responses. Mr. Brost quotes officers in the articles, stating calls in both areas, campus and north end, draw crowds.

The record show these crowds are not always friendly. The two-car response is designed to protect the officer answering the call, giving an immediate back-up should trouble develop. Frequently, the second car is called off prior to arrival, but Mr. Brost apparently didn't have that information at printing. Nor did Mr. Brost mention all crime-in-progress calls, regardless of sector, are detailed a minimum of two cars. The two sectors in question have a high percentage of automatic two-car responses, one of the reasons two cars are posted in the areas. Again, what are the facts and what did the articles present? WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW!

6. In the midst of Brost's furor over the two-car policy, Brost alleges a slower response time in the north end, by quoting a resident who makes that claim. Does it make sense to you that the

response time would be slower in an area which has two patrol cars?

Chief Dye is justifiably proud of the Department's 3 1/2 minute average response time. Chief Dye pointed out some calls, such as a barking dog, may wait 30 minutes, while in-progress calls are frequently answered within 30 seconds. All of these calls are lumped into the 3 1/2 minute average. Do I have more facts than Mr. Brost? WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW!

7. Any reporter wishing to interview a large number of people in a short time would seek a gathering place. People gather in many different places: bars, grocery stores, barber shops, restaurants and churches. Where I a reporter I would not only consider the sight, but also the nature of the people I would expect to find there. Why did Mr. Brost select a bar instead of a church? Maybe the people in a church would be too prejudiced. WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW!

I admit a portion of Mr. Brost's concern is worthwhile. Champaign's black residents do appear to have a deep-seated fear of the department. However, such fear is apparent in every poor neighborhood, regardless of race and may be focused against authority.

The police department is on the front line of government-community contacts. Brost admitted he understood the issue is not limited to black neighborhoods. Had Mr. Brost examined this issue, I would not be raising my objections. The tone of the articles and the editorial try to trace the cause of fear to police prejudice. Facts do not substantiate Mr. Brost's allegation.

I investigated what I consider to be the best barometer of public feelings about the department: complaints. I asked for and received information listing the nature of complaints plus race and sex of complainants, for the past three years. I have a ton of information, a lot of which isn't valuable, so I will condense my findings.

Complaints are lodged with the Department of Community Relations. Community relations is part of the city manager's administrative staff, responsible for monitoring affirmative action for the city and providing staff and expertise for the Human Relations Commission.

During the past three years, a total of 83 separate complaints have been lodged, containing 127 allegations. Sixty-three complaints were filed with the department and 20 with community relations. Some complaints were against the department as opposed to an officer.

As an example, a citizen calls about a barking dog. Not speaking directly with an investigative officer, the citizen thinks no one was sent and files a complaint. Of the 83, race is not noted on 14 reports. In round numbers 40 percent of the complaints were filed by women. Fifty percent of the complaints were made by black citizens. Only two of the com-

plaints involved response time: one in 1979 by a black male and one in 1981 by a white female. Forty-eight percent of the complaints received by the Department were filed in the months of October-December. I guess cold weather brings out the worst in us.

Complaints consist of 15 types of allegations. Of the 127, 21 (16.5 percent) alleged excessive force. The six excessive force complaints filed with community relations were made by black males, while the department had three from black males. The remaining 12 consisted of four from black females, four from white males and three from white females and one from a female where race was not reported. Only six allegations of racial discrimination were filed, less than 5 percent of the total allegations.

In 1979, 29 complaints were filed, 30 in 1980 and 24 in 1981. During the same period, the department handled 127,532 calls: 43,679 in 1979, 43,801 in 1980 and 40,053 in 1981. So, one complaint was filed for each 1,536 police-community contacts.

Investigating these 83 complaints, the department imposed four penalties on officers. During 1979-81, the department, acting on its own, imposed 27 sanctions on officers for duty violations. The department does actively monitor itself, to fulfill the public trust.

Do we have an epidemic problem? No, just a young, over-zealous reporter and a less-than-perfect, near-newspaper. Chief Dye adds, "We haven't had even one instance of a suspect being done severe bodily damage!" So much for statistics. WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW!

The unclaimed editorial contained another major idiocy, stating the past is not important when considering the issue of prejudice. To begin with, the issue is not one of prejudice, but one of discrimination. We all have our own little prejudices, hurting only ourselves unless we turn them into discrimination.

I am amazed at the youthful attitude towards the past claiming no importance. The past is the yardstick by which we measure our progress as human beings. Mr. Brost fails to mention the complete cooperation afforded him by Chief Dye. Brost was given open access to all elements of the department. In 1964 Mr. Brost might not have afforded such open access. But then, Mr. Brost might not have casually strolled the streets of the north end, stopping in a bar to ask about the police department. Fortunately, some pains die quickly and not many people remember a hot night and the contribution made by a young officer named Bobby Jones.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, were he alive today, might observe we have a long way to go, but surely we have come a long way. In 1964, Mr. Brost's greatest problem was probably getting to kindergarten on time. Others were hoping to live through another day. Mr. Brost mis-

sed his chance to make a meaningful contribution, settling for a cheap shot.

My last criticism has to do with an article written by a journalism student named Susan Najarian. Ms. Najarian attended a Champaign Human Relations Commission meeting, introducing herself as a journalism student working on a class project.

The commission discussed a call received by community relations, a purely informal criticism of McBride's Drug Store. The caller alleged McBride's had refused to make a delivery to an elderly north end resident, implying a policy discriminating against blacks. The discussion clearly emphasized the informal nature of the situation and the commission made arrangements to talk with the parties plus survey business regularly involved in making deliveries.

Ms. Najarian spoke with several people, all quoted in her article, all identifying herself as a University journalism student working on a class project, *not* an article for publication in the DI. Ms. Najarian spoke with everyone except the caller, but at the apparent urging of her instructor submitted the material to the DI for publication.

Julie Wurth, then editor-in-chief of the DI, assured me Ms. Najarian was questioned about her sources and assured the staff each source knew they were quoted for publication. We have checked with quoted parties and no one knew about the article being published.

The commission contacted businesses routinely making deliveries of products and services. *Not one* had any policy denying or restricting delivery to the north end. According to McBride's, the delivery was refused because the request came too close to closing time. McBride's had been delivering to the party for over a year and made the delivery in question the following morning. As of our contact, McBride's was still making deliveries to the party, but expressed frustration over the entire issue.

Ms. Najarian also wrote her article implying a false source of information, not identifying the commission meeting. In retrospect, I should have gone into executive session, clearing all spectators, but that's my mistake. Then, Ms. Najarian would not have had the opportunity to make her mistake which probably damaged an innocent business.

I do not believe the "reporters" in either case—the DI or the professors at whose urging the class projects were submitted for publication—have met their public responsibility. The University has to share in the responsibility, too. Both articles began as class projects. I believe the DI and some journalism professors ought to check sources and content before seeking publication.

Jeter is chairman of the Champaign Human Relations Commission.

April 20, 1982

The Daily Illini

Blacks march to D.C. to protect voting law

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Several hundred demonstrators, urged to “send a message from black America,” paraded in drizzling rain Monday on the first leg of a voting rights march through the rural South to Washington, D.C.

The journey by car and on foot through five southern states is to conclude with a march on the nation's Capitol in late June or early July.

A 1965 Selma-to-Montgomery march led by the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. prompted Congress to pass the Voting Rights Act, which helped elect scores of blacks to offices across the South for the first time.

Congress is now reviewing the act. Reagan says he supports extension of the law, but leaders of the demonstration said the president's forces want to weaken it in critical parts.

The marchers were led Monday by civil rights figures Joseph Lowery and Jesse Jackson.

April 24, 1982

Daily Illini

Meyer opts to remain at DePaul, but Cummings elects to turn pro

CHICAGO (AP)—Ray Meyer will be back to coach a DePaul basketball team that "will be different" without All-American Terry Cummings.

Meyer, 68, Friday officially announced he will return for his 41st season as head coach while Cummings, a junior, said he will be available for the National Basketball Association draft.

The two lauded each other before going their separate ways and Meyer, who has a career record of 676 victories against 339 losses, said fans should expect a different DePaul team next season.

"From Dave Corzine to Mark Aguirre to Terry Cummings we have played through the superstar," Meyer said. "Now we will be a different team. We will be a good team but I don't know if we will be great."

The last three seasons DePaul has been on the brink of greatness with a total of 79 victories and only six defeats. But three of those defeats came in first games in each of three seasons of NCAA tournament competition.

"We have built a monstrosity at DePaul by winning so much and then losing in the NCAA," said Meyer, whose loss to Boston College this last season was such a

disappointment that he contemplated retirement.

"But I'm very much an active person and I realized that if I stopped coaching I'd be unhappy," he said. "I enjoy coaching. I love coaching and the challenge of coaching."

However, Meyer admitted he probably would have retired if he had had better success in the NCAA.

"If I had won it, I believe I would have retired. Maybe not winning, because you have to be lucky, but at least getting to the final four."

Cummings, who averaged 22.3 points and 11.9 rebounds last season, said he gave turning pro "hard consideration. I thought about the people who are involved with me.

"There are more important things than education, like family," said Cummings, who added he is only a year and a half from getting his degree in communications and he plans to return during the summer.

"I came here with my head on shoulders and I'm leaving here with my head on my shoulders," said the 6-9 star who Meyer called "the most consistent college player in the country last year."

Politics haze 1983 Nigerian elections

LAGOS, Nigeria (NYT)—Superlatives seem to abound in Nigeria's vision of itself: It is black Africa's most populous, most wealthy and, potentially, most powerful nation.

It represents, too, Africa's boldest experiment in transferring power from the generals to the politicians, and it is no surprise that in the preparations for elections 15 months from now there seem to be more questions than answers in this most tangled multiparty democracy.

THE VOTING WILL PIT a plethora of personalities and pressures against each other. For the second time since the military withdrew from power in 1979, Nigeria's grand old men of politics, Chief Abefemi Awolowo and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, will seek a return to the prominence they knew in the years between independence in 1960 and the military takeover in 1966.

Both are in their 70s and so the race could be their last, adding drama to a contest in which younger Nigerians, a Western diplomat said, tend to see the two veterans as representing "the dead hand of the first republic." These younger people see their influence as tying Nigeria too much to its past and obstructing the evolution of a new style of politics.

Thus, despite a blurring of the lines between the three tribal "nations" that have generally challenged one another in Nigerian public life, the traditional pressures of the tribe—personality, religion and money—still exert great influence. Ideology is a rarity.

IN THE 1979 ELECTIONS, a Nigerian academic said, the military was still in power and so could supervise the vote. Next year, the politicians will be their own umpire when President Shehu Shagari, the victor in 1979, seeks a second term. Most Western and Nigerian political analysts expect violence.

Polling is still distant, but campaigning in this nation of 80 million to 100 million people has been going on virtually nonstop since the last election.

It is a time of ferment, with the fractured opposition parties seeking new alliances and Shagari's National Party of Nigeria promoting division among them. It is a time, too, of mounting clamor among Nigerians for a share of the spoils, either in the central government or in one of the country's 19 states.

"In our states," a Nigerian journalist said, "everybody seems to want to be governor. In Lagos, the target is the presidency."

Despite a politically hazardous economic squeeze occasioned by falling oil revenues—Nigeria's dominant source of income, much of it from sales to the United States—petroleum dollars still afford a prospect of great wealth to be administered and dispensed by whoever holds office. Thus, a Nigerian political analyst said, a man who supports the party in office will be rewarded with contracts for official projects, enabling him to pass on largesse to those further down the line who look to him for generosity.

THE SYSTEM HELPS those in power perpetuate their rule because they are at the fountainhead of wealth. For instance, a Nigerian source said, a man in Eastern Nigeria who opposed Shagari's party did not receive the contracts he was bidding for until he switched allegiance. The riches that came his way percolated from him to others who, in the process, also became indebted to the ruling party.

The challenges to the system, however, exert their own pull. "Tribalism is still a strong force in Nigerian politics," an office worker said. The man hailed from Eastern Nigeria, where the Ibo people seceded in 1967 in a civil war in which their soldiers were led by Odumengwe Ojukwu, another name from Nigeria's troubled past.

"If Ojukwu returned, I would go back to Biafra straight away," the office worker said, using the secessionist name for Eastern Nigeria. Ojukwu is in exile in the Ivory Coast and there has been no move by Shagari to pardon him, presumably because of his continuing influence among the Ibo people.

AT THE SAME TIME, a Nigerian analyst said, the national party is bent on fostering the divisions that have opened up in two northern parties—the fractious People's Redemption Party and the Greater Nigeria People's Party.

The opposition parties, meanwhile, appear united only in their desire to defeat the National Party.

Earlier this year, Awolowo and Azikiwe joined with factions of the two divided northern parties to set up a group called the Progress People's Alliance.

May 4, 1982

Senators predict passage of updated voting rights

WASHINGTON (NYT)—A bipartisan group of senators proposed a compromise amendment to the Voting Rights Act Monday that won the backing of President Reagan, who has been criticized for his lukewarm support of the legislation.

The broad-based support behind the compromise virtually assured passage of an updated version of the act, which was first passed in 1965.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., who was the main author of the compromise, had been urging the White House to back his amendment as a way of strengthening Republican credibility in the minority community.

"It was an improved bill," a White House aide said Monday, "and frankly, the people who had worked out the compromise had also done a good job of lining up the votes."

The aide predicted swift passage of the legislation through Congress, but as Dole noted, "the works around here get gummed up pretty easily."

The amendment announced Monday has the full, if somewhat reluctant, support of the civil rights community, which preferred language originally passed by the House of Representatives. But as Benjamin Hooks, the spokesman for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, said Monday, the civil rights activists "felt an obligation" to get the bill passed as quickly as possible, before Congress takes up the troubling issue of next year's budget.

The compromise has two main parts, and the first relates to what standard would be used to prove discrimination in voting rights cases. The latest Supreme Court cases say that under the current version of the Voting Rights Act, discrimination has to be intentional to be illegal. Conservative lawmakers, led by Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, say that "intent" is the proper standard and favor a 10-year extension of the current law.

The other side argues that proving intentional discrimination is too difficult in most cases. They proposed legislation that would reverse the Supreme Court. The House-passed version of the bill, and the original Senate bill, said that bias could be proven by looking at the "effects" of discrimination, and that establishing motives was not necessary.

Hatch and others asserted that an "effects" test would lead to proportional representation based on race.

As announced Monday, the new language would basically endorse the use of an "effects" test, but with significant new limits. Courts would be directed to examine the "totality of circumstances" surrounding charges of bias, and not just elections results. Moreover, the bill specifically denies that minorities have a right to be "elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population."

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had agreed to the compromise because the civil rights community has been challenged by critics charging that racial bias were the real goal of the bill.

Daily Illini
May 5, 1982

JC coach implies Ealy in the wrong, Illinois innocent

by Scott Heiberger

The present NCAA inquiry into Illinois, supposedly prompted by the recruiting of junior college football stars Elton Veals and Delton Edwards, has their former coach puzzled.

Ike Keiffer, football coach at Merritt Junior College in Oakland, Calif., thinks any inquiry should take a hard look at Veals' and Edwards' "adviser" Rudy Ealy, hinting that Ealy (an Oakland bail bondsman) has connections.

Veals and Edwards were enrolled at Illinois in January, but left suddenly and are planning to attend California-Berkeley this fall. They're presently attending another junior college.

Ealy paid for the trip back to California, and Keiffer said Ealy has made no secret of the fact he wants them to attend Cal-Berkeley.

"I believe there was tampering somewhere," Keiffer said, "because if you're in school at an athletically and academically outstanding university, (Illinois), then you leave and come back to sit out, there's something wrong."

By "sitting out" Keiffer meant Veals and Edwards could have been participating in spring drills at Illinois, whereas now they aren't even in California-Berkeley, and won't know if they will be until sometime next week.

"You've got to believe they would have been further ahead at Illinois than they are now. Right now, they're still behind the eight-ball."

Physical education classes that Veals and Edwards took at Merritt would have transferred to Illinois, but not to Cal-Berkeley. That's why the pair is now at Diablo Valley Junior College, taking classes outside of PE.

"Illinois had the program to meet Elton and Delton's academic needs. The recruiting Mike (Illini coach White) did was above level and by the NCAA rule-book as far as I can see," Keiffer said.

In reference to Ealy, Keiffer said he was "very good friends" with then assistant Cal-Berkeley football coach Ray Sherman. Sherman is now at Purdue.

Ealy couldn't be reached for comment, but Kevin Reneau of Cal-Berkeley's sports information office said he thought Ealy and Sherman "knew each other when they were growing up."

But as for ties between Ealy and Cal-Berkeley, Reneau said there were "absolutely no ties whatsoever."

"Ealy wanted them to go to California-Berkeley, and that's how rumors of association might have started," he said.

Reneau added that Ealy and Keiffer were "feuding" about where Edwards and Veals should go to school.

Sports Information Director John McCassey said he wasn't aware of an NCAA probe into California-Berkeley's involvement in the matter, but that "The Pac-10 looked into it a while back."

Keiffer said he could understand why Illinois would be given a look, especially after the sanctions of last year.

"It's like an ex-con that was on the street after a bank robbery. It's easy to say 'Hey, let's check him out.' But are they saying that since the Cal coaches are new, that they aren't capable of wrongdoing? That's a bunch of crap."

Gap widens between white, black incomes

CHICAGO—More than one-third of all black families in the Chicago area reported 1979 incomes below the official poverty level, government figures show.

Moreover, the gap between white and black median family incomes widened sharply. By the decade's end, the median in-

Daily Illini May 6, 1982

Lanier, Winters help Milwaukee stay alive in NBA playoff action

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Bob Lanier scored 27 points and Brian Winters 23 as the Milwaukee Bucks defeated the Philadelphia 76ers 110-98 Wednesday to stay alive in the National Basketball Association Eastern Conference playoffs.

Winters broke the game open midway through the second quarter when they erupted for 12 straight points to lead 34-27 with 4:45 to go.

The Bucks trail 3-2 in the best-of-seven series, and Milwaukee for the sixth game Friday night. A seventh game, if necessary, will be played

Sunday in Philadelphia.

Julius Erving led the 76ers with 28 points, while Andrew Toney collected 18 before a crowd of 16,668.

Winters started Milwaukee's winning rally when he stole the ball from Erving and drove for a basket with 7:48 to play. Before Philadelphia's Toney hit a three-pointer at 4:23, Milwaukee had opened a 14-point lead.

The Bucks are returning to their home floor, where Philadelphia won only once this season—last Sunday's fourth game of this series—and the 76ers have only three victories in their last 11 games at Milwaukee.

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Aaron gives picks for unsurpassed old-timer squad

If you need some help with your ballot for the Cracker Jack Old-Timers Baseball Classic, scheduled for July 19 at Washington's RFK Stadium, here's some expert advice from no less an authority than Hank Aaron, who is expected to get a vote or two himself.

If you've ever been to a reunion, you can understand why some of the old-timers are looking forward to this five-inning contest matching two All-Time All-Star squads. Proceeds will benefit the Association of Professional Baseball Players of America, which aids former players who've fallen on hard times.

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"It's gonna be a fun night," Aaron said. "It's an opportunity to see the old stars again and it's for a worthwhile cause."

How would his ballot look if Aaron couldn't vote for himself? Here are his picks:

First Base: Willie McCovey, National League; Harmon Killebrew, American League. Second Base: Red Schoendienst, NL; Bobby Richardson, AL. Shortstop: Ernie Banks, NL; Luis Aparicio, AL. Third Base: Eddie Mathews, NL; Brooks Robinson, AL. Outfield: Willie Mays, Stan Musial, and Frank Robinson, NL; Joe DiMaggio, Ted Williams, and Mickey Mantle, AL. Catcher: Del Crandall, NL; Yogi Berra, AL.

And where would that leave Aaron?

"I'll be on the bench," he said. "I don't mind. I'll be like Larry Bird of the Celtics, a sixth man."

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Reagan policies hurt minorities' chances for higher education

by Tom O'Neill

Reagan Administration policies are harming chances for minorities to attend college, a study organized by a University professor has revealed.

Researchers working for The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a lobbying organization, have released results of a study examining the racial effects of the Reagan Administration's budget, tax, housing and education policies.

The six researchers were brought together by Gary Orfield, professor of political science, who is working in Washington while on leave from the University.

The administration "made sweeping changes without analyzing the consequences," Orfield said. "The report, which is actually six individual papers, is the first to examine the consequences on racial terms."

According to the New York Times News Service, Orfield summarized the findings as follows: "The 1981 Reagan tax cut substantially increases the real income only of relatively high-income families, a group that includes few blacks, Hispanics and Indians, while the deep cuts in a variety of social programs have disproportionately harmful effects on the poorest segments of American society, which include a far higher percentage of minority than white families."

Gail Thomas, professor of education at Johns Hopkins University, studied the effects of the Administration's policies on higher education. Her research was designed to look at the impact of administration cuts in financial aid on minority students.

"The cuts have a negative impact on minorities in higher education as well as race relations in the U.S.," she said. "Fifty percent of minorities rely on financial aid for higher education."

While the short-term effects of aid cuts will be a decline in enroll-

ment of minorities in higher education, the long-term effects of such cuts promise to be much more profound.

Thomas said the long-term effects could include an increase in minority unemployment, an increase in part-time college attendance by minority students and an increase in segregation and race and class isolation. More importantly, she said, aid cuts would result in "a denial of freedom and diversity in higher education."

Most minority students are enrolled in two-year colleges or four-year ethnic colleges, Thomas said. The reduction in financial aid expenditures indirectly prohibits many of these students from entering higher learning institutions.

This will result in a "substantial decline in graduate school enrollment and completion by minority students, and an increase in the downward mobility of minorities," Thomas said.

Thomas said she believes minorities have not advanced in higher education as far as they should have. Most minority students are enrolled in part-time colleges, make up a large percentage of college drop-outs and are less likely to get to graduate school, she said.

Part of the problem with the financial aid cuts involves middle-class students at private universities who can no longer afford to attend, she said. They crowd the less expensive state universities and minority students get pushed out. "The minorities are at the bottom of the push," Thomas said.

Thomas said she was distressed with the economic regulations imposed on minority students. "Annual minority income, on the average, is less than \$13,000 a year," she said. "The average black family can only pay \$380 a year for education."

"Economics should not be a factor in higher education. Everybody who wants to go to college should be able to," she said.

Fight faced by racial issue

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—The racial issue, a blot on boxing since Jack Johnson's reign before World War I, has surfaced in the Larry Holmes-Gerry Cooney heavyweight title fight. This time, though, there's a reverse twist.

A white man is accused of calling his black opponent a "racist." The black man keeps vigorously denying it.

The issue surfaced after Cooney, a 6-foot-7, hard-hitting young giant of white complexion and a suburban middle-class upbringing, fought his way to No. 1 contender with a series of early knockouts.

His credentials, although covering only five years in the pro ring, were impressive enough to get him an equal purse, possibly as much as \$10 million, for his bout with Holmes, the black four-year titleholder.

This, in itself, was rare — the champion traditionally gets a much bigger share — and it was enough to inflame Holmes' tender passions.

Holmes, a 32-year-old heavyweight who came up through the ghetto and has been largely overlooked because of the long shadow of Muhammad Ali, complained bitterly.

"He's not the White Hope, he's the White Dope," Holmes stormed. "He wouldn't have got this kind of shot if he hadn't been white."

Still, Holmes acknowledges that he wouldn't be getting \$10 million, either, if Cooney weren't white.

The racist charge reportedly emanated from the Cooney camp, although the soft-spoken challenger from Huntington, N. Y., disdains any responsibility and

his co-manager, Dennis Rappaport, insists: "It's a shame that the race issue was ever raised on such a great sporting event. It did not emanate from our side."

Cooney refuses to get into a racist debate.

"It's just a fight," he said. "Two men. Color of skin has nothing to do with it."

Holmes has spent much of this week knocking down a Boston Globe story about allegations that the challenger called the champion a racist.

"I've never been racist," he said. "White people have married into my family. I have as many white friends as black."

One of his top advisers and corner men, in fact, is 82-year-old Ray Arcel, a white man who has been working with fighters for 65 years.

"We've had this racial stuff almost from the time boxing started," Arcel said. "Other sports, of course, as well."

Jack Johnson was the first black world heavyweight champion, succeeding Tommy Burns in 1908. He was a powerful puncher who reigned for seven years, touching the tender nerves of whites by marrying a white woman and by flaunting his title.

Novelist Jack London led the campaign for a "White Hope" to dethrone Johnson and an aging James J. Jeffries was even brought out of retirement in an unsuccessful bid to regain the crown.

Now, although Holmes and Cooney don't like it, the racial issue has flared here.

School board backs civics track system

by Veronica Rusnak

Freshmen at Champaign Central High School will be separated by academic ability in civics classes this fall as a result of recent action by the Champaign Unit 4 school board.

The board voted 6-1 on June 1 to separate the freshmen after two hours of discussion about problems that might arise from "tracking" civics classes based on academic ability. Unit 4 schools already track math, English and science classes.

However, echoing the concerns of many of the 30 parents and students in attendance at the meeting, board member Rev. A.C. Wright said, "Parents should have something to say about where their children should be placed.

"I'm not so sure of the guidelines for deciding which students go where," Wright said. "I think tracking has a place... but not in the civics program. You can start

with good intentions but not always end up with good intentions."

The plan calls for the creation of three classes. The classes, which would be composed of students at various academic levels, would be offered four times a day. Students would be regrouped in appropriate levels and could be moved up or down according to ability without disrupting the rest of their class schedules.

The original plan was amended to include provisions setting guidelines for minority ratios in classes. The amended plan also would give parents and students some input regarding their placement.

According to social studies department heads at both high schools, all teachers will be rotated to teach all levels. Centennial's Joe McGuire said he has support for tracking from teachers at the school.

"We've been thinking about this a long time," he said, "and we do endorse it."

Holmes eager for tough challenge

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Larry Holmes celebrated his fourth anniversary as World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Wednesday, two days before what is probably the most important fight of his career.

The 32-year-old Holmes, who won the title on a split decision over Ken Norton June 9, 1978, will defend it Friday night against 25-year-old Gerry Cooney, the unbeaten power-puncher who in his last fight, May 11, 1981, knocked out Norton in 54 seconds.

"Larry Holmes wants to win this fight even more than when he won the heavyweight championship," Eddie Futch, Holmes' 70-year-old trainer, said Wednesday.

"It will prove he is not only the heavyweight champion, but the best heavyweight in the world."

Holmes has won all 39 of his pro fights, 29 by knockouts, and has made 11 successful title defenses, one against Mike Weaver, who now is recognized as champion by the World Boxing Association.

Yet Holmes feels that his ability never has been properly recognized.

"In my estimation Larry Holmes is the most underestimated heavyweight champion of them all," said Ray Arcel, the 82-year-old trainer who is assisting Futch for this fight. "He is not given his due."

Holmes realizes that a loss to Cooney would severely tarnish his fighting reputation despite his record.

"This is a fight my kids have to live with the rest of their lives ... my brothers, my family," said Holmes. "I'm fighting this fight for my family, my people."

In his last fight, last Nov. 6 at Pittsburgh, Holmes stopped Renaldo Snipes in the 11th round, but was knocked down by an overhand right in the seventh. In two fights since then, Snipes has fought a 10-round draw with Scott Frank and lost a 10-round decision to Tim Witherspoon here last Saturday.

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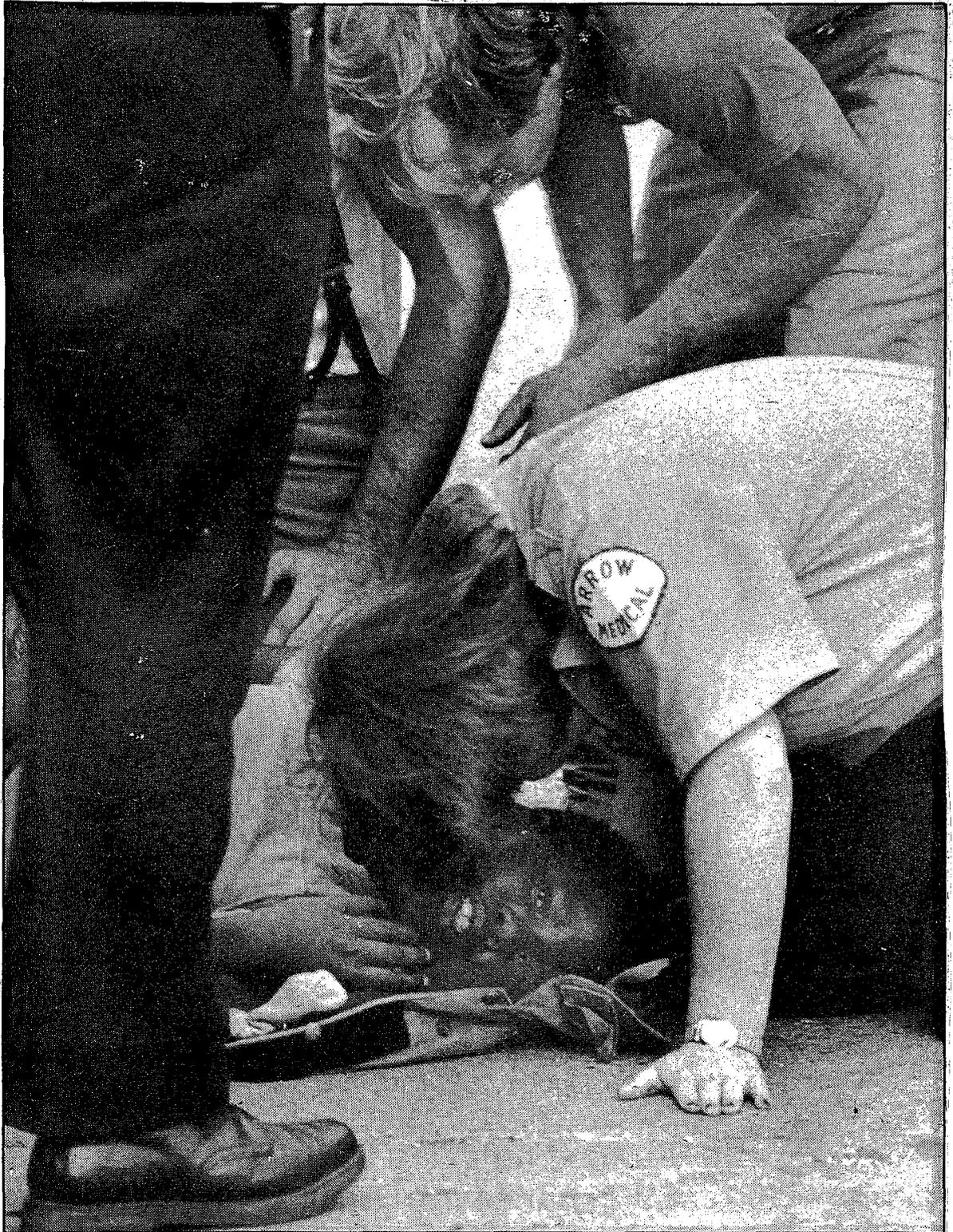
"If I were Snipes, Larry Holmes wouldn't be champion anymore," said the 6-foot-7, 225-pound Cooney, a savage left-hooker who has scored 22 knockouts in winning 25 fights.

"Take it from me, Gerry Cooney has a left hook second to none," said Joe Bugner, the former European champion who has sparred with Cooney.

But Holmes and his trainers feel Cooney doesn't hit as hard with his left hand as does Earnie Shavers with his right. Holmes got up after being knocked down by a right hand bomb and stopped Shavers in the 11th round Sept. 27, 1979.

Holmes, who is 6-3 and about 215 pounds, blames lack of concentration for the near-upset by Snipes.

The fight is scheduled for 8 p.m. Friday and will be seen on closed-circuit television in every state but Delaware and in Canada. It also will be seen on pay television in some areas of the United State and will be seen live and on a delayed basis to many other countries.



Bicycle accident

A boy receives help from medical personnel and the Urbana fire department after he was struck by a car Wednesday night. According to Urbana police, the accident occurred when he rode his bike into the intersection of Beslin Street and Mathews Avenue in Urbana. The boy, who neither police nor medical officials would identify, was treated and released from Mercy Hospital in Urbana. (photo by Steve Buyansky)

No crown for 'Dr.' or Sixers

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Fate played another dirty trick on Julius Erving and the Philadelphia 76ers.

After making the National Basketball Association title series for the third time since 1977, the 76ers now must go home again with the realization they are the best team in the league without any championship rings to show for it.

For Erving, undoubtedly among the most popular NBA players, Tuesday night's loss to the Los Angeles Lakers was more difficult to take than the 1977 defeat to Portland and the 1980 setback against the Lakers.

"We're more disappointed this year, I don't know why," Erving said. "It's very painful. We saw we clearly had what it takes to win the series, but we couldn't put it in motion often enough. I think they just had a little more diversified talent all around."

Erving, with 30 points, and Andrew Toney, with 29, carried the load in the sixth and final game of the series, which the Lakers won 114-104 to capture the title.

The 76ers' heavy dependence on those two players may have been the ultimate telling point in the series.

In the final game, only Jamaal Wilkes on the Lakers came close to the Erving and Toney totals, scoring 27 points. But Wilkes got plenty of support from Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (18 points) and Michael Cooper, Bob McAdoo and Norm Nixon (16 apiece).

In Philadelphia's fifth-game triumph, the 76ers had Bobby Jones and Darryl Dawkins scoring 20 or more points in addition to Erving and Toney. But that kind of balance occurs only sporadically for the 76ers. And in the championship round, that isn't enough.

Scoring, of course, isn't the only important statistic in the game, but the Lakers also had the other necessary ingredients.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson was the fifth-leading scorer on the team in the title-clinching game with 13 points, but his sparkling all-around game earned him the Most Valuable Player award for the series. He also had 13 rebounds and 13 assists.

"It's just great being the champion," Johnson said. "We all worked together, three coaches and the team. I've been blessed to play on teams that work hard and play well together."

Erving, while feeling the pain of defeat, said he was "not ashamed. We must be thankful for the opportunity to play in the championship series. The opportunity doesn't come to everybody."

Erving said there was "a gratifying feeling to go with the hurt. Unless you dare to put yourself on center stage, you can't be great."

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Heavyweight crown up for grabs tonight

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Larry Holmes, 32, and thought by some observers to have slipped as a fighter, defends the World Boxing Council heavyweight title Friday night against 25-year-old Gerry Cooney, a question mark in such areas as experience and stamina.

It is a battle of two unbeaten fighters in a classic confrontation of boxer vs. puncher.

Although a 9-5 favorite, Holmes once again seems to be in the position of having to prove himself—this time against a 6-foot-7 slugger.

"Larry Holmes wants to win this fight even more than when he won the championship," said Eddie Futch, Holmes' 70-year-old trainer.

"This is a fight my kids have to live with the rest of their life ... my brothers, my family," said Holmes.

A WIN WON'T ASSURE Holmes of someday attaining the status of being a great heavyweight champion, but a loss would probably keep him from attaining that goal.

While the hype for what could be boxing's richest fight has centered on the fighters' records and their styles, never far beneath the surface has been the matter of race.

Cooney gets rankled over being called "a white hope."

"There is no color involved," said the challenger. "I'm just a fighter. I don't want people thinking of me as a 'white hope.' I don't want to be labeled."

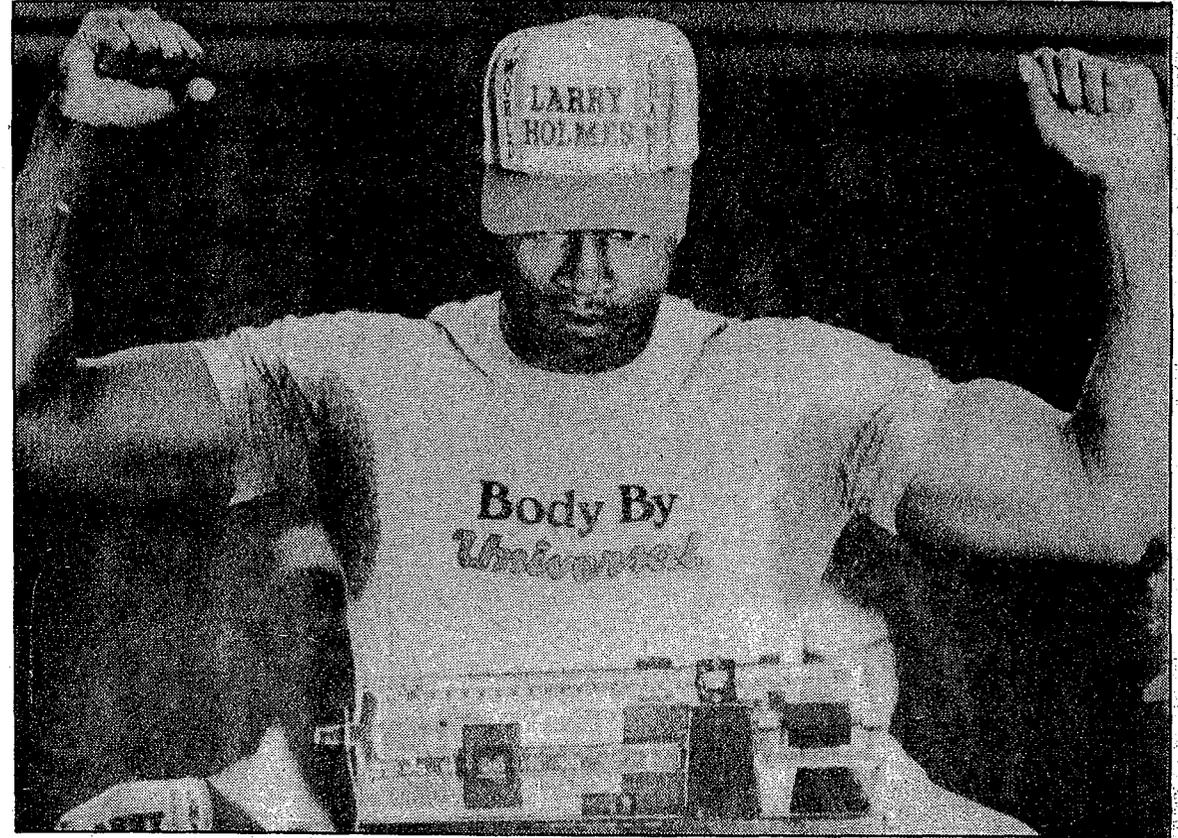
Holmes has said he feels Cooney's climb to the position was made easier by his being white, but the champion becomes visibly upset over suggestions that he is a racist.

"I'm very bitter about labels being put on me," said Holmes. "I feel we all got a little prejudice in our hearts."

HOLMES' 12th DEFENSE of the title he won on a split decision over Ken Norton June 9, 1978, is set for 8 p.m. PDT Friday in a 32,500-seat outdoor stadium built on a Caesars Palace parking lot.

The fight, co-promoted by Don King and Sam Glass of Tiffany promotions in association with Caesars Palace, will be shown on closed-circuit television at 318 locations, with a total of about 2 million seats, in every state but Delaware and in Canada.

It also will be beamed live and on a delayed basis to many other



Larry Holmes, WBC heavyweight champion, hams it up for photographers as he weighs in. Holmes checked in at 212 1/2 pounds. Challenger Gerry Cooney enjoyed a 13-pound advantage as he weighed in at 225 1/2 pounds. (UPI photo)

other countries. It will be seen in the United States June 25 when ABC, which paid \$3 million for the rights, will show it from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. EDT.

HOLMES, WHO HAS a 39-0 record, with 29 knockouts, and Cooney, 25-0, with 22 knockouts, each stand to make as much as \$10 million on percentage deals. Their

guarantees reportedly are \$3 million apiece.

Holmes will be fighting for the first time since getting off the floor in the seventh round to stop Renaldo Snipes in the 11th last Nov. 6, and the seven-month layoff is the longest he has had since becoming champion.

It will be Cooney's first action since he knocked out Norton in 54 seconds May 11, 1981, and the postponement from March 15 because of an injury to his left shoulder means the challenger will go into the ring with less than six full rounds of fighting in the last 30 months.



Magic parade

Los Angeles Laker Earvin 'Magic' Johnson waves to fans as he and his teammates were showered with confetti and cheers in downtown Los Angeles Thursday. The Lakers defeated the Philadelphia 76'ers Tuesday to win the NBA title for the second time in three years. (UPI photo)

June 11, 1982

The Daily Illini

Urbana residents fight new adult book store

by Tom O'Neill

The opening of an adult book store at the corner of University and Goodwin avenues in Urbana last month has caused a furor among the citizens who reside in the area around the store.

The concern stems from the location of Twin City Adult Store in a primarily residential area even though it meets the commercial zoning codes along University Avenue.

"Our first and foremost concern is that it is located in a residential neighborhood," said Lonnie Clark, a coordinator of the many protests which have occurred in front of the store. "As a result of it being there," said Clark, "there is possible danger to the children and the neighborhood."

"The neighborhood has changed already because of the uneasi-

ness," he said.

Clark is just one of many residents who fear that the store will attract prostitutes and other unwanted persons to the area. Rosetta Gray, owner and director of Peter Pan Day Care Center, 1201 W. Park, Urbana, said the adult store will "bring offbeat people into the area that wouldn't be coming."

Gray's major concern is over the proximity of her day care center to the store. "I'm getting ready to begin night care for people who work late and I don't want any hassles because of the 24-hour business the store does," she said.

Gray said she "watches the activity that goes on" and the place draws a crowd at night. She and Hattie Paulk, another area resident, worry that the customers of the store could pose a threat to the children in the area.

"Somebody could go into the 7-11

across the street and buy their half-pint, go into the store and get psyched-up and come out of there causing trouble," said Gray. Paulk agreed that because of the nature of

the front door of the place, said Gray.

Gray said some of the younger children think it's funny and dare each other to go inside in spite of the

'Somebody could go into the 7-11 across the street and buy their half-pint, go into the store and get psyched-up and come out of there causing trouble,' said Rosetta Gray, director and owner of Peter Pan Day Care Center in Urbana.

the store, customers could emerge from it "hyped up" and "attack a child."

Both Gray and Paulk expressed their concern over the placement of a Coke machine on the outside of the building near the door. A Coke machine obviously draws kids to

signs posted which require a person to be 21 to enter.

An employee of the store, which sells magazines, sexual paraphernalia and contains two small movie theaters, said there are several signs posted to keep the children

out. "There aren't any 15 year-olds getting past the door," he said.

The employee, who asked not to be identified, also said he has never seen any signs of prostitution in or around the store. "As long as I have worked here, there has not been any prostitutes hanging around," he said. "They sure don't come in here," he added.

But Paulk said that prostitutes "have been there."

"I've seen women go in there," said Gray.

Clark said that concerned citizens have been picketing the store 16-20 hours a week and that there is no business done during those hours. "We won't give up," he said. "We want to see it out of there," he said.

In spite of the pickets, business is "pretty good," said the store employee.

Daily Illini
June 16, 1982

Watt says U.S. to sell 5 percent of its land

WASHINGTON—Interior Secretary James Watt said Monday the federal government planned to sell up to 5 percent of its real estate, but promised that national parks and areas with "unique characteristics and national values" would not be put on the market.

At a meeting held by a subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Watt said "we are not talking about any massive selloff of federal lands." The Reagan administration's management program, he said, involves the sale of "excess federal real property and the sale of certain types of public lands."

No clear-cut choice in bookstore zoning

How would you feel if a bookstore moved into a vacant building in your neighborhood?

Would it make a difference if the books sold by the store contained sexually explicit photographs?

To some Urbana residents, the arrival of the Twin City Adult Store near their homes and businesses at University and Goodwin avenues represents a clear and present danger to the safety and value of their neighborhood. They have taken to the sidewalks with posters proclaiming their opposition and asking for community support to ban the bookstore.

The protesters are concerned that the store will attract prostitutes and "offbeat" people who they feel will present a danger to the children in the area. Rosetta Gray, owner of the Peter Pan Day Care Center about a block away from the store, expressed the fear that "somebody could go into the 7-11 across the street and buy their half pint, go into the store and get psyched-up, and come out of the store causing trouble."

While we understand the protesters' concerns, we question whether it is appropriate to anticipate such problems simply because this new business is an adult bookstore.

Granted, this kind of a store is different from, for example, a hardware store or fast food establishment. But there certainly are many other businesses against which similar arguments could be made. A bar or a liquor store could be accused of attracting "undesirables" to the area; a case could, and has, been made that video game parlors have a deleterious effect on children.

But some people don't like the atmosphere they think an all-night convenience store promotes either; and others might not want their children exposed to a different religious organization.

Overwhelming public approval cannot be the determining factor in allowing a business into a certain area. Most cities have

broad zoning laws which keep business or industry from intruding into a residential area, and allow reasonable locations for business and industrial development. The community is thus protected, but at the same time, businesses are not discriminated against on moral grounds.

There are, of course, special zoning laws for businesses which for one reason or another are categorically different. Bars and liquor stores have restrictions put on where they can be placed, probably as much for historical reasons as practical ones. And if, in fact, adult bookstores are that different from other businesses that they fall into a category unto themselves, then they too should be so restricted.

But this has yet to be determined by the city of Urbana.

It's important to remember that the Twin City Adult Store has broken no laws. The area where it is located is zoned for business, not residential, and adult bookstores are now considered in a category with all other businesses.

Also, we should point out that should the fears of the protesters be realized—should prostitutes congregate, should children be allowed in, should customers drink on the bookstore premises—all these would be crimes in and of themselves. Should a concerned parent see any of these things happen, it would be a simple matter to call the police.

Though we do not necessarily doubt the protesters words, we do feel that their concerns are premature and perhaps ill-founded. Just because, as one protester said, women were seen entering the premises is no reason to think these women were prostitutes.

In effect then, the Twin City Adult Store is innocent at present. It is up to the protesters to prove any guilt, and to make a convincing case to the Zoning Board.

Daily Illini

June 16, 1982



photo by Eric Altenberg

Daily Illini
June 16, 1982

Few challenges for Holmes after dismantling Cooney

NEW YORK (NYT)—If Gerry Cooney could be portrayed as a real-life Rocky, Larry Holmes wants to play Apollo Creed in his next fight and meet a real club fighter in what may well be his finale.

The only future Holmes would talk about after dissecting Cooney and exposing him as an amateurish fighter Friday night was the immediate one: "rest and relaxation."

But all the clues point to an almost incredible development in boxing: Dennis Rappaport was right about one thing, though wrong about his fighter.

Cooney's slogan-wielding co-manager carried a mock clock into the Caesars Palace ring Friday night with the message "Tick-tick-tick." Rappaport, who later had to

help carry Cooney out of the ring, was predicting, that time was running out on the four-year reign of Holmes as heavyweight champion of the world. That may be so, but not because there is someone around who can beat him.

THERE ARE NO more challenges left for the 32-year-old champion, who has wanted to retire for more than a year and who has, on occasions, promised his wife, Diane, that he would stop fighting after he meets Cooney.

The World Boxing Council champion cannot unify the title unless Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion whom Holmes already has knocked out, can defend successfully later this year against the undefeated Michael Dokes. Weaver figures to be an underdog in that bout.

Holmes does not want to fight the second-ranked Dokes, but not because he thinks he cannot beat the man who will replace Cooney as the No. 1 contender in the WBC and WBA rankings.

"Do you really think I could fight Dokes?" he has asked on occasions, pointing out that Dokes is managed by Don King's son, Carl.

HOLMES IS AWARE that his connection to Don King, the promoter who acts in effect as his manager, makes a Dokes match virtually impossible.

And now it is unnecessary. Holmes has nothing more to prove. History will treat him with the respect that has long been his due. He can remain at home in Easton, Pa., and count his millions and dote on his family.

But Holmes would like a better

farewell to boxing than the Cooney fight could give him. He was brilliant, even fighting conservatively, yet he was not center stage. He was more like a supporting player to a fictionalized challenger. If life is going to imitate pop art, Holmes wants to be the star for his last performance. And like Apollo Creed, the movie champion who gave Rocky a title fight, he wants to face a true version of the club-fighter, not a Cooney but someone more like a Chuck Wepner, upon whom Sylvester Stallone based the film series.

"I like Scott Frank," he had said before the Cooney fight.

FRANK IS AN undefeated club fighter who holds the New Jersey heavyweight title and a controversial draw with Renaldo Snipes. Holmes was at ringside for the

Snipes-Frank bout, which ended with Snipes, who had knocked down Holmes in their title bout last Nov. 6, pounding Frank.

However, Frank is not in the top 10 of the WBC rankings, which means he is not eligible to be a challenger. That could be changed. If not, Holmes and Don King have been discussing Randall (Tex) Cobb, a ranking contender with an attractive club-fighting style, as an opponent.

It would be more festival than fight. Holmes, who has wanted to end his 10-year professional career similarly to the way it started, with a club fight in Scranton, Pa., envisions holding it in his hometown of Easton, perhaps at the Lafayette College football field where 20,000

more **HOLMES** on 18

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HOLMES from 20

could watch a boxing match.

"We could let in everybody for free," said the champion. "The television money could pay for the fight."

WHILE HOLMES CAN wistfully dream of a boxing Woodstock, Cooney must get back to the reality. "It's back to the gym," he said after taking almost 13 rounds of punishment.

There is much to be learned if Cooney is to become more than a prospect. The 25-year-old challenger has such outstanding potential

that he could, even with little boxing ability, still beat many contenders on the current heavyweight market.

"He's got to get a better corner first of all," said Richie Giachetti, the former trainer of Holmes.

Cooney, who has been entrusted to Victor Valle as a trainer since he turned pro more than five years ago, has yet to learn such basics as how to throw a punch. Even his left hook, which can break ribs, needs work.

Daily Illini
June 24, 1982

Houston's Malone named league MVP

CORONADO, Calif. (AP)—
Moses Malone, who starred for the
Houston Rockets but now is a free
agent, was named the Most Valu-
able Player in the National Basket-
ball Association Wednesday for the
second time.

The 6-foot-10 Malone became a

free agent at the end of the playoffs
and his agents now are seeking to
negotiate another multimillion dol-
lar contract.

Malone, 27, did not play college
ball and has been with the Rockets
six years, earning \$1.1 million for
each of the past three seasons.

He averaged 14.7 rebounds per
game to lead the NBA for a third
time and his 31.1 scoring average
was second only to George Gervin.

Malone said winning the award
for the second time "makes me feel
established as the MVP of the
league."

Daily Illini
June 24, 1982

Reverend indicted, denies sex charges

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (AP)—A minister whose servicemen's center has been declared off-limits to U.S. Navy personnel was indicted on three counts of contributing to the sexual delinquency of the son of a Navy chief petty officer.

Lloyd Ray Davis, founder and head of Christian Fellowships, Inc., has denied all accusations and has said he never engaged in homosexual activities.

The indictment against Davis, 47, was voted Tuesday by a Lake County grand jury, but was not disclosed until Wednesday.

Witnesses, including the 17-year-old son of the chief petty officer stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, presented six hours of testimony to the grand jury.

If convicted of any of the misdemeanor offenses, Davis could be sentenced to as much as a year in jail and fined \$1,000. His bond was set at \$1,000.

Christian Fellowships, Inc.'s

servicemen's center in North Chicago, near the naval base, was declared off-limits to Navy personnel in February by Rear Adm. James Flatley, commander of the base.

His order followed a report in the Waukegan News-Sun that Davis used "emotional blackmail" to entice young men into sexual activities.

The chief petty officer's son was quoted by the News-Sun as saying Davis enticed him into sexual activity by threatening to withhold a promised trip to Norfolk, Va.

Davis has said his organization has 2,000 members worldwide with ministries in Naples, Italy; Rota, Spain; Norfolk, Va. and Orlando, Fla.

Several Navy personnel have challenged the off-limits order in a suit against Flatley, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other officials. The U.S. District Court suit contends that the order violates the constitutional right to freedom of religion.

Lakers make Worthy No. 1 pick in NBA draft

NEW YORK (AP)—James Worthy, the first of a bevy of nine juniors selected in the first round of Tuesday's National Basketball Association draft, said he doesn't consider it important that he start on the star-studded Los Angeles Lakers next season.

"I'm not interested in breaking into the starting lineup," said the 6-foot-9 Worthy, the star on North Carolina's national collegiate champion last season. "They are looking for a backup to Jamaal Wilkes and Kurt Rambis, and that's why they picked me."

The Lakers, who won the NBA title earlier this month, acquired the No. 1 choice in the draft from the Cleveland Cavaliers in a trade, then won a coin flip with the San Diego Clippers.

TERRY CUMMINGS, DePaul's 6-10 forward, was chosen by San Diego, and Dominique Wilkins, a 6-7 dunk artist from Georgia,

was picked by Utah as the draft selections began with three straight junior forwards.

Why did the Lakers take Worthy?

"Basically, he fits in with the fast-break type of game we play," Lakers owner Jerry Buss said. "He's the fastest big man in the draft in years. Our fast-break system fits in with him."

The Dallas Mavericks were expected to take junior center LaSalle Thompson on the fourth pick. Instead, they made 6-9 forward Bill Garnett of Wyoming the first senior selected.

"HE'S A PHYSICAL young man," Mavericks Vice President Doug Adkins said of Garnett. "He was aggressive in college and goes to the boards. He's intelligent and fits in with team play."

The 6-10 Thompson, who led all collegians in rebounding last season, was taken by the

Kansas City Kings as the fifth selection, and the New York Knicks followed with 6-5 guard Trent Tucker of Minnesota, only the second senior who would be selected in the first nine picks.

Three juniors—6-3 guard Quintin Dailey of San Francisco and forwards Clark Kellogg of Ohio State and Cliff Levingston of Wichita State—were the next three selections.

DAILEY, RECENTLY PLACED on three years probation for sexual assault, was chosen by Chicago. The Indiana Pacers took the 6-7 Kellogg and the Detroit Pistons picked the 6-8 Levingston.

The other juniors selected in the first round were 6-foot guard John Bagley of Boston College and 6-2 guard Rob Williams of Houston. Bagley went to Cleveland as the 12th selection and Williams was the 19th pick,

by Denver.

The rest of the first-round selections were 6-5 guard Keith Edmonson of Purdue, 10th by Atlanta; 6-3 guard Lafayette Lever of Arizona State, 11th by Portland; 6-3 guard Eric Floyd of Georgetown, 13th by New Jersey; 6-4 guard Lester Conner of Oregon State, 14th by Golden State; 6-6 forward David Thirdkill of Bradley, 15th by Phoenix; 6-5 swingman Terry Teagle of Baylor, 16th by Houston; 6-5 guard Brooke Steppe of Georgia Tech, 17th by Kansas City; 6-5 guard Ricky Pierce of Rice, 18th by Detroit; 6-5 swingman Paul Pressey of Tulsa, 20th by Milwaukee; 6-7 forward Eddie Phillips of Alabama, 21st by New Jersey; 6-11 center Mark McNamara of California, 22nd by Philadelphia, and 6-11 center Darren Ollis of Cleveland State, 23rd by Boston.

Daily Illini
June 28, 1982

NBA scouts notice Illinois on draft day

by Scott Heiberger

Former Illini basketball players Craig Tucker (guard) and James Griffin (center) are opposites when it comes to size and disposition. Tucker stands 6-foot while Griffin towers at 6-foot-10. Tucker is a whirlwind of energy—Griffin is a laid-back Texan. But their common link is being selected in the National Basketball Association Draft Tuesday.

Tucker was taken in the third round by the New York Knicks, and Griffin went to the New Jersey Nets in the fourth.

Other Illini selected were guard Perry Range (Kansas City Kings, 7th round) and forward Bryan Leonard (Milwaukee Bucks, 8th).

TUCKER'S COUSIN, TRENT Tucker, was the Knicks' first-round pick—sixth man overall. The Tuckers are used to competing with one another, having faced-off in high school and their last two years of college when Trent was at Minnesota.

"This will be the first time we're going to be playing *with* each other," Craig said. They'll be playing together if they make the team, but the competition for jobs will be intense.

"They (Knicks) drafted three guards early, so they're going to have to do some trading or someone will have to go... but I like battles."

TUCKER'S SPARKPLUG PERSONALITY and freewheeling style of play should help him in that battle. He was Illinois' leading scorer last season with 15.5 points per game. But Tucker was surprised the Knicks were the team to pick him.

"I really hadn't heard too much from the Knicks. I didn't really think they were in contact." He mentioned Houston, San Antonio and Utah as expressing more interest.

Tucker said he hoped to be selected higher than third. "Everybody expects to go first, but third's alright."

The statistics are against play-

ers taken third in the NBA draft. According to the director of player personnel for the Indiana Pacers, Jerry Oliver, only 19 percent of third-round picks in the last five years are still in the league.

ILLINOIS HEAD COACH Lou Henson knows the stats, but is optimistic. "...He's such a great athlete, and I think he's got a good shot at playing for them," he said.

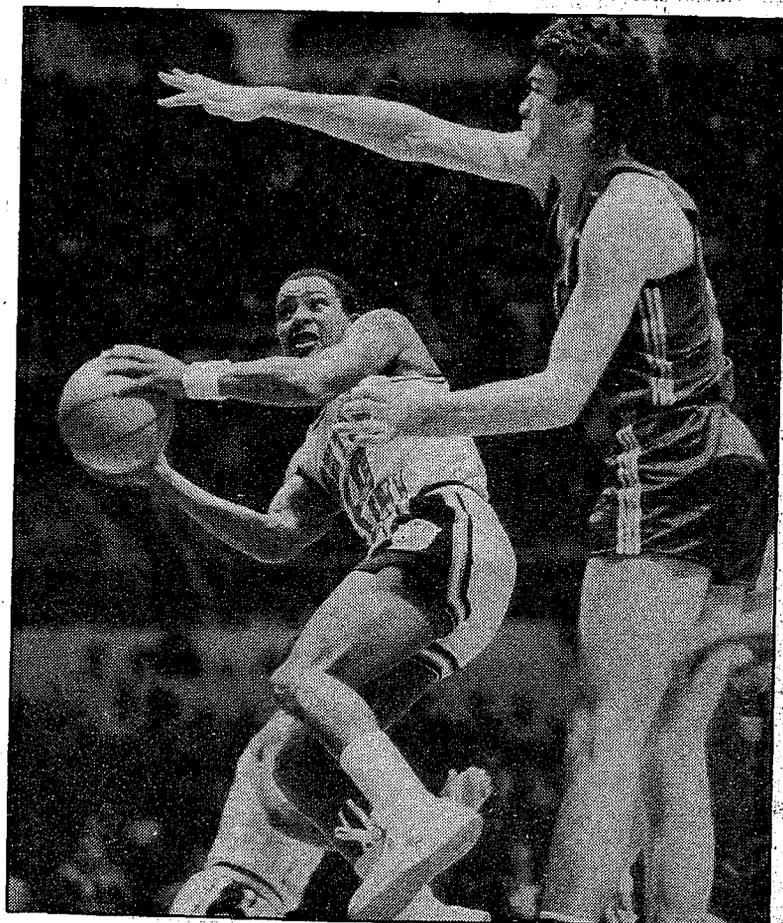
Griffin, who could not be reached Tuesday, is listed at a lean 205 pounds. But Tucker has confidence in his former teammate.

"I'll tell you, Griff can play. I believe he'll fit in at New Jersey because they need some offense at center and forward."

Like Tucker, Griffin was talked to by several teams. He averaged 13.6 ppg last year, and can hit from the outside to keep opposing centers honest. But will his slender build be a problem in an NBA training camp?

"I think he's going to get a lot stronger, and when he does, it will really help him," Henson said.

Former Illini Craig Tucker, shown here dishing off a pass during the 1981-82 season, was chosen in the third round of the NBA draft Tuesday by the New York Knicks. (photo by Steve Buyansky)



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June 28, 1982

Daily Illini
June 30, 1982

Bulls make Dailey 1st pick

CHICAGO (AP)—Quintin Dailey, the 6-foot-3 guard who was the top choice of the Chicago Bulls in Tuesday's National Basketball Association draft, said he's a "perfectionist" who needs to improve his defensive skills.

"I know that I have to work on my defense and I'm going to consciously try to work on my defense to better myself," said Dailey, who averaged 20.5 points a game in three years at the University of San Francisco.

"Basically I want to win. See, everybody gets all the glory when you win, and that's where my goals are right now," Dailey, 21, told Chicago reporters in a telephone interview from New York.

Last Friday, Dailey, a Baltimore native, was sentenced in California to three years' probation after pleading guilty to assault on a nursing student in her dormitory room on the University of San Francisco campus on Dec. 21.

In return for the guilty plea on a non-sexual charge, prosecutors agreed to drop charges of attempted rape, attempted oral copulation and false imprisonment.

Rod Thorn, Bulls general manager, said people who had known Dailey through high school and college "had nothing but praise for this kid.

"He's a nice upbeat guy," said Thorn. "He's a

tremendous player. He's never had any problems in his life before. It's not like this is something that has occurred three or four times."

Paul Westhead, new head coach of the Bulls, said he did not anticipate the incident would cause Dailey any problem with Chicago fans.

"I think the fans are of the vintage that if you come and you play hard and you do your job and you're responsive to your team and your community, they're going to love him," said Westhead.

Dailey, who attended Cardinal Gibbons High School in Baltimore, gave up his final year of college eligibility to turn pro. Westhead said Dailey would be a valuable complement to Bulls guards Ronnie Lester and Reggie Theus.

"This potentially makes us an explosive back court combination," said Westhead. "We can move any one of those players in and out without potentially losing anything ... It's one of those potential situations where you can just flip-flop players ..."

Dailey led San Francisco in scoring all three of his seasons, scoring 30 or more points in 10 games. He averaged 25.2 points a game during his final season.

The Bulls had the seventh pick in the NBA draft's first round.

Daily Illini
June 30, 1982

Stargell making a 'pitch' for old folks

CHICAGO—For nearly 20 years, pitchers have had trouble solving the puzzle that is Wilver Bornell Stargell. But the scene that unfurled Tuesday afternoon at Wrigley Field before the Cub-Pirate game would make anyone shake their heads and wonder what kind of pre-game liniment old Pops had been sniffing.



There Willie was, all 472 home runs of him, going into a slow wind-up, hitching ever so slowly with his right leg, and firing perfect strikes to his bemused "catcher" Tony Pena.

"Hey," an onlooking Buc said. "You've been throwing for about 25 minutes now."

But Willie remained unfazed.

When you're 42, Cooperstown bound, and zeroing in on the end of a glorious career, your license to raise hell deserves no restrictions.

Not that he hasn't raised enough hell already.

Six championship series', seven all-star games, and two World Series rings are enough to assure any ballplayer of a place among baseball's immortals. For Willie Stargell, the chance to play the game he loves for as long and well as he has, is more than enough.

From his days as a lean, raw rookie from Columbus, Ohio, Stargell was conspicuous. First, it's the quick, no-nonsense stride to the plate, then the firm toe-hold, and then the intimidator—the whirling windmill of bat and arms—that turn horsehide to sawdust, and 20-game winners into melted butter.

"He has a unique style about waving that bat," says ex-Cub Billy Williams. "He ran it so close to the ground sometimes that it kicked up dust."

If Willie did kick up dust, it remained forever unintentional. His imposing demeanor and wicked home-run swing only masks the humility that has been as much his trademark as his seasons of success.

"Everybody likes Willie," Williams says, "because he's

more STARGELL on 11

A Academic Year
1983 - 1984



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

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

by Ira Pilchen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chicago's desegregation unsuccessful, report says

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

schools will remain racially isolated.

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

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

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

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

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

Senators disagree on civil rights nominees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pirates' million-dollar outfielder views season from new position

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

otherwise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7/29/83

DAILY ILLINI

Racism issue plagues nominee

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

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

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

8/2/83

DAILY INLINI

Blacks feel guilt, APA doctor says

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

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

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

8/3/83

Daily Illini

Harper joins Mavericks

by Renny Zentz

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

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

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

"He has a knack for beating peo-

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

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

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

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

Bannister sheds 'overrated' label to lead White Sox

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hemond has seen another side to Bannister.

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

Many minorities are finishing school with two-year colleges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Senators behind in black hiring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many senators justify their lack

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

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

Some blacks think that is a cop-out.

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

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

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

Washington choice expects House seat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington denied accusations he was trying to become a kingmaker.

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

8/24/83

Chicago police get first black superintendent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reaction generally was positive.

Daily Illini

Hayes wins mayor's congressional seat

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urbana regresses in social, civil goals

To the editor:

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

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

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

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

JENNIFER PUTMAN

MSU list of assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"What I want to see in everyone is a total

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

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

•••

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

Linebacker Banks leads

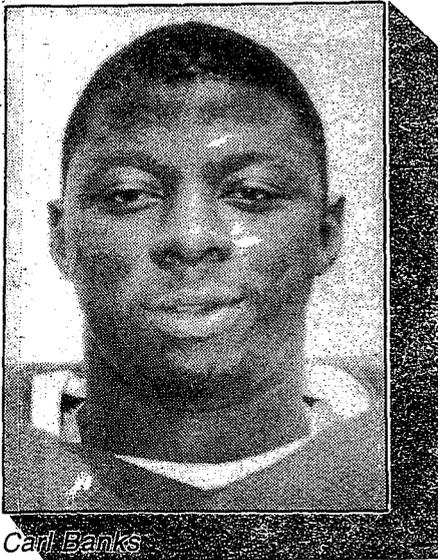
by Doug Lee

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

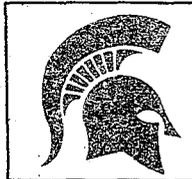
The Michigan State Spartans and new head coach George Perles, however, hope that most of the 14 starters gone were truly the liabilities which led to a 2-9 season in 1982 and that the eight returnees will become even more valuable assets in 1983.

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

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



Carl Banks



big ten preview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marchers will call for

by Warren Karlenzig

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

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

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

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

freedom.

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

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

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

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

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

'jobs, peace, freedom'

abortion as a right has offended women's groups.

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

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

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

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

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

blacks today is unemployment, particularly among youths.

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

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

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

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

editorial

King's dream deferred

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

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

The victory was short-lived.

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

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

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

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

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

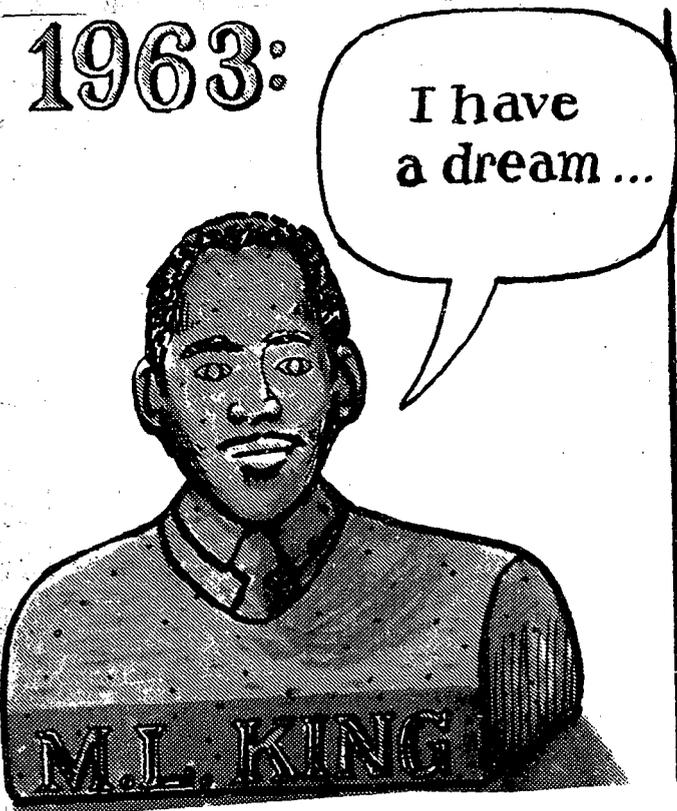
"...Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our Northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed..."

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

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

This is our hope."

It still is.



Victims of Ku Klux Klan accuse Justice Department of inaction

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

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

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

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

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

them.

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

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

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

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

Sheehan said he had no com-

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

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

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

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

Klan victims ask U.S. to pursue prosecutions

KLAN from 19

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

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

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

more KLAN on 20

U.S. appeals desegregation decision

by Daily Illini-wire services

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

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

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

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

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

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

The legal dispute is but the latest in the

news roundup

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

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

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

said 33 companies were at the studio.

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

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

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

Bears' Harper retires after neck injury

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reagan indifferent to plight of

James Reston



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

compromises on nuclear arms control than the Russians have.

church, poor he left behind

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Money, history put

james kilpatrick



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

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

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

09/01/83

DAILY ILLINI

Ali to announce plans for fight

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

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

held in the Bahamas.

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

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

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

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

Washington suspends layoffs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Challenger crew praised after satellite launching

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

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

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

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

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

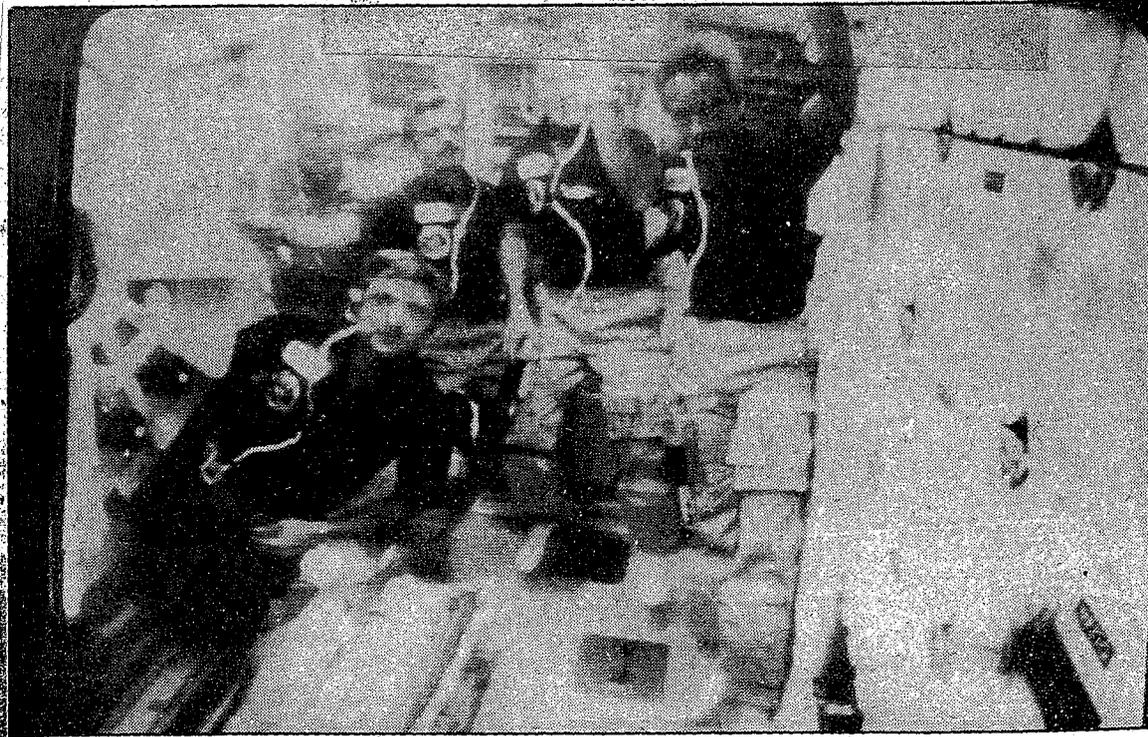
shuttle was 184 miles high, en route from Hawaii toward the West Coast on its 23rd trip around Earth. The astronauts were ending a day in which they made their \$8.36 million satellite delivery, the most important part of their six-day flight.

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

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

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

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



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

Quick start helps Peete grab early

lead in B.C. Open

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

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

"I was putting so well today I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jackson decision within month

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

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

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

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

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

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

Color-based race slammed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

King's holiday

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

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

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

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

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

rejection into perspective

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

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

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

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

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

Urbana school board sued by ex-principal

by Sandra Weiss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local group protests UI South African investments

by Arnold Grahl

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Krugerrands, a gold coin sold by South Africa.

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

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

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

Apotheker disagrees with Bazzani's con-

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

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

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

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

of corporations in South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

more APARTHEID on 5



UI attracts blues

by Paul Fendley

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

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

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

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

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

Vaughan is not the only famous rock musi-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

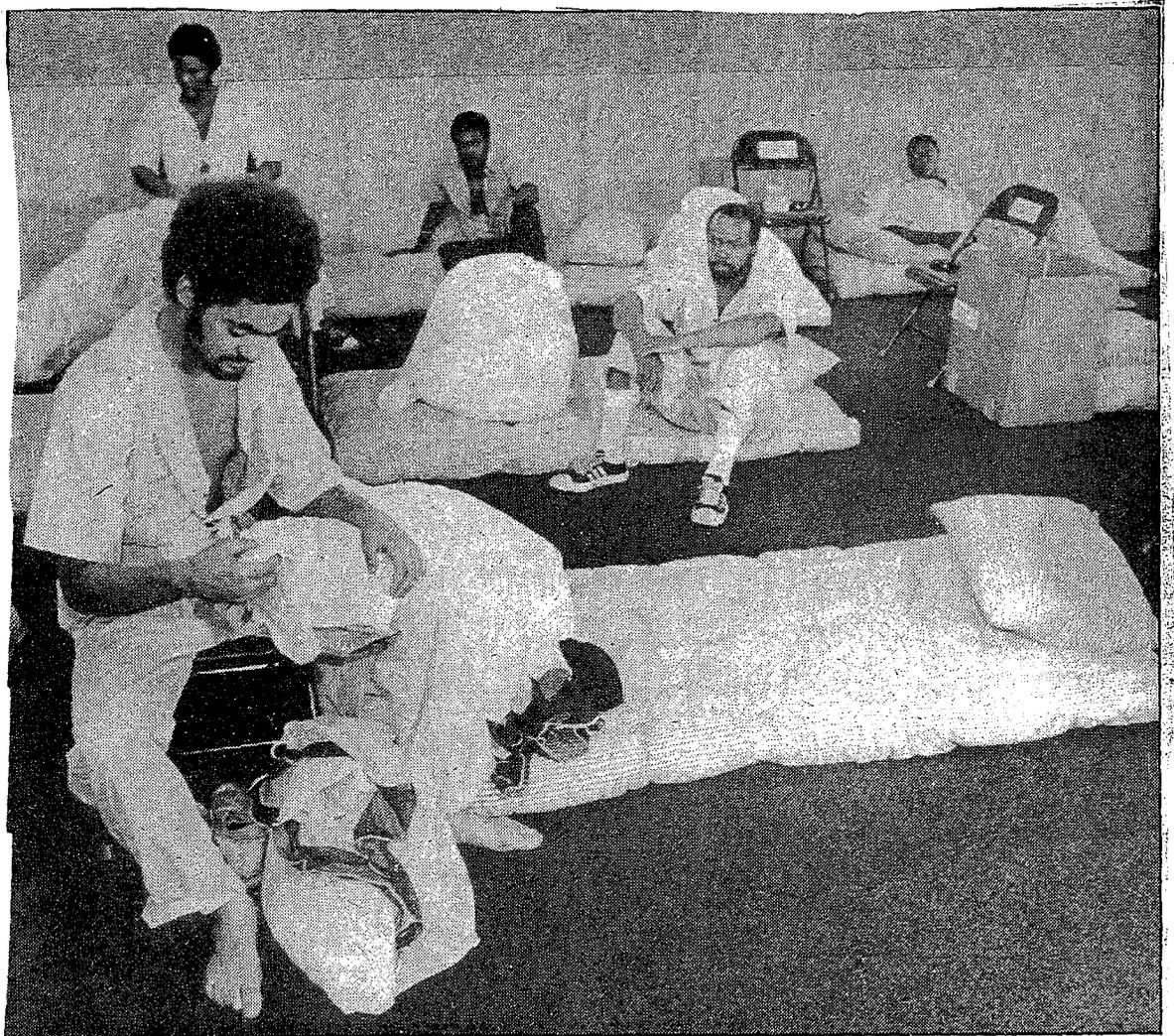
Although the Union isn't a monument, it should be pretty hip Friday as Buddy Guy and Junior Wells play their blues.

Junior Wells



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Daily Illini



Holy cell

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

9/10/83

Daily Illini

Pryor keeps WBA championship

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

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

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

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

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

Pryor was introduced at the

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

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

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

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

Chicago to gain school funding

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chances are good that Chicago will get \$20 million in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1 to help pay for school desegregation, U.S. Rep. Sidney Yates said Thursday.

Yates, D-Ill., made that prediction following House Appropriations Committee action late Wednesday in which the funds were attached to an omnibus money measure. The panel took that action on a voice vote with no opposition.

President Reagan vetoed the funds when they came to his desk two weeks ago in the form of a separate Yates bill.

Yates, a member of the committee from Chicago, said Reagan would find it almost impossible to veto the entire omnibus money measure—known as the “continuing resolution.”

The continuing resolution could be redrafted. But unless it is eventually adopted in some form, the federal government will not be able to pay its fiscal 1984 bills.

Yates said he foresees no problems for the desegregation funds when the whole House takes up the resolution, probably next week. He also said key senators have promised their support.

“Even if the resolution is redrafted, I think the money will stay in,” Yates said.

Yates said the Board of Education will get the desegregation money “as soon as the president signs the resolution.”

“Or maybe they will get it sooner,” he said. “Maybe the administration will feel that its position has lost, and they’ll make the money available immediately.”

The 7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago on Sept. 9 upheld an earlier ruling by Judge Milton Shadur of U.S. District Court that the government had violated an agreement to furnish funds to help finance the desegregation plan.

The dispute arises from a 1980 agreement under which the Board of Education promised to desegregate the schools and the Justice Department, in turn, said it would furnish all financial resources available to help pay for the cost of those efforts.

The government furnished \$1.8 million in 1981 and 1982, but is no longer providing desegregation funds. In vetoing the earlier measure, Reagan said no money was available for the purpose.

Jackson says campaign would provide hope

LONDON (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson told leaders of the depressed, largely non-white Brixton district of London on Monday that a campaign by him for the U.S. presidency would "provide a measure of hope for oppressed people throughout the world."

"I come to Brixton as I would go to Harlem, New York, or Watts, Los Angeles, . . . to provide hope for the hopeless," Jackson told community leaders, most of them black, at a meeting at the Lambeth Borough Council Hall in Brixton.

"I came here because the litmus test of the greatness of a society is not how tall its steeples are or how old its buildings, but how it treats its poor people."

There were race riots during the summer of 1981 in Brixton, which has London's highest unemployment and crime rates. Most of the residents are emigrants or descendants of emigrants from the Caribbean, India and Africa.

Jackson arrived Sunday for a 36-hour visit. He was scheduled to fly to Amsterdam Tuesday and then go to Frankfurt and West Berlin before returning to the United States Sept. 19.

He said he hoped his tour would increase his understanding of foreign affairs and mobilize the support of U.S. servicemen for his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for president. He said he would not announce whether he would run during the tour.

In a British Broadcasting Corp. interview, Jackson said his immediate objective is to "see if we can put together the rainbow coalition across racial, regional and sexual lines—the rejected people, blacks, Hispanics, women, poor people."

He said a coalition of minorities "has the power to take our nation, America, on a new course."

"Never again should it be said that a black, or Hispanic, or a woman or a Jew, because of race, religion or sex, did not have every option that everyone else had," he declared.

letters

Time right to honor slain black leader

To the editor:

At its January plenary session, the Champaign County Democratic Central Committee supported unanimously a resolution urging that the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King be declared a national holiday. U.S. Rep. Daniel Crane, R-Danville, and Edward Madigan, R-Lincoln, were informed of the decision, as were Sens. Alan Dixon and Charles Percy.

Troubled and surprised by Madigan's negative initial response, I am pleased to learn that he ultimately voted with the overwhelming majority for the proposal when recently it came before the House. Sens. Dixon and Percy replied quickly and rather more positively to the central committee's urging. The issue is soon to come before the Senate. Support from their constituents would strengthen the resolve of both our senators.

It is my hope that the many religious, governmental, political, social and educational organizations in this great county will come forward in favor of the declaration. Leaders and individual members of groups as well as the general citizenry should write letters and make telephone calls.

Even as our nation celebrates the historically appropriate themes of gratitude, of freedom, of labor and of service to country, so does it seem fitting that we recognize formally our traditional pursuit of justice and the price countless numbers have paid for its purchase.

In honoring the man, we hold the mirror up to a maturing America.

The time is right.

LILLIAN CADE

Champaign County Democratic
Central Committee Chairperson

09/15/83

DAILY ILLINI

Housing project impact positive, study concludes

CHICAGO (AP)—The long-held belief that subsidized housing reduces property values might be unfounded, according to a new study which found that subsidized housing in a city neighborhood could cause nearby land values to increase.

"The impact of subsidized housing is benign, not a negative nor a positive factor," concluded the report, which was based on an 18-month study of four subsidized housing projects located in the city and suburbs.

The study was conducted by three Loyola University professors, Elizabeth Warren, Raymond Tatalovich and Robert Aduddell. It was financed by the Chicago Department of Housing, the Cook County Department of Planning and the Illinois Housing Development Authority.

The study said that federally subsidized housing developments did not cause property values in four Chicago-area communities to decrease. In fact, it discovered that in one case, the construction of subsidized housing in a city neighborhood caused nearby property values to increase.

Union head to urge Chicago teachers to approve walkout

CHICAGO (AP)—With "no good news" stemming from contract talks between teachers and the nation's third-largest school district, the president of the Chicago Teachers Union was planning to issue a strike call Wednesday.

Union chief Robert Healey said he would ask the union's 27,000 teachers to approve a walkout during a meeting of the teachers' 900-member House of Delegates scheduled for late Wednesday afternoon.

"There is no good news," Healey said as he emerged from a final, 1 1/2-hour negotiating session Tuesday at school board headquarters.

If approved in voting Thursday, the strike would begin Oct. 3 and affect more than 400,000 students at 494 elementary schools and 65 high schools.

Another negotiating session was scheduled Friday, but Healey said he saw "no reason for any optimism" that leverage gained by a strike authorization vote might aid in reaching a settlement.

While Chicago teachers consider a strike, the West Harvey Elementary School District School Board, calling its district an "academic graveyard," has told administrators that pupil performance is their responsibility and that they will lose merit pay unless classroom progress is shown.

"We'll rate the superintendent, principals and other top administrators—give them report cards, if you will—on progress of pupils' scores and decide if they are worth merit pay," Thelma Demonbreun, board president, said Wednesday. "We think administrators are responsible for the academic climate of their buildings."

Gary Marx, associate executive director of the American Association of School Administrators, said he knows of no other district in the country that has an administrative-salary program linked directly to pupils' scores on national, standardized tests.

Dozens of school districts, however, plan to experiment with merit pay in some form for teachers. And Dallas schools recently adopted a plan providing bonuses for teachers in schools where test scores are higher than predicted.

Linda Randle, mother of five children at Garfield School, said basing salary increases on scores "is a marvelous idea, but I am for credibility. It has to work through the parent, teacher and the administrator."

Meanwhile, 55 striking teachers in suburban Grayslake High School District 127 will be fired if they do not return to work, according to Supt. Grif Powell.

Powell said the dismissal warnings came in two letters of reprimand sent by administrators and the school board to the striking teachers. The letters also told teachers they would not be paid for the days they are on strike.

news

the daily illini

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Jesse Jackson addresses U.S. troops in W. Germany

HANAU, West Germany (AP)—Possible presidential aspirant Jesse Jackson, touring U.S. military units in West Germany on a voter registration drive, told an audience of soldiers Thursday that they are part of the peace movement.

"You are part of a contingent that has been in Europe now for 40 years to preserve democracy. Only yesterday we visited the border with the communist East Germany. We saw the mines, the fences, the signs of slavery," Jackson told 250 soldiers at the Army's Fliogerhorst airfield in central Germany.

"You're really a part of the peace movement. We must broaden the definition to make you feel meaningful about your role," he declared.

The civil-rights leader arrived in West Germany on Wednesday after stops in Britain and the Netherlands. He was visiting U.S. Army Europe Headquarters in Heidelberg later Thursday and flying to West Berlin Friday.

Jackson said he favored a strong U.S. military presence in West Germany to preserve East-West peace.

"You've not been shooting anybody. Your presence here has stopped the shooting," he said.

But he also pleaded for a reduction in world tension, saying, "If it's true that a house divided against itself cannot stand, then it's true that a world divided against itself cannot stand.

Warning against the threat of a nuclear holocaust, Jackson said. "This is the new world order in which we live. It's too costly, it's too dangerous, it's too likely."

Jackson appealed to soldiers and to their families to register to vote, saying the 600,000 eligible voters on U.S. military bases in Europe could be a powerful force in American elections.

"You are one of the few armies that has the right to

vote for your commander-in-chief. You ought to exercise that right," he said.

Jackson has said he plans to decide next month whether he will seek the 1984 Democratic Party presidential nomination.

Representative Ronald Dellums, a California Democrat, told the troops that he has urged Jackson to run for the presidency.

"With his intelligence, his quickness and his attractiveness," Dellums said, Jackson "will bring competence and capability" to the issues.

The congressman said that Jackson is not just representing "black issues," but is interested in the bet-

'You are one of the few armies that has the right to vote for your commander-in-chief,' Jackson said. 'You ought to exercise that right.'

terment of conditions of women, teenagers and all races.

Dellums, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, advocated a sharp reduction of military spending and called Pershing 2 and cruise missiles "a monument to our inability to communicate."

"I've been to military briefings, and looked at wall maps," he declared. "It scared me."

Money spent on the military "could be better used to raise the standard of living to a level we have never known for everyone in the world," Dellums told the troops.

Democrats ask Hispanics' support in 1984 elections

WASHINGTON (AP)—Democrats were making their case Thursday in the struggle for the Hispanic vote, already ardently pursued by President Reagan.

Speaker Thomas O'Neill was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. The Massachusetts Democrat was expected to present a view of the economy far different from the upbeat picture that Reagan painted Wednesday night for an audience of Hispanic Republicans.

A caucus staff member said House GOP Leader Robert Michel of Illinois declined an invitation to address the dinner.

Gov. Toney Anaya of New Mexico and several Hispanic Democratic congressmen were meeting with reporters to press their view that Hispanics were particularly hard hit by Reagan's economic policies.

In his speech to the Republican National Hispanic Assembly, Reagan described the economy as

"lifting off" and attributed it to "the policies we've been pursuing."

He also drew loud applause when he said, "The people of Central America and the Caribbean are our neighbors: they need our help and we will not abandon them to indifference."

O'Neill and other Democratic Party leaders have repeatedly criticized Reagan programs as tilted toward the rich while short-changing poor and middle class Americans.

When he delivered his party's response to one of Reagan's Saturday radio speeches, O'Neill said, "The sad fact is that we have not been fair in providing food and shelter to those who need it."

Democrats and Republicans plan major voter registration drives among Hispanics, who were described in a recent Census Bureau report as "a fast-growing,

young, active and diverse population closing some gaps in social and economic status with the overall population."

The bureau said the Hispanic population was 14.6 million in 1980, a 60 percent increase in 10 years. The Hispanic vote was about 2 percent of the total in the 1980 election but it was concentrated in such key states as California, Texas, New York and Florida.

Republicans view the Hispanics as deeply religious and socially conservative and likely to agree with many of Reagan's positions.

But about two-thirds of the Hispanic vote went to Democrat Jimmy Carter in 1980, and a strong Hispanic turnout in Texas in 1982 was cited as a major factor in the defeat of GOP Gov. William Clements.

Of the ten members of Congress in the Hispanic Caucus, only one—Rep. Manuel Lujan of New Mexico—is a Republican.

School teachers in Chicago vote to call for strike

CHICAGO (AP)—Public school teachers in the nation's third largest district voted in record numbers Thursday to call for an Oct. 3 strike for higher wages, a union official said.

More than 92 percent of the 23,543 Chicago Teachers Union members who voted favored a strike, while 1,829 members voted against the action, Union President Robert Healey announced at a news conference.

Healey planned to return to the bargaining table Friday morning with negotiators from the Board of Education. He said the strike vote showed "that...our people are extremely frustrated and they feel they have been used."

The school board has offered teachers the same salary they received last year, with a slight increase in benefits. Teachers accepted a wage freeze last year, and Healey is pledged to getting increases this time.

The union president emphasized that the union planned to continue to bargain "in good faith."

"We are not going to take this (strike authorization) and hammer them to give us something that they can't afford," Healey said. "We know they have a reasonable amount of money they can afford."

"We assure you there is money (in the budget) that can be moved around and diverted for teacher salary increases," Healey said.

The board must offer the union an acceptable contract by Oct. 2 to allow enough time for the membership to cancel the planned strike.

Polling of the union's 28,000 members took place throughout the day in all 559 city schools, where classes continued for the district's 400,000 students.

The union's House of Delegates voted 720-0 Wednesday to recommend a strike, Healey said.

Pennant first priority

for Pirates' Madlock

NEW YORK (NYT)—Mad Dog Madlock—born Bill Madlock Jr.—was sitting in the hotel lobby in New York Monday afternoon and, in jeans and designer polo shirt, looking very unmenacing.

Madlock is the Pittsburgh Pirates' third baseman. Occasional third baseman, that is. On Labor Day, with the Pirates in a battle for the division lead, he tore tendons in his right calf against the Cardinals, and has seen only spot action since.

Yet going into Monday night's game against the Mets, he was the leading hitter in the National League, with a .324 average, and has a good chance to win the fourth batting championship of his 11-year career.

Mad Dog is the name he is called by teammates and other players in the league.

Why the name Mad Dog?

"Because I used to bark a lot," he said.

At anyone in particular?

"Umpires," said the 32-year-old Madlock, "I used to bark at umpires a lot. But I'm older now, and calmer. Oh, once in a while I'll growl some, but that's it."

In 1980, Madlock was fined and suspended for hitting an umpire with his glove, but he says that was purely an accident, that he was simply making a gesture in the heat of an argument.

Anyway, Madlock in the last two weeks has been furnished little opportunity to even

bare his teeth at an umpire. The bad leg has kept him close to the bench.

"And it hurts," he said. He meant both the leg and having to sit while the team, before Monday night's game, was just one game out of first place.

"You play 140 games in the year so that you can have the last 20 games mean something," he said.

"The pennant race is exciting, and you love to be a part of it. You watch the scoreboard to see how the other teams are doing, you wake up in the middle of the night thinking about it—anxious to get to the ball park.

"Now, I've just got to go slow, and root a lot on the bench. You've got to root 100 percent—no, 200 percent. I mean, this is a team game, and if the team wins and you don't contribute, you still have to be up. You can't mope if you're not playing. Otherwise guys'll think, 'What kind of a jerk is he?'"

The team trainer, Kent Biggerstaff, came by. Every day the trainer and Madlock spend four hours at the ball park going through a regimen that includes exercise and ice, sound and electric treatments applied to the injured player's leg.

Where Madlock becomes Mad Dog, then, is on the field. Especially at the plate. He entered this season with a career average of .316, which, according to the Elias Sports

Physical graffiti

Illini leave their mark on Michigan State in 20-10 win

by Chris Deighan

EAST LANSING, Mich.—The Illinois football team came to Michigan State ready to play a physical game.

Michigan State wasn't ready, but ended up playing in one anyhow.

"We knew what this game meant," Illinois defensive tackle Mark Butkus said after the Illini had won, 20-10, Saturday. "It was the first Big Ten game and, hey man, we were up."

But for some reason, the Big Ten season opener didn't mean as much to Michigan State.

"They seemed flat—like we did against Missouri," Illinois tight end Tim Brewster said. "They were not fired up to play us."

The Illini's Dwight Beverly agreed.

"They weren't fired up like you're supposed to be for a game like this," he said. "They weren't talkin' much—they were still hitting pretty hard—but they didn't seem up."

If the Spartans had trouble getting "up" before the game, they soon found it even tougher to do so once play began—literally.

Five Spartans went out with injuries, including starting quarterback Dave Yarema and his backup Rick Kolb. In addition, standout linebacker Carl Banks left with a twisted knee, all of which prompted Brewster to say, "I've got to believe we intimidated them."

Perhaps the pattern of the game was best exemplified by the play of Illini defensive back Craig Swoope. Spartan wide receiver Daryl Turner came into the game with the conference's best yardage-per-catch average, and, true to form, his first catch against Illinois went for 24 yards.

But when Yarema lofted a pass to Turner speeding down the right sideline, Swoope, timing his contact perfectly, knocked the ball out of Turner's hands and sent him sprawling into the MSU bench.

That could be called tough football. Turner called it something else in the Detroit News.

"The Illinois team, if they don't

hit you, they'll trip you. They took cheap shots at me," Turner said. "They were coming at me with elbows, No. 9 (Mike Heaven) charged me with an elbow. I'm not gonna stand in the way of anything coming at me with an elbow."

Turner caught one more pass on the afternoon for seven yards.

"Our defense played super," Illinois coach Mike White said. "I think they're getting better every week—I think the team is getting better every week."

Illinois tackled Spartan ball-carriers behind the line of scrimmage 15 times. Butkus had three of those for 27 yards. And Don Thorp was named Illinois' player of the game by ABC-TV.

"The reason we had a successful weekend is that our front four dominated," White said, "and that's important for us."

Michigan State gained just 42 yards on 41 rushing attempts and only scored three points off the Illini defense.

Those three points, a 32-yard field goal by Ralf Mojsiejko in the first quarter, opened the scoring and provided Michigan State with its only lead. The Spartans dominated that quarter as they held the ball for over 10 minutes.

But the Illini offensive line began to assert itself in the second quarter. Dwight Beverly capped a 64-yard, 10-play drive with a three-yard touchdown run at 13:29 of the second quarter.

"It was designed as a 46-power," Beverly said of the Illini's first rushing touchdown this year. "I hit the hole then kind of bumped back outside. Thomas (Rooks) hit the other cornerback and the only other guy out there couldn't catch me."

After stopping the Spartans, Illinois mixed up the offense and scored on its next possession as well.

Quarterback Jack Trudeau ran for a crucial first down on a third-and-10 call. Later in the drive, Beverly lost four yards on first down, but Trudeau came back to hit Brewster for a 23-yard gain to the Michigan State five. From there, Trudeau found wide receiver

Mitchell Brookins in the right corner of the end zone for a 14-3 half-time lead.

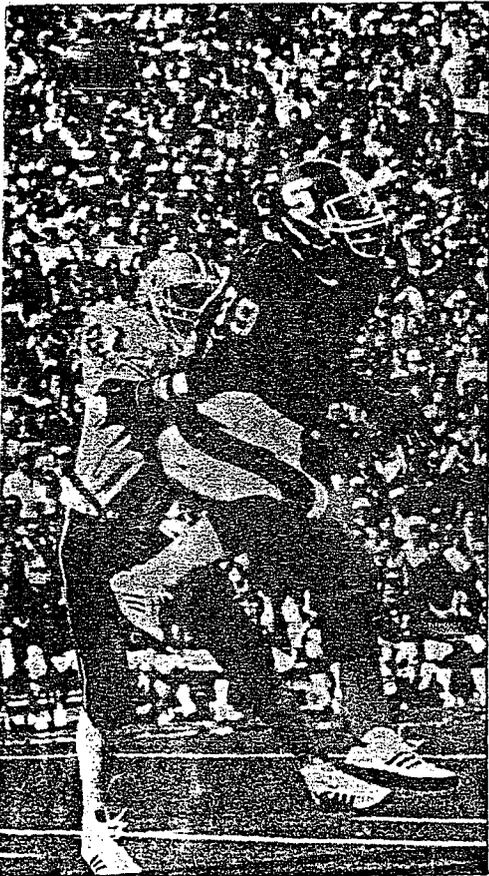
A big-play team in its win at Notre Dame the previous week, Michigan State again got a break when Phil Parker intercepted a Trudeau pass and returned it 72 yards for a touchdown to early in the third quarter.

"They were in a man-to-man at the time," Trudeau said of his audible call on that play. "Parker read my eyes and just stepped in."

That left the Illini with only a four-point lead and most of the half to play. But the Spartans only got one more chance to score and they failed at that. Mojsiejko hooked a 47-yard field goal attempt—his first miss of the season. After that, Michigan State never got past its own 28-yard line. Meanwhile, Illinois' Chris White was kicking a pair of fourth-quarter field goals to provide the final margin.

"It was a real character-builder for us," coach White said. "We played poorly in the first quarter and then gave Michigan State some incentive in the third. But we had enough poise and confidence to come back and win the football game."

Michigan State coach George Perles knows he'll have to live with the injuries his team suffered against Illinois. "I think everybody who saw the game would know that it made a difference," he said. "But I don't want to use that as a crutch. I don't want to use it as an excuse. I think Illinois has a great team and they beat us. We would more than likely have gotten beat even with the other people." Illinois fullback Thomas Rooks had his best performance of the year so far. Rooks rushed for 70 yards and also caught five passes for 42 yards. That effort earned him the offensive player of the week award, according to coach Mike White. Mark Butkus was named on defense and Rob Ghelmi won the honor for his special teams play. Clint Haynes will start at linebacker against Iowa next week, replacing Moe Bias.



Illini defensive back David Edwards breaks up a first-quarter pass intended for Michigan State receiver Butch Rolle during Illinois' 20-10 win Saturday in East Lansing, Mich. Photo by Tom Fletcher

statistics

October 4, 1983

7

Chicago teachers strike over pay while officials try to keep pupils busy

CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers, joined by other school workers, shut down the nation's third-largest system Monday in a pay dispute, while officials offered supervised games, cut-rate museum admission and radio lectures to keep 420,000 students learning and off the streets.

The Chicago Teachers Union, along with the district's 18 other unions, set up picket lines after talks ending late Sunday failed to produce a settlement in the pay dispute. The 27,000 teachers had voted last month to strike unless they received more money.

Meanwhile, two pickets were arrested Monday in strike-related incidents.

Teacher Charles Gorodess, 48, was charged with disorderly conduct after he allegedly refused to obey a police officer to move from the entrance of a South Side high school to a parking lot.

And building engineer Thomas Bowler, 51, was charged with criminal damage to property for allegedly spray-painting the words "on strike" on the door of a North Side elementary school.

But if schools Superintendent Ruth Love "insists on pre-conditions, it could be a long strike," said Healey, who called for elimination of 500 administrative jobs.

The union leader said the board should "come to the contract table, take off the givebacks and we will negotiate a salary increase that will be fair to everyone."

Love said, "We cannot reach the demands of the union without some concessions."

For the fiscal year that began Sept. 1, the system has a balanced budget of \$1.4 billion, almost all of which is already allocated, according to Rufus Glasper, director for financial planning and budget for the schools.

Talks resumed Monday afternoon.

School and city officials responded to the walkout with a network of alternative classes and recreation programs for the district's 420,000 students.

A telephone information service attracted more than 800 callers between 6 and 10 a.m., said spokeswoman Joanna Brown.

The Park District provided supervised activities so parents "know they're kids are off the street," but stressed they were recreational rather than educational.

In addition, the Chicago Housing Authority set up 97 sites on and near public housing to provide tutoring, games and other activities during the strike.

The Field Museum of Natural History cut weekday admission prices for children and teens from \$1 to 50 cents and promoted special programs normally open to school groups.

Outside many of the city's 596 public schools, teachers picketed as the curious, including students, watched.

Civil rights enforcement erodes in U.S. agencies, study shows

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The United States Commission on Civil Rights says in a new report that two years of fiscal austerity and staff reductions have seriously eroded the enforcement of civil rights by the federal government.

The report asserted that there had been a noticeable decline in enforcement at six agencies, including the Departments of Justice, Education, Labor, Health and Human Services and Housing and Urban Development.

In some areas, such as housing, it said, compliance reviews and investigations have declined to the point that "they have become virtually negligible."

The report is the latest in a series from the commission that has repeatedly criticized the civil rights policies of the Reagan administration. White House officials contend that such criticism is politically motivated, but commission members deny it. President Reagan is trying to replace three of the six commission members, but the Senate has yet to confirm his nominees.

The conclusions of the new report were disputed Monday by administration officials, who said their interpretation of the same data used by the commission showed that there had been an increase rather than an erosion of civil rights enforcement.

Commenting on the report, Reagan administration officials insisted that total spending for civil rights enforcement had increased, to \$607 million in 1983 from \$513 million in the fiscal year 1980, with \$634 million requested for 1984. These figures reflect "a substantial increase in the priority accorded civil rights," Reagan said in his budget message in January.

The Labor Department's success in gaining back pay and other relief for victims of job discrimination has steadily declined, the report said.

"In fiscal year 1980, financial settlements totaled \$16.2 million, of which back pay amounted to \$9.2 million for 4,334 employees," the researcher reported. By the fiscal year 1982, financial settlements of discrimination complaints had fallen to \$7.3 million, including \$2.1 million in back pay for 1,133 employees.

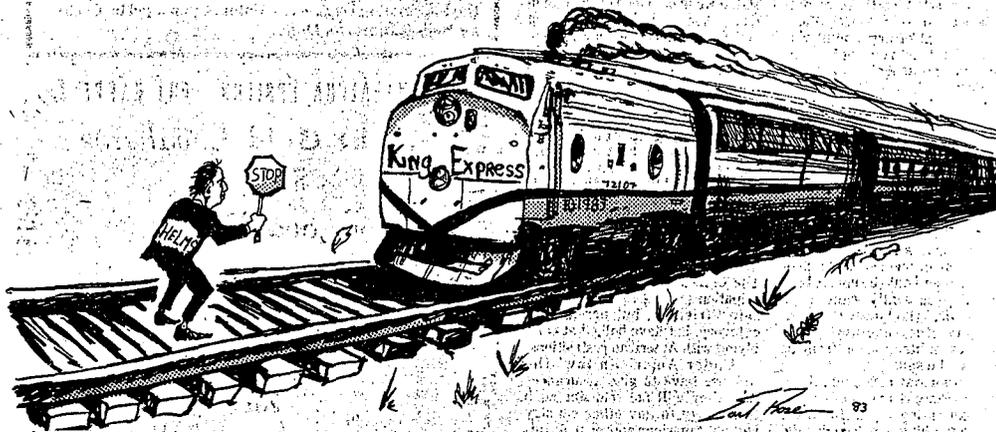
Efforts to encourage voluntary compliance with the civil rights laws "have been virtually decimated by budget cuts during the last several years," the report said.

The 190-page report has not been made public. It was prepared by the staff under the direction of commission members, and distributed to the members over the weekend in advance of a commission meeting Tuesday.

Commission officials said there might be minor changes in the report before it was published. The data were drawn from official budget documents, congressional testimony, legal briefs, court decisions and agency responses to inquiries from the commission.

"To insure factual accuracy, each agency was asked to review the relevant draft chapter, and appropriate revisions were made," the report said.

The commission is an independent, bipartisan advisory body with no enforcement powers. The agency's legal authority ran out last month, but under federal law, the commission has 60 days to shut down. Congress and the White House are trying to reach a compromise on a measure to extend the life of the commission, which was created in 1957.



editorial

King deserves recognition in form of national holiday

If there is any American that deserves a federal holiday, it's Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader who was slain in 1968.

The Senate is scheduled to vote Oct. 19 on making the third Monday in January a holiday for workers in honor of King's birthday.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., last week dropped his plans to block approval of the bill (he was going to hold a one-man filibuster). Helms, one of the major congressional figures representing "the New Right," objects to a holiday being designated for a man that was known to have *communist* associates.

Admittedly, King was acquainted with socialists and communists, as well as Republicans and Democrats. But, unlike other honored American leaders, his goals were not politically motivated.

King wanted to establish true equality in a country that displayed only a transparent facade of equality among its inhabitants. Whereas Lincoln emancipated the slaves from their bondage, King attempted to establish true freedom for his people, using passive resistance to break the

bonds of segregation and discrimination.

King was not looking for money or a political position when he spent his day and nights in the jails of the South, nor was he looking to "overthrow" the government to see his goals accomplished. Rather, he expressed a desire to work with the people *through* the government.

And, to a degree, it was a success. The Civil Rights Act and Voting Act of 1964 were passed by Congress after the large outcry from King, other civil rights leaders and their followers.

This merits national recognition. While some might say granting one more holiday could cause a rash of other holidays (if King gets one why shouldn't Malcolm X?), this is not very practical thinking.

King, more than any contemporary figure, stands out as a man that has changed society for the better and, hopefully, will have an effect on future societies.

Perhaps this is not the best way to remember a great man, but unfortunately, many are quick to forget when there is nothing tangible to remind them.

Court allows Vrdolyak to keep bodyguards for another week

CHICAGO (AP)—A judge has ruled that the leader of the City Council's majority bloc against Mayor Harold Washington can keep his five bodyguards as a safety measure for at least another week.

Three of the police guards assigned to Ald. Edward Vrdolyak were to be removed by midnight on Saturday, leaving two to protect him and his family on a 24-hour basis.

But earlier Saturday, Circuit Judge Anthony Scuttilo issued a temporary restraining order after hearing brief arguments from both sides.

A complaint filed by attorneys for Vrdolyak stated their client and members of his family had received numerous personal threats in recent days.

The complaint, seeking emergency relief, was filed against the city, Washington and police superintendent-designate Fred Rice.

In September, Rice ordered the removal of bodyguards protecting several city officials, including Vrdolyak. The 32 bodyguards were reassigned to uniformed patrol.

William Harte, one of Vrdolyak's lawyers,

argued Saturday that his client has a right to safety, and removal of his bodyguards would be contrary to Rice's statement in September that five guards are needed because of threats.

"There has been no change in the circumstances over the last three weeks. In fact, the threats have increased," Harte said.

He told the court that at least four telephone threats were received at Vrdolyak's home and office after Wednesday's city council meeting, when the alderman and Washington engaged in a heated verbal exchange.

To remove the guards now, Harte said, would not only constitute "a danger to (Vrdolyak's) personal safety but would be a chilling effect on his ability to act as alderman."

Joseph Gagliardo, assistant corporation counsel, argued against the order, contending that the complaint as filed does not support the fact that Vrdolyak's life is in danger. Gagliardo said such an order would be an intrusion by the court into the police superintendent's authority.

Jackson's ring not missing despite report

GARY, Ind. (AP)—A ring a Gary grandmother says she bought from a panhandler for \$100 was not Reggie Jackson's 1977 World Series ring, a spokesman for the California Angels said today.

"This woman contacted us a couple weeks ago, and we checked with Reggie Jackson and he has the ring," said Angels' spokesman Tim Mead. "It was not stolen."

The woman, Dorothy Carter Miles, a wrapper operator at Lever Brothers Corp. in nearby Hammond, said she bought the ring from a panhandler in Chicago several weeks ago. She said she was told it was stolen from Comiskey Park when the Angels were in town playing the White Sox during the summer.

Later efforts to reach the woman were not successful. Earlier, she said: "I have items of great sentimental value, and I know how much they mean to me. I am no great baseball fan, but I know about Reggie Jackson and I recognized the ring right away when I saw Jackson on it.

"I'm not sure how much it's worth, but I know it's valued at more than the \$200 he (the panhandler) was trying to get for it. I didn't have that much money, and after we haggled some, I bought it for \$100. I didn't want to deal with a stranger on the street, but I thought \$100 wasn't much to pay for something that may be irreplaceable.

"It really hurt me to think that somebody else would buy it and scrap it for its gold and diamonds. I didn't know it would be so difficult to get in touch with Reggie, though, to get it back to him."

She didn't realize that Jackson was no longer with the New York Yankees, the team he was with when he got the ring. The Yankees gave her the Angels' office number in Anaheim, and when she called there, she said the office staff gave her the runaround.

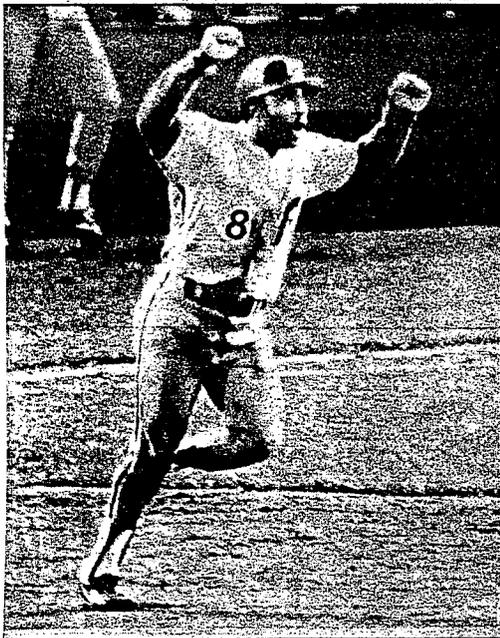
"They told me that they'd let him know and would have him call me back. That was two weeks ago. I haven't heard from anybody yet."

sports

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Philadelphia's Joe Morgan celebrates after hitting a game-tying home run in the sixth inning. The Phillies went on to win the first game of the World Series, 2-1. (UPI photo)

Maddox's home run leads Phillies to win

BALTIMORE (AP)—Garry Maddox led off the Philadelphia eighth inning with a home run to break-up a World Series pitching duel between John Denny and Baltimore's Scott McGregor and give the Phillies a 2-1 victory over the Orioles in Game One Tuesday night.

The game was attended by 52,204, including President Reagan, and played at times in a light drizzle. It matched two of the finest pitchers in baseball but it was decided in a battle of home runs. Baltimore's Jim Dwyer, one of the Orioles' platoon players, belted a first-inning homer and oldtimer Joe Morgan tied it in the sixth for the Phillies.

The victory put the Phillies one game ahead in the best-of-seven Series, with rookie right-hander Charles Hudson pitching Wednesday night in Game 2 against another rookie right-hander, Mike Boddicker of Baltimore.

Denny and McGregor, both of whom failed to go the distance, matched three-hitters through the first six innings. In the eighth, Maddox came to bat against McGregor with the score tied 1-1. During the season he had shared center field

Baltimore's pitchers aren't used to batting, but will have to for this World Series. Story on page 31.

with Greg Gross, Von Hayes and Bob Dernier and had hit only four home runs. He was one of those unhappy Phillie role players.

But all that unhappiness was set aside Tuesday night.

Maddox drilled the first pitch in the eighth over the left-field fence, arming Denny with the lead for the first time. The Phillies nearly had successive homers when Bo Diaz, the next batter, hit a 1-0 pitch that seemed destined to sail over the fence in left field, but John Lowenstein timed his leap perfectly and snared the ball above and beyond the fence.

Right-hander Denny, a 19-game winner during the regular season, retired the first two batters in the eighth but, when Al Bumbry doubled, the Phillies went to their bullpen, bringing on relief ace Al Holland.

Denny had given up five hits, but held one of baseball's most explosive lineups to a single run. He had retired 10 in a row at one point.

The Phillies had the luxury of Holland in the bullpen. He had a club-record 26 saves and an earned run average of 2.26 during the regular season. He retired pinch-hitter Dan Ford on a fly to left on the first pitch, ending the Baltimore threat.

Holland, in the ninth, retired the Orioles in order, getting Cal Ripken Jr., Eddie Murray and pinch hitter Gary Roenicke.

This marked the first time in six World Series that the Orioles had lost the opener.

McGregor, 19-7 during the season and a loser in the 2-1 opening game of the playoffs against Chicago, had retired four straight batters following Morgan's game-tying homer.

McGregor protected the 1-0 lead until two were out in the sixth and Morgan came to the plate. He had hit 16 home runs during the regular season and, at 40 years of age, he was ready to prove there still was some life in those old bones.

The count on Morgan, who had only one hit in the National League playoffs, went to 1-2 before he lined the next pitch over the right-center field fence. The huge crowd in Memorial Stadium went silent.

features

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thursday, september 15, 1983

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Photos capture life of S. African people

by Rick Evans

The easy-going George Hallett is a rich man. Rich not in monetary terms, but rather in compassion and human understanding. His photographs aptly depict this richness.

Hallett, one of South Africa's most celebrated photographers, spent the last few weeks sharing his experiences with University students and faculty.

Hallett is presently Allen Hall's Unit One artist in residence and is attending the African Literature Association's conference in order to promote a better understanding between the United States and South Africa.

Hallett grew up in the heart of District Six—"the Harlem of Cape Town," in South Africa. It was in this slum area that he was subjected to the racism which he denounces.

About a decade ago, District Six was declared a sium by the South African government and ordered demolished, according to a pamphlet containing information about Hallett. At that time, Hallett photographed the people of the District partly to remember their plight and partly to record the once-proud community. These pictures comprise a large portion of the exhibition he is presenting for Unit One.

Hallett said he hopes to project the essence of black people in South Africa through his photographs which he shows to audiences around the world. He professes and practices his self-acclaimed purpose of caring about the goodness of human beings. "I am on the side of the oppressed," he said.

Perhaps his own words best capture his ethos: "We are all interdependent on each other. Greater interaction will create a better understanding of something that is 'foreign.'"

"I am a myth-breaker. The myth is that the leaders of all national groups create myths to make their group function. These myths create antagonism between nations. They are perpetuated to exploit people.

"My feelings are that I would like a world where there is more honesty and morality based on truth to bring us together and not divide us."

Hallett said he acknowledges the unfavorable odds stacked against him but faces them with inexhaustible determination. He sees himself as a storyteller with a story to tell.

While in South Africa, Hallett, like the mass of the population, was a member of The Culture of Silence. Hallett said members of the Culture are voiceless, powerless and have no say in their own future. He said he hopes to extinguish the flame that kindles racism.

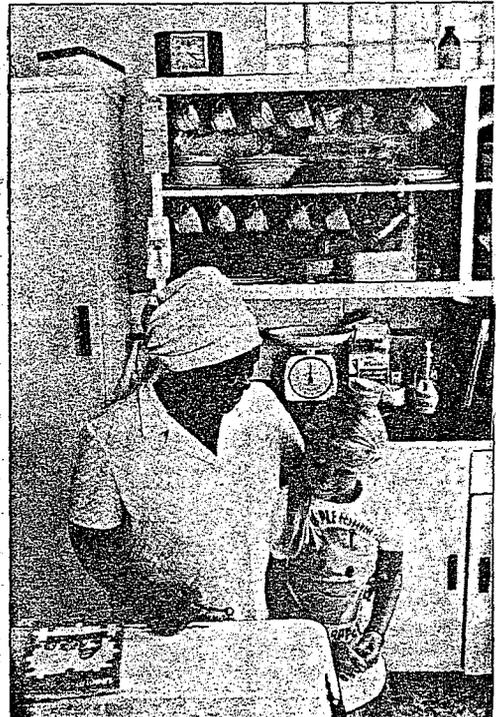
His extensive lecture tours have brought him to such cities as Berlin, Paris and London. One common thread at all of his European stops has been a significant lack of positive South African images.

Hallett said he hopes that his portraits will not only display the situation in South Africa but will also give the personalities behind the people. His portraits are not of actors or celebrities but of real people with stories to tell. If a picture is worth a thousand words, then George Hallett is a novelist.

"I am successful if I communicate and create discourse and discussion about the value of living and staying alive," he said.

Hallett will soon end his three-week stay at Allen Hall.

His work will be on display at the McKinley Foundation through September 17th. Many of his photographs will also be available for purchase.



Hallett's photographs depict the essence of the black people in South Africa. (photo courtesy George Hallett)

Jamaican leader asks Reagan to pardon '20s black nationalist

KINGSTON, Jamaica (NYT)—Jamaica's prime minister has asked President Reagan to grant a full pardon to Marcus Garvey, a pioneer of modern black nationalism.

Garvey, a charismatic Jamaican considered a patriarch of the black consciousness movement in the United States, died in 1940 after serving a prison term for mail fraud. The case grew out of his elaborate plans for blacks to retreat to Africa.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga asked Vice President George Bush to convey the unusual request Sunday night at a ceremony in Montego Bay commemorating National Heroes Day. The prime minister said Garvey, who crusaded through a Harlem newspaper, was convicted in the United States "during a campaign of persecution against him."

"It cannot befit the memory of this great man whom the world acknowledges as the father of black nationalism, for which he is universally honored, that the record of his life continues to be tainted with this stain of dishonor," Seaga declared.

Bush, who is here for an address to Parliament, discussed the request privately with the prime minis-

ter and said later he would "be sure it receives the highest consideration" at the White House.

"We recognize him as a Jamaican hero, and it will receive our attention," Bush said Monday in response to a question before laying memorial wreaths at statues of Garvey and four other national heroes.

The prime minister made his plea at the dedication of a Montego Bay memorial honoring Samuel Sharpe, a Jamaican slave who organized an early passive-resistance movement. He was hanged by the British colonial government in 1832.

Garvey, a revered figure here, was deported from the United States in 1927 after building a spirited following among millions of American blacks with a then-bold message that black enterprise and solidarity could overcome the lingering effects of slavery.

While a gifted polemicist, Garvey was a short-lived success as an entrepreneur. He raised more than \$600,000 from 35 black investors in his Black Star steamship company, but the travel venture to the West Indies and Africa failed.

Garvey was deported home to Jamaica "with a broken heart and a criminal record," Seaga said.

Officials in Africa want aid

ROME (NYT)—Representatives of 57 countries are meeting here Wednesday to hear an urgent plea for increased food aid for 22 African countries that are suffering from or threatened with food shortages approaching in magnitude the famine of 1973-74.

In Chad, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Ghana and Sao Tome, acute shortages are already affecting "a significant proportion of the population," according to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization that will be presented to the participating nations at the United Nations agency's headquarters here Wednesday.

"In all of these countries, the stocks held by the government, private traders and farmers have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before the new harvest becomes available," the report says.

Edouard Saouma, director general of the organization, said in an interview that he would ask for emergency assistance totaling 700,000 tons above regular aid to the affected countries, as well as \$71 million for "inputs" such as fertilizers and pesticides. "I want to say to them, 'Gentlemen, the situation is dangerous in Africa, give them more help,'" the director general said.

What distinguishes the present crisis from the catastrophe of 1973-74, in which it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people died and many more suffered lasting damage from malnutrition, is its extent.

Ten years ago, famine struck along a belt that stretched below the Sahara from Cape Verde off the coast of Senegal in the west across the continent to Ethiopia.

This year, the same countries are affected, but at the same time disastrous drought—"the worst drought for a century," according to the United Nations agency—is parching most of southern Africa. The 1982-83 crop year was marked by failures and shortages in many African countries, the organization reported, and "the prospects for 1983-84 are even more alarming."

"In Africa we don't see progress," said Saouma in a long, reflective and pessimistic interview. "They go backward. Production per capita, consumption per capita are less than they were 10 years ago." The fault, said the Lebanese civil servant who has been with the United Nations agency for two decades, lies with nature and man.

The first reason Saouma cited was population growth. The population is not known in many countries, Saouma said, although statistics are published. On a recent trip to Ethiopia, for example, he said he was given official estimates that varied between 26 million and 40 million. But in general terms, he said that he accepted an estimate that the total population of the continent had doubled in 20 years.

"The land did not expand," the director general continued. "The African countries became independent 20 years ago, and what did they inherit? They inherited trees. Trees are coffee, tea, cocoa, palm oil, rubber—for export, for foreign-exchange earnings by the colonial power. The food crops were produced by the small farmers.

"And for the independent governments it was the only source of revenues," Saouma said.

Striking teachers rib Ruth Love; talks resume in 11-day walkout

CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers, now in the 11th day of a walkout that has halted classes for 436,000 students, mocked Superintendent Ruth Love Tuesday with barking sounds after she complained about dogs on the picket line.

While teachers and school board negotiators resumed talks in an effort to break the stalemate over a pay raise, scores of pickets outside board headquarters jeered and made dog sounds as administrators entered the building.

The sounds were apparently directed at Love, who accused the union Monday of placing dogs on picket lines. She said the animals reminded her of the late Birmingham, Ala., Police Chief Eugene "Bull" Connor, who used dogs to intimidate civil rights demonstrators during the early 1960s.

Lester Davis, a spokesman for the Chicago Teachers Union, said Tuesday the accusation was "ridiculous" and that only a few strikers brought pets to the picket lines.

Davis also said teachers in the nation's third largest public school district are standing firm in their demand for a raise and will remain off the job until they receive an increase with "some semblance of equity."

"There's a solidarity that's never existed before," he said.

About 27,000 members of the Chicago Teachers Union have been

Handicapped suffer in Chicago teacher strike

CHICAGO (AP)—Four-year-old Nikki Brown waits in vain each day for the yellow school bus that transports her from home to a world whose secrets she is slowly learning to uncover.

But every day striking teachers in Chicago stay out of the classroom marks another step backward for the handicapped youngster, struggling to regain her speech and step since an automobile accident in July 1981 left her with brain damage.

"Nikki really misses school," said her mother, Michelle Brown. "And I can see her slipping back because of being out of school. Her balance is not as good as when she was going to school. Her speech is lagging a little bit, and she's gotten lazier."

Nikki is affected by the public school strike, which began Oct. 3, because federal law requires schools to provide a free and appropriate education to all handicapped children from age 3 through 21.

"These kids, more than others, suffer when there is a disruption in education," explained Mary Davidson, a researcher for the Chicago School Board. "The loss of special services to them is critical."

on strike since Oct. 3 in an effort to get their first pay raise since 1980.

The walkout is threatening to be the longest in public school history and if it continues this week, school officials said it could jeopardize city participation in state football playoffs.

The longest Chicago teachers' strike, in 1973, lasted 12 days.

For the first time in a Chicago public school strike, the teachers are being joined in the walkout by 11,000 members of 18 other unions,

representing cafeteria employees, engineers and other school workers.

Representatives of both sides said after Monday's negotiations they still were far apart on salaries. The board has reportedly offered a 1.4 percent raise while the union has presented a two-year proposal for an 11 percent increase this year, followed by a 5 percent increase the next year.

An average annual salary for a Chicago teacher is \$25,530.

Helms' effort to stop King day overcome by 76-12 Senate vote

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate, in a bitter revival of the civil rights debates of the 1960s, crushed 76 to 12 on Tuesday efforts by Republican Jesse Helms to block establishment of a federal holiday honoring the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The day brought a new round of charges from Helms that the slain civil rights leader had been manipulated by Marxists. In one of the more heated moments in the Senate this year, Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., loudly tossed a bound copy of Helms's charges to the floor and denounced the contents as "filth" and "obscenities."

The bill, which has already cleared the House, is expected to receive overwhelming approval on Wednesday. President Reagan, who originally showed little enthusiasm for the bill, has now promised to sign it.

In the course of the Senate debate Tuesday, Helms stated his case this way: "I think the public right to know and the Senate responsibility to know are paramount."

A few hours after Helms' arguments on the Senate floor, a federal judge rejected his appeal for release of sealed FBI files on King. Helms said the documents would further his case that King, a Nobel Prize winner, was influenced by top aides in the civil rights movement who were communists. He argued that the Senate should have access to wiretap files from 1963 to 1968 before voting.

Not only did U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith deny Helms' request to unseal the documents, he also ruled that Helms had no "protectable interest" that would give him legal standing to intervene in the 1977

case that sealed them.

King was assassinated on the balcony of a Memphis, Tenn., motel April 4, 1968.

The Senate was scheduled to vote Wednesday on the holiday legislation itself, and Republican officials said it is expected to be approved by a wide margin.

Before the Senate voted against sending the bill back to committee, Helms sparked a personal exchange with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., when he recalled that Kennedy's own brothers were concerned with King's alleged link to communists.

Helms said the late President John Kennedy cautioned King about the communist background of his advisers, and that the late Robert Kennedy approved FBI wiretaps on King's residences and hotel rooms when Robert was attorney general.

"His argument is not with me," said Helms, peering across the chamber at Kennedy. "His argument is with his own dead brother who was the president, and with his dead brother, who was the attorney general."

Later, Kennedy, his face flushed and his voice quavering with emotion, replied. "I am appalled at the attempt of some to misappropriate the memory of my brother Robert Kennedy and misuse it as part of a smear campaign."

Kennedy said his brother Robert would have been among the first to support a holiday in honor of King "whom he regarded as the greatest prophet of our time and one of the greatest Americans of all time."

"At no time did the FBI have any evidence that he (King) was a communist or was controlled by communists," Kennedy said.

GM stops discrimination with \$42.5 million program

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The General Motors Corp., the nation's largest manufacturer of automobiles, agreed Tuesday to a \$42.5 million affirmative action program in settlement of a 10-year-old complaint charging employment discrimination against blacks, women and Hispanic Americans.

It was described by federal officials as the largest settlement of its kind. With more than 40 percent of the car market in the United States, GM is one of the world's largest manufacturing corporations.

Clarence Thomas, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, joined GM executives and lawyers for the United Auto Workers in announcing the agreement, which applies to all GM divisions in the United States. "The agreement is a significant achievement and I am gratified that it was reached without resort to long, costly litigation," Thomas said.

The agreement sets numerical goals for the hiring and promotion of women and members of minority groups. It also includes an unusual provision under which the company plans to give \$15 million in endowments and scholarships to colleges and technical schools, primarily to assist GM employees and members of their families. Members of the "affected class," the blacks, women and Hispanic employees, are to be given preference in distribution of the education assistance funds.

GM agreed to spend another \$8.9 million on a training program for 250 women and members of minority groups in white-collar jobs. Employees are often eligible for promotions after such training. In all other training for salaried posi-

tions, the company agreed to goals specifying that 15 percent of the places should be for minorities and 25 percent for women, if possible.

The company did not admit discrimination or other wrongdoing. The agreement heavily emphasizes training and career development for women and members of minority groups at all levels of the company over the next five years.

Only \$4 million is set aside for back pay and other relief to resolve individual complaints filed under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids employers to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

Peter Laarman, a spokesman for the UAW, said that the settlement was "more prospective than retrospective." Edmond Dilworth, assistant general counsel of GM, said in an interview: "We have a management committed to affirmative action. They felt this was the thing to do. It was no problem to obtain their commitment."

The use of numerical goals is opposed by the Reagan administration, especially by civil rights officials at the Justice Department. But Dilworth said that GM and the auto industry had used such goals "for quite a long period of time," so the concept was not difficult for the company to accept.

The settlement, after years of hard times and layoffs in the automobile industry, comes in the midst of a good year for GM, which reported a second-quarter profit of slightly more than \$1 billion. This represented an increase of 85.7 percent over the second quarter of 1982.

The original complaint was filed against GM in 1973 by William Brown, who was then chairman of the EEOC. Commission officials said Tuesday that under federal law, the text of the complaint could not be made public. But they said that it contained wide-ranging allegations of discrimination in hiring and promotion, especially the admission of employees to skilled trades.

In 1973, a spokesman for GM was quoted as saying that minority groups accounted for 17 percent of the company's work force. Dilworth said that in July of this year, minorities accounted for 18.5 percent of the company's work force and women accounted for 17.9 percent. The company has slightly more than 450,000 employees in the United States.

The commission conducted the negotiations that led to Tuesday's settlement. Thomas said such negotiations had occurred sporadically since 1973, but "last year I committed myself to starting the negotiations over again."

Thomas said that the agreement was, to the best of his knowledge, "the largest monetary settlement" of an employment discrimination complaint in the United States. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. agreed in 1973 to give \$15 million in back pay and \$23 million in pay increases to women and members of minority groups.

Commission officials said the GM agreement contained a procedure to help resolve 700 pending charges and any future charges that might be filed against the company or the auto union under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Chicago teachers strike for 13th day, agree to mediation

CHICAGO (AP)—With negotiators admitting Thursday that talks are hopelessly mired in the 13th day of Chicago's longest teachers strike, the only glimmer of a breakthrough was agreement for federal mediation.

But while 436,000 students in the nation's third-largest school district remained sidelined and angry parents pressured authorities for a settlement, no mediator was forthcoming.

Daniel O'Leary, district director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said:

"We will be more than happy to assign someone, but we haven't been asked. We've heard nothing from the school board or the teachers union."

O'Leary said he believes both sides are leaning toward U.S. District Judge Marvin Aspen as mediator. Aspen began talking informally with both parties last week and has met privately with Superintendent Ruth Love, board president Sol Brandzel, Chicago Teachers Union president Robert Healey and Mayor Harold Washington.

Washington, refraining from entering the dispute, urged the board and union Wednesday to enter mediation and accept binding arbitration if the strike continues more than a few more days longer.

Both sides firmly oppose binding arbitration.

"A federal judge can do anything he wants... If Aspen wants to mediate, he can," said O'Leary.

However, Aspen said he had not been formally requested to mediate. And before accepting the role, he said, "I will have to know more of what they have in mind and whether I would have the time."

The union on Thursday rejected a board proposal to open credit classes for high school seniors at seven City Colleges sites. The five-day-a-week program would have begun Monday, but union spokesman Chuck Burdeen said teachers would picket the sites.

The union has offered to provide teachers for non-credit classes implemented through community groups rather than the board.

Before the breakdown in talks Wednesday, the board offered a one-year contract with a 2 percent raise.

Chicago teachers, board pick mediator

—CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers and the school board agreed Friday on a former national director of the Federal Mediation Conciliation Service to help resolve contract disputes that have kept 436,000 students out of classes for a local record of 14 days.

The Board of Education and the Chicago Teachers Union approved W.J. Usery, national director of the U.S. mediation service from 1973 to 1976, who had been recommended by U.S. District Judge Marvin Aspen.

Negotiations, which broke off Wednesday in what a board official termed "a total impasse," were expected to resume Saturday morning. An aide to Usery, William Hopgood, will arrive in Chicago on Saturday morning to get the talks going, and Usery will take over as soon as possible, Aspen said.

Usery recently presided over the successful resolution of the Eastern Airlines contract dispute.

The 27,000 members of the CTU have been on strike in the nation's third largest school district since Oct. 3.

The union on Thursday night had approved Aspen as a mediator, but the board would not agree.

Leon Jackson, chairman of the board's Employee Relations Committee, earlier had said that the

mediator should be a nationally recognized "professional mediator" familiar with the finances of a large school system, and one who should be available immediately for full-time services.

Aspen is hearing a suit brought by Operation PUSH (People United to Serve Humanity) and other community groups charging that the civil rights of students are being violated by the school shutdown.

The board declared an "impasse" Wednesday over the salary issue. The board had revised its offer to a 2 percent increase in a one-year contract. The union had called for a two-year pact with raises of 11 percent the first year and 5 percent the second.

The union on Thursday rejected attempts by the board to set up a credit program taught at the City Colleges so that 17,000 high school seniors could continue to work toward graduation. Union officials said such a program would be "strike-breaking."

Board spokeswoman Elaine Soloway said Friday that officials still were interested in doing something for seniors and were working on instructional shows that would be broadcast by public television station WTTW-TV.

Senate moves swiftly to extend life of Civil Rights Commission

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Senate Republican leaders made a commitment Friday to act swiftly on legislation to extend the life of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, whose legal authority expired three weeks ago.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, forced their hand with an unexpected maneuver on the Senate floor. He offered a proposal to extend the commission's life through Feb. 17. During that time, the president would be forbidden to dismiss any commission member except for "neglect of duty or malfeasance in office."

"What we are trying to do here today is provide a last-minute reprieve for the Civil Rights Commission, which is currently tottering on the brink of extinction," Bentsen said. "Emergency action is clearly called for. If we don't act today, there might be no tomorrow for the commission."

If Congress takes no action, the commission has until Nov. 29 to wind up its affairs. Agency officials have prepared a detailed schedule for disposing of books and property, canceling contracts and dismissing employees.

The commission has repeatedly criticized President Reagan's civil rights policies. Reagan has appointed two of the six commissioners and is trying to replace three other members. His nominees,

announced by the White House last May, are Morris Abram, a former president of Brandeis University; Robert Destro, an assistant professor of law at Catholic University, and John Bunzel, a research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

Bentsen offered his proposal as an amendment to a bill providing money for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State. But he withdrew it after receiving assurances from the Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and from Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Thurmond promised to hold a committee meeting Tuesday to approve legislation renewing statutory authority for the civil rights agency. Baker promised to schedule a vote on the floor of the Senate as soon as possible.

"For the life of me, I can't figure out what we're fussing about," Baker said. Thurmond, who is also president pro tem of the Senate, said: "We want to get this matter settled. It's been pending a long time."

Bentsen said that the Judiciary Committee had scheduled and then canceled six meetings to consider legislation reauthorizing the commission. Negotiations between the White House and the Senate have reached an impasse.

Car accident kills NBC broadcaster Jessica Savitch

NEW YORK (AP)—She started "Honeybee" and became one of NBC News' best-known correspondents, a hard-working and articulate woman from rural Pennsylvania who seemed destined for the top of her profession despite a life marred by personal tragedy.

Jessica Savitch died in an automobile accident Monday at the age of 35, still in pursuit of the "big things" in network TV. Killed along with her was New York Post executive Martin Fischbein, 34.

She was a success by almost any standard of the business. A network executive called her "a television natural," and only a year ago, newsmen ranked her just behind three anchormen—Dan Rather of CBS, Roger Mudd of NBC and Frank Reynolds of ABC—when he asked, "How much confidence do you have in his, or her, reporting?"

"The problem is," she said in an interview with TV Guide published in 1979, "whenever you think of succeeding, you think you will be happy. You think happiness will be written on the ticket. It's not. Success does not have to bring happiness. Success brings success. I think I succeeded because so many people told me I couldn't."

Her career, as her life, was a journey over peaks and valleys.

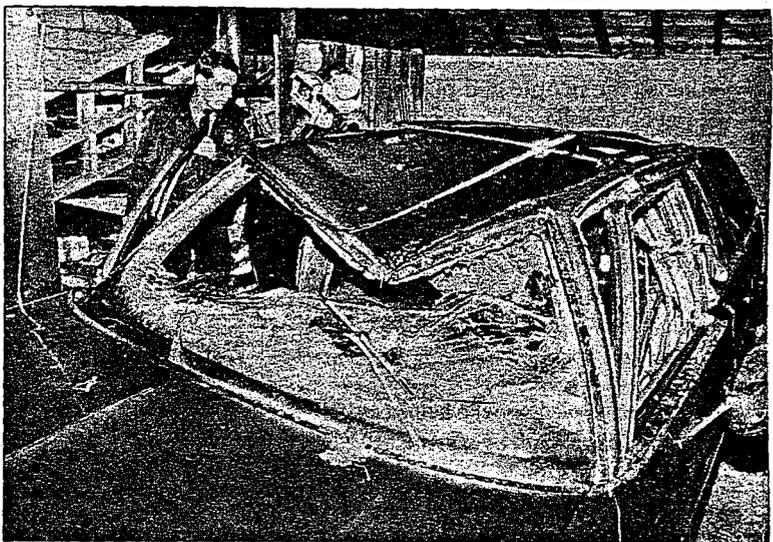
The professional low—though she didn't say so herself—may have been the time she spent, while a student at Ithaca College, as "Honeybee," a rock 'n' roll disc jockey in Rochester, N.Y.

At the height of her career, she substituted for John Chancellor and David Brinkley on the "NBC Nightly News" and anchored the Saturday edition of the program. She was favored by many to become the first woman to anchor a network evening newscast on her own.

As recently as August, she lost her weekend job to Connie Chung, who was hired away from the CBS station in Los Angeles, KNXT. Savitch was assigned the twice-a-night "NBC News Digest" report, with a promise that she would take over the Sunday "Nightly News" after the first of the year.

Jessica Savitch was born in Kennett Square, Pa., the eldest of three daughters of a clothing-store owner. Her father died when she was 11, and her mother moved the family to Margate, N.J.

Still in her early teens, she participated in a rock show for a local radio station and, she later recalled,



Patrolman Frank Deluca surveys the battered car in which NBC anchorwoman Jessica Savitch and her fiance died early Monday morning in New Hope, Pa. The car ran off a road and into the Delaware Canal, where it was submerged in five feet of water and mud. (UPI photo)

"Once I heard my voice on the air, I decided I wanted to be a television reporter."

But at Ithaca College, she found the campus station off-limits to women. "It always hurts because it

seems unfair," she said in an interview with The Associated Press earlier this year. "Logically, I could see no reason for it. The more they told me I couldn't have the job, the more I wanted it."

Her first important job out of college was at KHOU-TV in Houston, where she became the first woman anchor in Texas. Later, she co-anchored the news at KHY-TV in Philadelphia.

Chicago teachers accept new contract with raise

CHICAGO (AP)—Striking teachers approved a new, one-year contract Monday night that ended the longest walkout in Chicago public school history, and classes were set to resume Tuesday for the first time in more than three weeks.

Chicago Teachers Union President Robert Healey announced at about 7 p.m. that 14,522 union members voted on the new agreement and that 73 percent voted to accept it while 27 percent voted against it. There are 27,000 members in the CTU.

Healey also announced that contracts for 11,000 non-teaching members of 18 other unions, such as engineers and lunchroom employees who joined the teachers' walkout Oct. 3, were also settled.

The agreement, reached Sunday with the aid of a mediator, was approved earlier Monday by a 61-1 vote of the Chicago Teachers' Union's executive board, Healey said.

The union's House of Delegates, an 800-member governing body, then recommended by a 78 percent majority that the rank and file approve the pact.

Nearly 436,000 students in the nation's third largest district have been idled by the 15-day walkout over teachers' pay raises.

The proposed pact, reached after a 33-hour weekend bargaining session, calls for a 5 percent raise beginning in January, for an effective increase of about 3 percent for the 1983-84 school year, said Doris Payne, school board spokeswoman. Chicago's teachers have not received a salary increase since 1980. The average teachers' salary is \$25,530.

Ms. Payne said the agreement also includes two one-time bonuses, totaling 2.5 percent, and \$10 million in labor concessions, including a cap on insurance costs, to balance the \$1.4 billion school budget.

In addition, teachers will be paid for the full 39-week school year, and about 25 percent of them are expected to volunteer to receive their paychecks over 12 months instead of 10. That would save

money because the board holds on to the money longer and can draw short-term interest.

Because of the strike, Chicago high school students may miss the University's first fall deadline for enrollment. Story on page 5.

A school board member said the total cost of the proposed settlement is \$81 million—with slightly more than half being channeled into pay raises. The remainder will cover fringe benefits, including payment by the board of the teachers' annual pension fund contribution, a member said.

Some staff members of the Chicago Finance Authority, which oversees school finances, said that with the new offer the projected deficit for the next school year could total more than \$100 million. The school budget, by law, must be balanced.

Schools Superintendent Ruth Love called the proposed agreement a "win-win agreement." Healey said the pact was "very acceptable."

"No one can say the mayor forced them into a contract they couldn't afford," Washington said, adding that mediator William Usery, former U.S. Labor Secretary, "has to be a genius."

Elaine Soloway, a school board spokeswoman, said it looks like 10 days will be added to the school year to make up for some of the lost strike days and to guarantee that schools qualify for state aid.

The school board loses about \$2.8 million in state aid for each day the school year falls below the 177-day minimum.

Throughout the three-week strike, the sixth in Chicago since 1969, teachers insisted they would not return to classes without a pay increase. Although teachers have not received a raise since 1980, the board has picked up about \$52 million in pension costs in the last two years.

10/25/82

DAILY ILLINI

Victims of strike could miss UI's Nov. 15 deadline

by Michael Lufrano and
J. Kathleen Curry

As a result of the Chicago teachers' strike, Chicago public school students may miss the first fall admissions deadline at the University.

The strike was settled Monday after Chicago teachers approved a new contract. Teachers and students will return to the classroom Tuesday.

The strike ends just in time for the University's student teachers, many of whom get "hands-on" experience in Chicago and the suburbs, according to Geraldine Roberts, University director of student teaching.

During the strike, according to Roberts, student teachers would have been expected to maintain a "neutral status".

Student teachers begin their "tenure" during the final eight weeks of the semester, this week. "I doubt if (the strike) has made any impact on the (student teaching) program at all," she said.

Of all student teachers, a "high percentage" stay within 50 miles of Champaign. Many of the rest go to the Chicago area.

Problems may still continue for Chicago students, however. The Chicago Public School System is the single largest system supplying students to the University.

High school seniors who wish to attend the University must submit a six-semester transcript and class rank to the University by Nov. 15 in order to complete their application and insure equal consideration for admission, said Gary Engelgau, director of the Office of Admissions and Records.

"That deadline is really the time that we make our first round of admission decisions, and it is certainly to the student's advantage to have an application on file by that time," Engelgau said.

The University continues to accept applications after the November deadline, however, Engelgau said about 80 to 90 percent of new student applications are received by the fifteenth, and for the past few years the colleges of engineering and commerce were closed after this deadline.

When the strike began, the major concern was that it would prevent University representatives from recruiting potential students in Chicago public schools. But the concern now is that students may completely miss the first deadline, Engelgau said.

The University is doing research in an attempt to determine how many potential applicants will be affected by the strike, and how great the affects will be, said Pat Askew, associate director of Admissions and Records.

"We're still assessing the situation," Askew said, "but we certainly won't penalize these students." She said the University would contact individual Chicago Public Schools after the strike to determine how quickly the schools can process records and transcripts. "We will determine if there is sufficient time for completed applications to get here by Nov. 15," she said.

"It may cause some difficulty if we have to alter our admissions procedures," she said, "but we want to be fair. Our main concern is to put the students first."

Norman Silber, principal of Chicago's Lane Technical High School, said the Chicago schools should have little difficulty processing the necessary data. "All of the necessary information is available, it's just a matter of getting the students to the records office and filling out the proper forms."

Colleges and universities around the country are aware of the strike, Silber said, and most told him they would not penalize applicants from Chicago Public Schools.

"We will give top priority to getting out these applications, and we hope the colleges and universities will understand. I don't anticipate any serious problems," Silber said.

opinions

editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the editorial board



editorial

Thompson's changes dull impact of Information Act

The Illinois House of Representatives has finally passed the Freedom of Information Act, giving the public uniform access rights to many state records. This state is the only state lacking such legislation, pending a senate vote next week.

Unfortunately, even if the act passes, which seems likely, it will not be as effective as it could have been. Because of Gov. James Thompson's 53 amendatory veto changes in the bill, it is uncertain whether the bill will clearly benefit anyone.

The worst change that Thompson made was to remove all criminal penalties for noncompliance with the Freedom of Information Act. If officials do not want to provide information that has been requested under the act's guidelines, they will have no incentive to do so—just as if there was no such legislation.

But now that state officials know the act does exist (or will soon), they can use it to impede the flow of information. This is because the act grants officials 21 days before they have to respond to requests for information.

Where before the public and the press could get some information by merely requesting it, they could now get

beseiged with paperwork and red tape for even the simplest request.

While the public might be content to wait out this delay (if it's important enough to them), the press might be severely constricted in their attempt to publish stories of great importance. In the news business, 21 days could easily make a good story meaningless.

Another problem with the bill is the many exceptions to the act. While some are obviously needed (keeping criminal investigations and informants confidential), even the governor's press secretary admits people have different opinions about what falls under the act and what is exempt. This could allow officials to withhold information on the pretext it is exempt, even if it isn't.

Admittedly, the bill has favorable qualities. It will establish opportunities for the public to get information—without having to go through the press first.

However, this greater access is only in theory, not in practice. In practice, the public and the press will be restricted by another all-too-common example of spirited ideas that have been legislated to death.

Beverly runs past Boilers in victory

by Steve Carlson

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Dwight Beverly may have been running away from some frustrations Saturday during the second half of Illinois' game against Purdue.

The Illini running back has been cast into an interesting role this season with a team that is living up to coach Mike White's preseason proclamation that Illinois would run the ball. White has said Beverly can consistently rush for 100 yards per game, and given the chance, Beverly has proven him right.

In the Illini's 35-21 win over the Boilermakers Saturday at Ross-Ade Stadium, Beverly only needed one half to surpass the 100-yard mark as Illinois' win set up the showdown in Champaign with Michigan next week. The Wolverines and the Illini are tied at 5-0 in the conference and both are in just about everybody's Top 10.

The game, to be nationally televised by CBS, will be the most important contest in the Big Ten this season. As Illinois cornerback Mike Heaven—whose first-quarter interception set up the Illini's first score—said after the Purdue game, "The Rose Bowl isn't played Jan. 2, it's played next week."

Beverly played like it was the Rose Bowl in the second 30 minutes of the Purdue game. With a 128-yard second half outburst, Beverly amassed 179 yards on 25 carries. Fullback Thomas Rooks added 70 yards in nine attempts.

A change in the Illini game plan at halftime allowed Beverly to roll up the most yards gained by a back in White's four years at Illinois.

"Coach said we were going to run a little more in the two-back offense in the second half," Beverly said.

It is Illinois' other primary

offense—a one-back setup that allows the Illini one more pass receiver—that has muffled Beverly's statistical output this year. In the one-back alignment, fullback Rooks is usually the lone setback while Beverly is watching from the sidelines telling himself whatever is good for the team is what counts.

Beverly rushed for 113 yards on 23 carries against Wisconsin two weeks ago and appeared to be established as a vital cog in the Illini attack. But last week against Ohio State the one-back offense was used almost exclusively, and Beverly's 12 yards in six tries weren't very vital at all in Illinois' upset.

"You kind of figure you can gain 100 a week and then when you don't get the ball it hurts a little," Beverly said, and then quickly added, "but it's a team effort."

Saturday, if the team effort wasn't there Beverly had enough effort of his own to compensate. He ran like he was possessed in the third quarter, twisting, churning and squirting away from Boilermaker tacklers.

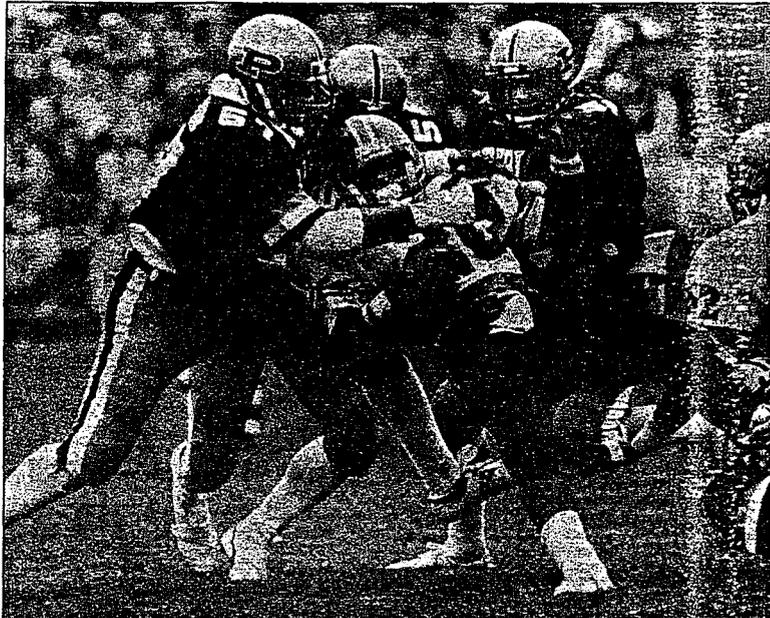
In the opening drive of the second half, Illinois went 61 yards in eight plays for a touchdown to go up 21-14. Or, make that Beverly went 61 yards. The senior running back carried seven times and the other play was an incomplete pass.

White said he intended to utilize the one-back alignment against the Boilermakers, but changed his strategy at the half.

"We felt initially the one-back offense would work best against Purdue," White said. "I think we made a mistake."

Beverly made no mistake when he was given the chance to run. He averaged just over seven yards a carry on the day and scored all three of Illinois' second-half touchdowns.

more ILLINI on 26



Illinois' Dwight Beverly is swarmed by Purdue tacklers as he struggles to gain extra yardage Saturday during the Illini's 35-21 victory in West Lafayette, Ind. Beverly rushed for 179 yards on 25 carries. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

Purdue just misses shot at beating Illini

by Doug Lee

WESTLAFAYETTE, Ind.—The days of the shotgun wedding may be long since past, but there was almost a shotgun funeral for the Illinois defense here Saturday.

The Illini defense, which had been ranked second in the Big Ten by giving up just 281 yards a game, was neutralized by Purdue's shotgun offense and the passing of quarterback Scott Campbell. The Boilers ripped the Illinois defense for 523 yards and 27 first downs, but

four interceptions helped limit Purdue to 21 points. The Illini had been allowing only 12.2 points a game, tops in the Big Ten.

"I know from being a defensive coordinator who liked to blitz that those kinds of things kill you," Purdue coach Leon Burtnett said of the shotgun offense, in which the quarterback takes the snap from center four or five yards behind the line of scrimmage. "We felt we could throw for short yardage on them because of the things they do. They didn't stop us; we stopped

ourselves."

The things Illinois does are blitz and play a frequent man-to-man defense in the secondary. The shotgun allowed Campbell to avoid the blitz and have more time to find his receivers.

"We did that because Illinois puts a lot of pressure on the passer," Campbell said after the game. "It gives me more time and I can see the blitzes a lot better."

One of Campbell's favorite re-

more PURDUE on 26

Local families of Marines await word on massacre

by Matthew Brandabur
with wire service reports

Although the death toll from Sunday's terrorist attack on the U.S. garrison at the Beirut airport rose to 216, only a fraction of the victims were publicly identified and friends and family of the rest could only wait and pray.

"It's still a waiting game—it's frustrating," said Jim Roehm, Director of Champaign County Red Cross. Since reports of the bombing came in early Sunday morning, Roehm has been making "basically pastoral" calls to the relatives of area Marines who were stationed in Beirut, Lebanon, at the time of the bombing.

"Each family seems to be getting a different shade of story. They're getting through at different times" on the emergency number the Marines provided for them, Roehm said.

Roehm said by 2 p.m. Tuesday, none of Champaign's families had received any notification of injuries or death.

"I just think that if there was any possible way he could reach home. . . . I think Johnny would have done it," said Kelly Bean, sister of Lance Cpl. John McIntire.

"I've got two (televisions) on—plus my Betamax, so I can freeze-frame if I think I see him," Bean said.

"My father talked to a Marine there on ham radio at an outpost who said the confusion among the surviving Marines was so great, it's hard to keep track of who is alive. . . ." she said.

"I think what the gentleman on CNN (Cable News Network) said

last night (it was a parent of a Marine who was over there)—'Reagan makes General Custer look like a military genius'—really hit home with me," she said.

"If a presence is all Reagan is interested in, then we ought to cut out Marine paper dolls and put them out there," Bean said.

Inez Curtis, another Champaign resident awaiting news about the fate of her son, stationed in Beirut during Sunday's bombing, said, "My son's group was due back on Dec. 7. The replacements left last week, but they diverted them to Grenada. I don't know when they'll be back now."

"I slept a lot better last night than I did the night before," Curtis said. She said she believes she saw her son, Staff Sgt. Joe Curtis, in the background of a newsreel "searching through the rubble for survivors" in the aftermath of the bombing. She said her daughter, who was watching the same program from Alabama, also thinks she saw him.

Military officials said identifying the bodies in the mangled barracks building was slow and tedious, partly because many weren't wearing their dog tags on the weekend and many records were destroyed in the blast.

But many families got the news they didn't want to hear. Shortly after noon on Tuesday, two Marines appeared at the Burlington, N.C., home of Pfc. John Copeland, who had left for Beirut last May on his 19th birthday.

When a uniformed Marine appeared at his doorstep, Guillermo San Pedro of Hialeah, Fla., knew the reason why.

"Are you here because my son is

dead?" San Pedro asked. When the Marine nodded, acknowledging that Lance Cpl. Guillermo San Pedro had died, the father screamed as his wife, Edilia, cried and held their two younger sons.

Orlando and Janice Valore of Slickville, Pa., awaited word on their two Marine Corps sons—one who was wounded in Beirut and the other who may be fighting in Grenada.

In Machias, Maine, Etta Kathleen Wilcox was told her son, David, 20, was injured in Beirut and she awaited word on whether his brother, Burton, 19, made it out alive. The messengers who told her about David's broken ribs and cuts didn't know she had another son in Beirut, she said.

For hundreds of other families there was still hope, if still clouded by fear.

"I get so nervous when the telephone rings, wondering what I'm going to hear," said Michelle Calvert in Wichita, Kan., who was awaiting word on her husband, Cpl. Robert Calvert, a 28-year-old helicopter repairman who has been a Marine for 10 years.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, U.S. Marines were ordered into sandbagged bunkers Tuesday and told to "shoot to kill" anyone approaching their camp after three trucks that officials feared might be filled with explosives drove nearby.

Marine spokesman Maj. Robert Jordan said anyone approaching the gate to the camp would be shot. "Anyone who comes up there is going to be dead," Jordan said. "It will be a shoot-to-kill situation."

UI African Studies Program gets \$169,000 in grants

The African Studies Program at the University has received more than \$150,000 in federal grants to develop computer-based teaching in the Swahili and Wolof languages for University students.

The grants would also facilitate academic exchanges with National University in the Ivory Coast.

The grants, which amount to about \$169,000 over a three-year period, were made to the University because of its highly successful African Studies Program.

The University competed with more than 100 other universities and colleges across the country for the funds from the U.S. Information Agency, said Charles Stewart, director of the African Studies Program.

Professors from the northwest African country's university and the University will reciprocate visits that will last six weeks to a year.

The exchange will provide University faculty an opportunity to explore specific interests in the Ivory Coast such as anthropology, French, and African studies.

Although faculty members are the only currently-planned visitors, Stewart said, he

on campus

hopes the program will include graduate and doctoral students. The Ivory Coast will benefit from the exchange because it will be given greater access to higher education besides that offered by France.

The grant for computer-based teaching, totalling about \$120,000 over a three-year period, will enhance the already-existent program for such instruction in African languages at the University.

The program will expand to include not only first-semester Swahili, an East African language, but also second-semester Swahili and first-year Wolof, spoken primarily in Senegal and Gambia, and eventually intermediate-level Swahili.

Library plans sale of donated books

Thousands of homeless books will be looking for owners on Monday and Tuesday when the University Library holds its fourth

annual book sale.

Buyers will be able to choose from a large selection of donated fiction and nonfiction books, which will be sold at low prices, said Robert Jones, professor of library administration and coordinator of this year's sale.

"The book sale is a good way of getting books where they are needed and to students who need them," Jones said.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to purchase items needed by the library and books for the Rare Book Room for which no regular state funds are allotted. Last year, the library raised \$8,000 from the sale and is expected this year to raise more.

Package sold to help law school hopefuls

Students considering legal careers who would like more information about law school can send for a package sold by two groups.

The Law Package costs \$10 and contains information about the process of becoming a lawyer and what to expect in law school. It is

being sold by the Law School Admission Council and Law School Admission Services.

The packet also includes facts about U.S. and Canadian law schools, preparation materials for the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and a shortened version of the LSAT, which can be sent back to the Law School Admission Council for evaluation and analysis.

The council will return in one to two weeks the sample LSAT results, and provide literature on up to five schools in which the student had indicated interest.

The sample LSAT will be returned with information so that students can interpret their scores. One other service which the Law Package includes is a booklet that describes how law schools review applicants and provides information of financial aid and addresses of law schools.

Students wanting more information can request "The Law Package Brochure" by writing to Law School Admission Services, Box 500, Newtown, Pa.

editors' note: Laura Voltz, Cindy Kieffer and Brigette Bogini contributed to this report.

S. Africa threatens crackdown against non-white tenants

TENANTS from 1

grants" in South Africa, would remain without representation.

Militant opponents pounced on the government threat to crack down on "illegals" in white areas as proof that the new constitution will entrench white domination in South Africa rather than clear a path for reform. Some moderate colored and Indian leaders said they would reconsider their support for the new constitution because of the government threat.

The Group Areas Act is a pillar of apartheid or race segregation, dividing residential areas among the nation's whites, coloreds and Indians. The five million whites are assigned the choice sections of central cities and suburbs, with Indians and coloreds restricted to fringe townships. Blacks are confined to tribal homelands and townships by another set of laws known as influx control.

But in Johannesburg, the nation's largest city, the color lines have become blurred. With 10,000 colored and Indian families on official waiting lists for housing, coloreds and Indians quietly moved into areas declared "white" in the past four or five years. Landlords, faced with vacancies as whites moved to the suburbs, often sought out the illegal tenants.

Periodic campaigns to evict some of the estimated 10,000 illegals were tied up in court by volunteer anti-apartheid lawyers. Meanwhile whole streets in several poor white suburbs, including Mrs. Govender's Mayfair, became integrated.

Two weeks before the referendum, Community Development Minister Pen Kotze visited Mayfair and pledged relentless action against the "infiltration." He said, "These people didn't live in the sky before they came to Mayfair. They can go back where they came from."

Mrs. Govender, 53, said in an interview she has been on the waiting

list for a home in the Indian township of Lenasia for almost 20 years. She said she had no choice but to move into Mayfair four years ago, where she pays \$50 a month in rent.

"The neighbors are quite happy," she said. "We live together peacefully."

Her nieces and nephews played ball on the front porch with white children from next door. Neighbor Doreen Manson, who is white, said of Mrs. Govender, "She's better than the last (white) tenants. We've never had any trouble."

But Mrs. Manson said she worried that the government might declare Mayfair an Indian group area after the referendum and force the remaining whites to move.

According to the Institute for Race Relations, more than 600,000 families, nearly all of them Indian and colored, have been forced to move from their homes in three decades of the Group Areas Act. Many of the Indians in Mayfair came from nearby Pageview when that former Indian area was declared white.

Mrs. Manson said if she is forced to move to the new white housing built in Pageview, her rent will rise from \$50 to \$270 a month. "If they just leave us like we are now, we're quite happy," she said.

Plasterer William Kelly, who rents a room in Mayfair, reflected the view of some conservative whites. He said that the government had set it aside for whites and it should stay that way.

Another white neighbor, Anna da Silva, countered, "I don't know what all the fuss is about. I say if you can afford to live there, you should be allowed to live there."

The Financial Mail, an influential business weekly that had endorsed the new constitution, called for Kotze's resignation, saying his remarks were "some of the most offensive imaginable" and played into the hands of those who said the constitution merely entrenches white rule.

Illinois' Brookins catches attention of young admirers

by Steve Carlson

Mitchell Brookins probably has never endured a bigger pileup, on or off the football field.

The Illinois flanker was swarmed not by defenders, but by autograph seekers Friday morning after he spoke to an assembly of first through fifth graders at Carrie Busey Elementary School in Champaign.

Brookins fielded questions for about 20 minutes from approximately 200 students—many of them wearing orange and blue and sporting like-colored Illini warpaint on their faces. As Brookins exited the gym, students chanted "Go Mitch Go" to help him prepare for today's nationally-televised 11:35 a.m. game against Michigan at Memorial Stadium.

But Brookins wasn't able to go very far. The young autograph hounds converged on him at the back of the gym and he spent another 15 minutes scribing his name and best wishes.

"I hope that doesn't make me drop any passes," Brookins said quietly afterwards while shaking

the kinks out of his hand.

The questions from the students ranged from queries of why didn't he play for the Pittsburgh Steelers instead of the Illini, to what he does after a loss. "I go home and cry," Brookins said.

Brookins hasn't spent too much time crying this season as the Illini are set to play for the Rose Bowl berth today against the Wolverines. "I've been nervous all week," Brookins said when asked if he got nervous before a game.

Both teams are 5-0 in the conference, 6-1 overall. In response to a student's question, Brookins pointed to that one loss—to Missouri in the season opener—as his major regret this year.

Another regret, he said when asked by a little girl in the back if he's sad his college career is almost over, will be leaving Illinois. "Yes, because I've put so much time into this team," Brookins said. "This is my fifth year and I like Champaign. I wish I could stay longer."

So did the Carrie Busey students. But before he left, Brookins diagramed his favorite play of the



Illinois wide receiver Mitchell Brookins explains a play to a group of elementary school children Friday. Many of the estimated 200 children at Carrie Busey Elementary School in Champaign donned orange and blue warpaint for Brookins' visit. (photo by John Zich)

season on a blackboard, his 54-yard touchdown reception against Iowa.

Explaining the Os stood for offense, Brookins said the name of the play was the "y shallow cross, z post" and he was the z man. His job, he said, was to make the cornerback believe he was going to the

outside and then cut back inside and look for quarterback Jack Trudeau's pass.

"Before he (the cornerback) knew it I was behind him and the ball was in the air," Brookins said. "Everybody thought I wasn't going

to catch it, but practicing hard with Jack I knew he throws it pretty far."

And then, just like he is mobbed by teammates after a touchdown, Brookins was mobbed by the autograph seekers.

Paid parenthood in Evanston?

NAACP proposes paying parents to discipline kids

EVANSTON (AP)—The NAACP wants Evanston to put parents of street gang members on the payroll for \$100 a week to make their kids toe the line, but city leaders said the plan would cost \$1 million a year and would be unworkable.

"I don't intend to subsidize gangs, and that's what this proposal would do," Mayor James Lytle said Friday. "It would be almost impossible to monitor and would have the potential to create the incentive to become a gang member... so their parents could pick up \$100 a week."

Lytle estimated the plan would take an "excessive" \$1 million a year out of a \$50 million city budget. He acknowledged there was a "serious gang problem" in Evanston and said it was nothing new.

"The problem is not particularly crime-related to the extent it has a great impact on the community. Much of it is like one gang member beating up on another. And it pops up in the summer and cools down in the winter," said Lytle.

Deputy police chief James Gillespie pointed out that an Evanston ordinance bans possession and sale of handguns. He said a report that gang activity has been linked to at least 72 shooting incidents this year was "way out of sight.... We don't have 72 shootings (of all kinds) a year."

Twenty percent of Evanston's 73,000 population is black and concentrated on the West Side where the majority of gang incidents arise, said Lytle.

Coleman Miller, president of the Evanston chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said gangs form "because the family is unable to care for and protect their

youngsters." He said the civil rights group has been studying the problem for months in preparing its proposals.

Miller asks city authorities to identify parents of the 100 most-active gang members and pay them \$100 a week for up to nine months if their child "conducts himself or herself in acceptable social standards."

"The plan will lead to a permanent and lasting solution," Miller said. "We would be the first city to eliminate a gang problem. We also are aware how it would impinge on freedom. But something must be done."

Marjorie Collens, chairman of the Evanston City Council's human services committee, said, "It's not against the law to be in a gang. There are all kinds of civil rights laws we would run into if we tried identifying potential criminals."

Miller also proposes that parents be fined \$50 if they fail to get a city permit to hold a party for youths under 18, and a 9 p.m. weekday curfew and an 11 p.m. weekend curfew for those in that age bracket.

The city's curfew is 11 p.m. on weekdays and midnight on weekends for youths under 17, and Lytle said it would remain that way. He also rejected a party-permit requirement and instead proposed a "parental responsibility" ordinance as the most logical way to tackle the matter.

"I would like the city to impose a possible fine of \$500 and a six-month jail sentence on parents whose teen-agers violate curfew or alcohol or drug laws in the parents' home," he said. "That would make them think twice."

Chicago Democrats endorse Mondale

CHICAGO (AP)—Cook County Democrats, in a rebuff to Mayor Harold Washington, on Friday endorsed Walter Mondale's presidential candidacy—a move that threatens to further split the already fractured Democratic stronghold.

The county Democratic Central Committee, once a monolithic structure and one of the nation's strongest Democratic bastions, backed the former vice president by a margin of more than 2-1.

Among those dissenting were more than a dozen black committeemen who are Washington supporters and George Dunne, another mayoral ally and former county chairman. They had pleaded for a delay, suggesting an endorsement now was "premature" and "precipitous."

"If we are going to crown the winner of the contest before the contest begins, our endorsement will simply be a mockery," said Tim Evans, a mayoral supporter calling for a postponement.

Much of Mondale's support

came from veteran committeemen and Democratic powerhouses, such as U.S. Rep Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, county chairman and the mayor's chief antagonist.

"To delay the choice—to foster a protracted struggle for the nomination—is a folly that we sadly have to overcome," said Rostenkowski, one of three congressmen speaking on Mondale's behalf.

One black committeeman, James Taylor, voted for the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Chicago-based civil rights leader, who is expected to announce next week whether he will enter the 1984 Democratic contest.

The endorsement was another indication of the rift that has been widening among Chicago Democrats since Washington's election in April. Washington and his allies in the City Council have been at odds with the Old Guard forces led by Vrdolyak.

Reagan OKs King holiday

by Daily Illini wire services

WASHINGTON (AP)—With Martin Luther King's widow at his side, President Reagan signed legislation Wednesday he once opposed that honors the slain civil rights leader with a national holiday each year.

Reagan said King had "stirred our nation to the very depths of its soul" in battling racial discrimination.

Congressional leaders and veterans of the civil rights movement, including Jesse Jackson, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, and Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, filled the Rose Garden for the signing ceremony.

The proceedings climaxed as the crowd of several hundred spontaneously began singing, "We Shall Overcome"—the anthem of King's nonviolent crusade against segregation.

His widow, Coretta Scott King, told the crowd, "America is a more

democratic nation, a more just nation, a more peaceful nation because Martin Luther King became her pre-eminent non-violent commander."

While saying the nation had made huge strides in civil rights, Reagan declared, "traces of bigotry still mar America."

He said King's holiday should serve as a reminder to follow the principles that King espoused: "Thou shalt love thy God with all thy heart and thy shall love thy neighbor as thyself."

The new law establishes the third Monday in January as a legal public holiday, starting in 1986. On such holidays, federal offices are closed throughout the country. Many states observe the federal holidays, but state and local governments decide whether to close other facilities such as schools and banks.

King was born in Atlanta on Jan. 15, 1929. He was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tenn.

11/03/83

DAILY ILLINI



Oversight

Hundreds of Chicago Transit Authority employees meet in Springfield Wednesday to lobby against a bill which would give the CTA \$75 million. They oppose the bill because it would create a new Regional Transit Authority oversight board which would have the authority to intervene in collective bargaining agreements. (UPI photo)

Ghetto past shapes Ital's reggae

by Ted Purves

Reggae conjures up images of dreadlocks, Jamaica and marijuana. The strongest representatives of reggae music and its culture known to Americans are probably Bob Marley, the late reggae superstar, with his Rastafarian beliefs and lashing political statements, and Jimmy Cliff in the movie *The Harder They Come*, which showed the violence, dreams and poverty of Kingston's ghetto culture.

Champaign is a long way from Kingston, but a live performance by the Itals brought reggae music close to home Tuesday at Mabel's. The show was one of their last on a six-week tour which ends Nov. 4. Singer Lloyd Ricketts described the tour as successful: "Everywhere, small places were packed—large places, many people."

The Itals are a trio of singers consisting of Alvin Porter, Ronnie Davis and Ricketts. They have known each other since childhood, and have been together as the Itals since 1976. Before that, they sang with other groups in and around Jamaica.

In the reggae world, singers commonly work with a core of studio musicians and bands, rather than having a set "group." The studio bands play

behind many singers, taking turns touring and recording with them.

The Roots Radics, currently the premier back-up band of Jamaica, supplied the music to the Itals' vocals. The Radics have backed a number of other reggae vocal groups, including the Mighty Diamonds and the Waiting Souls. Today they back up some 80 percent of all new bands in Jamaica.

The Radics, a five-piece band, warmed up by playing two sets before the Itals came on. Most of the songs were musical pieces in their "Rub-a-Dub" style characterized by a rollicking beat and dominated by drums and bass—a Radics trademark.

When the Itals joined them on stage, the lead singing of Alvin Porter stole the show on such songs as "Herbs Pirate" and "Jah Glory." Porter's voice carried a great deal of emotion with its melodies, while the harmonies provided by Ricketts and Davis rounded out the songs and lent power to the words. All three were very energetic on stage and uninhibited about dancing, acting out songs and even making faces at the audience.

The music of the Itals is rooted in their religion—Rastafarianism. Their songs tell the tales of Jah (God), Babylon

(evil) and Ganja (marijuana), and they wear their hair in stupendous Rasta dreadlocks.

But from all of this, they don't like to bring politics into their music. "I call them Follyt-ricks," said Dwight Pickney of the Radics. "Music means more than politics. Music is the key, for musicians support the people."

They insist reggae music is something special which is not able to be played by all musicians. "Reggae is Rasta," Style Scott emphasized. "You must understand Rasta culture to play the music, he added."

While they say it is not necessary to be a Jamaican to play "true reggae," they believe the understanding and experience of poverty and ghetto life must be present. "Reggae comes from true suffering, not from uptown. It comes out of true feelings," Ricketts explained.

Popular figures like Eddy Grant do not qualify as reggae artists in their eyes, and they prefer not to use the words Eddy Grant and reggae in the same sentence.

They said bands like UB40 play true reggae even though the group has a very different feel than their own. UB40 is a British band with both black and white members who play in a smoother and more fast-paced style than the Itals. They will be in Champaign, Nov. 28, opening for the Police.



Lloyd Ricketts

Ted Purves

The Itals are one of the biggest Rastafarian bands in Jamaica and they showed a small, but appreciative audience a performance of roots

reggae. They shed a little more light on the reggae phenomenon, which is still not widely understood in America.

Meents, Winters star in intrasquad game

by Bill Duffin

To prepare his team for the upcoming basketball season, Illinois coach Lou Henson has scheduled some intrasquad games to be held in various towns in Illinois, the first of which was Thursday night in Decatur.

The Blue squad defeated the White team, 59-56. Scott Meents, battling with George Montgomery for the starting center position, led all scorers with 29 points, hitting on 12 of 19 from the field. Efreem Winters was next with 26 points, connecting on eight of 19 field-goal attempts.

"Scott played good offensive ball," Henson said. "But he needs to rebound better. And Quinn Richardson did a good job of running the White team."

While Meents may have been lacking in rebounding production, Montgomery pulled down nine, as did Winters. It's Montgomery's superior defensive and rebounding skills that are keeping alive his chances at starting.

The second game of the Illini's intrasquad schedule will be held at 7:30 tonight in Mt. Carmel. So while everyone else will be watching the Illinois football team on television, the basketball team will be working to make sure its season is as successful as possible.

"We need to play before some people, to get out and get up and down the court," Henson said. "In view of the injuries I think we're coming along well."

The first intrasquad game showed the importance of junior forward Anthony Welch and sophomore guard Doug-Altenger to

this year's team. Neither saw action in the Illini's first intrasquad game and, though Henson felt both teams still did a good job, any hopes the Illini have of making a run at the Big Ten title depend upon the return of both Welch and Altenger.

Both Welch, sidelined with a stress fracture in his foot, and Altenger, recovering from knee surgery, worked out lightly at practice Friday and are expected to be able to pick up the pace in about a week. Henson anticipates both players being ready to compete in the Illini's season opener, Nov. 15 against Yugoslavia at Assembly Hall.

Until that time, the Illini are practicing about two-and-a-half hours a day in an effort to overcome the unexpected injuries and the loss of guard Derek Harper. And to get his team prepared, Henson is doing nothing fancy.

"We're staying with the fundamentals," Henson said. "We try to emphasize rebounding and defense while we are also getting involved in teaching our offense."

• • •

Illinois coach Lou Henson's hopes to sign two premier high school guards before the season starts have been halfway realized. Thursday, Noblesville, Ind., star guard Scott Haffner announced at a press conference that he will attend Illinois. He will sign a letter of intent next Wednesday. "He's a 6-foot-4 guard who is good at bring the ball down in the open court and who can play the point," Henson said. "We hope to sign another guard Wednesday, also."

Ex-Illini Martin suffers injury in Bengals' win

by Doug Lee

It was only the 10th week of the National Football League season, but it was the last game of the year for former Illini wide receiver Mike Martin.

Martin, who was drafted in the eighth round by the Cincinnati Bengals, was tackled from behind in the second quarter and suffered a broken right fibula. He has been placed on the Bengals' injured reserve list and is not expected to return this season.

"He won't be back unless we go to the Super Bowl," a Bengal spokesman said, "and that's highly unlikely as of now."

The Bengals are now 4-6 on the season, but have won two straight games. In Sunday's win over Houston, Martin contributed 15 yards rushing on a flanker reverse and a 17-yard punt return before the injury.

An injury to New Orleans Saints' quarterback Ken Stabler allowed former Illinois quarterback Dave Wilson to start his first game of the year.

Wilson completed nine of 14 passes for 146 yards and one touchdown in the Saints' 27-10 win over Atlanta. He also threw one intercep-

tion. "A couple of times—like when I threw the interception or when I got a little frustrated—he (Stabler) came over and told me, 'Just slow down a little,'" Wilson said after the game.

Another injury allowed a former Illini player to start, but this time it was a linebacker.

Jack Squirek filled in for injured Los Angeles Raider inside linebacker Matt Milen and came up with seven tackles and three assists, including a sack for a loss of eight yards.

It was also a good day for former Illinois running back Calvin Thomas, who now plays for the Chicago Bears. He got the game's first tackle on the opening kickoff and later recovered a fumble. Thomas gained 11 yards rushing on five carries, including a long run of five yards.

John Janata, a former Illinois offensive lineman and a special team player for the Bears, may have had the highlight of his brief career, as he picked up a short kickoff and returned it five yards.



Mike Martin photo by Tom Fle

sports

Marvelous Marvin Hagler may 'deconstruct and destroy' Duran's quest for third title

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Three years have passed since Roberto Duran turned his back and walked away from Sugar Ray Leonard, losing the welterweight championship under the disgrace of "No Mas." Marvelous Marvin Hagler believes the cloud of that tumultuous loss still hangs over the proud Panamanian.

And that, says Hagler, could spell trouble for Duran when he reaches for the middleweight title Thursday night against the bald brawler who has not lost a fight in more than seven years.

"He's got a lot of pride and a lot of pressure because of that thing that happened," Hagler said. "It could be bad because he could stand in there and take a beating. If it goes 15, he'll take a beating."

Hagler has been known to administer those before, and the warmup shirt he wore for four rounds of sparring Monday delivered the message. "Destruction And Destroy," it said on the front. "Don't Play With Him. Bust Him Up," was the advice on the back.

From Duran's standpoint, the battle of New Orleans, when he abandoned his title against Leonard, is ancient history. He has come miles from there, first discarded as a washed-up quitter, and then reaching into a reservoir of determination to fight his way back to another title.

"I am redeemed," he said after his workmanlike wipeouts of Pipino Cuevas last January and Davey Moore for the World Boxing Association junior middleweight crown last June. That gave Duran his third championship—he earlier owned both the lightweight and welterweight crowns—and if he conquers Hagler he will become the first man in boxing history to win four titles.

The victories over Cuevas and Moore positioned Duran for this \$20 million bonanza in the outdoor stadium constructed in the parking lot at Caesars Palace. And nobody is happier about that than Hagler, who has been hungering for that big payday but never had anybody in the other corner who could help him produce it.

Until now.

Hagler's purse is a guaranteed \$5 million and Duran will get \$4 million. When percentages from other income are added, the package could balloon to a combined \$15 million.

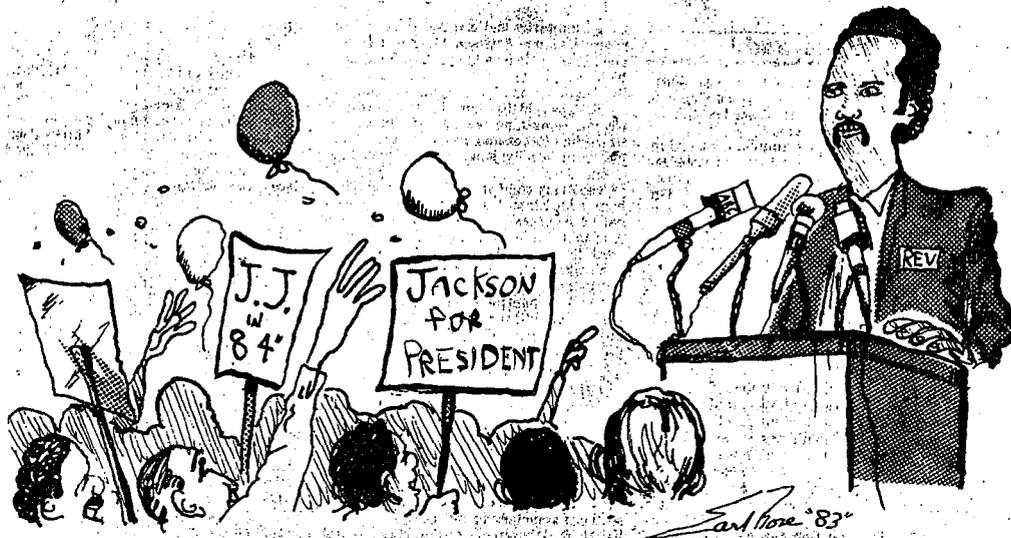
Hagler has won 31 fights since 1976 with only a draw in a title fight against champion Vito Antuofermo Nov. 30, 1979 marring the streak. He is convinced he won that fight, too, but all the draw did was delay his claiming the division crown for a year. Hagler won it by knocking out Alan Minter on Sept. 27, 1980—barely two months before Duran's "No Mas" loss to Leonard.

Since then, these fighters have traveled different roads, Hagler with a string of seven defenses, all of them knockouts, and Duran riding a career roller coaster which has delivered him to the threshold of another championship.

All he has to do to win it is beat Hagler—no simple task.

opinions

editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the editoria



editorial

Jackson's candidacy helps future of American politics

The Rev. Jesse Jackson's announcement last week that he would seek the Democratic Party's nomination for president has created quite a furor. Though Jackson's ambitions have been known for some time, his move has caused many rumblings of discontent.

Democrats complain he is splitting the party; they say Jackson is going to draw vital votes away from Walter Mondale. In effect, they are saying that Jackson's candidacy is ensuring Reagan of a victory.

Many black political leaders have said they won't support Jackson, claiming that neither the time nor the candidate is right.

And another group of less-easily classified people say that Jackson's religious position is not appropriate for a governmental position. Separation of church and state must be the law of the land, they proclaim.

Though these points have some validity, Jackson's candidacy is a beneficial occurrence in American politics, especially for the Democratic Party.

A greater number of viable candidates (which Jackson can be classified as, considering all the attention he's received) produces a true democratic election. Instead of having people tepidly supporting one "frontrunner," American politics need a number of candidates with uncompromised positions.

Maybe Jackson isn't the best Democratic candidate—for blacks or whites—yet not many can say that Reubin Askew is the best candidate either and no one complains about his running. But maybe that's because Askew is white and doesn't say controversial things.

Jackson's race is a big reason why his candidacy is so important. America has yet to have a serious minority presidential candidate. Jackson will motivate unregistered voters who previously felt no interest in politics to participate in the primaries. A major goal of his campaign is to get young black voters registered. Perhaps Jackson could interest the approximately 90 percent of this group that doesn't vote.

Not only is this factor important to blacks, but it is important to the Democratic Party as a whole. Minority participation on a large scale could change the white face of American politics for the better.

The Reverend in Jesse Jackson's title is an issue that is rightly controversial. A man of the cloth in any government office causes inevitable conflicts of religion and public policy. They are a dangerous mixture.

But his entry into the field of candidates will be a necessary shot in the arm to everyone in the nation. It might be a painful shot to many, but it's good medicine for the future of this country's politics.

Jackson's views discourage Jewish support

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson stretched wide his arms in welcoming the hurt and rejected to his presidential campaign. But his embrace holds little warmth for perhaps the most vote-conscious of America's minorities.

Leaders of America's Jewish community—many of whom marched arm and arm with Jackson during the civil rights days—say the newly announced presidential candidate now is out of step with them.

Jewish opposition stems largely from Jackson's longstanding Mideast views. Years ago, the civil rights leader created a furor among many Jewish groups when he publicly hugged Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, and called for an independent Palestinian state.

Now, as Jackson moves from preacher to politician, that controversy he created threatens to strangle his efforts to woo Jewish voters to his "rainbow coalition."

"His past record is not one that will endear him to the Jewish voter," said Rabbi William Berkowitz, head of the American Jewish Heritage Committee.

"As far as Israel-related issues, Jackson will have a huge problem," adds Morris Amitay, former director of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee.

Jackson's 1979 meeting with Arafat is just one source of the Jewish community's irritation. The civil rights leader also has criticized Jewish reporters and made statements some regard as insensitive to the enormity of the Holocaust.

To many Jackson critics, that doesn't amount to anti-Semitism but diminishes the appeal of his rainbow coalition—Jackson's effort to build a coalition of the poor, downtrodden, and other minorities.

Jackson says he is neither anti-Semitic nor anti-Israel and has

been misunderstood. Though his Mideast views may be unorthodox for an American politician, he said.

"My appeal is a moral appeal...not a tradeoff for votes."

But Jewish voters—many of whom live in urban areas where Jackson is likely to campaign—have traditionally been important to the Democrats. Amitay says about 90 percent of registered Jews vote in elections—higher than any other minority group. Jews are traditionally Democrats and often liberal.

'As far as Israel-related issues, Jackson will have a huge problem. Normally the kind of support a black would receive from Jews won't be there.'

But that's not likely to boost Jackson's campaign, Amitay said.

"Normally the kind of support a black would receive (from Jews) won't be there," he said.

Relations between blacks and Jews, who were allies during the civil rights days, became strained as the two groups differed on issues, such as affirmative action quotas for hiring and school admission.

Jews traditionally oppose quotas, saying they have historically locked them out of schools and jobs. Blacks, however, argue quotas guarantee their equal representation.

That split over domestic issues still appears secondary to what is the No. 1 concern for many Jewish leaders—Israel.

Indeed, simmering resentment

over Jackson's Mideast views already has dogged the first week of his campaign. Twice he has been greeted by hecklers from the Jewish Defense League—when he announced his candidacy and at a weekend speech to members of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

A California JDL chapter leader has promised to give Jackson "a hard time" wherever he goes.

Jackson, however, says there's "a misperception" of his real Mideast positions.

"I support without equivocation Israel's right to exist (within secure borders that are internationally recognized)," he said. "I do support a state of Palestinian people. The more that they wander aimless as nomads, the more dangerous and desperate they become."

"When we met with Arafat, we did not endorse him or his tactics," Jackson said. "We challenged him to recognize Israel's right to exist...We need to be looking at a mutual recognition policy."

Jackson said an exchange of ideas is necessary with the PLO because "you have to break the cycle of terror with communication."

But it is more than Jackson's Mideast views causing concern among Jews.

For example, there have been statements attributed to Jackson that "he's sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust," said Nathan Perlmutter, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Jackson said those comments, made during his Mideast trip, were taken out of context and he never intended to "injure anyone's feelings."

He compared the issue to the historical subjugation of blacks in America. Jackson said if he were to relive the trauma of slavery at the time, "it would have the effect of making me too bitter to function."



The Rev. Jesse Jackson, seen in New York earlier this week, announced recently in Washington, D.C., that he will seek the Democratic presidential nomination. (UPI photo)

Perlmutter also said Jackson has blamed Jewish domination of the media for some critical coverage he has received.

In 1979, Jackson criticized some Jewish journalists in Chicago, suggesting his Mideast trip didn't receive favorable coverage because there were no Arab or Palestinian reporters at major newspapers or television stations.

"I have seen very few Jewish reporters that have the capacity to be objective about Arab affairs," he said then.

What Jackson wanted, said press aide Frank Watkins, was more balanced coverage and rec-

ognition he is not an enemy to legitimate Jewish aspirations.

Indeed, Jackson noted in 1978, when a small group of Nazis threatened to march in the northern Chicago suburb of Skokie—the home of thousands of concentration camp survivors—he was there, linking hands with the Jews.

"I have had, across the years, great relationships with the Jewish community," he said.

Calling for a Mideast dialogue only reinforces that position, Jackson said. "I think anybody who wants Israel to remain in a constant state of siege...surrounded by enemies is anti-Israel."

Illinois to face Utah in tourney rematch

by Danielle Aceto

Despite the fact that Utah knocked Illinois out of the NCAA Regionals in the first round last year, Illini coach Lou Henson does not see "revenge" as being a primary motivator for his team in Friday's rematch at the Rosemont Horizon.

"Utah was our last game last year, and it will be our first game this year," Henson said. "I don't think, though, that the idea of revenge will create that much of an incentive because this will be our first game, and that should be enough of an incentive to play well."

Tipoff time for Friday's first-round matchup of the Orange Crush Classic is 9:15 p.m. The game will follow the Loyola-Kansas State contest, which is scheduled to begin at 7 p.m.

As far as strategy is concerned, Henson simply wants to "play well early." Stalling, a tactic that Utah successfully employed against the Illini last year in its 52-49 victory, is one area that this year's Illinoi club hopes to prevent.

"This weekend we are going to have to get ahead right away," center George Montgomery said. "If they take the lead early then they are going to stall and win like they did last year."

Similarly, Henson feels that it is "important for us to play well early. If we don't then they will try to control the tempo and slow the

probable starting lineups

Illinois (0-0)	Utah (0-0)
6-3 Bruce Douglas g	Manuel Hendrix 5-11
6-4 Doug Altenberger g	Kevin Upshaw 6-2
6-5 G. Montgomery c	Chris Winans 6-8
6-9 Anthony Welch f	Angelo Robinson 6-3
6-9 Etem Winters f	Tim McLaughlin 6-9

Time: Friday, 9:15 p.m.
Place: Horizon Stadium, Rosemont

game down," he said.

Doug Altenberger, a 6-foot-4 sophomore guard, sees things in the same way. "If we can get into our game then we will do OK," he said. "They are a little quicker, and so they'll try to play a passing game so we have to get on them quick and establish our own pace."

"We'd like to play a lot better than last year. Our goal is to win this tournament, and then come back and win the one down here (the Illini Classic, which will be held Dec. 2-3)."

Illinois has had some success against the teams in the tournament. Last year the Illini played each of the teams and fared well, defeating Kansas State and Loyola while losing to Utah. Overall, the Illini are 0-1 against Utah, 3-2 against Kansas State, and 6-1 against Loyola.

The Illini injury situation looks good as both forward Anthony Welch and Altenberger are expected to get some playing time after being sidelined with injuries during Illinois' victory over Yugos-

lavia last week. "Anthony will be playing for roughly 20 minutes," Henson said. "I'd like to get him for about half of the game, while Altenberger should play for about 25 minutes."

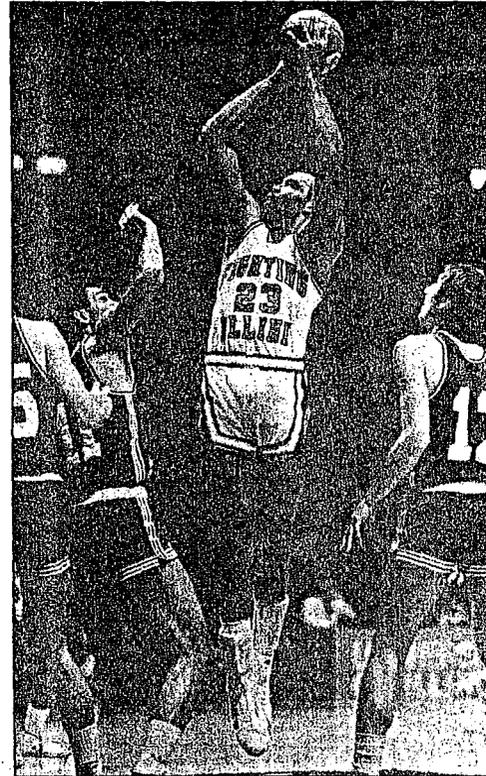
Utah, which is coached by Lynn Archibald, defeated the University of Alberta last week in Canada by a score of 110-57. Last year Utah finished with an 18-14 record and made it to the final 16 of the NCAA Tournament, defeating both Illinois and UCLA before falling to eventual champion North Carolina State, 75-56.

In addition to nine returning lettermen, Utah will also have three of last year's starters back—guards Angelo Robinson and Manuel Hendrix, along with center Chris Winans.

But Altenberger said the Illini won't be intimidated. "We are going to be really ready for this game," he said. "Our main goal for the preseason is to get better, as far as team playing goes, with each game. We also have to take things one at a time, and not look ahead."

"We have to make sure we peak at the right time because some teams peak too early and it hurts them in the conference and the NCAA tournament games," he said.

Anthony Welch, who's from Grand Rapids, Mich., is the only Illini player from out of state. The Illini will have five walk-on players.



Center George Montgomery and his Illinois teammates will try to avenge last year's loss to Utah in a first-round matchup of the Orange Crush Classic at the Rosemont Horizon. (photo by John Zich)

Daily Illini Nov 23, 1983

Illini freshmen adjust to college competition

After Bruce Douglas and Efrem Winters, Illinois' prized pair of freshman recruits, finished their first regular season game for Coach Lou Henson last weekend, one collective thought must have gone through their heads: they never told me college basketball would be quite like this. It would have been no surprise if the two of them had grabbed their street clothes, raced back to Anchorage International Airport, and hijacked an early flight back to the mainland.

The Illini's 58-47 loss to Vanderbilt in the opening round of the Great Alaska Shootout early Saturday morning was that gruesome. Winters scored 17 points and grabbed 10 rebounds and Douglas led the team in assists with four, but they couldn't salvage the team's 35 percent field goal shooting or rouse them into busting a strong Vanderbilt zone defense.

against Florida. The aboutface was enough to give the Illini fourth place in the tourney.

Is this what Illini fans should expect from Henson's Young and Restless in the early going? "I think the tournament was a real good experience for us," the coach said Tuesday afternoon following a team workout in Assembly Hall. "We worked hard, and I think we learned a lot up there."

THE VANDERBILT LOSS, Henson said, was due to a strong Vandy performance and a disoriented Illini. "We didn't do the things we'd been doing," he said. "We didn't run our offense well."

But the play of Douglas and Winters in Illinois' final two games helped remedy that. "We know (Bruce) is a very good player," Henson said. "He played inside (at off guard) all the time in high school, so you can't make the adjustment so quickly. (Efrem's) gonna work on his defense. He's got a good attitude,

"We just didn't play well together as a team," Douglas said Tuesday of the fiasco. "We didn't shoot the high percentage shots and we weren't driving."

SO COACH HENSON, who didn't plan on spending Thanksgiving weekend in mourning, gave the team a good talking to following the game. "He said a lot," Winters said, smiling the smile of the knowledgeable. "After the game we got together and decided we had to play team ball."

The Illini had their chances both the following morning and the next afternoon, and their 72-70 win over Texas A&M and 68-55 follow-up triumph over Florida gave the team something pleasant to ponder during their long trip home. Douglas tied a school record with 12 assists and scored 19 points in the A&M win to complement fellow guard Derek Harper's 20 points and forward Anthony Welch's 17, and Winters led the team in scoring (15) and rebounds (8)

and he's working hard, so he should come along fine."

Winters, who left Alaska as the Illini's leading scorer and rebounder, agreed with his coach. "The first game, I played good," Winters said, "the second game, I didn't, and the third game, I played better. Defensively, I've got a long way to go. I have to keep the ball away from my man."

"I took a bad shot the first night and I lost some of my confidence," Douglas said. "We've got a young team, and we made progress. We had to work hard to get fourth place and that's a lot better than fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth."

•••
Thursday night's Illinois-Valparaiso game at Assembly Hall will not be televised... In the "Some Vacation" department: Bruce Douglas said the Illini were awake 18 hours the first day into Anchorage.

Former Black Panther leader

now supports Reagan

by Warren Karlenzig

To say Eldridge Cleaver has changed his ideologies in the past 15 years is putting it lightly.

After his release from prison in 1966, Cleaver was a gun-toting Black Panther leader wounded in a gun battle with the police, a presidential candidate for the Peace and Freedom Party during the 1968 elections, an ardent believer in communism and a Black Panther "representative" from the United States in Cuba, the Soviet Union and China, among other countries.

Now Cleaver, who spoke on campus Friday night, is one of President Ronald Reagan's supporters.

"I used to want to kill Ronald Reagan. I used to say, how could I get a shot at him?" Cleaver said. This was when Reagan was governor of California and Cleaver was minister of information for the violently radical Black Panther Party.

"I voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980," Cleaver told the crowd of about 100. "I thought Reagan would have power to give America a strong foreign policy."

Foreign policy is something Cleaver has seen through first-hand experience.

He started out a prolonged self-imposed exodus in Cuba as a leading delegate from the Panthers. His purpose there was to set up

an "advanced militaristic and ideologic training facility," Cleaver said. This was after he had received a communist manifesto that gave him a "blueprint for action." The trainees were to include Black Panthers and other American New Leftists, Cleaver said.

"I had an impressive introduction to Cuba. The Cuban government gave me guns, rum, cigars, a penthouse, a car and two bodyguards," Cleaver said.

But Cleaver left Cuba after becoming disenchanted with Castro, who Cleaver calls "a racist dictator."

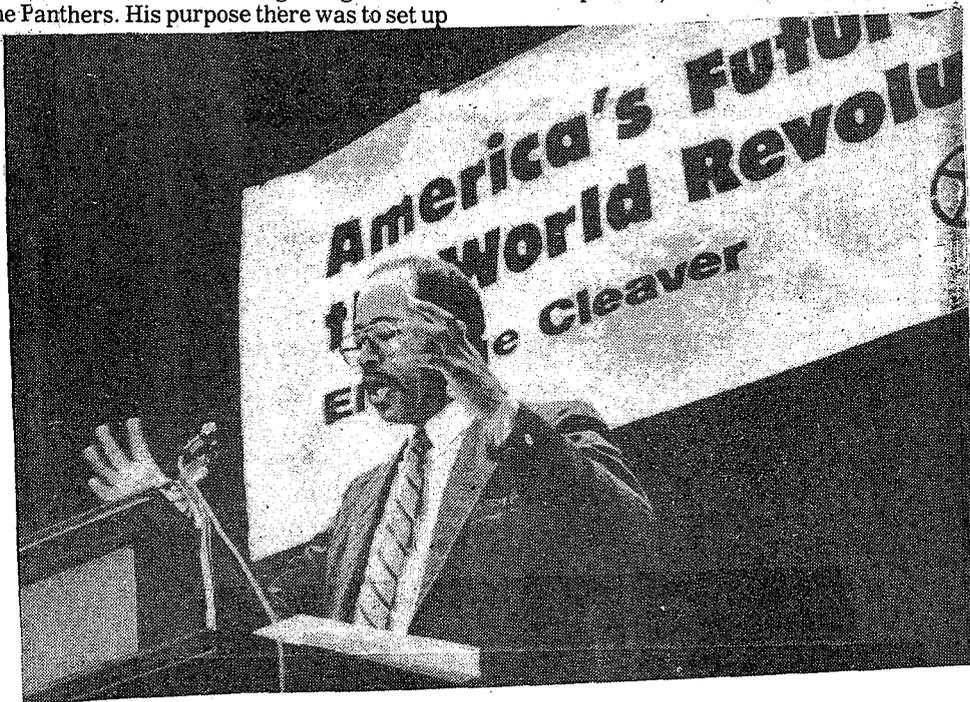
After leaving Cuba in the early '70s, Cleaver visited a great majority of the world's socialist nations, including North Korea, the Soviet Union, North Vietnam and Red China. He also visited almost all the African nations, Syria and Lebanon.

"I didn't want to speak out against communism, until I was absolutely positive it was long and hopeless," Cleaver said.

Eventually, Cleaver said he realized that all forms of communism were similar to being in prison.

"You have the warden at the top, and the subject population at the bottom who don't have any input whatsoever."

Cleaver, now a self-proclaimed Christian of no particular denomination, said America needs a spiritual, moral and ethical revival.



✓ **PUSH receives gift of \$100,000 from Arab group**

WASHINGTON (AP)—An organization headed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson received a \$100,000 contribution from the Arab League, the second \$100,000 donation from the league to a group connected with the Democratic presidential candidate, a spokesman said Monday.

John Bustamante, Jackson's personal attorney, told reporters that PUSH for Excellence Inc. got the money in 1981 or 1982 from Clovis Maksoud, the Arab League's permanent observer at the United Nations.

"The Arab League did make a gift of \$100,000 to PUSH-Excel," Bustamante said. "It was a perfectly legitimate, legal gift."

Bustamante attacked The New York Times and other news organizations for singling out the contributions from the Arab League, an official group of Arab governments, as unfair, un-American and defamatory. The Times reported Sunday that the PUSH Foundation received a \$100,000 donation from the Arab League in 1981.

"It is part of an organized attempt to make Arab gifts seem different and unacceptable compared with other gifts," he said.

Bustamante said the second Arab League contribution turned up when Jackson asked him to review the records of several of the PUSH groups.

Jackson has been an official of PUSH-Excel from its beginnings.

The attorney, who is general counsel of the foundation and Operation PUSH, said none of the money from any of the PUSH groups has gone to Jackson's presidential campaign.

The contributions to the groups connected with Jackson have caused controversy, especially with Jewish groups who say Jackson is too dependent on money from Arab donors. Bustamante rejected such criticism, saying it "perpetuates ethnic defamation."

"The foundation has received many unrestricted gifts from Arabs, Jews, blacks and others," he said.

Simon accuses Reagan of neglecting civil rights

CHICAGO (AP)—Members of national women's organizations who will act as an advisory panel to U.S. Rep. Paul Simon's Democratic Senate campaign accused President Reagan on Monday of "waging economic war on women."

The charge was made at a news conference called by Simon and attended by Anne Courtney, president of the Illinois chapter of the National Organization for Women; Anne Ladky, director of Women Employed; Johnnie Jackson, president of the Chicago unit of Coalition of Labor Union Women, and other officials of women's groups.

Simon, seeking the Democratic nomination in a bid to unseat Republican Sen. Charles Percy, will be advised on women's affairs by a committee of more than 100 women active in labor, business, civic and political affairs.

Ladky, Jackson and Karen Wellisch, head of NOW's Chicago chapter, responded to Reagan's Sunday night announcement of a reelection run by charging that he has not enforced laws against sex and job discrimination, tried to block a

federal court award to victims of sex bias, cut aid to poor women and children, and "stacked" the U.S. Civil Rights Commission with civil rights foes.

"If Ronald Reagan is elected to a second term, it will be a sad day for working Americans, for women, for minorities and for all people who believe in a nation committed to progress for all citizens, not just a wealthy privileged few," Simon said.

Wellisch, Ladkey, and Jackson assailed Reagan for allegedly "waging economic war on women"

"The Reagan administration is attempting to roll back the clock on civil rights," said Ladky. "It is conducting an assault on working women's right to equal opportunity that is without precedent."

She said enforcement litigation by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission had dropped by 70 percent since Reagan took office, that back pay awards to victims of sex discrimination had fallen drastically, and that the administration now is considering regulations

freeing most federal contractors from equal opportunity requirements.

Wellisch said 2.5 million more women and 2.5 million more children had sunk into poverty during Reagan's term.

Jackson said the clearest sign of women's fortunes under Reagan was his restructuring of the Civil Rights Commission.

"The Civil Rights Commission was once respected as a national conscience on civil rights," she said. "But now the commission has become a mere mouthpiece for Reagan's attempt to reverse a quarter century of bipartisan progress."

Simon's women's advisory panel includes Manny Tuteur, Illinois Women's Agenda; Aviva Futorian, Women's Law Project; Anne Zimmerman, Illinois Nurses Association; Jan Schakowsky, Illinois Public Action Council; Kathryn Kelly, Illinois Pro-Choice Alliance; and Lucy Montgomery, Chicago Peace Council-NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

Woman discusses ✓ life of imprisonment in native El Salvador

by Doug Holt

Cecila Moran considers herself lucky to be alive. A victim of imprisonment and torture in El Salvador, she said she escaped death and now is able to tell about it.

The 30-year-old Salvadoran said she was captured in a shopping center four years ago and taken to the National Police headquarters. "There were men sitting around a desk. They started asking me questions and making threats. . . some were touching me," she told about 50 people Monday night at a speech sponsored by the People's Alliance on Central America.

"They asked me to pick a highway where I wanted to be found—murdered. In El Salvador it's common for killed people to be left on side of a highway or a ditch. Then they asked me how many brothers I had. I responded, 'Ten.' They said, 'Well, one less isn't going to make any difference.'"

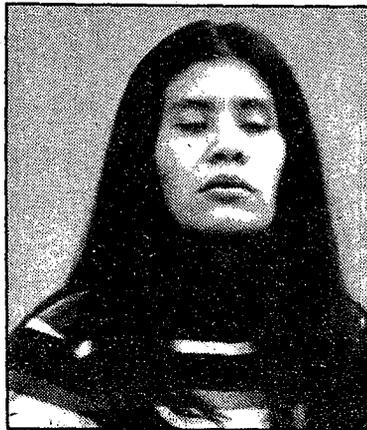
Moran said her captors interrogated her until dawn, but their accusations changed as the night progressed. First, they told her they thought she was going to plant a bomb in the shopping center. When they found out she worked for the Ministry of Education in San Salvador they accused her of being a member of a teachers' organization that the government viewed as subversive.

"The threats increased until the man in front of me put Q-tips dipped in acid in my nostrils, and told me to smell it," she said.

Moran said she was finally taken to a women's prison on Oct. 3, 1980, where she was held until June 5, 1983. She said she was denied a trial and a lawyer.

Moran was released when the Salvadoran government granted amnesty to 500 of its 700 political prisoners. She said this made it easy for the country to receive military aid from U.S. officials who were concerned about human rights in El Salvador.

Moran said U.S. military aid is not the answer to El Salvador's problems. "Here people think El Salvador is helped by the United States, but no small town is helped by bombardment," she said. "Illiteracy, misery and social injustice are our real problems. We ask you for your solidarity to stop U.S. military aid and intervention in El Salvador."



Cecila Moran

Jackson: young, ignorant and willing to learn

richard reeves



HANOVER, N.H.

Three times Jesse Jackson complained that Japan spends only 1 percent of its budget on national defense. Finally, Sen. Alan Cranston told

him that the reason was that the United States took over Japan's defense at the end of World War II and mandated the 1 percent figure in the peace treaty.

Jackson was flustered, but only for a moment. He blurted out something like, "I don't know what happened in 1945. I wasn't born then."

Generation gap. Cranston is 69 years old. Jackson, who was actually four years old when the war ended, is 42.

Jackson's defiant pride in his own ignorance was hardly noticed during the genuine excitement of the great New Hampshire video debate of 1984. But for me, the Jackson-Cranston exchange symbolized the

event. What we were seeing in the auditorium at Dartmouth College, and what millions saw on public television, was a generational drama. The torch of power was being pulled away from Cranston and the other survivors of the World War II generation by younger men.

The winners, both stylistically and substantively, were the younger men on and around the stage: Jackson, Gary Hart, who is 46, Phil Donahue, 43, Ted Koppel, 42. All of them were comfortable during the unstructured and rather undignified proceedings.

Cranston, John Glenn, 62, Walter Mondale, 56, and the other older candidates all seemed to be wondering what they were doing out there being pushed around by the likes of Koppel and Donahue in front of all those people. They obviously would have preferred an older style event with intricate questions respectfully asked by respected newspaper reporters, and answered with set little speeches that could be sent in by mail.

But Koppel and Donahue, the television

stars, were in their element, sensing perhaps that the debate—without rules—conceived by a 33-year-old congressman, Charles Shumer of New York—was going inevitably to begin to change the way Americans want to see their politicians. Donahue, who proved more than competent as a journalist, is simply a better performer than David Broder or William Safire or me.

That's entertainment. It's also politics. That's what torchlight parades and the Lincoln-Douglas debates were about. You have to get the folks into the tent before you can sell them God and country.

Jackson, a naturally graceful man, had an almost unbeatable advantage over the seven stiff he is running against: He still remembers how to answer a question "yes" or "no."

Hart, for a change, was comprehensible, too, calling for "a new generation of leadership." For almost the first time, the senator from Colorado seemed able to make his points quickly and relatively clearly, while John Glenn was talking of "five-point programs" and Mondale proved again that he

has memorized innumerable lists of grouped Americans.

"We can offer some new ideas and some new leadership and recognize the fact that the decline of American industry occurred before Ronald Reagan," Hart said once after Mondale blamed everything back to the San Francisco earthquake on Republicans. "Ronald Reagan didn't invent deficits, he just compounded them."

I do not know how well Hart and Jackson will do against Mondale and Glenn in upcoming primaries, including the one here on Feb. 28, or when the new generation will actually take over the Democratic Party—or the country. But they soon will and they will be less dignified (or stiff), more conscious of the limits of American power and resources, and finally free of the obligation and compulsion to defend and try to recreate the glory days of the New Deal, the AFL-CIO and the Great Society.

Like Jackson, many in the new generation don't always know what they are talking about. But, unlike Mondale and Glenn, they seem capable of learning something.



Illinois' Mitchell Brookins breaks the tape Saturday at the Armory after winning the 60-yard dash of the Illini Invitational. (photo by Phil Messersmith)

'Multiple' wins add up to satisfying Illini Invite

by Rob Spiller

Going into Saturday's eight-team Illini Invitational at the Armory, Illinois expected to be competitive and do well.

That's exactly what happened.

Illinois finished first in nine of 17 events and had 10 multiples, which is when a team has more than one person finish in the top six of a certain event.

In the 1,000-yard run, Illinois finished first, second and third with Tony Guercio on top. In the 880, Curt Rothlisberger finished first, with three other Illini in the top six.

"Multiple finishes give us a real idea of our depth and quantity," Illinois coach Gary Wieneke said. Illinois also captured first place in both the one- and two-mile relays.

"Everything went pretty much the way we expected," Illinois sprint coach Willie Williams said.

Since team scores were not kept at the Invite, it was a good chance for Illinois to try out different people in different events.

In many cases there is little doubt as to who fits where. Sprinters Mitchell Brookins and Steve Tyson finished 1-2 in the 60-yard dash. "Sure, it was good to win," said Brookins, whose time was 6.1. "I don't have any specific times to run. I just want to improve from week to week."

Other Illini highlights included Jeff Jacobs winning the mile in 4:06.65; Melvin Keys taking the long jump at 23-feet-11; and shotputters Jeff Lehmann and Mike Bils finishing first and second, respectively.

Illini inspire awe in 4 OTs

by Bill Duffin

Adjectives of all different kinds can be used in describing a four-overtime basketball game: incredible; exciting; draining; history-making.

But in the case of Illinois' 75-66 win over Michigan Saturday at Assembly Hall, only one word does justice to the event—awe-inspiring.

Few basketball coaches expect their players to play the entire 40 minutes of a game, week in, week out. But because of injuries, Illinois coach Lou Henson has had to do that. And when you add four overtimes—or another half of basketball—to that usual performance, you find a team with character.

"This is one of those things you experience only once," Henson said. "We'd gain the advantage, then they'd come back. We had so

Eric Turner did all he could, but was unable to pull out a win for Michigan. Story on page 27.

many opportunities you begin to think: Are they destined to win?"

The more overtimes in the game helped them (Michigan), he continued. "We played five men a lot and they played off their bench. Our five did most of it. It's a tribute to the caliber of our players."

All five Illini starters played over 50 minutes, and guard Bruce Douglas played the entire game—the longest in history for both teams. On the other hand, Michigan had only two players in the game for at least 50 minutes. Those few extra minutes resting on the bench can mean a lot down the stretch. "Our players won on defense and court

age," Henson said. "They had more gas—their players were rested. We tried to grind it out and win."

In the early going, it didn't look like the Illini would have to grind it out. They got off to a fast start, led by forward Efre Winters. Against a Wolverine team that at one time used a front line that measured 6-foot-11, 6-10 and 6-8, Winters' scored the first six Illini points by hitting three jumpers from the free-throw line.

In addition to his hot outside shooting, Winters also had two stiffs off of alley-oop passes, once from center George Montgomery and once from Douglas.

In all, Winters scored 15 points in the first half, leading the Illini to a 27-16 halftime advantage. The only other Illini to score in the half were Douglas with six points, backup center Scott Meents with four and substitute forward Tom Schafer with two.

But the second half looked like a different ballgame. Michigan came out hot and hit 65 percent of its shots from the field, slowly cutting down the Illini lead, before finally tying the game at 46 with just over four minutes to play. No one scored during the rest of regulation play.

In the first overtime, both teams traded baskets. When Douglas hit both ends of a one-and-one with four seconds left, it appeared Illinois had finally won the game. But Michigan's Eric Turner drove to the top of the key and sunk a shot, with the officials ruling that he had released the ball before the buzzer went off.

"I'm sure it was called correctly," Henson said. "Personally, I thought it was in his hands when the buzzer went off. It was a tough game to call."

The second five-minute overtime period saw only 10 points scored, and only four were scored in the third overtime. But the Illini took the ball to Michigan in the fourth overtime, picking up the tempo of the game and running their normal offense. After a couple of Illini buckets, the Wolverines were forced to foul in an attempt to get the ball back, but the Illini made enough of their free throws—26 of 35 for 74 percent on the day—to win the game.

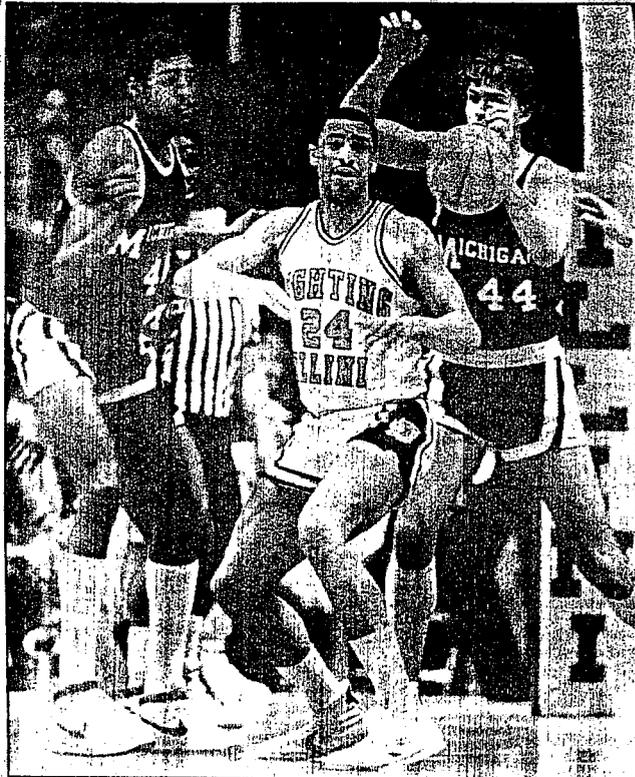
"Our biggest thing is we have to bounce back in a damn hurry," Michigan coach Bill Frieder said. "A tough loss like this drains on you emotionally and if you don't recover, you're in trouble."

Winters was the game's high scorer with 23 points. Other Illinois players in double figures were Altenberger with 16 and Montgomery and Douglas with 10. Michigan was led by Turner's 19.

Illini fans had a scare in the second overtime when forward Doug Altenberger was undercut by Michigan's Richard Relford on a fastbreak layup. Altenberger lay flat on his back for a long time before getting up and leaving the game. He quickly returned, though, and said afterward that he just had the wind knocked out of him.

And what do you say when you've just finished a four-overtime game?

"I prefer the 40-minute game," Winters said.



Illinois' Efre Winters, center, struggles for inside position against Michigan's Roy Tarpley, left, and Tim McCormick during Saturday's game at Assembly Hall. Winters' 23 points led the Illini to a 75-66 victory in four overtimes. (photo by John Konstantaras)

Lives of Reagan, Jackson threatened

by The Associated Press

Two men were charged Tuesday in individual cases of threatening to kill President Reagan and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a Democratic presidential candidate.

In Princeton, Ill., 50-year-old Frederick Schoaf was arrested on charges that he threatened to kill Reagan, who is to visit his hometown Dixon—about 35 miles from Princeton—in less than a week.

Schoaf was taken into custody early Tuesday by the Secret Service. He appeared later in the day before Magistrate Robert Kauffman in U.S. District Court at Peoria.

Kauffman set Schoaf's bond at \$100,000, ordered him held by the U.S. marshal and scheduled a preliminary hearing for Thursday on a charge of threatening the life of the president.

The federal complaint filed against Schoaf accused him of saying, in a Dec. 30 conversation at a Princeton truck stop, "If Reagan comes to town, I will kill him."

In New Orleans, a man described by police as a self-styled "neo-Nazi" was ordered held Tuesday on \$100,000 bond, charged with threatening to kill Jackson.

A complaint filed by the Secret Service said William Demick, 38, of nearby Kenner, made the threats last November while talking with an informant.

The informant reported Demick was asked if he was serious and replied, "Serious as a heart attack," according to the complaint.

At an appearance before U.S. Magistrate Ingard Johannesen, Demick was

in the news

ordered held on \$100,000 bond pending a Feb. 10 hearing.

Demick is charged with knowingly and willfully threatening to kill or inflict bodily harm on a candidate for president. Jackson is seeking the Democratic nomination.

Demick was arrested last Nov. 18 and accused with his brother, James, of planning to kill a Jefferson Parish black couple by firebombing a business. The state charges did not mention Jackson.

lectures

X Inside Chicago's Political Machine Bobby Rush, Chicago's second ward alderman and a founder of the Black Panther Party, will speak on Chicago politics, both past and present. Tuesday, February 14, 7:30pm in Illini Room C and the South Lounge of the Illini Union.

Committee on Jewish Culture "Customs and Beliefs Through Jewish Folk Tales," presented by Aliza Shinar, Chairman of the Dept. of Hebrew Literature at Haifa University. Monday, February 13, 8pm in 2 Education Bldg.

Sexuality Seminar Pagan Illini will hold a series of lectures on the pagan views on sexuality and sexual expression. Tuesday, February 14, at noon in 329 Greg Hall; Wednesday, February 15, noon in 300 Lincoln Hall, & Thursday, February 16, noon in 329 Greg Hall.

Polish Poster Design An informal lecture with Tom Kovacs. Tuesday, February 14, 11am in 336 A & D Illini Union.

Alumni Affairs? You might be surprised. Louis Liay, Executive Director, UI Alumni Association. Tuesday, February 14, 12:15pm in Latzer Hall, University YMCA.

Reagan panel restructures 30 years of civil rights gains

The newly restructured U.S. Civil Rights Commission has taken some bold steps to alleviate things that have stuck in the craw of the Reagan administration—not poverty or minority discrimination, but rather the recent progress that has been made in employing minority workers.

According to the commission's chairman, Clarence Pendleton, the commission "is not to deal with the problems of the poor..." and, "It's not a commission dealing with minorities." Obviously.

The Civil Rights Commission is concerned more with finding ways to eliminate minority protection systems than it is with strengthening them.

One of the best examples of successful minority protections in the past 25 years has been racial quotas in hiring employees, known as affirmative action.

These quotas ensure that prejudiced employers will not overlook qualified job candidates just because of their skin color. And as much as we'd like to think that those days of racial bigotry are over, prejudicial hiring practices would rear their ugly head quickly if no affirmative action quotas were in place.

Tell that to Mr. Pendleton, the head of our nation's Civil Rights Commission.

"What we believe on the commission is that quotas impermissably infringe upon the 14th Amendment protection rights of all Americans," Pendleton said Sunday on *Face the Nation*.

It is true that quotas can be overzealously instituted and enforced. Most people have heard horror stories of qualified employees turned down for a job because the company had to blindly follow "the quota," hiring minority individuals that couldn't perform up to par.

A quota that calls for a proportion of minority workers considerably higher than the minority population of an area is unfair. This shouldn't mean, however, that a company with a 1 percent minority workforce in an area with a 20 percent minority population should be allowed to continue its monopoly of social injustices.

If Reagan or Pendleton think that the 300-year history of white American racism has been erased during the past few decades, they are wrong.

And the blindness on Reagan's part is quite clear to the many minority Americans that are seeing their opportunities severely limited by his policies.

He has opened up minority opportunities in one area though—to vote him out of office this November.

in the nation

***Jesse Jackson
urges dialogue***

BOSTON—Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson, dogged by questions about his relations with Arabs, appealed to Jews on Wednesday to “talk with me rather than talk about me.”

“We need to get a dialogue to work out the basis for mutual respect,” the black civil rights leader and minister told an audience of Boston Globe executives and editors. “I wish the Jews who are nervous would talk with me, rather than talk about me and then write mean things about me.”

Black History Month to include speeches, honorary receptions

by Kathie Henschler

Two University organizations are planning speeches and other programs to commemorate Black History Month.

The Afro-American Studies and Research Program is sponsoring a lecture series that starts Monday. U.S. Rep. Charles Hayes, D-Ill., the first labor leader elected to Congress, will speak on the growing political power of Chicago blacks at 7:30 p.m. in 407 Lewis Faculty Center.

Journalist Lu Palmer and Warren Bacon, vice president of Inland Steel and member of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, will speak later this month.

Rep. Hayes and Chicago artist/photographer Bill "Fundi" Abernathy will be honored at a reception at 4 p.m. Monday in the program's offices, 1204 W. Oregon St., Urbana. Abernathy documents everyday

black culture in his photographs, which will be displayed until March 30.

Another University group, the Afro-American Cultural Program, will sponsor a voter-registration drive from 1 to 5 p.m., Feb. 1-3 to commemorate the opening of Black History Month. It will be held at 708 S. Mathews, Urbana.

Carter Woodson founded Negro History Week in 1926, according to Gerald McWorter, director of the studies and research program. It was planned to coincide with the week that includes President Lincoln's birthday and was intended to pay special tribute to black achievers, he said.

Bruce Nesbitt, director of the cultural program, said that in the 1960s Negro History Week became Black History Month.

"After the 1960s, it seemed proper to expand this recognition to the whole month of February," he said.



Jackson on fire

This photo, released by singer Michael Jackson's publicity agents, is reported to show the performer with his hair on fire walking down stairs, as his brother Jermaine plays guitar in the foreground. Jackson was burned in the accident. (UPI photo)

Klansman sentenced to death in Alabama racial murder case

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—A circuit judge, breaking Alabama precedent, overruled his jury Thursday and sentenced a Ku Klux Klansman to death in the electric chair for killing a young black man and hanging the body from a camphor tree.

Judge Braxton Kittrell set an April 30 execution date for Henry Francis Hays, who according to testimony killed 19-year-old Michael Donald at random "to show Klan strength in Alabama."

Hays repeatedly denied the killing. Appeal of a death sentence is automatic and such dates are routinely set aside.

District Attorney Chris Galanos had called the case a "crime of racial hatred" and urged Kittrell to impose the death penalty despite conflicting Alabama case law.

A jury of 11 whites and one black convicted Hays of capital murder on Dec. 20 and recommended a sentence of life in prison without possibility of parole.

At the time of the killing, on March 21, 1981, the state death penalty law prohibited a judge from increasing a sentence to death if a jury recommended life.

The law was changed later in 1981, but Ed Carnes, assistant Alabama attorney general, has said the earlier statute applied in the Hays case.

But Kittrell said he believed the Legislature intended to allow "the court itself, and not the jury, to be the final sentencing authority."

Donald's sister and brother, who sat through the trial and sentencing, left the courtroom without commenting. But Hays' father, Bennie Jack Hays, a 67-year-old "Titan" in the United Klans of America, said his son was innocent and denounced the proceedings as the work of "liars and communists."

Galanos said it was a time to be "quietly satisfied that Henry Hays now knows all life is precious. You

cannot pay a higher price for murder than the price he is going to pay."

Hays was convicted largely on the testimony of James "Tiger" Knowles, another Klansman, who pleaded guilty to a federal charge of violating Donald's civil rights and is awaiting sentencing. The federal charge carries a maximum penalty of life in prison.

Knowles testified that Donald was snatched off a Mobile street at random and killed. The FBI contended the killing was a Klan plot in retaliation for the mistrial of a black man accused of killing a white policeman.

Donald, a brick masonry student, had gone out that night to buy cigarettes. He was beaten and strangled with a rope in a neighboring county; his body was brought back to Mobile and hanged in a scraggly tree across the street from Hays' apartment.

Basketball, studies no longer troubling Illinois' Richardson

renny zentz



Every day last summer—well, every day except one—Illini guard Quinn

Richardson would get up at 7:30 a.m. for a grueling set of 60-yard sprints.

He'd run from 20 to 40 such sprints, with his only rest between them being 40-yard jogs. After that, he'd go to the Intramural Physical Education building, shoot about 300 jump shots, and follow this with dribbling and free-throw shooting drills for a few hours.

But that wasn't all.

In the evening he'd go back to IMPE, play a couple of pickup games, shoot about 175 jump shots and attempt some more free-throws.

Finally, he'd end his day by jogging three to five miles.

That was how Anthony Quinn Richardson, who had never averaged more than 1.4 points a game in three previous Illini seasons, spent his summer.

"Sometimes in the morning I'd say 'Damn, it's so hot out here and I'm up early,'" Richardson recalled. "With all the hard work I was wondering why I was doing it, but I realize now, I didn't know if I was going to get to start, and when you don't think you're going to start you

want to know why you're doing all the hard work if you're never going to play 40 minutes."

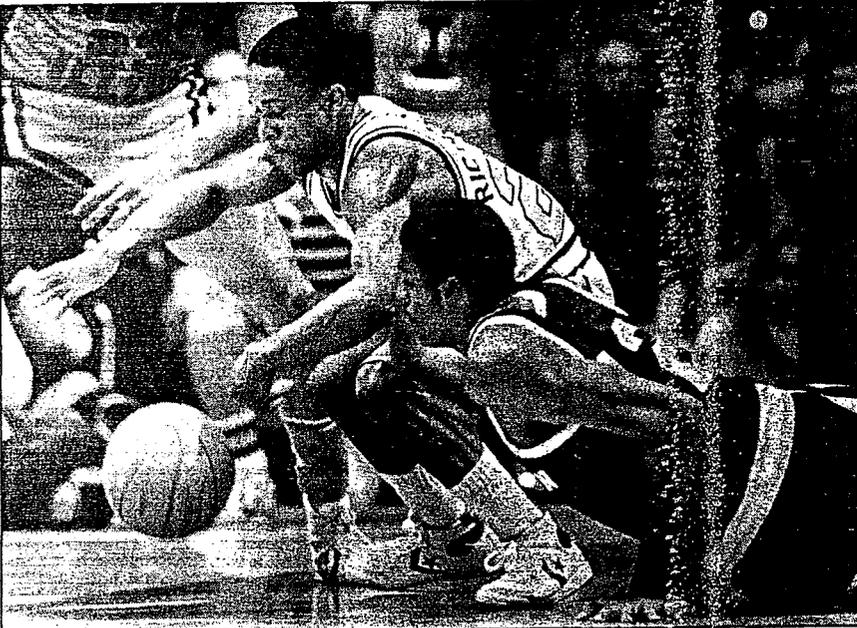
Forty minutes means a lot to a guy like Richardson; in years past it might have represented a season's worth of work for him. But this year is different. With the departure of Derek Harper to the National Basketball Association's riches and Anthony Welch gone to the doctor's crutches, the 5-foot-11 Richardson is averaging over 32 minutes a game, and even played 55 minutes in last Saturday's four-overtime win over Michigan. He also is shooting 60.5 percent from the field, while scoring 6.7 points a game.

But were it not for Kevin Bontemps, he wouldn't have had much to work for over the summer.

Before the beginning of last season, Illini coach Lou Henson had two all-state guards, Bruce Douglas and Doug Altenberger, coming in as freshman. They were expected to complement Harper in the backcourt. That left a little playing time for a fourth guard and just about none for a fifth. Bontemps and Richardson, who were about to begin their senior seasons, were considered the fourth and fifth guards.

After analyzing the situation, Henson decided to give either of the two the option of redshirting.

"He came up to me the day before the Yugoslavia game and said, 'Quinn... would you want to redshirt,'" Richardson said. "He



Illinois' Quinn Richardson, top, scrambles for a loose ball during last Saturday's win over Michigan. Richardson's hustle and determination have resulted in his becoming a starter for the 16-2 Illini. (photo by John Konstantaras)

had asked Kevin Bontemps the day before; he gave Kevin the first opportunity to redshirt and Kevin didn't want to. Coach said, 'If you redshirt, you'll probably get more playing time next year because Derek will probably go pro.' I said something like 'Sure, I'll redshirt.'

"I just thought I'd get more playing time. If it was five minutes a game, it was better than one minute."

Richardson's role during his

first three seasons at Illinois was simple: sit on the bench and watch the big guys play until his ball-handling and quickness was needed in the last two minutes. That was quite an adjustment for the all-time career scoring leader at Eisenhower High School in Blue Island, Ill.

Another adjustment Richardson had to make concerned his schoolwork. A finance banking and investment major, his grades left him academically ineligible the

second semester of his freshman year and he missed the 1980 Big Ten season. This situation upset Richardson—normally an outgoing, gregarious sort—so much that he almost decided to end his basketball career.

"I was depressed for a couple of weeks—I don't even think I got out of bed for a couple of weeks—and I thought the world was over," he

more RICHARDSON on 25



Renowned play sings praises of black women

A play celebrating the courage of black women will be presented Monday, Feb. 27, at the UI.

"For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Rainbow Is Enuf," by Ntozake Shange, is scheduled for performance at 8 p.m. in Illini Rooms A, B and C of the Illini Union.

Using dance and music as well as dialogue, a professional cast will portray seven black women as each encounters a challenge, dream or tragedy. The characters include a schoolgirl on her graduation night, an adolescent searching for a black saint, a carnival dancer being transformed into an ancient Egyptian goddess, an angry poet leaving an indifferent lover, and a ghetto mother reliving the murder of her two small children.

Shange used a group of her poems to create the play in 1974. It was performed first near Berkeley, Calif., and was moved to New York City, where it was produced by Joseph Papp in 1976.

The performance at Illinois is sponsored by the Illini Union Board black programs committee.

A national touring company presents a scene from "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Rainbow is Enuf." The award-winning play will be performed at 8 p.m. Monday, Feb. 27, in the Illini Union.

Illiniweek
February 23, 1984

William Warfield nominated to receive Grammy award



William Warfield

World-renowned bass-baritone William Warfield, chairman of the voice department at the UI, has been nominated for a "Grammy" by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

The winners will be announced Feb. 28 in nationally televised award ceremonies. The program will air locally at 7 p.m. on WCIA-TV, Channel 3.

Warfield was nominated in the category of Best Spoken Word or Non-Musical Records for his narration of Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," recorded with the Philharmonia Orchestra of the Eastman School of Music, David Effron, conductor.

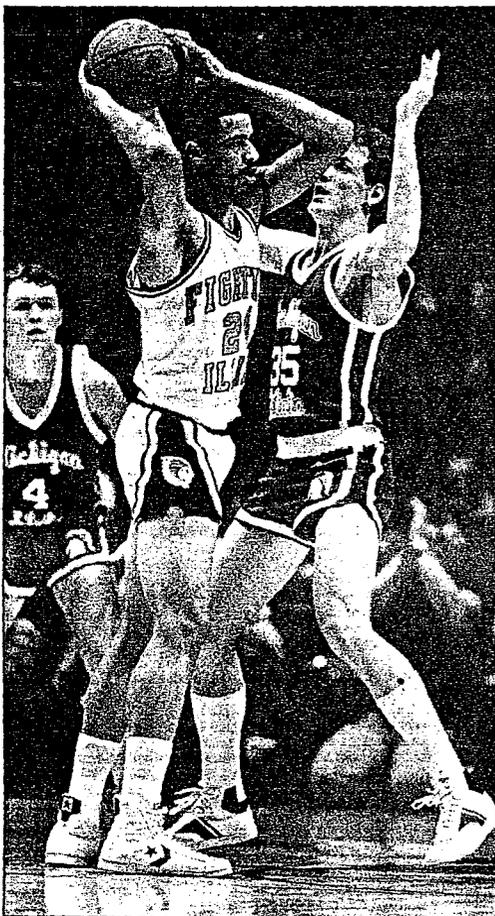
During the nation's Bicentennial in 1976, Warfield toured Europe and the United States in performances of "A Lincoln Portrait" with the New York Philharmonic under the direction of Leonard Bernstein. At Bernstein's suggestion, the singer spoke Lincoln's words in French and German, as well as English.

Warfield, who has been on the voice faculty of the School of Music since 1974, is a graduate of the Eastman School of Music

and has received many distinctions and honorary doctorates, including one from Boston University in 1981.

He will compete for the Grammy with Jayne Meadows and Steve Allen for "Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Computers"; Jane Fonda for "Jane Fonda's Workout Record"; Sir John Gielgud and Irene Worth for "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats," and Isaac Asimov for "The Robots of Dawn."

Warfield expects to attend the award ceremonies in Los Angeles.



Illinois forward Efreem Winters looks to pass off as Michigan State's Larry Polec defends. The Jan. 26 game against the Spartans was not one of Winters' best of the season, as he scored just 10 points and pulled down only three rebounds. Winters has had an up-and-down year, but Illinois has kept rising. (photo by John Konstantaras)

Stats don't offer adequate indication of Winters' year

renny zentz



He's averaging two points a game more than last year, he has doubled his assist total from the

previous season and his team has a 20-3 record.

Despite these accomplishments, Efreem Winters has learned one can't please everybody, particularly cynical sportswriters who want to know why he isn't a dominant offensive force.

After an impressive freshman campaign at Illinois and an even more impressive showing during the team's trip to Yugoslavia last spring, much was expected out of Winters this season—especially since all-Big Ten guard Derek Harper had left school for the National Basketball Association's Dallas Mavericks. Winters said he was expecting a lot from himself as well.

"I thought I would be scoring a little more this year, because of the loss of Derek," said the 6-foot-9 forward, who is averaging a rather disappointing 14.7 points a game. "Now I'm putting the ball on the floor more and taking it to the basket. That's what I'm going to have to do a lot more of."

He'll be looking to do it in Saturday's showdown at Purdue. Both teams enter the game with 11-2 Big Ten records and the Boilermakers will be seeking revenge from last month's 76-52 Illinois victory. Winters said the Illini will try to establish the inside game right away over Purdue's frontline, which doesn't have a forward over 6-7.

If recent performances are any indication, the Illini can count on 16 points from Winters Saturday. That's what he has scored in each of the last three games and he appears to be fully recovered from a mid-season shooting slump in which he averaged just 9.4 points

over a five-game period. It was bad enough that the Chicago Tribune ran a box showing Winters' game-by-game drop in points and rebounds during the slump.

Winters said he isn't disappointed over his lack of scoring, because the team is still playing well. He is more displeased with his lack of consistency, which was exemplified by the Minnesota and Wisconsin games at the start of the Big Ten season.

On Jan. 5 against Minnesota at Assembly Hall, Winters was unstoppable. He scored 22 points, several of them coming on dunks, to propel Illinois to an 80-53 victory. Two days later, though, it was a different story at Wisconsin.

"I didn't get ready for that game," said Winters, who scored just six points. "It was pretty hard to after the way we beat Minnesota."

Luckily, the Illini were able to score a 63-62 overtime win over the Badgers, who aren't exactly the class of the Big Ten.

"It bothers me some," Winters said of his fluctuating point totals. "I try hard every night to be consistent, and every night I play hard. It's just that sometimes I'm not prepared for the game."

This problem has not gone unnoticed by Illinois coach Lou Henson, Winters said. "What he tells me is I need to come out every night ready to play," Winters said. "It's getting to the point where every night I'm going to have to come out to play because we're going to be playing some big games."

But with the Illini heading into a three-game stretch where they will play Purdue, Ohio State and Indiana, Henson said he likes what he has seen out of his sophomore forward.

"He's doing a real good job on offense," Henson said. "He's improved in every phase of the game."

One such phase is passing, as Winters' 41 assists attest. He had

just 20 all of last season. Part of the reason for this increase is opposing zone defenses have been surrounding him with two or three men every time he gets the ball.

"When that happens, they (the coaches) want somebody else to shoot the ball," Winters said. "Whenever they do that, I just bring it out to the shooting guard."

He usually brings it out to Quinn Richardson, who has responded with a .611 field-goal percentage.

But it's obvious that Winters, a former all-American at King High School in Chicago, wasn't recruited for his passing abilities. He's here to score, rebound and play strong inside defense.

It's not likely that we'll ever see Efreem Winters scoring 25 points a game at Illinois, Henson said. "A lot of players could do that," Henson said. "But if he did all that, it might hurt the team."

It didn't hurt the Illini that much in Yugoslavia, when Winters averaged 21 points and 11 rebounds a game for the 7-4 road trip. But Winters said the situation there was different in that his teammates were still developing as shooters and the Yugoslavs were playing man-to-man instead of zone defense.

"In Yugoslavia I got the ball more—it was more of an inside game," he said. "What's happening now is that everyone can shoot the ball. Right now it wouldn't make sense to score 20. If I had the opportunity to score 20 points, it wouldn't make any difference to me. We have good team balance now. As far as scoring goes, it doesn't make any difference as long as we're winning."

And as long as the Illini keep winning and cynical sportswriters start to run out of players to criticize, the main thing to remember about Efreem Winters is this: he's still the best player on the sixth-ranked team in the nation.

And that says more than anything on the stats sheet.

Daily Illini February 24, 1984

Jackson denies racial slurs in debate

by The Associated Press

MANCHESTER, N.H.—The Rev. Jesse Jackson, joining his seven rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination in nationally televised debate, responded Thursday to allegations he has made anti-Jewish remarks by saying, "I am not anti-Semitic."

"I have been a supporter of Israel's right to exist," he said. "I am a supporter of the Palestinians' right to exist also." The Washington Post had reported that Jackson referred to New York Jews as "hymies," and when asked about this, Jackson said he had "no recollection of that."

"I intend to insult no one," he said.

The 90-minute debate, the final confrontation before next Tuesday's kickoff of the New Hampshire primary, provided an opportunity for the candidates to impress voters before primary results start to thin out the field.

When moderator Barbara Walters asked the candidates if some of their campaign jibes might harm the party nominee in the fall campaign against President Reagan, front-runner Walter Mondale said: "We're going to be together. This is the sweetest primary in American history."

Mondale was the big winner in the Iowa caucuses and leads in New Hampshire, according to political professionals and public opinion polls.

Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado, one of the candidates who has been attacking Mondale, said the campaign ought to be about

in the news

the director for the party. "I have not attacked anyone," said Hart.

Starting with Mondale, all the candidates but one said they have no interest in the vice presidential nomination. The exception was George McGovern, the former senator, who said: "I don't have a job now. Not only that, but my apartment burned down in May. I don't even have a place to live. I need help."

The discussion swiftly shifted from their own interest in second place to whether a woman should be on the Democratic ticket.

"We must move from this all-male aristocracy," said Jackson, the only candidate who has committed himself to naming a woman to his ticket if he were the nominee.

Shirley Allini February 24, 1984

Voter sign-up starts nationally: Chicago mayor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold Washington said Thursday that the effort to sign up new voters that helped elect him Chicago's first black mayor will be extended nationwide "to make sure that new voter registrations reach epic proportions."

And he again declared his "preference" for Jesse Jackson in Illinois' non-binding presidential primary next month, but said later "I'm like most Americans; I'm looking over the field."

Washington told the National Press Club that "the process which began in Chicago's neighborhoods—grass-roots registration and political involvement—is now spreading throughout the rest of America, like the greening of the earth after a hard winter."

He said the goal of his registration effort, to begin after the March 20 Illinois primary, "is a November turnout of at least 100 million voters." He added that "we intend to make sure that the knowledge and practical experience of the Chicago model is extended to the rest of America."

"From my point of view, we haven't come so far and worked so long just to be able to enjoy victory in Illinois alone against Ronald Reagan," the mayor said. "Our goal is a Democratic president. I intend to do everything in my power to ensure that victory."

The mayor was asked why he does not throw his support to Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Democratic presidential candidate who campaigned for him last year in his race against Republican Bernard Epton.

Washington called Cranston "one of the finest individuals I know...an ideal public servant," but said he knows the California senator does not expect reciprocal support from the mayor.



I DON'T KNOW WHAT REAGAN'S TALKING ABOUT,
IT DOESN'T FEEL LIKE WE'RE RECOVERING FROM ANYTHING!

editorial

A whole nation must work to stop rising poverty level

Despite the Reagan administration's talk of economic recovery and the banter about Americans being better off now than three years ago, the U.S. Census Bureau says poverty jumped 4 percentage points between 1979 and 1982—all the way up to 15 percent.

That means about 34.4 million Americans are living on less than \$9,862 a year for a family of four.

Although the 15-percent poverty rate might be lower with the inclusion of such non-cash benefits as food stamps and Medicare, the level has still increased. If the figures include these non-cash benefits, U.S. poverty has increased from 15,099,000 to 22,885,000 people. Without figuring in non-cash benefits, the totals are 26,072,000 in 1979, and 34,398,000 in 1982.

If anything, this study shows that food stamp and Medicare benefits are certainly doing their jobs and shouldn't be cut. Rather, these programs should be expanded.

Government agencies and other research groups must continually study problems plaguing the United States. It is only through reports, made by credible

sources, that government can recognize the problems and find ways to bring about positive change.

But no change will come until the government admits everything isn't rosy.

According to the Census Bureau, the poverty level (counting non-cash benefits) is 21.5 percent for blacks and 20.9 percent for Hispanics. This suggests that the problem goes beyond the economy, when compared with the 8.3 percent white poverty level.

A problem of such great proportions must not be ignored by the government or the people. Private contributions to local church groups or the Salvation Army are necessary and useful, but this alone won't stop the rising percentage of the nation's poor.

Citizens can do more. They can elect officials who will deal with the problem and write to legislators asking for expansion of aid programs.

Poverty should not be something only the poor care about. It is a problem which affects the whole nation, and the whole nation should work against it.

Jesse Jackson's support wanes in wake of comments on Jews

MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP)—Even before his unflattering characterization of Jews erupted as a campaign issue in the past few days, there was a growing sense that the Rev. Jesse Jackson's once-promising presidential candidacy in New Hampshire was on the wane.

The impact of his move to defuse the issue by admitting the remark and apologizing for it Sunday—and whether that action might even provide new spark for his campaign—remains to be seen.

Before the Jewish incident broke the rhetorical rhythm of his campaign by forcing him on the defensive, the crowds that once packed every hall where Jackson spoke already had started to dwindle and his oratory had been tamed by grueling 20-hour days on the campaign trail.

Polls suggested his support had shrunk in New Hampshire, while some of his rivals for the nomination continued to gain, posing a threat that Jackson might finish no higher than fourth in Tuesday's primary—his first test with voters.

Jackson was next-to-last among the eight candi-

dates in the Iowa caucuses, but made no real campaign effort there, concentrating instead on New Hampshire and the South.

"The campaign is wearing him down," acknowledged Charles Moreland, a union activist from Washington, D.C., who came to New Hampshire recently to work for Jackson.

Still, Jackson, his aides and his campaign workers deny any suggestion that the campaign peaked early in New Hampshire.

Asked after a hunger forum Sunday whether his campaign was losing momentum, Jackson said: "Not really. We've come here with the least amount of money, the poorest campaign with the richest message, and it's gotten over. I'm just impressed with the number of younger people who have come on the (voter registration) books for the first time."

But an apparent wane has been discernible.

Three weeks ago, New Hampshire was buzzing about Jackson. Now, due in part to their second- and third-place rankings in the Iowa caucuses, Sen. Gary Hart and George McGovern get more notice.

Study says Champaign blacks receive low pay, unfair benefits

by Vanessa Faurie

Blacks in Champaign County are earning less wages and are receiving "life's benefits" disproportionately in comparison to other county residents, according to a study released Wednesday.

"The State of Black Champaign County," prepared by the Urban League of Champaign County, also says the number of blacks at the poverty level has increased slightly in the last decade, while the poverty level for the entire county has dropped.

Of all Champaign County blacks, 25 percent live below the poverty level while 5 percent of whites live at the poverty level, according to the study.

"Life's benefits are disproportionately distributed among society's members, unfortunately, along racial lines," said the Urban League's executive director Vernon Barkstall at a press conference.

In the last decade, blacks have made up 8.7 percent of the county's population.

The study pinpoints the socio-economic conditions of black residents and compares them to their white counterparts.

For example, the average and median income of black families is \$9-10,000 less than that of white families in Champaign County. Over 70 percent of black families earn incomes below the county's \$21,000 median. Forty percent earn below \$10,000.

"Black people are in dire economic straits in a coun-

ty ranking lowest on the state wage structure," Barkstall said.

"Because black Champaign Countians are almost two and one-half times as likely to be unemployed as are whites—9.8 percent to 4 percent—the situation takes on an even more drastic hue," Barkstall said.

Among those blacks living in poverty, over 70 percent of the households are headed by females. White families headed by females in poverty comprise 33.4 percent.

"This disproportionate number of female-headed families in poverty may be due to the disparity of male/female income," the study says. "There is little doubt that the extreme plight experienced by black women is directly related to the additional factor of racism."

The study does not propose recommendations to correct these discrepancies. Editor and principal investigator of the report, John McClendon, said he hopes to stress community initiative and involvement in developing solutions.

"This publication is a signal step toward sparking interest in long-term attention and the development of viable alternatives to the ingredients which assure continued black disadvantagedness," Barkstall said.

A third section of the study to be released next week will include seven essays by local researchers and scholars. Topics include illiteracy, housing conditions, employment, education, human services and black life in general.

Stacy Blinn

March 1, 1984

University professor William Warfield wins Grammy

by Vicki Pohlman

University voice instructor William Warfield received a Grammy Award Tuesday night for his narration of Abraham Lincoln in Aaron Copland's album, "A Lincoln Portrait."

"I was very shocked, pleased and surprised," Warfield said.

The Grammy, awarded by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, is Warfield's first. He received a nomination in 1964 for his vocals in the album "Great Scenes from Porgy and Bess."

"It's much different this time," he said. "I actually didn't know much about (the

Grammy's) then, and this time I won."

Warfield won his Grammy in the spoken or non-musical category over "Jane Fonda's Workout Record"; Issac Asimov's "The Robots of Dawn"; Sir John Gielgud's and Irene Worth's "Old Possum Book of Practical Cats"; and Jayne Meadows and Steve Allen's "Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Computers."

Robert Bays, director of the University music department, said "With all the pop pressure, I was afraid one of the pop stars like Jane Fonda might win. I can't say I was surprised, though. Bill's recording was very moving."

But, he added, "I was not so afraid of Jane

Fonda as of Sir John Gielgud, the very talented British performer."

Warfield recorded Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" last May with the Philharmonic Orchestra of the Eastman School of Music. It was his 12th album.

"I've been doing narrations since I started in New York, and it happened that Rochester Symphonia decided to do the piece and asked me to do the speaking parts with them," he said.

Warfield joined the University in 1973 and currently serves as the chairman of the voice division of the music department and as a professor of voice. Warfield graduated from Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N.Y.,

and holds an honorary doctorate from Boston University.

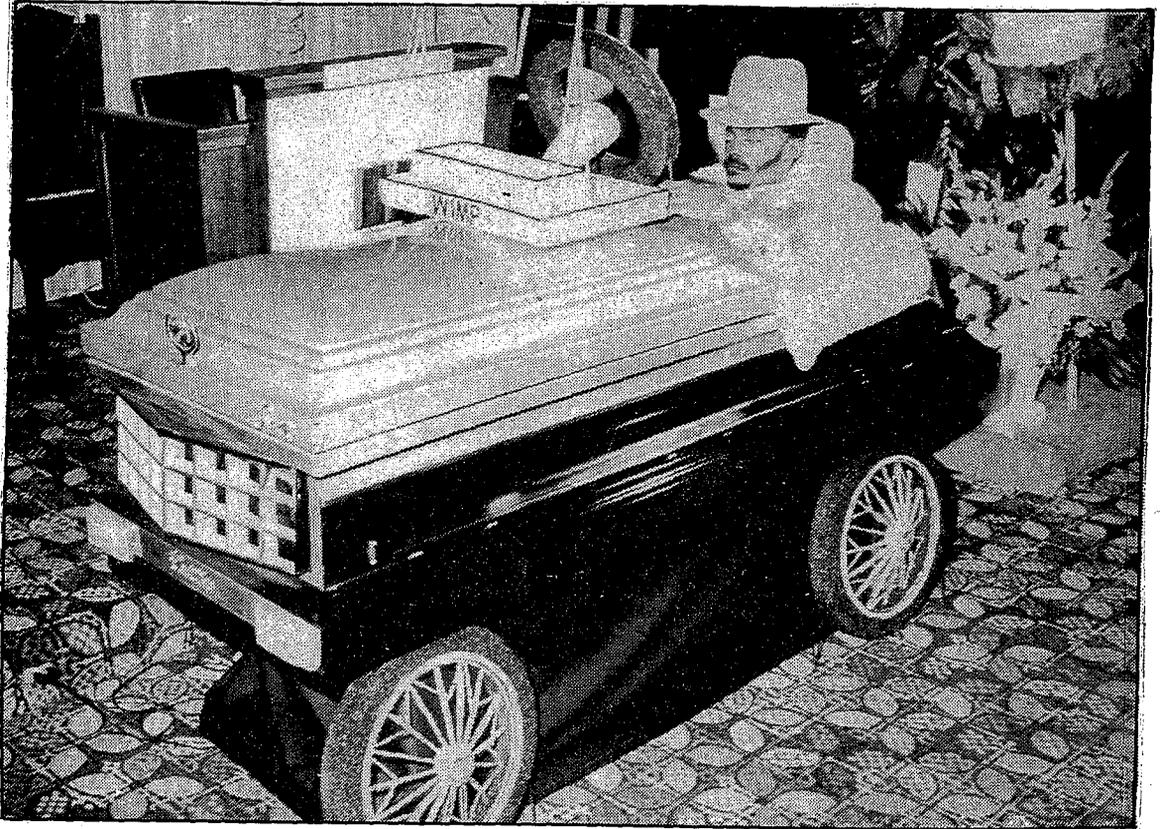
"I like to teach and perform. They both have their merits," he said.

Warfield, a bass-baritone, performed "Ol' Man River" in the 1951 movie "Showboat," in which he gained national recognition. His most famous role was as Porgy in George Gershwin's opera "Porgy and Bess."

Warfield's next performance, called "Performance for Peace," will be Friday at the Virginia Theatre in Champaign. The concert benefits groups supporting a nuclear weapons freeze.

Daily Tribune
March 1, 1984

Daily Illini March 1, 1984



Coffin mobile

The late Willie (Wimp) Stokes was propped up in his coffin Tuesday which, at the request of his family, was made up to resemble a late model luxury automobile. Stokes was found by Chicago Police dead of gunshot wounds. Story on page 13. (UPI photo)

Man leaves in style

Slain man buried in coffin custom-built like Cadillac

CHICAGO (AP)—Willie Stokes liked to live in style. When he was killed last week, his family decided he should go out in style—in a custom-built coffin made to look like a Cadillac Seville.

More than 5,000 people—many friends and some curiosity-seekers—filed by Stokes' unique coffin Tuesday and Wednesday at the A. R. Leak Funeral Home on the city's South Side.

Stokes was shot to death early last Friday morning in the parking lot of the South Side motel where he lived, police said.

Authorities said Stokes, 26, had called his girlfriend on his car telephone "to see if the coast was clear." When she gave him the go-ahead, he pulled into the lot. Three men then approached Stokes and shot him, police said.

A police officer who asked not to be identified said Stokes was involved in narcotics.

Stokes, wearing a fedora and red-velvet suit, was buried Wednesday in the custom-made casket.

Spencer Leak, vice president of the funeral home, said Stokes had made the request for the special coffin in the event that he died.

"We took the casket to a body and fender factory in Indianapolis to get the authentic Cadillac grill and trunk design," Leak said. "The idea was to make it as close to a Seville as possible."

The coffin has flashing head and tail lights, a steering wheel, a chrome grill and the Cadillac insignia. The coffin also carries the word "WIMP," the name Stokes displayed on his license plates.

Leak said that Stokes, who drove a Seville, was "very car-conscious."

Stokes' family was pleased with the result, Leak said. "This is what they wanted."

As Stokes lay in state Tuesday evening, he wore a number of diamond rings and clutched a handful of money. Leak said the diamonds and money were removed before burial.

Senate hopeful Roland Burris gains support from past record

by Ankur Goel

Illinois Comptroller Roland Burris is considered by most analysts to be the financial and administrative expert in the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate.

Burris, a 46-year-old lawyer, has a wealth of financial experience. He has worked in the Treasury Department, as a vice-president of Continental Illinois Bank and as director of the Department of General Services in former Gov. Dan Walker's cabinet.

Burris is in charge of the state's finances in his current position as comptroller, and is widely acknowledged to be a competent financial administrator.

His performance has not been a major issue in this campaign, however. In fact his competence was criticized only once—in the 1982 election.

Cal Skinner, Burris' opponent in that election, suggested Burris should have taken a more active role to eliminate waste in state funding and bureaucracy, but had not used the powers of his position to publicize that waste.

But criticism leveled at Burris stands almost alone. To the contrary, his record has been greeted mostly with praise.

Monty Yates, Chairman of the McHenry County Democratic Committee on the northern edge of the state, said, "Burris did a fine job as comptroller" and has demonstrated his abilities during his terms in public office.

Yates was originally a Burris supporter, but is now going along with the McHenry County committee's endorsement of U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, D-Makanda.

Robert "Pud" Williams, former secretary of agriculture and a fellow member in Walker's administration, said Burris is well qualified to be a senator.

"Roland did a remarkable job" as director of the Department of General Services, he said, and has demonstrated his ability as comptroller.

Supporters also contend Burris' low-key, non-confrontational style, which was criticized by Skinner, would be an asset in the Senate.

Champaign attorney Jim Burgess, a long-time associate of Burris, said he "has the personality to relate effectively to other legislators."

Williams echoed that sentiment and added that Burris "is articulate—he looks and acts like a senator."

Burris' campaign has not been without criticisms. Some supporters of Burris' Democratic opponents contend Burris would be handicapped by his lack of legislative experience.

Williams disagreed, saying "people that move into the legislature with administrative experience behind them have a definite plus."

Others contend Burris has little

background in foreign policy issues. But Burris' staff points out that he studied international law in Hamburg, Germany, before getting his law degree from Howard University in 1983.

In addition, "Roland has a tremendous capacity to learn" and will easily pick up what he needs to know about foreign policy, Williams said.

Building on his reputation as an able and efficient comptroller, Burris has tailored his campaign around budget issues.

Announcing his candidacy, Burris said his first priority would be to "work at balancing the budget and reducing the national debt so that the economy can grow and jobs can come back to Illinois."

Specifically, Burris intends to use his budget and financial expertise to reduce waste, particularly in the U.S. Pentagon.

"I will use a sharp comptroller's pencil to eliminate military waste that the Pentagon itself acknow-

more BURRIS on 10



Comptroller Roland Burris

Burris attracts minority votes

BURRIS from 5

leges costs the tax payers more than \$30 billion a year," he said. "If there ever was a time we needed a senator with fiscal skills... it is now."

Listing jobs as his second priority, Burris contends his concern is not just with reducing the budget deficit, but with meeting the peoples' social needs.

"What Reagan has done is move dollars from the human side of the ledger to the defense side," he said.

Although he supports a strong defense, Burris said, "we are already the strongest nation" and should redirect our resources away from the military toward social services.

Education is his third priority, Burris said. Although education is the responsibility of the states, the federal government should set the tone for change and should not scale back the amount of money available, he said.

Burris lists other solutions to some of the problems of education, including higher teacher salaries to attract brighter students and a return to parental involvement and "conventional methods of teaching."

Building on a theme Alex Steith used in his 1978 campaign against Charles Percy, Burris contends that Percy has not done enough for the people of Illinois.

"Percy has forgotten the people back home. He has lost touch with the citizens of Illinois," he said.

Burris said he would be more in tune with the needs of the people of Illinois. Percy's Republican challenger, state Rep. Tom Corcoran, R-Ottawa, uses a similar appeal, and the other Democratic candidates have also used this strategy to one extent or another.

Burris supports the nuclear freeze. He said U.S. defense forces are already superior to the Soviet Union's, and "we should be trying to move to the peace table" because of this.

Burris also said he would move foreign policy "more strongly to the human rights phase," but added "we cannot let communists enter our own back yard" in Latin America. The United States should be prepared to extend military aid if socialist or communist forces move to take control in these countries, he said.

Burris agreed with most Democrats that the U.S. should not be supporting a government in Lebanon. The United States has identified with the Christians in Lebanon, he said, and "identifying with one side is not effective" in a situation in which many different groups are engaged in a civil war.

Some Democrats fear Burris will win the primary by picking up black support while the other candidates split the white vote, but would be unelectable in a high-profile contest in a state which is only 13 percent black.

Burris contends he has demonstrated his appeal to white voters. Burris became the number three vote-getter in Illinois history in his 1982 campaign for comptroller, receiving a substantial proportion of the white vote.

"Burris has already demonstrated his electability," Williams said.

In a Chicago Tribune column by Vernon Jarrett, Burris said "I refuse to listen—even to my old friends—who tell me that I cannot get enough white votes to win the primary and the general election."

Speakers at state conference discuss education reform ideas

by Matthew Brandabur

SPRINGFIELD—Tougher standards for teacher certification, tougher curricula for students, increased community participation and increased financial support from the state were some of the goals generally agreed on at Saturday's conference on education reform.

Teachers, administrators, legislators and concerned parents were among the 500-600 people who participated in the conference, held by House Speaker Michael Madigan, D-Chicago, at the state capitol.

University President Stanley Ikenberry, Chicago school superintendent Ruth Love and Sen. Art Berman, D-Evanston, were among those who spoke.

Ikenberry, whose remarks began Saturday's conference, said U.S. public schools find themselves on center stage following a "decade of complacency."

Based on the many studies published in the last 18 months, Ikenberry said, there is a need for higher expectations from students, teachers and schools, with heavier emphasis on "common core" subjects.

Ikenberry also stressed upgrading the teaching profession by finding ways to attract, train and keep good teachers, increasing community support of schools and attaining larger shares of financial support from the state.

"Over the last two decades there has been a steady decrease in the enrollment in teacher education curricula in our universities," he said.

"In 1971, approximately 16 percent of all entering freshmen at the University of Illinois chose the teaching profession as their major; today less than 6 percent do so."

Madigan said: "Illinois is again lagging behind other states" in supporting education, and "the Legislature has failed to uphold its constitutional mandate to provide tax dollars for education."

There is not yet much support for a tax increase extension, but "my plan is to await (Thompson's) budget statement" before making any final decisions, Madigan said.

"This is a Legislature which is acting on its own," Madigan said. "Thompson has withdrawn from the process of reform" by announcing his early decision not to support the extension of the temporary tax increase, he said.

"I am the only one of five legislative leaders who has kept an open mind" about extending last year's temporary tax increase, he said. Thompson, as well as the three other legislative leaders, have decided not to support an extension, he said.

Rep. Helen Salterthwaite, D-Urbana, also seemed pessimistic about seeking the extension, and said an attempt would be "self-defeating."

Some were more enthusiastic about an extension. Reg Weaver, president of the Illinois Education Association and member of the recently created Commission on the Improvement of Elementary and Secondary Education, emphasized the state's responsibility to fund education more fully.

"Over the past 17 years, funding for textbooks has dropped by 50 percent—Americans now spend more money on dog food than on textbooks," he said.

Weaver cited changes in the ratio of state funds compared to those provided by local property taxes which go toward public schools, and said the burden is shifting more toward local taxes. "We will have to

re-order the state's priorities" to get sufficient support for education, he said.

Weaver urged lawmakers to "use all available funds and do the politically courageous thing and pass an extension of the income tax" increase.

In a press conference later that day, Madigan said he would need support from others in the Legislature if he were to come out in favor of extending the tax in-



Ruth Love

crease. "I may show courage sometimes, but I'm not willing to walk into a brick wall," he said.

Madigan said education reform must accompany economic recovery, and Thompson's planned excursion to Europe to recruit foreign business to Illinois is commendable. "Those missions are good—the whole effort could be better," he said.

Following speeches by Ikenberry, Madigan and others, five panels met separately to discuss specialized aspects of education reform. School board members, teachers, union representatives, administrators and education professors from colleges around the state made up the panels, who concluded the conference with reports of the discussions.

Former National Education Association President J.C. Buford, speaking at the panel on teacher training and certification, said standards for teacher training have dropped drastically. "Teaching must not be a profession of the leftovers... Teaching is too easy to get into and too easy to stay in," he said.

Alice Hayes of Loyola University in Chicago, said grade inflation has lowered standards for teaching and learning. "Too much emphasis is given on transitory steps—on graduation and admission," she said.

Hayes repeated the call for increased financial support from the state. "We have the human resources,"

Love, speaking in the afternoon in the House chambers, said the conference was "a first step in the journey we must all make" to reform the nation's schools.

Love pointed out—as several others did—that national concern has not been this intensely focused on education since the Sputnik space project in 1957, when competition from the Soviets in the space race brought fervent concern over the job U.S. educators were

Winters keeps Illini in Big Ten title hunt

by Bill Duffin

All week Illinois students have suffered from the return of the winter they hoped they would see no more of. Thursday night, over 14,000 Illini basketball fans saw the Winters they had been waiting for. That's Winters, with an 's', as in Efrem. The Illinois forward scored 26 points and grabbed 14 rebounds—both career highs—in the Illini's 73-58 rout of Ohio State at Assembly Hall.

"Efrem Winters did the best job rebounding offensively that I've seen since I've been in this league," said Buckeye coach Eldon Miller. "We just couldn't contend with them on the backboards and that was the difference in the game."

Winters hustled all over the court—especially in the second half, when he pulled down 8 rebounds, scored 14 points and blocked two shots. For the game, he had 10 offensive rebounds.

"I wanted to come out and play hard tonight," Winters said. "I couldn't get over the loss at Purdue. Rebounding and the way we played defense is what hurt us, why we lost the game."

The win boosts the Illini's record to 21-4, 12-3 in the Big Ten, and pushes them back into a tie for the conference lead with Purdue. Ohio State falls to 15-11 overall, 8-8 in the Big Ten.

The usually balanced Illini attack turned pretty much into a two-man show in the second half. Illini guard Bruce Douglas followed Winters with 24 points, 18 of which came in the second period. Doug Altenberger was the other Illinois player in double figures with 11 points.

"We moved it a little bit better in the second half," Douglas said. "We came out and shot aggressively from the perimeter. You have to

Big Ten basketball

	W	L
Purdue (19-6)	12	3
Illinois (21-4)	12	3
Indiana (19-7)	12	4
Michigan (16-9)	8	7
Ohio State (15-11)	8	4
Minnesota (15-10)	6	9
Iowa (13-13)	6	10
Mich. St. (12-13)	5	10
Wisconsin (10-17)	4	11
Northwestern (11-15)	4	12

Thursday's results

Illinois 73, Ohio State 58
Michigan State 83, Minnesota 62
Michigan 84, Wisconsin 75
Iowa 57, Northwestern 48

give credit to our big men. Efrem was an animal out there on those boards."

Though the game ended up being a blowout, it was very close for awhile. The Illini were playing tough defense, keeping the Buckeyes from moving the ball inside. But Illinois was shooting only 42 percent from the field, thus unable to build much of a lead. When Douglas picked up his second foul with the game less than five minutes old, Illinois coach Lou Henson protested the call and was slapped with a technical.

"When one of your guards picks up two quick fouls, it bothers anybody," Henson said.

Douglas was on the bench for just under six minutes and neither club was able to sustain any momentum. The lead changed hands seven times in the opening period, and the Illini went into half-time ahead by only one at 28-27.

But the Illini got things going in the second half with Winters playing some of the most aggressive basketball he's played all year. They made up for their poor shooting in the first half by connecting on 62 percent of their shots from the

field.

Winters started the second period by following a missed George Montgomery layup with a stuff. And for the next nine minutes, the attack was all Winters and Douglas.

During that stretch, Winters scored 10 points and Douglas scored eight. Not until Montgomery connected on a 5-foot jumper with 10:17 left in the game did another Illinois player score in the second half. By then, the Illini had built up a 48-37 lead and were never threatened again.

"Ohio State really played well in the first half," Henson said. "In the second half, our superior size wore them down."

The Buckeyes were led by Troy Taylor's 19 points, followed by Tony Campbell's 14 and Ron Stokes' 12.

Miller thinks Illinois is vastly improved over the last time these two teams played, on January 14 in Columbus, Ohio, when the Illini squeaked out a 55-53 win.

"Illinois is much improved with their offensive execution and they're much more aggressive on the boards," Miller said. "If they can sustain that, they can be a factor nationally."

...

Illinois guard Bruce Douglas had six assists against Ohio State to raise his season total to 133. He also had three steals to boost his team-leading total to 60. Doug Altenberger is next in steals with 29. Ohio State center Keith Wesson had nothing to show for his 21-minute performance but three fouls. Illinois coach Lou Henson was impressed by Indiana's performance against Purdue Wednesday night. "Indiana looked just awesome against Purdue," Henson said. "If they play like that Sunday, there's not a team in the country that could beat them."



Illinois' Efrem Winters (left) reaches for one of his game-high 14 rebounds in the Illini's 73-58 victory over Ohio State Thursday in Assembly Hall. The victory puts Illinois into a tie for first place in the Big Ten with Purdue. (photo by Anne Ryan)

Strong defense benefits Illini in win over Bucks

by Chris Deighan

That which was lost, has now been found.

After gaining notoriety for defense and rebounding, Illinois had its reputation severely tarnished last weekend when Purdue beat the Illini 59-55. But back home at Assembly Hall, Illinois polished up that image and came back to basics in its 73-58 win over Ohio State Thursday night.

"The most important part in a basketball game is defense and rebounding," Ohio State coach Eldon Miller said. "What differentiated this game is that Illinois just brutalized us on the backboards."

Thanks to Efrem Winters and George Montgomery, the Illini outrebounded the smaller Buckeyes, 36-23. Winters grabbed 10 of those on the offensive end, while Montgomery cleaned up with seven on defense. In the first half alone, the Illini nailed seven baskets on second or third attempts at the hoop to keep them in the game.

Illinois' defense also kept it in the game, and proved to be the deciding factor in the second half. While the Illini warmed up from the field, Ohio State couldn't generate any offense. As a result, what had been a one-point game at half-

time, turned into a rout. With that defense, Illinois held the Buckeyes to their lowest scoring total since Jan. 14, when they scored just 53—against Illinois.

Doug Altenberger took on the responsibility of guarding the Buckeyes' standout forward Tony Campbell. In games against Michigan State and Michigan last week, Campbell totaled 42 points and 14 rebounds. But Altenberger held him to 14 points and three rebounds—five points and five rebounds under his season average.

"We've had problems matching up on defense all year because we have two big men and three guards," Illinois coach Lou Henson said, "but Doug did an outstanding job."

Not to be outdone, Illinois guards Quinn Richardson and Bruce Douglas constantly harassed their Buckeye counterparts, Ronnie Stokes and Troy Taylor—thought by some to be the quickest backcourt combination in the nation. The two Illinois guards picked Stokes and Taylor up deep in the backcourt, and pressed them throughout the game.

"We try to do that almost every game," Douglas said. "You've got to try to pick the guards up in the backcourt and make them handle the ball. That helps to let them know that you're going to be aggressive all night."

Daily Illini March 2, 1984

S. African leader released after detention of 16 years

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NYT)—South Africa released a prominent black nationalist Thursday after almost 16 years in detention.

The freed prisoner, 69-year-old Herman Toivo ya Toivo, is regarded by many of his followers as the "father" of nationalism in South West Africa, a former German colony run by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations. He was freed after serving 16 years of a 20-year term for offenses under South Africa's strict security laws.

No reason for his release was given by officials in Windhoek, the capital. However, a prevalent view among diplomats and political commentators was that the action had been designed to spread discord within the South West Africa People's Organization, an insurgent group that has been battling to overthrow South Africa's control of the territory since 1966.

The nationalist leader was transferred to Windhoek Wednesday from Robben Island, a prison

settlement off Cape Town, where he was interned after founding the first black nationalist movement in South West Africa, the Ovambo People's Organization, in 1959. It was initially established to promote the interests of South-West African workers living in South Africa.

The group later changed its name to the South-West Africa People's Organization so as to avoid the impression that it reflected only the aspirations of the Ovambos, the biggest ethnic group among the territory's 1.1 million people.

Following Toivo's detention, the leadership was assumed by Sam Nujoma, who has withstood several major challenges to his presidency of the often-divided organization.

Toivo's release coincides with a major diplomatic effort by the United States to seek a settlement of the war in South West Africa, widely known as Namibia. The effort, which has thus far led to a "disengagement" of South African and insurgent forces in southern Angola, is intended to bring about a with-

drawal of Cuban troops from Angola, where the Namibian insurgents are based, along with implementation of a U.N. plan for elections and independence in South West Africa.

By releasing Toivo, South Africa may be trying to provoke a leadership struggle among the insurgents, political commentators in Windhoek said. The guerrilla organization is already divided into two groups: the Soviet-backed mainstream, led by Nujoma and based in Luanda, the Angolan capital, which is reckoned to have majority support in the territory; and a splinter group called Swapo-Democrats with a much smaller following, based in Windhoek. The Luanda-based leadership controls the guerrillas fighting South Africa.

Reports from Windhoek Thursday night said thousands of black South West Africans poured into the streets of Katutura Township, just outside the capital, to give Toivo a joyous and exuberant welcome.

Davidy Allini March 2, 1984



Illinois' Pam Hall, right, streaks past Wisconsin's Kristi Kropp at the Big Ten women's indoor track and field championships at the Armory. The meet continues at 11 a.m. today. (photo by Kyle Smith)

Women runners qualify in relays

by Danielle Aceto

The Illinois women's track team entered the first day of Big Ten conference indoor meet competition with their sights on making NCAA-qualifying time in the two-mile relay.

And when the final results came in, Illinois had a fourth-place finish—and had indeed made qualifying time. Purdue finished first, followed by Indiana and Michigan.

Illinois' Julie Lantis qualified for today's final in the mile, finishing first in her heat with a time of 4:53.46. The Illini's Kelly McNee came in fifth with a 4:57.18.

Other top finishers for the Illini included Rolanda Conda, who took second in the 440-yard dash and Kim Dunlap, who placed second in her heat in the 300-yard dash and fourth in the 60-yard dash. Dunlap finished third in her 60-yard dash heat, but failed to qualify for the finals.

Pam Hall qualified in the 60-yard hurdles with a time of :08.36, and Maggie Vogel finished fourth in the 880-yard run with a time of 2:12.75.

In a surprise, Gretchen Gentry, the defending champion in the 600-yard dash, fell short of qualifying time. She came in third in her heat with a 1:24.00.

In addition to Lantis, qualifiers for today's competition in the mile included Becky Cotta of Purdue, Cathy Branta of Wisconsin, and Ohio State's Maureen Cogan.

Donithy Jones of Ohio State, Wisconsin's Jackie Malone and Indiana's Tina Parrott were among the 600-yard qualifiers. Wisconsin's Kris Eiring, Iowa's Elaine Jones and Davera Taylor, and Purdue's Sybil Perry qualified for today's 60-yard finals. Perry set a new Armory record with a :34.69 in 300-yard dash semifinals.

Lessons of life

Artist in residence Cousin Wash tells stories, educates students

by Andréa Patton

Imagine you just walked through the door of your 2 p.m. lecture hall. Boom. It hits you, just like a hypnotic spell. Your eyelids droop. You start to yawn. You feel very sleepy, very sleepy....

Your professor starts talking. Your head starts to bob. But wait—something is different today. You listen. It's a story. Your professor is telling the class a story.

Sound crazy? Not according to Cousin Wash. He's an educator and a storyteller. That's right. He tells educational stories for a living.

In his own right, Cousin Wash, Allen Hall artist-in-residence, is a living tradition for a custom which dates back thousands of years. After all, storytellers were around long before the written word. As Cousin Wash pointed out, the first writers simply wrote down what the storyteller said.

At birth, Cousin Wash was named Curtis Hunt. Hunt chose to go by Cousin Wash out of deference to an ex-slave named Cousin Wash who would tell stories to him when he was growing up in Texas.

But according to Cousin Wash, his namesake was more than a storyteller: he was a social commentator who tried to point out the trouble between the black and white communities.

"He was the mouthpiece between the blacks and the whites," he said. "He'd go to the white people, tell them a story and make them laugh. Then he'd go away, and they'd think of what he really said."

Cousin Wash is following in those footsteps. His stories educate people too, although the lessons are a bit more obvious.

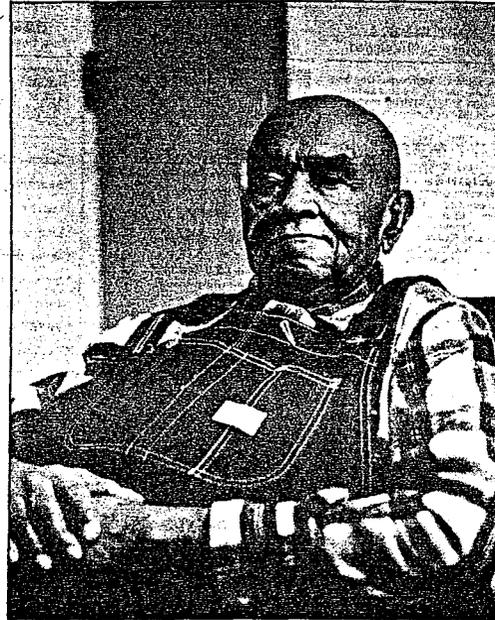
Cousin Wash "formally" started telling stories in 1969 when he read in a newspaper that 45 per-

cent of high school graduates were unable to read. He decided the statistic was because of a lack of interest and decided to do something about it.

"I decided I would take facts and make interesting stories about them," he said. Since then, Cousin Wash estimates that he has told stories to about 200,000 California schoolchildren.

However, Cousin Wash's "informal" start began much earlier. He told stories to his students when he taught high school in Oklahoma. Wash said he told stories because he simply needed to get his lessons taught, and he usually didn't have them planned.

Eventually, the Oklahoma State Department of Education showed an interest in Cousin Wash's technique. At that point, Wash said he decided he "was great" and went on to be principal of a vocational school.



Cousin Wash

photo by Cathy Malooly

But is Cousin Wash's technique applicable to college level classes? He thinks so. "There are no bounds to a good story. A good story will fit anywhere. Trouble is, who can make them?"

Cousin Wash believes part of being a good educator is being a good entertainer. To him, storytelling just makes the job easier.

According to Cousin Wash, there are two kinds of storytellers, but

neither is superior to the other. Some storytellers recite stories; others create them. Cousin Wash, with one exception, tells stories he has created. Yet he has no favorite of his own. "They're all my children. My stories are my children. I love them all."

At the age of 80 or 81 (he doesn't know for sure), Cousin Wash has no plans to take it easy and retire. "This is easy," he said.

Daily Ellimi March 3, 1984

Daily Illini March 3, 1984

S. African countries announce principles of new peace treaty

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (NYT)—South Africa and Mozambique announced Friday night that they had agreed on the principles of a treaty of "non-aggression and good neighborliness" and would set up a joint commission to oversee it.

The announcement said final details of the treaty would be worked out shortly. The two countries announced Feb. 20 that they intended to enter into such a formal security agreement as part of a process of bringing peace to southern Africa.

"The main thrust of the agreement is that it will provide that neither of the two countries will serve as a base for acts of aggression or violence against one another," the announcement said. The accord would also prevent the two ideologically opposed nations from using third countries as intermediaries for subversion.

The joint announcement, by Foreign Minister Roelof Botha of South Africa and Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso of Mozambique, represented a further relaxation between white-ruled South Africa and its black-ruled neighbors.

Both Mozambique and Angola have been forced to deal with Pretoria by a combination of direct South African military attack and harassment by rebellious armies supported by South Africa.

The statement was read in English by Botha and in Portuguese by Veloso at a joint news conference. It came one day after the announcement that a commission set up by South Africa and Angola had begun monitoring the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

The Mozambican delegation arrived in Cape Town earlier Friday and is due home Saturday. The plan to sign a non-aggression treaty was announced 11 days ago when Botha flew to Maputo, the Mozambique capital, and met with leaders including President Samora Machel. Veloso held talks for an hour Friday with Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

Under terms of the agreement, South Africa is supposed to with-

draw its backing for the Mozambique National Resistance, a rebellious guerrilla army that has advanced through large swathes of Mozambique.

In return, Mozambique pledges to cease military support for the African National Congress, the movement that has been fighting for years against apartheid, the system of strict racial segregation in South Africa.

Veloso told the news conference the "level of the presence" of the African National Congress in his country "does not interfere with what we are discussing."

"The essential point of the agreement is that my country will not serve as a base for attacks or violence against the territory of South Africa and vice versa," he said.

The African National Congress has been bitterly critical of the Mozambican decision and has lobbied the Organization of African Unity's current meeting of foreign ministers in Addis Ababa to condemn it.

African officials, however, have endorsed the recent actions of Mozambique and Angola.

Veloso declined to say whether the accord would damage his country's relations with the Soviet Union. Mozambique has a friendship and cooperation treaty with Moscow and Mozambican officials have indicated that the agreement with South Africa has angered the Kremlin, also a principal supporter of the African National Congress.

The South Africa-Mozambique agreement appeared to represent a tacit acknowledgement by the South Africans that they have been supporting dissident Mozambicans. Pretoria has frequently denied the charge. Foreign Minister Botha said, however, that in the discussions, "neither side has made any admissions to each other."

"The purpose of the talks was not to accuse each other but to work out an arrangement," he said. "We did not try to see how much we differ and how much we could accuse each other."

Daily Illini

March 4, 1984

UIUC OFFICIAL NOTICE

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK AT UIUC
March 4 - 10, 1984

A major library exhibit will be on display in the main corridor of the University Library from March 5 to March 31.

- Sunday**
March 4
- 1:00 p.m., Room 66 Library
Film--THE WILLMAR EIGHT
The story of eight women in America's heartland who were driven by sex discrimination at work to take the most unexpected step of their lives, waging the longest bank strike in American history.
- 2:00 p.m., Room 66 Library
Film--MITUSYE AND NELLIE
Through the poetry of Miltusye Yamada and Nellie Wong, the story of Asian American people in this country.
- 3:00 p.m., Room 66 Library
Film--ABUELITAS DE OMBLIGO
A portrayal of the warmth and wisdom, the customs and spirit of the women who deliver most of the babies born in Nicaragua.
- 3:30 p.m., Room 66 Library
Film--LOUDER THAN OUR WORDS: WOMEN AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
Examination of the historical use of civil disobedience by women to gain political rights.
- 4:00 p.m., Room 66 Library
Film--FROM THE HEART
Exploration of twentieth century art portraying the feminine attitude and demonstrating the strength of woman artists in America.
- 7:30 p.m., Illini Union General Lounge
TWO LADIES BORN IN 1864: SARA TEASDALE AND ELEANOR ROOSEVELT IN THEIR 100th ANNIVERSARY
Performance by Rose Buckner of the Great American People Show.
- Monday**
March 5
- 12:00 noon, 269 Illini Union
THE ROOTS OF CHICANA FEMINISM
Shirlene Solo, Associate Professor of History and Assistant Vice Provost at California State University at Northridge. Lecture.
- 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m., 275 Illini Union
DEVELOPING DRAMATIC PIECES USING LITERARY-HISTORICAL MATERIALS
Workshop by Rose Buckner of The Great American People Show. Registration (no charge) should be made by calling 333-3137.
- 4:00 p.m., 269 Illini Union
QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIA FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN
T.S. Saraswathi, Professor Child Development, M.S. University of Baroda, India.
- 7:30 p.m., 314 Altgeld Hall
THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION
Shirlene Solo, Associate Professor of History and Assistant Vice Provost at California State University at Northridge. Slide show and lecture.
- Tuesday**
March 6
- 12:00 noon, Parr Lounge, University YMCA
A STUDY OF BLUE-COLLAR WOMEN: WAITRESSING IN THE WEST, 1865-1920
Mary Leo Spence, Associate Professor of History at UIUC, will present material on her current research.
- 4:00 p.m., 275-77 Illini Union
THE ROLE OF THE CHICANA IN HISTORY
Margo De Ley, Assistant to the Director of Woman in International Development. Dramatic reading.
- 7:30 p.m., Lincoln Hall Theater
WHY ARE THESE WOMEN LAUGHING?
Nicole Hollander, syndicated cartoonist, author of Sylvia and publications including I'm in Training to Be Tall and Blonde: Mercy, it's the Revolution and I'm in My Bathrobe; and My Weight Is Always Perfect for My Height--Which Varies. Slide show and lecture. Reception will follow.
- Wednesday**
March 7
- 12:00 noon, 1038 Foreign Language Building
WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE FARMING SYSTEM AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN ZAMBIA
Jean Due, Professor of Agricultural Economics at UIUC. Lecture.
- 4:00 p.m., 275-77 Illini Union
RITES OF PASSAGE: STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING IN THE LIVES OF PROFESSIONAL BLACK WOMEN
Bonnie Thornton Dill, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University, and Johnnella Butler, Associate Professor of Literature and Chair of Afro-American Studies at Smith College. Informal discussion.
- 5:00-7:00 p.m., World Heritage Museum
WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK RECEPTION
Join us for a celebration of Women's History Week at the Museum. The reception begins at 5:00 with a tour of the pieces in the Museum relevant to women's history. Afterwards there will be conversation and refreshments.
- 7:30 p.m., 269-73 Illini Union
IN DIFFERENT TONES: THE CHALLENGE OF HARMONIZING THE EXPERIENCES OF BLACK AND WHITE WOMEN
Bonnie Thornton Dill, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University. Lecture.
- Thursday**
March 8
- INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
See the book display at the Illini Union Book Center.
- 12:00 noon, Parr Lounge, University YMCA/YWCA
BLACK WOMEN HISTORIANS AND THE LIBERATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY: GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES AND THE CRISIS OF PROFESSIONALISM
Juliet E.K. Walker, Associate Professor of History at UIUC. Women's Studies Women's Forum.
- 4:00 p.m., 269 Illini Union
LIBERATION THEOLOGY: WOMEN MAKING HISTORY
Leota Didier, Director of the Wesley Foundation Ministry with Women. Lecture.
- 7:30 p.m., Illini Union Room C
BLACK STUDIES AND WOMEN'S STUDIES: DISCOVERING THE WORTH OF OUR TRADITIONS
Johnnella Butler, Associate Professor of Literature and Chair of Afro-American Studies at Smith College.
- Friday**
March 9
- 12:00 noon, 269 Illini Union
THE EVOLUTION OF LATIN AMERICAN FEMINISM
Maria Silva, Graduate Student in Anthropology at UIUC. Lecture.

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK is hosted by:
Office of Women's Studies
Office for Women's Resources and Services
Women Students' Union

For more information,
call 333-2990
or 333-3137

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK cosponsors:
Office of the Chancellor
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
National Organization for Women
C-U Business and Professional Women's Club
Grassroots Group of Second Class Citizens
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Young Women's Christian Association
Sort

High court rules St. Louis must fund desegregation

ST. LOUIS (AP)—City officials pledged to release some \$5.7 million in desegregation funds by the end of the month in accordance with Monday's decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

"We have no choice but to distribute the money," said Revenue Collector Ron Leggett. "That was the court of last resort. We're finished."

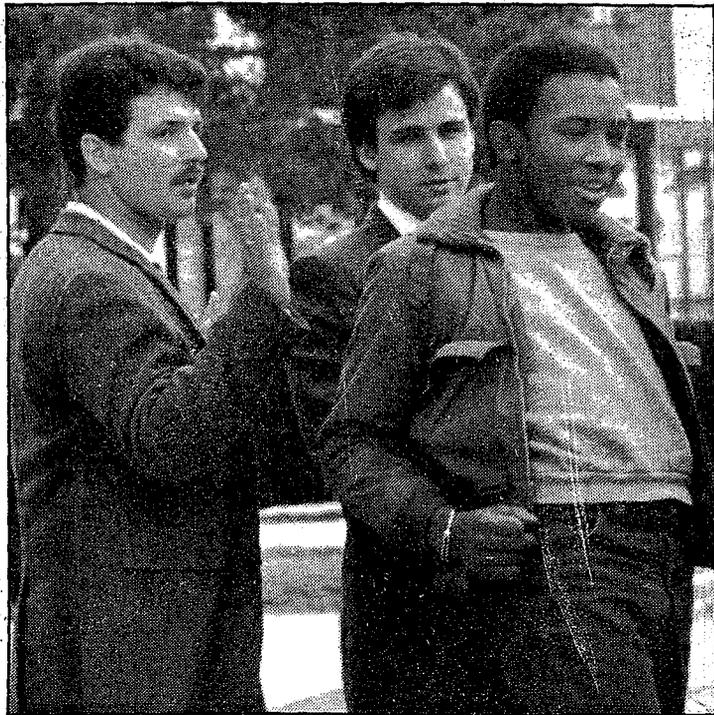
Without comment, the high court turned down an emergency request by city financial officers who said federal courts, in effect, had ordered a \$7 million increase in local property taxes in violation of the Missouri Constitution.

The city officials asked that the orders to spend the money be suspended pending Supreme Court consideration of a formal appeal in the dispute.

The court orders "represent the most serious intrusion by the federal judiciary into the taxing power in American history," said lawyers for Leggett and comptroller Paul Berra.

"Today's decision essentially means that the money will go to the school board, and the people of the city are out of luck," said Bob Dierker, assistant city counselor.

Daily Illinois March 6, 1984



Tyrone Lloyd, 15, leaves Champaign County Courthouse in Urbana after being sentenced to 30 years in prison for his part in two rapes in Champaign-Urbana. Before entering a van, Lloyd shouted, "American justice system—go to hell." He is escorted by county employees. (photo by Cathy Malooly)

Teen gets 30 years in local rape ruling

by Zack Nauth

Tyrone Lloyd is tall for his age. He's 15 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches and he wants to be an auto mechanic. At least that's what Lloyd told the court 10 minutes before the judge sentenced him to 30 years in prison for his part in two Champaign-Urbana rapes.

Lloyd listened to the prosecution argue why he should live almost half of his life in jail, then he listened to his own attorney ask for mercy—which in Lloyd's case meant a 10-year sentence.

Then it was Tyrone Lloyd's turn. With his mother and relatives watching, Lloyd rose slowly, wiping his hands on his pants. He paused, looking down at the ground, before he met the eyes of the judge. He spoke for five minutes.

more RAPE on 7

Daily Illini March 6, 1984

2 of 2 pg

15-year-old gets 30 years for role in two local rapes

RAPE from 1

"I'm sorry for what I done," he began. "I wouldn't want nobody to do the thing to my mother that I did to them ladies. I'm sure if someone did that to my mother, I'd be out there trying to get the maximum sentence for them.

"People will think what they are going to think but I know what I am," Lloyd continued. "I done a criminal act; I made a mistake. I know I have to go, to pay my dues to society. But the time limit on this is really outrageous. People got better things to do than be locked up all day."

Lloyd was convicted last month of raping a 24-year-old Champaign woman Nov. 1 between two garages off West University Avenue and a 21-year-old University student Nov. 5 in a backyard on West Stoughton Street in Urbana.

Orlando Dorsey, 15, who with Lloyd was involved in the series of rapes and assaults in November, was sentenced Feb. 7 to 20 years in prison for the same rapes and an additional assault.

In giving Lloyd a greater sentence than his accomplice, Judge Harold Jensen said "There is no doubt in my mind... that (Lloyd) was the predominant actor; he was the leader.

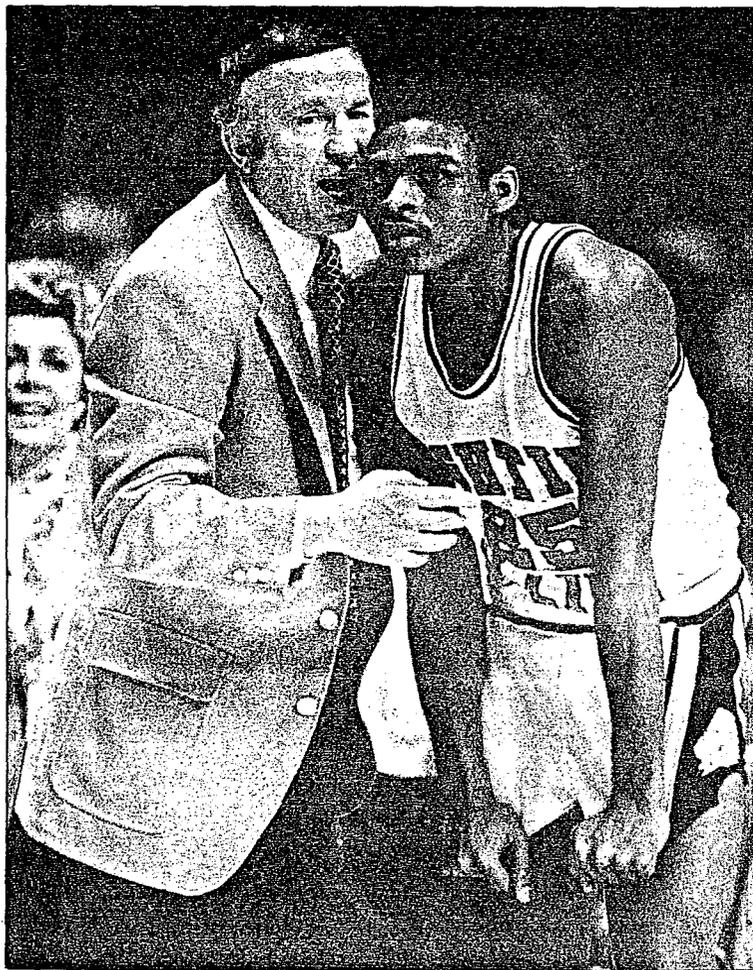
"From listening to him speak the court is convinced the defendant is not stupid and that he knew what he was doing to (the victims)."

However, Lloyd's attorney, Joseph Hooker, argued that his client's age, his minimal prior involvement in the juvenile court system, his learning disabilities and the responsibility that friends, relatives and his mother testified to, gave reason to believe that the boy had a chance.

"Let's think before he's consigned to the garbage can," Hooker said. "Mr. Lloyd is never going to be a nuclear physicist, but there's real potential there. He does take responsibility."

Defense witnesses testified that Lloyd had been eager to carry their groceries, mow lawns, take care of their kids and repair the bikes and cars of his friends. All testified that they were shocked when they found out Lloyd was arrested.

Hooker said Lloyd was a boy who was frustrated by having to go through 5th grade three times and was picked on because of his stuttering, hurried speech.



If Illinois coach Lou Henson isn't telling guard Bruce Douglas to shoot more during the Illini's game with Indiana Sunday, maybe he should be. Douglas earned Big Ten Player of the Week honors for totaling 52 points in Illinois' two wins. (photo by John Konstantaras)

First place home for Boilermakers

by Jeff Legwold

big ten roundup



Purdue has been camped in the first-place position in the Big Ten since the season began.

And unless Minnesota or Wisconsin can upset either the Boilermakers or bunkmate Illinois, the season looks to finish that way.

The Boilermakers, who beat Wisconsin Tuesday night, 61-48, improved their record to 14-3 in the conference, 21-6 overall. Last-place Wisconsin now has lost 11 of its last 12 Big Ten games.

Purdue finishes the season on the road against Minnesota Sunday. Should Purdue win that game, it will snare its 16th conference championship, which is the most among Big Ten schools. The Boilermakers and Indiana currently are tied for that honor with 15 each.

"Naturally we're just happy to be playing for the championship," Boilermaker coach Gene Keady said. "It's down to Illinois and us. We've got to take these games one at a time, keeping in mind what got us here—defense and great desire."

Purdue will probably need very little defense and just enough desire to show up, as Minnesota has been on the slide as of late. The Gophers have lost six of their last 10 games and are tied for sixth place in the conference with Iowa at 6-10, 15-11 overall.

POLL SITTERS: The Boilermakers and Illinois are the only remaining Big Ten teams in both the Associated Press and Uninted Press International polls. Indiana, which previously had been in the two polls, dropped out of sight after being blown out by the Illini, 70-53,

in Champaign Sunday.

The Boilermakers are ranked No. 11 in both polls, while Illinois, which was 10th last week, has moved up to No. 7 in both the writers' and coaches' polls.

HIGH HOPES: Michigan coach Bill Frieder thinks his Wolverines deserve a shot at going to the NCAA tournament if they can at least split their final two games against Iowa and Northwestern. A split would leave Michigan at 10-8 in the Big Ten, 18-10 overall.

"We have beaten Georgia, Rutgers and Dayton on the road and lost by one point to Texas-El Paso," Frieder said. "In addition we played a full Big Ten schedule. They claim they pick the teams on the basis of their schedule and their computer ratings, but you never know."

Michigan hopes to join the other three conference teams, Illinois, Purdue and Indiana, which are almost assured bids.

According to the Associated Press report, other Big Ten coaches also feel that the Wolverines are good enough to get the nod for the 54-team tournament field.

Iowa coach George Raveling, who is on the tournament selection committee, thinks the conference should be able to send four teams.

"It would hard for me to believe there are 54 teams in the country that are better than Michigan."

"Michigan has an excellent chance," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "Michigan is good enough and deserves to go. The Big Ten should send four teams to the NCAA and at least three to the NIT."

S T E L L A R PERFORMANCE: Illinois guard Bruce Douglas was named Big Ten Player of the Week by The Associated Press for his performances against Ohio State and Indiana. The sophomore had back-to-back collegiate highs of 24 points against the Buckeyes Thursday and 28 points against the Hoosiers Sunday.

Daily Illini March 7, 1984

UI-C student contends officials ✓ discriminate against activists

by Michael Lufrano

Members of the student government association at the University of Illinois-Chicago are taking action to combat what they feel are discriminatory practices by the campus' administration.

Jan Kugler, member of the student advisory committee to the Illinois Board of Higher Education, has sent letters protesting "discriminatory practices" of the University to Illinois State's Attorney Richard Daley, University President Stanley Ikenberry and Chicago Chancellor Donald Langenberg.

Kugler protested when campus officials refused to allow him use of a University car to attend a meeting of the Illinois Student Association in Springfield last week.

"This is another attempt by the University to cut down student activists," Kugler said. He said other student government members, whom he called "pets" of the administration, were recently granted a University car to attend various conferences and meetings in Boston and Washington, D.C.

Michael Ginsberg, assistant dean of student affairs at the Chicago campus, said the campus' policy is to grant vehicles to any recognized representative of student government.

In this case, Ginsberg said, Kugler was not the offi-

cial representative of the student government in this matter.

Kugler said he should have been made the school's official representative when former ISA President Mark Hurley resigned. Instead, this position fell to Student Government President Boris Tomacic, who chose not to attend the Springfield meeting.

"The University turned down my request (to go to Springfield) and gave no justifiable reason," Kugler said. He said he felt the decision was based on his reputation as a student activist.

"Most of us in the administration know Jan well," Ginsberg said. "He's certainly an activist who espouses his stand on the issues and has made an attempt to improve student rights and student activities on campus."

But he said the campus administration does not have a grudge against Kugler, saying that Kugler was loaned a University car last weekend to attend an IBHE student advisory committee meeting in Urbana.

The administration is willing to cooperate as long as it is done in an acceptable manner, Ginsberg said. "As long as Jan is willing to work within University-accepted guidelines, he will be given every opportunity to have his position heard... and fairly acted upon."

But Kugler said student activists have never been treated the same as the "pets" of the administration.

Daily Illini
March 7, 1984

Jesse Jackson expected to appear at Champaign rally

by K. Robert Gordon

Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson is expected to speak today at a rally in Champaign and local political observers have mixed feelings about his impact on the 1984 election so far.

Jackson, who attended the University of Illinois in 1959 and 1960, did poorly in the recent Iowa caucus and New Hampshire primary. But many have said his candidacy still has had an effect on the election.

"I think he will increase the overall black vote in this country," said the Rev. William Keaton, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, 1310 N. Sixth St., Champaign. "I think a lot of blacks who wouldn't have voted, will vote because of his candidacy."

"I personally know a lot of people in the black community that were not motivated before Jesse declared his candidacy."

Jim Nowlan, an associate professor of political science at the University, agrees with Keaton, but says the real test will be whether blacks vote.

"I sense that he has already affected

black voter registration in a very positive way," Nowlan said. "His visibility and his endless speech-making for the importance of voting and 'getting on the train' as he puts it, will have an impact on the black registration. The question is whether it will affect the black voter turnout."

Although Jackson does not seem to have a chance at the democratic presidential nomination this year, local political experts think the candidate will make other significant gains.

"I think he is setting the groundwork in the future for a black candidate," said Samuel Gove, a University professor of government and public affairs. "He is showing there can be a legitimate black candidate who can hold his own and debate well."

Gerald McWorter, director of the University's Afro-American academic program, thinks Jackson may be paving the way to a new political party.

"I think what Jesse is doing is potentially going to have a positive affect," McWorter said. "I believe the two-party system in this country is antiquated, and what is needed is a

new party that provides an alternative. The greatest thing Jesse could do is provide leadership to a new political party that represents the rainbow coalition."

"The point is you have a group of people that have viciously been oppressed," he added later. "Right now, what is the impact of Jesse Jackson? He represents the most positive force for poor people."

Nowlan said Jackson "is a lightning rod in which blacks can rally." But he also thinks the leader of the rainbow coalition is making an "implicit threat."

"He has shown that he can handle himself well among the other white candidates," Nowlan said. "But more importantly, he is trying to prove that he can turn his voters out, and implicitly if the Democrats don't respond to his concerns, he has the power to keep them (black voters) home."

"Without the black vote, the Democratic ticket doesn't have a chance in the national ticket," he added.

Nowlan also believes that Jackson is "gaining leverage." By running for president, Nowlan thinks Jackson "can establish

himself as the leading national spokesman for the minorities and the poor."

But despite Jesse Jackson's oratory skills and political prominence, some local experts think the candidate has weaknesses.

Nowlan said Jackson's weaknesses are lack of experience in government, and a reputation for being disorganized and not following through on projects.

Tim Hickernell, president of the College Republicans, thinks Jackson's radical platform will cost him votes.

"I think his main weakness to the majority of the population is that he is viewed as being too extremist," he said. "I think the Democrats realize they need a middle-of-the-roader."

"His views are so much to the extreme that if he was made president, he wouldn't be able to do anything. The Congress would ignore his plans," he said.

The Jackson rally will be held at Towne Hall, 124 W. White St., Champaign. The rally is expected to begin around noon, and end at 2:30 p.m.

Daily & Clinic March 7, 1984

Election focuses on economic issues

by Linda Abell

"Jobs, jobs—they're our bread and butter."

Harl Ray, secretary-treasurer for the Illinois State Federation of Labor-CIO in Springfield, faces unemployment every day.

He's not the only one.

Jim Dawson, Democratic state central committee chairman for Illinois' 18th District, was disturbed at what he learned recently when he attended a fish fry in the Peoria area.

"I found out several (people I knew) there had been unemployed for two years," he said.

What really bothered Dawson was that most of them had lost hope of ever finding jobs, had used up all of their unemployment benefits and had given up looking for jobs.

Unemployment, Dawson said, is the major economic issue in Illinois' March 20 primary for the U.S. Senate.

Many Illinois voters agree: Unemployment is the most important concern in Illinois, according to 30 percent of 1,014 of Illinois' registered voters polled in a recent Sun-Times/Channel 5 News Poll.

Statewide unemployment figures emphasize the position Illinois is in relative to the rest of the country. Unemployment in the United States fell to 8 percent in January, while the Illinois unemployment rate rose to 9.9 percent.

Faced with such bleak figures are the Democratic candidates for the U.S. Senate—Illinois Comptroller Roland Burris, Illinois Senate President Philip Rock, U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, Makanda, and attorney Alex Seith.

Figures for the Peoria area list unemployment in 1983 at 15.9 percent, but Dawson predicted the real figure, counting people like his friends at the fish fry, is closer to 22 or 23 percent.

The situation is similar throughout the state, especially in industrial cities like Rockford and Kankakee.

Mike Segan, Kankakee County Democratic chairman, who is self-employed and owns two businesses, said, "I get calls at least once a week from people saying, 'Give me a job—anything.'"

Unemployment in the Kankakee area was 16.7 percent in 1983—the highest in Illinois—according to figures released by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

Economists and labor department officials in Illinois have attributed the rising unemployment figures to more people out looking for jobs because of optimism about the improving economy.

Many people, however, do not think the economy is picking up in Illinois.

"I don't see the recovery yet in Kankakee," Segan said.

Jerry Urbanec, executive director of the Central Illinois Democratic Coalition, echoes a similar sentiment, saying Peoria County is "devastated."

Although there have been a few callbacks at Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria's major employer, Urbanec said a lot of people are still unemployed.

Caterpillar had employed 23,000 people in Peoria in the past, but now employs only 10,000, according to Jim O'Connor, service representative for the International United Auto Workers in Central Illinois. And now the unemployment benefits of those laid off are running out. Such employees can receive supplemental benefits from Caterpillar for a maximum 52 weeks.

"People who had been making \$20,000 a year all of a sudden are running out of money," Urbanec said.

These unemployed people—and others—are paying close attention to the U.S. Senate candidates.

Burris, as state comptroller, is in charge of Illinois' finances—a job, it's been widely acknowledged, he's competently handled. He has also worked for the Treasury Department and has a long history of banking experience. But he lacks a voting record on economic issues.

Seith, who has never held an elected office, claims experience on economic policy—he specializes in international law and has represented many small businesses in his law practice.

See related story on the Republican Senate candidates' stands on the economy. Page 7.

Rock, who has been in the Illinois Senate since 1970, claims effective legislative experience and support for economic issues. He says he has never let an anti-union bill pass in the Senate and that his leadership ensured passage of the job retraining program in Illinois.

Simon also claims a legislative record of experience and support for economic issues—both in the Illinois General Assembly and in the U.S. House of Representatives. He has supported job retraining programs, funds to create public works jobs for the unemployed and expansion of unemployment benefits. He has also supported domestic content legislation, which requires that a percentage of parts on all cars sold in the United States be American-made.

The unemployment problems these candidates face are tied to such issues as the overvalued dollar and international trade practices, which boil down to conflicting philosophies on the merits of free trade vs. protectionism.

Farmers traditionally advocate few, if any, trade restrictions, while labor favors protectionism, wanting

which are currently taking advantage of the United States and American workers, is Burris' first priority in correcting unfair trade practices, Wallace said.

"I am for free trade," Rock said, "but I recognize that at the moment we are at a competitive disadvantage. We have unfair foreign competition."

He cited subsidies from foreign governments for products made in their own countries and an overvalued dollar resulting from the deficit as two examples of the unfair competition U.S. industry faces. An overvalued dollar makes U.S. products more expensive abroad than, for instance, Japanese products.

In much the same vein, Seith wants free trade that is also fair trade, he said. He wants other countries to play by the rules they've agreed to in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, an international trade agreement.

Simon also favors a pragmatic position on the free trade/protectionism argument.

"I basically view myself as a free trader, but... things ought to be reciprocal."

"The worst thing we could do would be each side building up more and more (trade) barriers," Simon said. "We ought to be tearing down

into a higher tax bracket if their wages go up because of inflation.

Supporters of tax indexing say that now, without indexing, the government gets more tax revenue without Congress ever having to vote for higher taxes.

Those who want indexing repealed say indexing will drive up inflation or will make deficits worse than they already are.

Rock calls it a "Republican proposal" that won't help the people of Illinois because it is fiscally irresponsible.

But it is Simon who has often been criticized for his stand against indexing.

Newspapers ranging from the Peoria Journal Star to the Southern Illinoisian in Carbondale have editorialized against Simon's stand.

An editorial in the Journal Star concerning Simon's opposition to indexing said, "The reason big-spending politicians don't like (indexing) is that it will stop the income tax from going up automatically every year, giving them more and more money to spend without them having to vote to raise taxes."

Simon said he is opposed to indexing because it will drive up inflation. He has said that countries with similar indexing, such as Brazil and Israel, have inflation rates of about 100 percent.

Seith also supports revenue keeping, a plan that would keep 10 percent of the federal income taxes Illinois pays to the federal government in Illinois.

If implemented, revenue keeping would give \$4 billion a year to Illinois, with 40 percent going to cities, 40 percent to the state and 20 percent to school districts and counties.

Seith said the other three candidates oppose the idea because it would cause a deficit. "They've said it, but they haven't analyzed it."

Seith prides himself on being an "issues" candidate, but labor and other groups are reluctant to support a candidate such as Seith with no legislative experience or voting record. But most labor groups and organizations are withholding formal endorsements until after the primary.

The Machinists Union and the United Mine Workers are exceptions and have endorsed Simon. The UMW's endorsement comes as no big surprise. Coal mining is the major industry in Simon's 22nd District in southern Illinois. Simon is expected to carry the Downstate vote with little trouble.

Consequently, the four candidates are all concentrating on the Cook County vote.

"Seventy percent of the primary votes on our side (Democrats) live north of Interstate 80," Rock said. "When you add it all up, the bulk of the primary vote is in Cook County."

With that in mind, Rock considers himself in pretty good shape. Besides the formal endorsement from the state Democratic Party, Rock has also got endorsements from organized labor groups in Chicago, including carpenters, plumbers, and police.

But one important labor endorsement has not gone to any of the candidates.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor-CIO usually makes endorsements in a primary election but has not done so in this race. Its constitution states a candidate must get two-thirds of the vote when its membership votes on endorsements in order for a candidate to get the official nod, according to Harl Ray, the secretary-treasurer.

When the Illinois membership voted, Simon got 47 percent of the vote and Rock got approximately 12 percent, Ray said. Although Simon got a big percentage of the vote, he said, it wasn't the required two-thirds of the vote.

Ray said his organization was glad no endorsements were made because all the candidates were good choices.

The major objective, he said, is to nominate a candidate who can beat Charles Percy. This will help the Democrats gain control of the Senate, thus blocking President Reagan, "who has not done anything for working people," Ray said.

"We're fighting for all working people," he said, "not just union people."

Average unemployment figures for metropolitan areas

	1983	1982	1981	1980
Bloomington	7.9	7.9	6.1	6.2
Champaign	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.6
Chicago	10.2	10.6	8.1	7.7
Kankakee	16.7	16.5	12.3	11.5
Peoria	15.9	13.9	8.4	8.2
Rockford	14.6	16.5	10.1	10.2
Springfield	8.5	7.7	6.7	7.5

trade barriers to protect their industries and, thus, their jobs.

O'Connor, of the UAW, sums up labor's position on the free trade/protectionism argument best: "We (the United States) are free traders at the expense of American workers."

O'Connor said unfair trade practices exist and American workers should be protected from them. For example, the Japanese yen is artificially set, he said, and other countries are allowed to sell their products without buying any from the United States in return.

O'Connor and other labor supporters want the United States to establish an industrial policy that will equalize trade and provide job security.

On the other side of the coin, businesses such as Caterpillar that are major exporters are opposed to such restrictions.

"We've taken a stand against domestic content legislation... that kind of protectionism just encourages more protectionism (from other countries)," said Doug Crew, a Caterpillar spokesman.

The Illinois Farm Bureau is also opposed to domestic content legislation.

Leonard Gardner, executive director of Illinois Farm Bureau's governmental affairs office, calls domestic content legislation "retaliation." The position the Farm Bureau takes, he said, is "expanded trade or free trade with less restrictions."

Farm income, he said, is dependent upon the price of commodities and the market size, which, in turn, are dependent upon international trade. Consequently, farmers oppose most trade restrictions.

With an eye toward political survival, the four candidates have clung to a middle-of-the-road position concerning free trade vs. protectionism.

Burris, according to his media director Hal Wallace, "philosophically believes in free trade, but above this, he believes in fair trade."

Renegotiation of all trade treaties,

the trade barriers, but we ought to be doing it fairly."

Auto manufacturing is one area in which Simon thinks the United States has an unfair position, he said, because it doesn't have domestic content requirements, which other countries do.

Burris agrees the United States should have a domestic content law because "every other country in this world has one."

Domestic content legislation passed the House but was never voted on in the Senate. The law the House passed would have required that by 1987, 90 percent of the parts on all automobiles sold in the United States be American-made.

Rock also supports domestic content legislation for both the auto and the steel industries, "in an attempt to even things out."

"In those two industries in particular, until we can all play by the same set of trade rules, I would be a protectionist," Rock said.

Domestic content legislation holds no appeal for Seith, an attorney from Hinsdale. Such legislation, he thinks, would just add to the problem.

"My premise is we'd be better off to stop the others from playing unfairly than to try to copy their unfairness," he said.

Seith supports, instead, measures he says will block the unfair practices of U.S. competitors, such as federal enforcement of anti-dumping laws. Dumping is supplying or selling a product in another country below cost of the domestic price.

In other economic matters, Seith alone has proposed some non-mainstream ideas for solving Illinois' domestic woes—ideas the other three candidates say will never work.

Tax indexing—or what Seith calls the "take-home pay protector plan"—is scheduled to go into effect in 1985, but Burris, Rock and Simon want indexing repealed.

Indexing links income tax brackets to inflation rates, preventing taxpayers from creeping automatically



After calling up 20 third-grade students from Champaign's Benjamin Franklin Elementary School to the front of Towne Hall in Champaign, the Rev. Jesse Jackson Wednesday addresses the crowd of people who came to hear him speak. Jackson stopped in Champaign as part of a campaign trip across Illinois. (photo by John Konstantaras)

Jackson makes C-U appearance

by Michael Bowers

The Rev. Jesse Jackson brought his presidential campaign to Champaign Wednesday morning, seeking financial support and admonishing the Reagan administration for "pick-pocketing" the poor.

Jackson, who attended the University in 1959, also alluded to recent attempts in the U.S. Senate to consider legislation for voluntary prayer in public schools.

"You can talk to God and close your mouth," he said, so a specific time for prayer is unnecessary. "You can pray by yourself. . . . Prayer is silent communication with God in the first place."

But most of his 45-minute speech before more than 300 people at Champaign's Towne Hall reiterated the themes of his campaign: a non-interventionist foreign policy, voter registration and a progressive social welfare policy aimed at helping those who cannot help themselves.

On foreign policy, Jackson criticized the Reagan administration for its involvement in Grenada, Central America and Lebanon, and said, "We cannot keep threatening and bluffing the Russians."

Jackson repeated his tradi-

tional call for voter registration, saying there are 3 million high school seniors and 5.5 million college students who are eligible to vote, yet have not registered. "It's time for the locked-out to stand up," he said.

On domestic policy, Jackson said the Reagan administration has been "an open pocket" to the nation's wealthy, but "a pick-pocket" to the poor. "We need more than a new president, we need a new direction," he said.

By emphasizing traditional values, Jackson said, the Reagan "regime" has provided the wealthy more wealth, the poor only "values." For example, he said, the administration has "cut the breakfast program to . . . children, and then (had) them pray over this food that has been taken."

Instead of praying over breakfast, Jackson said, Americans should "pray to remove the man who took the food."

Jackson concluded his appearance with an appeal for donations to his campaign. At his urging, several people came to the front of the room after promising to donate or raise various amounts. A few people promised \$500 each, others, including 19th Congressional District candidate Eric Jakobsson, promised less.

Daily Illini March 8, 1984

Pontiac inmates contribute food to Chicago poor

PONTIAC (AP)—The poor in Chicago have found a new partner in their battle against hunger—inmates in the Pontiac Correctional Center.

"We don't eat like we want to eat, but we eat," said inmate Lawrence Porre. "There are people who want to eat and don't eat."

Two prison clubs and individual convicts have collected 1,500 cans of food to distribute to the poor in Chicago, and plan to do much more.

"This is our way of showing we have not become oblivious to the ills which exist in our society... which we hope to someday return to and be productive members," said Willie Sterling, vice president of the Jaycees chapter in the maximum security prison.

Some inmates have spent part of their \$15 monthly allowance to buy canned goods to donate to the poor; additional money has been donated by the Jaycees chapter and by the Lifers' Club—a group of inmates serving sentences of at least 20 years.

Efforts upped against S. African fund divestment bill

by Arnold Grahl

Opponents of a pension fund divestment bill have stepped up their efforts against the bill as it approaches a spring vote in the Illinois House, while local anti-apartheid groups continue to lobby in favor of the measure.

House Bill 569, which reached the floor of the House last October, is expected to be called to a final vote in April. It is the first Illinois divestment bill to reach the House floor, and is similar to bills being proposed in 27 other states.

The bill would require state pension funds to divest more than \$1.8 billion from corporations doing business in South Africa because of the country's system of apartheid, or constitutional segregation of blacks and whites.

The State University Retirement System, which includes University retirement funds, would be among the larger funds required to

divest. Charles Hundley, associate director of SURS, said the fund would have to divest 47 percent of its investments, or about \$711 million.

The larger pension funds, State Employees Retirement System, State Teachers Retirement System, Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, and SURS have increased their lobbying efforts against the bill and are drafting a fact sheet to give legislators.

Fund directors were scheduled to meet in Springfield last week to draft the fact sheet and combine their efforts but were snowed out. The groups are now coordinating their efforts by phone, said Don Hoffmeister, executive director of SURS.

Hoffmeister said the pension funds oppose the bill because it would take away a large part of their investment options and increase risk.

"Our investment managers would have

restraints that managers of corporate investment plans would not have," Hoffmeister said, making it harder to compete in the market.

Hundley said the bill would require stocks to be divested from the larger capitalized investments, such as General Motors Co. and John Deere Co., which are easiest for larger pension funds to invest in.

"For our size of pension fund, it is easier to trade in the large capital companies so that our very entry won't drive the market one way or the other," Hundley said.

"If the bill passes the House, we will become much more active in our opposition when it is heard in Senate committees," Hoffmeister said.

Anti-apartheid groups have been actively supporting the bill. Steve Apotheker, spokesman for the Champaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid, said the coalition is con-

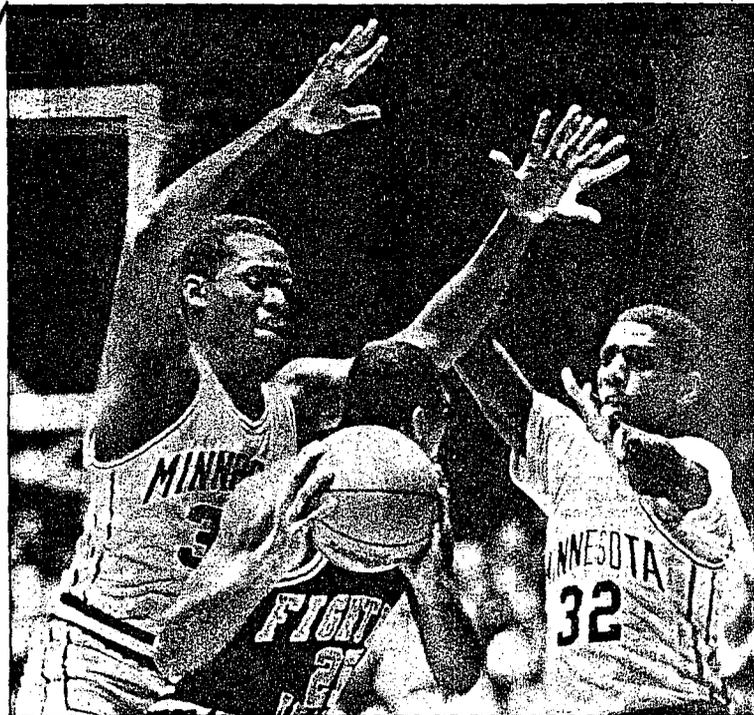
tacting legislators by telephone and running letter drives.

Though the bill would probably increase risk in pension investments, Apotheker said, "studies have shown that the amount of risk will only increase by a couple of percent." Apotheker said this increase would be "insignificant."

Apotheker said the bill will need the support of House Democrats and moderate Republicans to pass. These groups are being targeted by the coalition's lobbying. Democrats contacted by the coalition have been in favor or undecided, most Republicans have been undecided or against the bill.

Rep. Carol Braun, D-Chicago, co-sponsor of the bill, said she is optimistic about the bill's chance of passing. She said the bill's sponsors are working to build up support for the measure in the House before the spring vote.

*Stacy Shiner
March 8, 1984*



Minnesota's Tommy Davis, left, and Roland Brooks surround Illinois' Bruce Douglas Thursday night during the Illini's 53-41 win in Minneapolis. Douglas scored a team-high 15 points. (UPI photo)

Gophers fall, Illini recover first-place tie

by Steve Carlson

MINNEAPOLIS—Minnesota basketball coach Jim Dutcher isn't one to accept a favor and not reciprocate.

Despite getting dumped on by Illinois, 53-41 Thursday, Dutcher and his Gophers will try to pay Illinois back for some assistance the Illini provided two years ago.

"I told Lou (Henson) before the game that two years ago when we were in this position, they beat Iowa for us and moved us in there," Dutcher said. "So I said 'We'll try to help you out Sunday, if we can.'"

The position Illinois is in is that of being tied for the Big Ten lead with one game to play. Minnesota can help Illinois out by upsetting co-conference leader Purdue Sunday in Williams Arena. That would hand Illinois the title, providing the Illini get past Wisconsin Saturday at Assembly Hall.

With the relatively easy win over the Gophers Thursday, the Illini pulled back into a tie with Purdue for the Big Ten lead at 14-3 (23-4 overall, a new Illinois record for wins in a season.)

Dutcher admitted that before the Purdue contest, Minnesota would require an autopsy to determine why its game died against Illinois. Henson, however, has little confidence in Minnesota's ability to pull off an upset.

"Jim's a good coach, but I don't think he can beat Purdue," Henson said. "So we've got to beat Wisconsin to get a tie. Purdue is a veteran team, and I just think Minnesota is too young."

"If we beat Wisconsin it would put a tremendous amount of pressure on Purdue."

So could a national television audience, and the fact that Purdue has never won here in coach Gene Keady's four years as the Boilers' coach.

"Purdue hasn't won here and there are certain places teams don't play well at," Illinois' Doug Altenberger said. "For us, it's Michigan. Purdue has trouble here."

"I think this is the first time, if we beat Wisconsin, that we'll be ahead of (Purdue). It will be interesting to see how they react to

Badgers last obstacle in Illinois title quest

by Chris Deighan

Illinois now has won three straight thanks to its 53-41 victory at Minnesota Thursday night.

With a win over Wisconsin at 1 p.m. Saturday in Assembly Hall, the Illini could pick up No. 4 in a row and lock up a share of the Big Ten championship for the first time since the 1962-63 season.

That four-game winning streak would also give the Illini some momentum going into the NCAA tournament, where they would probably get a top seed in the Midwest Regional.

But for Illinois, it's first things first. "We feel that we're one of the top teams in the country and we feel that we could go to the Final Four," Illinois guard Quinn Richardson said. "We've proven that by the games that we've played and by the margins that we've lost by. We've been in every ball game that we've played. But we want to win the Big Ten first and then worry about the tournament."

Richardson and forward Don Klusendorf, the only two seniors on Illinois, will be honored before the Wisconsin game for their contributions to the Illini program. Richardson's exploits are becoming known throughout the country, but Klusendorf has helped Illinois as well according to Henson.

"He's been a leader," Henson said. "He works hard in practice and has really helped us to develop and come along and have the year that we've had."

With no seniors, Wisconsin compares well with Illinois in terms of age and experience, but not in success. The Badgers are last in the Big Ten at 4-13 and are 8-19 overall. And second-year coach Steve Yoder is finding life

probable starting lineups	
Illinois (23-4)	Wisconsin (8-19)
6-3 Bruce Douglas g	David Miller 6-4
5-11 Q. Richardson g	Rick Olson 6-1
6-8 G. Montgomery c	John Ploast 6-9
6-4 Doug Altenberger f	Cory Blackwell 6-6
6-9 Elrem Winters f	Scott Roth 6-7

Time: Saturday, 1 p.m.
Place: Assembly Hall
Television: WCIA (Channel 3)

in the Big Ten can be trying. But things aren't all bad.

"If we didn't have to look at the won-and-loss record of our basketball team, we'd see just a whole lot of positive things happening here at the University of Wisconsin," he said. "The hard work of our players, the never-give-up type of attitude that they have—we think we've made some progress and we think we'll make more progress next year. We've only had one recruiting year so far and recruiting is usually a two-year deal."

Forward Cory Blackwell is making a two-way mark on the Big Ten this season. By scoring 18 points and grabbing 11 rebounds against Purdue Tuesday, he added to his league-leading total in both categories. The last time anyone finished the season on top in both categories occurred when Minnesota's Mychal Thompson achieved the feat in the 1977-78 season.

"Cory is having a great year," Yoder said, "but I know he'd give that up to be on one of the top two or three teams in the conference."

With a win over Wisconsin, the Illini would finish the season as the top team in the conference. And then it is on to the second season.

Defense leads Illini to win

ILLINI from 28

that."

The Illini reacted almost flawlessly to the Gophers' game plan. Illinois had no problem breaking a relatively weak Minnesota press all evening long. The Gophers hoped to control the tempo of the game by fast-breaking, but the Illini scored several points off their own break.

The Gophers never really had a chance to control the tempo because the Illini bolted out to a 8-2 lead as Altenberger was hot in the opening minutes. He had six points in just over four minutes, and Illinois' lead soon climbed to 10 points when George Montgomery hit a lay-in at the 9:19 mark.

"We jumped out real quick," Altenberger said. "I knew we were going to win the game because we controlled the tempo of the whole game."

Minnesota cut the lead back to six points when forward Jim Petersen picked up a garbage hoop underneath. But with Scott Meents' four quick points off the bench, Illinois' margin climbed back to 10, at 32-22, by intermission.

Displaying typical Illinois balanced scoring, four Illini hit six points in the first half. "Who do you

guard?," Dutcher said. "They have great blend and great talent."

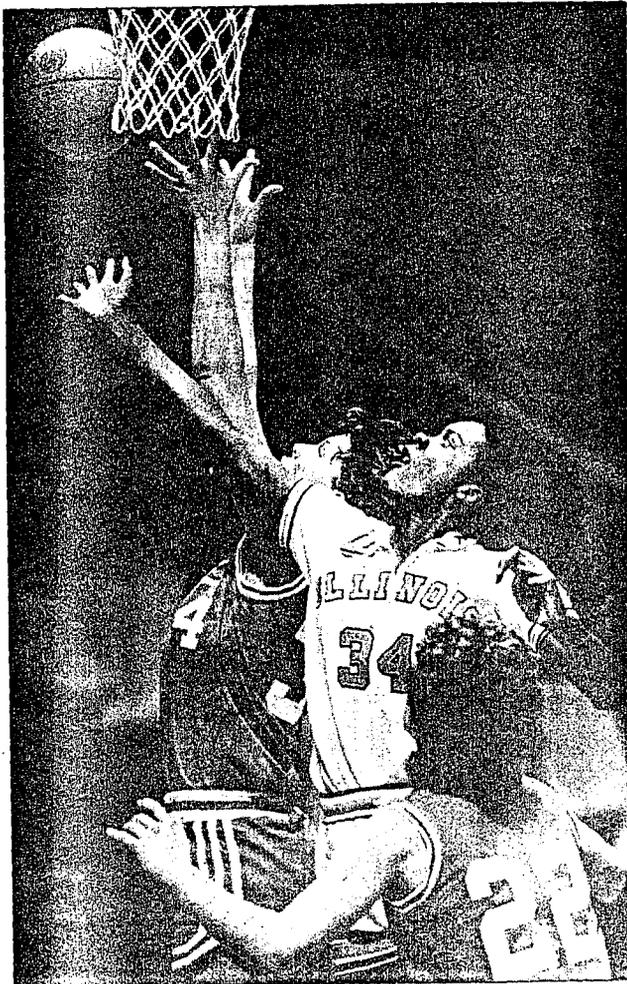
Twelve seconds into the second half the Gophers' Petersen hit a hook shot underneath to cut the spread to eight points, but that was as close as Minnesota would come. Illinois scored the next two baskets, and was on its way to a breeze as the lead twice surged to 15 points.

Henson credited the win to superb defense. Besides Tommy Davis, who led all scorers with 18 points, the Gophers really didn't have an offensive threat. Minnesota shot 40 percent for the game while Illinois hit 52 percent of its shots.

"Our defense (tonight) was one of our finer games we've played," Henson said. "Any time you hold Minnesota to 41 points, it's a fine defensive effort... We're probably playing as well (overall) as we have all year."

Also with that realization, Dutcher wasn't disappointed in his team's loss. In fact, he expected it.

"The difference in the score was really the difference in the basketball teams," Dutcher said. "I don't tell our ball club, I tell our staff this—after looking at the film, if they play their best game and we play our best, it's going to be a twelve- to fifteen-point game."



Out of reach

Illinois freshman forward Jonelle Polk battles Wisconsin's Teresa Theder, 34, and Megan Scott, 22, for a rebound Thursday in Assembly Hall. The Badgers defeated the Illini women, 79-65. Story on page 25. (photo by John Konstantaras)

Badger women press Illini into 79-65 basketball loss

by Doug Lee

Stephanie Romic thinks she knows why the Illinois women's basketball team lost to Wisconsin Thursday night in Assembly Hall.

"I think we lack intensity in some parts of our game," she said after the 79-65 defeat. "I think that's what the problem is on this team. Hopefully some day everyone will have that intensity."

Romic, a 5-foot-10 forward, played an intense second half, but the Illini could not overcome a four-minute team letdown in the first 20 minutes.

A Liz White jumper from the corner put Illinois ahead, 19-18, with 8:32 remaining in the opening period. But then the Badgers outscored the Illini, 13-2, in the next four minutes to take a 33-21 advantage. They did it with

their quick pressing defense, which forced 12 Illinois turnovers in the first half.

"We made a couple of bad choices against their press," Illinois coach Jane Schroeder said. "And after we made one, then we hesitated. Any time you hesitate against a press, you're in trouble. And Wisconsin is a team that is going to capitalize on every mistake you make."

The Illini tried to capitalize on Romic's intensity in the second half, as the sophomore scored 18 of her game-high 20 points in the second 20 minutes. They got as close as six, 43-37, but not everyone on the team could maintain as much intensity as Romic.

"It's all mental," Romic said. "You decide you're going to get up and down the floor and you decide you're going to play defense.

Then it will work."

Illinois' transition game worked better Thursday than it did at Wisconsin earlier in the season, but still it could not compare with that of the speedy Badgers, who Illinois guard Michele Vossen described as "flying all over the place."

Wisconsin's Sheila Driver was the quickest Badger Thursday, as she came up with five of the team's 13 steals.

"Illinois' transition game is not as good as ours," Wisconsin coach Edwina Qualls said. "We got some easy baskets in the second half and broke the game open."

The Illini, now 6-11 in the conference and 12-15 overall, will hope to break open their last game of the season Saturday, a 3:30 p.m. matchup with Minnesota in Assembly Hall.

"I'm going to try and get everybody motivated for that one now," Romic said. "I don't know how to do it... maybe I'll call them all on the phone and get them going."

Besides being the last home game for seniors Michele Vossen and Diane Eickholt, Saturday's contest will be the last for managers Betsy Vail and Carrie Chalus. Both are just juniors, but Vail must student teach and Chalus plans to spend next year studying for the CPA exam. The other manager, Sue Howard, says she is "undecided" whether she'll return next season. With her six assists Thursday, Vossen is just three shy of breaking the single-season assist record. That record was set last year by Cindy Stein, who totaled 170.

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Illini display taut defense in NCAA win

by Bill Duffin

MILWAUKEE—Going into Sunday's NCAA tournament game against Villanova, coach Lou Henson knew his Illini would have to play the same tough defense they've played all year to beat a Wildcat team that had won 16 of its last 20 games.

And play defense they did.

The Illini, now 25-4, showed the Big East Villanova team why they led the Big Ten in defense, forcing the Wildcats to shoot a mere 38 percent from the field as Illinois won its opening tourney game, 64-56. Illinois will play Maryland Thursday at 6 p.m. in the semifinals of the Mideast Regional in Lexington, Ky.

"I thought they defended very well," said Villanova coach Lou Massimino, whose Wildcats finished at 19-12. "Illinois is an outstanding basketball team. They work very hard and are extremely well-coached."

The game started slowly, with the Illini showing first-game jitters in the early going. And when Illini forward Efreem Winters picked up two quick fouls, it looked like Illinois might lose their opening NCAA game for the second year in a row.

Villanova jumped out to a 6-2 lead, but a sticky Illinois defense kept the Wildcats close while the Illini offense struggled. For the first four-and-a-half minutes, a George Montgomery fast-break layup accounted for Illinois' only points.

But when the Illini's offense started clicking, they rattled off 12 straight points and took the lead for good at 14-6. At the same time, the Illini held the Wildcats scoreless for over eight minutes during one stretch in the first half. The result was a 24-20 Illini halftime lead.

"Early in the ball game, I thought we struggled," Henson said. "We didn't show poise or show the things that put us where we are. It was a typical first game."

"We felt we couldn't let anybody (on Villanova) shoot. We put pressure on the ball and then collapsed."

With Winters on the bench much of the first half, Villanova was able to out rebound Illinois, 18-14, in the opening period, and got a number of easy buckets off offensive rebounds.

who finished with 14 rebounds, was able to play more aggressively. Also, the Illini started showing some patience on offense against the Wildcats, who were constantly switching their defense in an attempt to keep the Illini off-balance.

A pair of Doug Altenberger jumpers gave Illinois a 34-26 lead with just under 15 minutes left in the game. Villanova countered with two straight baskets to inch to within four.

Then the Illini attack got untracked. They scored nine straight points to take a 43-30 lead with 10 minutes left in the game and it looked as if everything was going Illinois' way.

But just as quickly as Illinois opened the gap, Villanova closed it. The Wildcats scored 10 of the game's next 12 points to pull within five with 6:15 left.

The game then turned into a free-throw shooting contest, as the Wildcats were forced to foul the Illini in an attempt to get the ball back. But Illinois canned 16 of its 22 second-half free-throw attempts to earn the victory.

"Team-wise, I think we can play a lot better," said Altenberger, who finished with 12 points. "We shot some shots we didn't really want to shoot. Defense and rebounding is why we won the game."

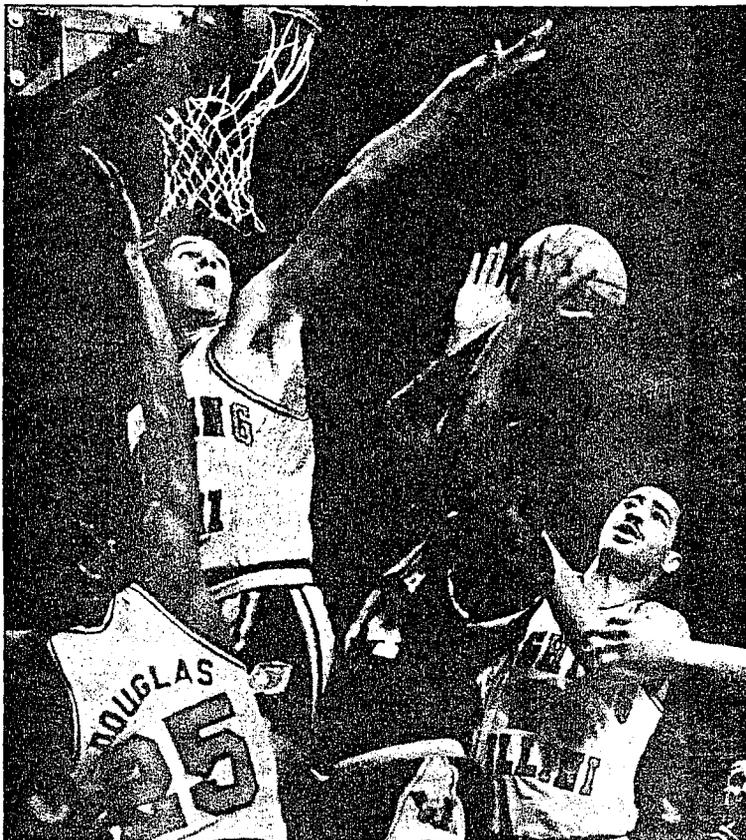
"It was a dogfight," he continued. "They were pushing, we were pushing and once in awhile the refs would call a foul."

The officials blew their whistles more than a few times. Villanova was charged with 22 fouls and Illinois with 19, though Montgomery was the only player to foul out.

"Illinois is a very physical team inside," said a teary-eyed Ed Pinckney. The Villanova center led all scorers with 24 points, 18 in the second half. "I think they packed it in and played defense very well."

In addition to Pinckney's 24 points, 10 of which were on free throws, Dwayne McLain was the only other Villanova player in double figures with 15.

Illinois showed the balanced scoring that has been characteristic of it all year. Bruce Douglas led the Illini with 13 points, followed by Altenberger and Winters with 12 apiece and Quinn Richardson with



Illinois' Bruce Douglas, left, Scott Meents and Efreem Winters surround Villanova's Frank Dobbs during the Illini's 64-56 win Sunday in Milwaukee, Wis. The NCAA tournament victory moved the Illini into Thursday's Mideast Regional semifinal game against Maryland in Lexington, Ky. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

Illinois given 1,000 tickets

by The Daily Illini

Illinois has been allotted 1,000 tickets for Thursday's game against Maryland in Lexington, Ky., according to John Burness, associate chancellor for public affairs at the University. Burness said 580 of those tickets are for sale. He said 240 are set aside for Grants/In/Aid contributors, 100 for faculty/staff members, 140 for students and 100 for Alumni Association tours. Tickets sold to students and faculty/staff members will be available at 9 a.m. today at Assembly Hall. These students and faculty/staff members must have been season-ticket holders and have valid IDs, Burness said. The tickets will be sold in two-game packages, at \$30 apiece. The Alumni Association tours cost \$150 and are on a first-come, first-served basis. However, a spokesperson for the Alumni Association said Monday afternoon that the tours were filled up and a waiting list

ncaa notes

had started. Anyone interested in being put on the waiting list can contact the Alumni Association at 333-1471. The 420 remaining tickets are set aside for the Athletic Association, Burness said.

Over spring break, Illinois coach Lou Henson was given a four-year contract extension at an increase in salary. The other game in the Mideast Regional semifinals will pit Kentucky against arch-rival Louisville. Illinois guard Bruce Douglas on why Illinois prefers a man-to-man defense, rather than a zone similar to the one Villanova showed: "In the Big Ten, most teams play man-to-man. I think it's a surprise to some of the Big East teams and it's to our advantage to play the type of defense we do."

Daily Illini March 20, 1984

Chicago blacks important target in state primary

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago's huge black vote, which flexed its political muscle in last year's mayoral race, has loomed as an inviting target for the three Democratic presidential hopefuls vying in Tuesday's Illinois primary.

Mayor Harold Washington, elected the city's first black mayor last year on the strength of a massive black voter registration drive, has said he "prefers" the Rev. Jesse Jackson over Sen. Gary Hart and Walter Mondale in the presidential preference vote.

But Washington's main concern appears to be getting out the vote in local party races that could help determine the future of his bitter struggle with Old Guard forces led by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, who is white.

"Washington has been trying to pump up a big black vote for his own purposes, and Jesse Jackson is partly the vehicle and partly the conduit," said Don Rose, a long-time political strategist and observer in Chicago. "Those things will work on each other."

Most political strategists agree that Jackson, the only black candidate, will draw the most black votes. But how Mondale and Hart will share the remainder could be crucial to the outcome of the state's "beauty contest" primary.

A new Washington Post-ABC News poll in Illinois showed Jackson with a healthy lead among black voters, Mondale running a distant second and Hart doing better than some observers had expected.

UI's 3 campuses continue efforts for minority jobs

by Lisa Collins

CHICAGO—The University is fighting an uphill battle to increase the percentage of minorities and women it employs, according to a report the University Board of Trustees heard at their meeting Thursday.

About 12.2 percent of the University's faculty are minorities, said Michele Thompson, associate vice president for personnel services. This figure includes administrators, and assistant, associate and full professors, deans and assistant deans at all three of the University's campuses.

This rate is up 4.4 percent from 1975, when 7.8 percent of the University's employees were minorities.

The percentage of women faculty is higher than minorities: 22.3 percent, up 3.8 percent from 1975 when women made up 18.5 percent of the total faculty, Thompson said.

She said the University's percentage of minority and women employees will be "a major concern for the rest of century."

Chancellor John Cribbet agreed, and said the University, especially the Urbana-Champaign campus, has trouble attracting women employees because of a "spouse problem."

Cribbet said most women professors are married and are difficult to attract because their husbands need jobs too.

"Our spouse problem means

that we need two jobs to get the women here, and there's no real solution to it," Cribbet said. "It's less difficult in Chicago because there are more job opportunities for their husbands. We have to be aware of this problem and not fool ourselves."

Trustee Albert Logan, D-Chicago, said he agrees minority and women employee rates are a problem, but said he doesn't want the University to hire minorities and women from other universities to increase its rates.

"One thing I think is bad is raiding other universities' women and minorities," said Logan, also chairman of the trustee's affirmative action committee. "It isn't doing a damn thing. It's just playing the numbers game. It makes your numbers look good, but it's not doing what affirmative action is all about—getting new people into the work force."

Logan said he thinks the University has more difficulty attracting women employees than minorities, but employing minorities was more of a problem a few years ago.

"I was the only black trustee, and back when we were having trouble getting blacks to work for the University, they wanted me come up with black employees," Logan said. "But I had to say, 'Look, I cannot create instant negroes.' Now we cannot come up with women, and it won't change overnight because this didn't happen overnight."

Daily Illini March 21, 1984



Democrat Jesse Jackson gives the "thumbs up" victory sign Tuesday in Chicago after casting his Illinois primary vote. Jackson said he expects to do well in what is being called the most important presidential primary to date. (UPI photo)

Jackson wants vote probe

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson called Tuesday for a federal investigation of Mississippi's Democratic precinct caucuses and said Arkansas delegates are awarded under a system of "funny math."

"I got 8,000 votes in Mississippi, Mondale got 4,000," Jackson told 350 cheering students at Loop Junior College. "They're not working on a miscount they're working on a discount. They want to steal some votes."

Jackson led the popular vote in Saturday's Mississippi precinct caucuses. State election officials said, however, he most likely would not get the largest share of delegates to upcoming county conventions, which in turn send delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Officials said Jackson's big victories in some scattered precincts generated no more county convention delegates than if he had won those precincts by lesser margins. The number of delegates representing each precinct at the county conventions was established long before the caucuses.

Jackson also criticized the Arkansas caucuses and indicated he would challenge the way delegates were apportioned there.

In Arkansas, Mondale received 6,411 to 6,011 for Jackson. Among county convention delegates, Mondale won 44 percent while Jackson received 20 percent.

"Mondale won by 400 votes but Mondale got 20 delegates. Hart got nine. I got six. That's some funny math," said Jackson.

Ex-Panther leader Carmichael [✓] seeks end to 'stupid' capitalism

by Luke Morgan

Former Black Panther leader Stokely Carmichael, who since changed his name to Kuame Ture, told a campus audience to organize and defeat capitalism and its exploitation.

"Capitalism is a stupid system," Ture told a crowd of about 50 in Gregory Hall Monday night. Eventually people throughout the world will realize this, he said, for "the truth cannot be hidden," and when they do, they will change the "exploitative system" and set up a socialist government in its place.

All nations will eventually turn socialist, predicted Ture, who has been living in the People's Republic of Ghana since 1968.

The Soviet Union is not the

socialist model, Ture said, but is an example of an effort to treat all people equally.

Ture called for people to join an organization whose task is to "re-direct" people's consciousness. The organization should "push humanity forward. You do this by fighting injustice," he said. Ture is a member of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party.

"We have a responsibility to people, if you do nothing you are the enemy," Ture said.

Knowledge must be used for society's benefit, Ture said, not for a struggle to get ahead of one another.

"All human beings must make contributions to society, we have the responsibility due to our ability

to think," he said.

Ture also told the black members of the audience they are Africans, not Americans.

"Africa is more important than America... I may not have said that before, but I'm saying it now," Ture told the audience. Because blacks in America are virtually transplanted Africans, Africa should be their main concern, said the self-proclaimed revolutionary at the beginning of the question session of the lecture.

He discussed this idea with members of the audience for about an hour. The discussion ended with Ture and another man on their feet talking about freedoms, with various members of the audience loudly voicing their opinions.

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C-U high school program ✓ helps minorities obtain entrance into universities

by Deborah Pankey

With the help of a program that has been in the Champaign-Urbana area for three years now, minority high school students are finding that early emphasis on math and science can mean an entry pass into a university.

Since its beginning in 1975, the Principal's Scholar Program has "increased the number of minority students entering professional programs related to math and science," said Walter Washington, assistant director of admissions.

Howard Wakeland, associate dean of engineering, and Paul Parker, assistant dean of engineering, co-founded the program with Washington in the Chicago area, and now as many as 2,500 students from 26 high schools throughout the state participate in the program.

The program is used in Centennial and Central high schools in Champaign, and Urbana Senior High School.

"The students are chosen on the basis of their potential in grammar school and at the junior high level," Wakeland said.

Students invited into the PSP must take courses required by the program, which include, four years of math and English, and at least two years of science and a foreign language.

Parents of the students must agree with the terms of the program.

Essay and speech contests, along with field trips to various colleges are sponsored by the program.

PSP also sets up testing programs designed to prepare students for their college entrance exams. The average ACT score of PSP participants rose from 13 in 1975 to 23 in 1981, Washington said.

Graduates of the program are accepted to many universities including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Stanford University, Wakeland said.

Though small, Richardson still has a prayer

steve carlson



land, Illinois' opponent tonight in the NCAA tournament, when a

Quinn Richardson was lounging in a chair at Assembly Hall the other day discussing Mary-

graduate assistant coach approached him with a pen and a season schedule poster.

It was an autograph request for a Sister Mary. "She ever done anything for me?" Richardson inquired in jest while reaching for the pen. When informed she had said plenty of prayers on his behalf, Richardson obliged.

Richardson may need all the prayers he can get tonight when the Illini try to get past the Terrapins to

advance to the finals of the Midwest Regional at Lexington, Ky. One thing is for sure, Richardson will be looking up all evening long, but not necessarily to the heavens.

Richardson will have to look skyward just to get a good view of the man he'll be guarding as the 5-foot-11 senior will attempt to put the shackles on his 6-5 opponent, be it Jeff Adkins or Keith Gallin.

"Coach feels I'll be all right," Richardson said. "I just got to stay

on him and not let him get the ball within 15 feet (of the basket) where he can take a bounce and shoot over me.

"I'll have to be on him real close because if he gets a couple baskets early in the game, Coach will take me out and I don't want to sit. I just prepare to play real physical and get up on him tight when he's got the ball so he can't put the ball on the floor."

Illinois won't try to put the ball in the air right away when on offense, but hopes to work for a good shot. "What we're really trying to get back to is being patient out there," Richardson said. "We're gonna stress that a lot. We know if we move the ball five or six times we're going to get a better shot."

Illinois assistant coach Bob Hull, who scouted the Terps in their 102-77 wipe-out of West Virginia, thinks getting a good shot will be a key factor for the Illini. Maryland is a good field-goal shooting team with 54 percent accuracy.

"Shot selection is going to be very important in this game," Hull said. "They're such a great-shooting team we're going to have to try to work hard to get the best shot we can and make them take bad shots. We cannot trade baskets with them and win. We can't come down and fire up the ball and beat them."

Maryland will not only have the advantage of nice shooting touch, but also that of being able to shoot over Illinois' smaller guards. While Richardson gives up six inches to his man, Illinois guard Bruce Douglas loses five inches to the man he will probably defend, 6-8 guard Adrian Branch.

The guard play should decide the outcome of the game. The front lines of the two teams basically cancel each other out in terms of height and ability, but the guard play could alter Illinois' front line.

If Richardson spends more time on the pine than on the court because he can't guard a 6-5 player, Illinois is a weaker team overall. But don't be surprised if Illinois' 6-9

Scott Meents sees a lot of time at forward so 6-4 Doug Altenberger can move to a guard slot to compensate for Maryland's height advantage at that position.

The game will dictate what kind of adjustments, if any, Illinois has to make. In preparation this week Illinois just continued to work on the things that got it this far.

"We spend more time working on what we do and less on what they do," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "But we do spend plenty of time preparing for them."

Henson likes to view a tournament game like any other game, which is the best approach to take. It isn't always easy, though. The players know the importance of the tournament contest and feel the tension of instant elimination if they falter.

There's also a danger of getting a little too arrogant and feeling good about where you are and how you got there.

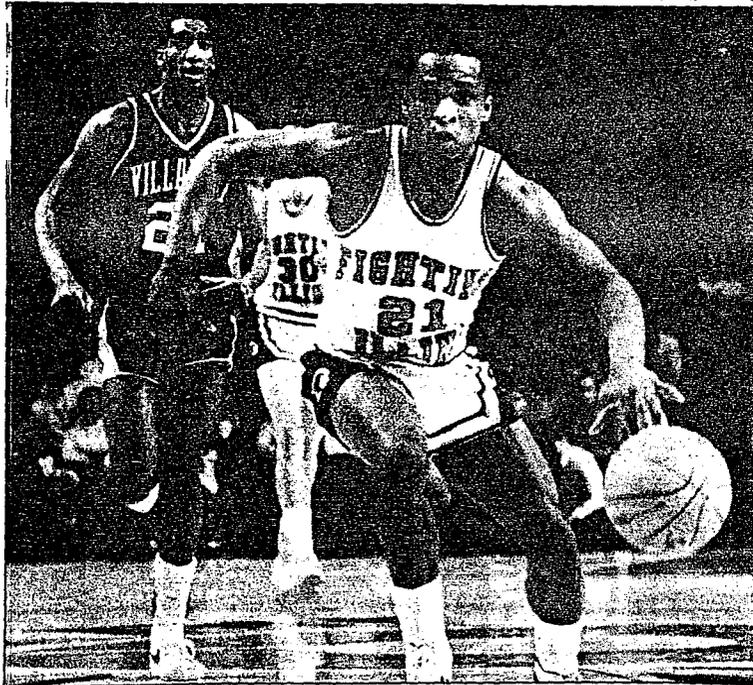
So there was Henson at practice Tuesday, reminding the Illinois players where they came from.

For the better part of the two-hour workout the generally calm Henson ranted at the Illini like they were a bunch of rascallions who had just lost to a team of grandmothers. Henson told his players sometimes he is amazed they won 25 games this year.

Henson chastised Meents for throwing the ball away and told him when he gets his hands on the ball the other team becomes alert to the possibility of a turnover. The best thing for him to do, Henson said, is to pass off as soon as he gets the ball.

When George Montgomery asked what drill the team was doing next, Henson snarled at him and told him to do what he was told. He also instructed Richardson not to throw the lob pass because he simply doesn't do it well.

If things truly were as bad as Henson's inordinately charged behavior would indicate, the whole team—not just Richardson—would need all the prayers it could muster for tonight.



Guard Quinn Richardson and partner Bruce Douglas will have to make up for lack of size with their aggressiveness when they and the rest of the Illini take on Maryland tonight. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

Daily Illini March 22, 1984

Cowboys' Pearson injured, brother killed in car crash

DALLAS (AP)—Dallas Cowboys wide receiver Drew Pearson was injured, and his brother, Carey Mark Pearson, was killed early today in a traffic accident in north Dallas, police said.

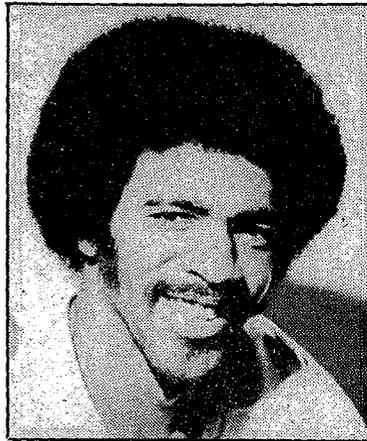
Police spokesman Ed Spencer said Drew Pearson was driving a vehicle that went onto the shoulder of LBJ freeway in far north Dallas and hit the rear of a parked tractor-trailer truck.

Spencer said Carey Pearson, 27, was dead at the scene and that Drew Pearson, 33, suffered back and internal injuries and was taken to Dallas Presbyterian Hospital. The driver of the truck was not injured.

Pearson underwent surgery at Presbyterian Hospital to stop a bleeding liver and came out of surgery about 4:45 p.m., Cowboys' spokesman Greg Aiello said.

"They (doctors) were able to stop the bleeding. He (Pearson) is in stable but serious condition and will spend the night in intensive care," Aiello said.

Spencer said the officer making the report said Pearson was driving



Drew Pearson

a 1984 Dodge Daytona at an unsafe speed and that the truck was parked on the shoulder with its flasher lights on at the time of the 1:30 a.m. accident.

Dallas police spokesman Bob Shaw said the fatal accident would be routinely referred to a Dallas County grand jury.

Cowboy spokesman Greg Aiello said the brothers had just returned

on a team bus from Coalgate, Okla., where some members of the Cowboys team had played in an exhibition basketball game. He said Drew Pearson was driving his brother to the home of a third brother, Andre, when the accident occurred.

Pearson, a former all-pro out of Tulsa University and the Cowboys' all-time leading receiver, is probably best known for the 50-yard "Hail Mary" touchdown reception that beat Minnesota in the last 20 seconds of a 1975 playoff game.

The Pro Football Hall of Fame named Pearson to its All-Decade Team of the 1970s.

He was named All-Pro and went to the Pro Bowl in 1974, 1976 and 1977. He became the Cowboy's all-time leading receiver in 1980 when he passed Bob Hayes' mark of 365 catches.

Pearson's plans for the 1984 season had been undecided. As recently as a week ago, Coach Tom Landry said he hoped Pearson would come back for another season, but the contract negotiations are still to be worked out.

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primary '84 ✓

Burriss' future may include running for higher office

by Ankur Goel

Roland Burriss, who surprised analysts and defied polls with a second place finish in the race for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, may now be considering a run for governor.

Burriss finally conceded defeat after midnight Tuesday, saying: "We did much better than we thought we would in southern Illinois. Where we see a problem is in the city of Chicago, where the numbers did not materialize."

Burriss claimed a strong showing, despite a lack of money and media coverage. Both U.S. Rep. Paul Simon, D-Makanda, and Hinsdale attorney Alex Seith spent seven times what Burriss spent, and most media concentrated on those two candidates.

Burriss foreshadowed a run for an office higher than his current position as state comptroller, and would not rule out a run for governor.

"We're still strong for future elections," he said. "The nation is going to hear a great deal more from Roland Burriss." Burriss' media director Hal Wallace told The Associated Press a Burriss run for governor is possible.

Burriss press aide Dave Druker agreed. Like all Burriss supporters, Druker said he was dissatisfied with a second place finish, but "(Burriss) has shown he's a viable candidate."

With 98 percent of precincts reporting Thursday afternoon, Simon led Burriss 35 percent to 23 percent statewide.

But Burriss rode a strong black turnout to victory in Chicago, where most of the state's Democrats live. Burriss won the city with 33 percent of the vote, ahead of Phil Rock's 27 percent. Simon trailed with 21 percent.

And although Burriss won only Cook County, he made a respectable showing throughout the state, finishing a distant second in many central and southern Illinois counties.

In Champaign County, for example, Burriss gathered 15 percent of the vote, to Simon's 64 percent.

Burriss had expected victory based on a strong showing in Cook County, but his margin of victory in Chicago was too small to make up for Simon's huge lead in the rest of the state. Simon won some downstate areas with as much as 75 percent of the vote.

Druker said, "There's no doubt that the black vote helped us," and acknowledged that "in the short run, the recent polarization (in Chicago politics) may have helped us."

The Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign



Roland Burriss

and the fight between Chicago Mayor Harold Washington and Alderman Edward Vrdolyak helped Burriss by generating black turnout, he said.

But Burriss supporters contend his respectable showing in the rest of the state indicate he has the ability to win white votes.

Mike McClellan, Burriss' campaign manager in Champaign, said the race had increased Burriss' stature in Illinois politics. Despite having to rely on black votes Tuesday, McClellan said, Burriss could win enough votes statewide to be elected governor.

McClellan said Burriss may first take an intermediate step such as a campaign for secretary of state or attorney general.

"Burriss has demonstrated he can overcome (the race issue)," McClellan said, pointing out Burriss got more votes in his 1982 race for state comptroller than any other candidate for state office that year received.

Burriss' financial expertise and non-confrontational style have won him significant white support in the past. Although most of Burriss' support Tuesday came from blacks, white supporters dotted his election-night party.

"Burriss doesn't make his race on race," McClellan said.

Simon's presence in the Senate race hurt Burriss because many of Simon's white, downstate supporters would have backed Burriss if Simon had not run, McClellan said.

"Paul Simon is not always going to be (his) opponent," he said.

Daily Illini March 23, 1984

IUB Black Programs Committee presents:

Carmen Jones

The first show is a musical drama that combines Bizet opera with an Oscar Hammerstein score.
Starring Harry Belafonte and Pearl Bailey

Sparkle

The second show is the turbulent story of three singers who climb up from Harlem ghetto and fight their way to stardom.

Sunday, March 25 5pm
Illini Room C & South Lounge
FREE
Refreshments will be served.

Illini Union Board
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



Illinois tops Terps, 72-70

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Illinois endured the longest minute of its season Thursday night and in doing so kept the clock running on its record-setting year.

The Illini had garnered a seemingly safe 11-point lead against the Maryland Terrapins with 3:48 to play in their Midwest regional semifinal game in Rupp Arena, but when the clock showed 0:00 the scoreboard showed a narrow Illinois escape at 72-70. The Illini advanced to the Midwest regional final against Kentucky Saturday afternoon, a game Illinois may have to play without 6-foot-9 all-Big Ten forward Efrem Winters.

The Terps cut the Illini's margin to four points with 1:12 to play, but reserve forward Tom Schafer's lay-in at 1:04 put the lead at six points. In the last minute, though, Illinois almost threw the game away as it missed the front end of two one-and-ones, batched a layup and had a shot blocked.

"It was a pretty long minute," Illini guard Bruce Douglas said. "We missed a lot of free throws in the last minute we wouldn't normally miss."

Illinois missed a lot of free throws, period. On the game the Illini hit just 60 percent from the line. In the critical final three minutes Illinois faltered on six free throw attempts adding up to a potential ten points, since four of the misses came at the front end of the bonus.

"We were in trouble," said Illinois coach Lou Henson, whose team is now 26-4. "We had two people foul out and Efrem Winters on the bench. We had people playing who usually don't play. The people we had in down the stretch normally

aren't in at the end of a ballgame."

The people who were sitting down—Doug Altenberger and Scott Meents—with five fouls and Winters with a sprained ankle, are the ones who usually are in the game.

Winters fell to the floor in pain with 6:18 remaining when he stepped on teammate George Montgomery's foot. He walked off the court slowly, favoring his sprained left ankle, and never returned.

"We have no idea," Henson said when asked if Winters will be ready for the Wildcats Saturday. "On a sprain you can't tell. We'll have to see what develops from now to Saturday."

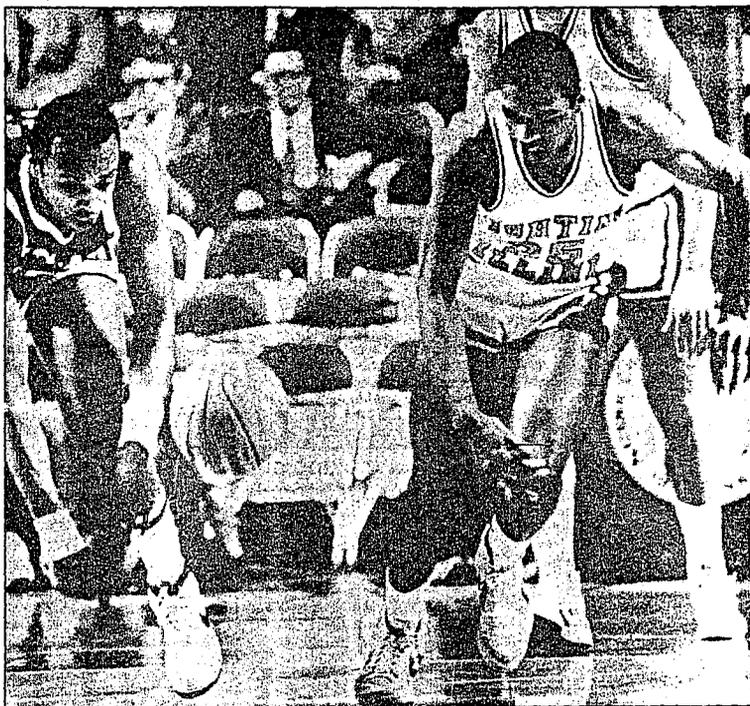
With Winters out, Henson decided to run some time off the clock and work for an easy bucket underneath. "At that point we were really hurling," Henson said. "We decided to go ahead and run the offense and not take anything but a good shot."

It worked, briefly. Illinois' six-point lead grew to an 11-point advantage. But then the Illini ran into trouble with their free throws and Meents committed three fouls in just over a minute, two of them resulting in three-point plays for the Terps.

Earlier, Illinois did a good job of coming back from a nine-point deficit in the first half. The Illini had trouble getting untracked early while the Terps controlled the inside game.

But in the last five minutes of the period Illinois became more patient offensively and started ramming the ball inside, including two Winters slams, to make it a two-point game at the half, 32-30.

"Sometimes I don't like being two up at the half," Maryland coach Lefty Driesell said. "I think



Bruce Douglas, right, scrambles for a loose ball Thursday night against Maryland's Herman Veal in the first half of Illinois' 72-70 NCAA tournament victory. The Illini will play Kentucky on Saturday. (UPI photo)

you're better off two behind. I think when you're two points ahead you say 'OK, let's get the ball and go up four.' If you're down two, you're a little more concerned.

"... It's just a game. The world goes on. That's the way the Lord wanted it to be. I thought we made too many mistakes to win. I said beforehand you can't make mistakes against Illinois and win."

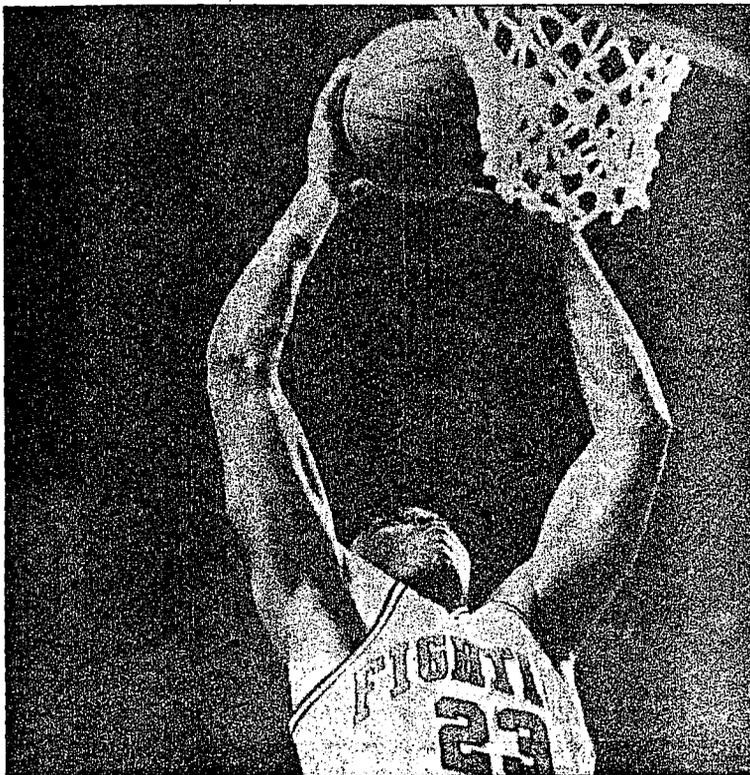
The Terps' biggest mistake may

have been their inability in the second half to get the ball inside to center Ben Coleman, their leading scorer this year with a 15.5 average. He had 10 points in the first half while seeming at times to score at will.

But in the second half Montgomery was all over the 6-9 Coleman and allowed him just one basket on two shots. Adrian Branch led the Terps with 19 points, while Mont-

gomery paced Illinois with 5 of 5 shooting from the field (5 of 8 from the line) for 15 points.

"Every time our man had a shot they had a hand in your face," Maryland forward Herman Veal said. "You have to give credit to their defense. I think we were forcing up a lot of shots there in the second half and when you force up shots that makes the defense look good."



George Montgomery goes for a slam in the Illinois 72-70 win over Maryland Thursday night in the Midwest regional of the NCAA tournament. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

Winters dejected after Illinois win

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Efrem Winters' left foot and ankle were immersed in a big bucket of ice water in the Illinois locker room, and his normally expressionless face was consumed with dejection.

Although Illinois had just outlasted Maryland 72-70 Thursday in the NCAA Midwest regional semifinals, Winters wasn't prone to celebrating. Instead, he just gazed at his ankle.

"I thought I would," said Winters when asked if he believed he'd make it back on the court after hobbling off with 6:18 remaining. "But after a while I couldn't jog and knew I wouldn't be back."

That Winters might still not be back in time to play in Illinois' Midwest regional championship game with Kentucky Saturday is what caused the dejection.

Winters is a crucial part of Illinois' inside game. To be without him against 7-foot-1 Sam Bowie and 6-foot-11 Melvin Turpin would only compound Illinois' problem of having to take on the Wildcats on their home court at Rupp Arena.

Winters clearly demonstrated importance to the Illini near the end of the first half Thursday. Illinois struggled through most of the opening 20 minutes and was unable to get the ball inside to Winters while the Terps' lead soared to nine points at 22-13.

But Illinois scampered back to a two-point deficit by halftime, spurred by a six-point Winters' flurry in the final 2:30.

First Winters battled inside to put up a short jumper that didn't fall, but he stuck it in on his second tip-in attempt. Then, he powered in a rebound slam with his left hand, and the next trip down the floor hammered in an alley-oop pass from Bruce Douglas.

"It looked like Maryland was going to blow us off the floor," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "Their size really hurt us the entire ballgame."

And although the Illini were at such a height disadvantage, what brought them back in the first half and propelled them to an 11-point lead in the second 20 minutes was their ability to patiently work the ball around and get inside shots.

"If I had to put my finger on one thing I'd say they took better shots than us," Maryland coach Lefty Driesell said, whose team bows out at 24-8.

Henson said Illinois' patience in the second half and its movement on offense led to better shot selection.

"When a team is much more physical than you, then what you have to do is make them move," Henson said. "We didn't make them move in the first half."

Now, Illinois only hopes Winters can move well enough to play Saturday.

Winters' ankle still sore

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Efre Winters' ankle was well enough to play on Friday afternoon.

Unfortunately, he was playing video games, not basketball. The Illinois forward sprained his left ankle in the Illini's 72-70 NCAA tournament win Thursday over Maryland when he stepped on teammate George Montgomery's foot with 6:18 left to play. Winters never returned to action after limping to the bench.

That Winters' ankle allowed him to navigate his way to the hotel lobby to plunk a few quarters in the video was encouraging, considering he couldn't walk on the tender ankle after the game and had to be taken to his hotel room in a wheelchair.

Whether Winters will be in a chair or on the court today during Illinois' 1:25 p.m. Midwest Regional championship game with Kentucky hadn't been determined as of Friday afternoon.

Winters said Friday his ankle "feels OK." When asked if he thought he'd play today, Winters said, "I'm not sure, I think so."

But not everyone is so sure.

"I would say he's doubtful at this point," Illinois assistant trainer Rod Cardinal said late Friday afternoon. "Anything we can pull out of the hat after that is to our advantage. It (the ankle) is coming along. It's still got some swelling and it's pretty sore. We're holding out hope here."

The Illini's hopes for beating the Wildcats, the No. 1 seed in the regional, in their home court, Rupp Arena, could depend on Winters' prognosis at game time.

With the Illini's limited bench depth, they would have a hard time putting the clamps on the Wildcats' tall and talented frontline of 6-foot-8 Kenny Walker, 7-1 Sam Bowie and 6-11 Melvin Turpin. Scott Meents, 6-9, will start if Winters can't play.

"I think it's going to be very difficult to win the basketball game if Efre can't play," Illinois coach Lou Henson said. "If he can play, and we have a good ballgame, I think it will be close."

But Walker and Winston Bennett acknowledge there is more to this Illinois team than just the 6-9 Winters. They agreed that just because Illinois may be without its leading scorer, there is no reason to expect a blow-out.

"If we go out there thinking mainly of Efre Winters, we'll end up getting beat," Bennett said.

Kentucky Coach Joe B. Hall chided in that he had offered to help remedy Winters' injury problem.

"In Winters' case, with the friendship I have with Lou Henson and him being away from home and in a strange place where he doesn't know the doctors and doesn't know who to rely on, I offered my services to work on Winters this afternoon," Hall said with a big grin Friday. "But he didn't like the tools I was going to use."

Henson graciously declined, noting he already had trainers working on Winters.

"We are doing a little different than what Joe would do," Henson said. "Efre did not work out today. He's having trouble walking. We have kept it on ice and we are hoping he can play."

Basketball, that is, not video games.



Despite spraining his ankle in Thursday's win over Maryland, Illini forward Efre Winters said Friday he thinks he'll be able to play today against Kentucky. (photo by Tom Fletcher)

Illini to meet favored 'Cats for Final Four

by Steve Carlson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Illinois and Kentucky both want to get to the same place, but the Illini will try to get there slow while the Wildcats hope to make it fast.

The place is Seattle, Wash., the site of this year's NCAA Final Four. Illinois (26-4) and Kentucky (28-4) collide at 1:25 p.m. today in the Wildcats' own Rupp Arena for the right to go to Seattle.

The clash of the two teams' style of play will be as important to the outcome as will whether or not Illinois forward Efre Winters is able to play at all. Winters, the Illini's leading scorer who sprained his left ankle in a 72-70 win over Maryland Thursday, was listed "doubtful" for the game by Illinois assistant trainer Rod Cardinal.

What isn't doubtful is that both teams will battle to control the tempo, and the team that does so probably will emerge as the Midwest Regional champion.

"If you are going to run with them, it is going to be a long afternoon," Illinois coach Lou Henson said Friday. "We have to play our style of game against them. We're going to be fairly patient."

"If they're in a zone, we'll be more patient. We will attack that zone, but we will be more careful. We'll take our time."

But Illinois can't take its time getting back on defense because Kentucky will have its thoroughbreds running.

Kentucky likes to get the ball up the floor fast, usually in the person of Dickie Beal, the 'Cats quick guard.

Illinois, however, is more comfortable with a deliberate approach—working the ball for a good shot. If Illinois can slow the tempo and hold Kentucky under 55 points with its usually superb defense, the Illini have a good shot of tripping the favored Wildcats.

"It becomes a chess game as to what you can do and how they are going to react to your defensive overplay to stop them from doing

probable starting lineups
Illinois (26-4) Kentucky (28-4)

Illinois	Kentucky
6-3 Bruce Douglas	6-5 Dickie Beal
5-11 O. Richardson	6-7 Melvin Turpin
6-8 G. Montgomery	6-9 Kenny Walker
6-4 Doug Allenberger	6-7 Scott Meents

Time: 1:25 p.m.
Place: Rupp Arena, Lexington, Ky.
TV: WCIA (Channel 3)

what they originally planned to do," Kentucky coach Joe B. Hall said.

Whichever team controls the tempo of the chess game stands a good chance of check-mating its opponent right out of the tournament.

Instrumental in controlling the tempo is controlling the boards. Without Winters, Illinois could be likened to a pawn challenging a queen in the boards game against Kentucky's 6-foot-11, 6-8, and 7-1 front line. The men who occupy those positions—Melvin Turpin, Kenny Walker and Sam Bowie—are the Wildcats' three leading scorers.

"We've seen that the entire year," Henson said of the mismatch. "We have to try to overcome it."

Winters will try to overcome his problems with his ankle and play, if at all possible. He did not work out with the team Friday and spent most of the day with his ankle on ice. "Rod (Cardinal) said we'll just have to wait and see," Winters said Friday afternoon about the prospect of him playing today.

"He's taking real good care of it," Illinois guard Bruce Douglas said. "He's kept ice on it. He's feeling pretty good, but with a twisted ankle it's more or less how your flexibility is."

Regardless, Hall said his team will prepare with the presumption it will have to contend with Winters.

"We have to play aggressive defense," Kentucky's Walker said.

more ILLINI on 16

West Aurora impressive in IHSA tournament win

by Danielle Aceto

From the very beginning it was evident who would win Friday night's Illinois Class AA High School Basketball Tournament quarterfinal match between West Aurora and Champaign Centennial.

The Blackhawks, who were dominant throughout the contest, opened up an early 11-0 lead that they never relinquished.

In fact, it wasn't until the 5:08 mark of the first period that Champaign even put a point on the board—and that was in the form of a free throw.

Even though West Aurora eventually won the game by a lopsided 73-44 score, Champaign was not without its moments.

Right before the half the Chargers came on strong and whittled a nine point lead to only three as both teams went into the locker room with the score 31-28 in favor of the Blackhawks.

"I really thought we should have gone into halftime up by more points," West Aurora coach Gordon Kerkman said. "I told the kids at halftime that we were getting careless and we needed to reverse the ball offensively."

His pep talk must have worked, for the Blackhawks quickly re-assumed their dominant role.

Aurora's Kenny Battle, who led all scorers with 28 points, set the tone for the second half when he took an alley oop from Randy Norman, who finished with 11 points, to give the Blackhawks a 39-30 lead at the 4:10 mark of the third quarter.

The clincher for Champaign Centennial

came when Roger McClendon, who was their leading scorer with 18 points, fouled out in the fourth quarter.

ST. JOSEPH 52, THORNTON 50—Chris Funchess scored 21 points and pulled down five rebounds as St. Joseph defeated Thornton, 52-50.

"I thought we executed our game plan exactly the way we wanted to," St. Joe head coach Gene Pingatore said. "We played good defense, boarded with them and played with control."

Afternoon winners St. Joseph and Evanston will meet in the first semifinal game today at 11:15 a.m. while Aurora West and Simeon will face each other in the second semifinal game at 12:45 p.m. The third-place game is set for 6:30 p.m. and the championship game will start at 8:15.

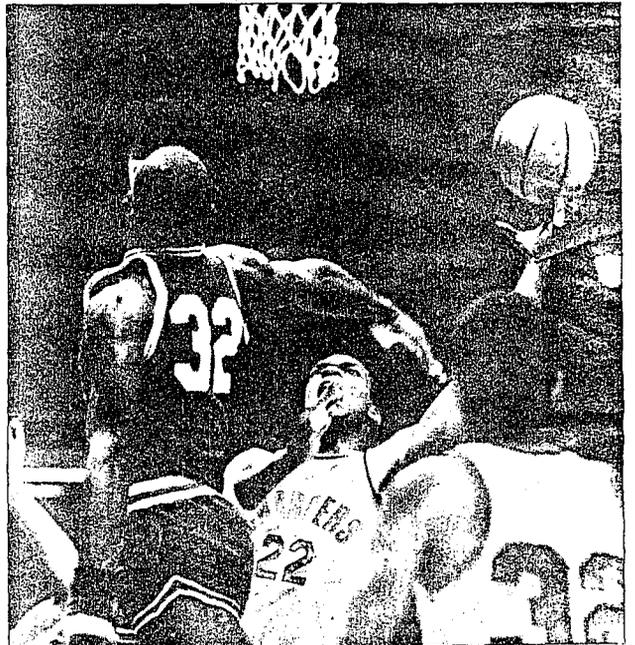
EVANSTON 65, BENTON 63—Steve Kling, who had a game total of only four points, made two of them count as he put in the winning basket in Evanston's 65-63 overtime win over Benton.

"We keep on winning them by one, two, three points," Evanston coach Herb Williams said. "I told them to keep on working out there. We went quickness against size and we won out."

Evanston, who was led in scoring by Everette Stephens' game-high 31 points, was outrebounded, 48-30.

SIMEON 48, ROCK ISLAND 44—Chicago's Simeon defeated Rock Island, 48-44, and was led by Ben Wilson's 16 points.

Eric Lundgren and Ron Hotchkiss tied as leading scorers for Rock Island with 14.



Thornton's Darren Guest (32) gets a hand in the face of Westchester St. Joseph's Chris Buchanan as the Charger forward attempts a shot. St. Joseph won, 52-50. (photo by Mike Meinhart)

Daily Illini March 24, 1984

Illini plan patient offense to counteract loud crowd

ILLINI from 20

"We have to put a lot of pressure on their offense. We have to really get after them."

Kentucky almost didn't have a chance to get after Illinois as it had trouble getting past Louisville Thursday night. The Wildcats outlasted their in-state rivals, 72-67.

It was a highly emotional game, and the Wildcats are aware of the possibility of a letdown.

"That could be critical in that we put our minds mentally and physically toward Louisville," Kentucky's Winston Bennett said.

Illinois will need to mentally block out the effects of a partisan Kentucky crowd. The Wildcats haven't lost in the 23,000-plus seat Rupp Arena since Jan. 15, 1983.

"We've played here before," said Douglas in reference to Illinois' 76-57 loss to Kentucky in December, 1982. "We've played a lot of other places where the crowd gets really loud. It bothers the young players.

"Everybody on our basketball club has been through it before.

During the game I very seldom hear the crowd. I lock in on the game."

•••

Today's NCAA Mideast Regional championship game is the second meeting between Illinois and Kentucky this year. The first one was a frigid Christmas Eve affair won by the Wildcats, 56-54.

That was the game when the referees were unable to get to Assembly Hall because of weather conditions and three people had to be brought out of the stands to officiate.

The windchill factor was in the neighborhood of 70 degrees below zero that night, and with most of the roads around Champaign-Urbana closed, the Kentucky players were worried they'd be spending Christmas in Central Illinois.

The Wildcats' Winston Bennett remembers being at a Pizza Hut after the game. "One of the trainers was trying to call a bus in order to get us back home," Bennett said. "It really took a while, plus the pizza was late."

Activity in anti-apartheid event centers on state divestment bill

by Arnold Grahl

Increased interest throughout the United States may make this year's National Two Weeks of Anti-Apartheid Action the biggest ever, a local anti-apartheid spokesman said Friday.

The two-week event, which began on campus Wednesday with a rally, has gained importance this year because of a pension fund divestment bill in the state House of Representatives and similar legislation in other states, said Ginnie Lo, a member of the Campaign-Urbana Coalition Against Apartheid.

"Because of the House bill, people are paying more attention to the issue," Lo said.

The bill would require the state to divest pension fund investments in companies that do business in South Africa.

Anti-apartheid groups have pressed for withdrawing investments from South Africa because, they say, such investments support that country's racist apartheid system.

The two weeks is being coordinated by the America Committee on Africa and is designed to inform people about conditions in South Africa and U.S. investments there.

Steve Apotheker, another member of the coalition, said the two weeks this year are getting more attention. "People are learning more about it and asking questions," he said. "Congressional candidates are having to take stands on the issue."

Another reason for the attention, Apotheker said, is that concern about the issue is shifting from college campuses, the traditional sites of divestment fights, to state and local institutions.

"It used to be heavily campus-oriented," Apotheker said. "Now it is more of a movement to bring in community people, because the emphasis is in going for the larger funds, local and state institutions."

About 100 people attended a rally at the Illini Union Wednesday to hear David Ndaba of the African National Congress in New York.

The two weeks will also include talks at the University YMCA March 28 by Jim Gentry, professor of finance, and Robert Schwartz, vice president of Shearson American Express, who will discuss "socially responsible" investments.

The two weeks will end April 4 with a lobbying day in Springfield. Anti-apartheid groups statewide are scheduled to meet House Speaker Michael Madigan and other legislators to lobby for the pension bill.

Daily Illini March 24, 1984

John Konstantaras



Perception politics

by Mark Balthazar

There is a Common Wisdom in politics that most people in an election year hear and talk about over the course of a campaign, and it supplies answers for everything.

Common Wisdom and its supporters make everything easy for the voter. It creates the "front-runner," the "underdog" and the "dark horse;" it says which candidates are "electable" and which candidates aren't; it gives candidate labels, according to Common Wisdom's ideology. It doesn't require much effort for the voter to follow it; it doesn't need the press to provide it with informa-

tion; that is not its purpose. It exists to make politics simple and effortless and doesn't force the voter to do much thinking or reading. It does all but enter the polling place for the voter and finish the job.

That is Common Wisdom's problem, at least in politics. Sometimes the difference between Common Wisdom and Common Ignorance is much too insubstantial to figure out. Common Wisdom doesn't involve itself with mundane matters like "what is this candidate saying?" or "what does this candidate mean?" It relies on generalities instead of details. It likes to cling to preconceived ideas, and abhors change. It

likes to forget the past.

So two months ago, George McGovern and Jesse Jackson were not supposed to figure in the making of the man the Democratic Party sends off to vanquish Ronald Reagan in 1984, because Common Wisdom said so. Each was an "underdog" and a "dark horse." Neither was "electable." Both were "liberals", and had been so for years.

But McGovern still had something to say, which surprised people who last remembered him as a candidate in 1972. It was not the quality or the essential validity of what McGovern said on the campaign trail that made him unworthy of Common Wisdom, but the fact that he lost big to Nixon and wasn't likely to gain a shot at the Republicans again. To be a favorite of Common Wisdom, you have to be a winner.

Common Wisdom couldn't figure out why Jesse Jackson was running for president, but it had many explanations it thought should serve as supplementary reasons. Was it his egomania, his insatiable lust for power, or his big mouth?

But Common Wisdom never considered 20 percent of the primary voters in Chicago, or Mississippi, or Alabama, or Georgia. Those voters don't figure in Common Wisdom's basic equation. It is much easier to leave them out or call them a fluke.

So now Common Wisdom's "front-runners", Gary Hart and Fritz Mondale, have assimilated the Jacksonian phrase. Both spoke of "opening up" the pro-

cess of selecting nominees within the party in their debate last Sunday in Chicago; Hart talked of winning "black and brown" support, Mondale courted the "black and Hispanic" vote; both tried to convince voters of their superior commitment to civil rights. Towards the end of the debate and on the Illinois campus Monday, Hart denounced American cupidity in the status quo affairs of racist South Africa.

Three months ago, these men were not talking like this; those words were not part of their rhetorical repertoire. But by all standards of Common Wisdom, you run for president because you want to win, and that is the only reason. If you do not win, then you are a failure. Common Wisdom does not assume that Jesse Jackson is smarter than it is, that he may be more interested in influencing public policy than in running the government in 1984, so it will call his campaign a futile failure.

Three months ago, Mondale's media adviser was saying his candidate has a strength: he "dares to be cautious." The Mondale Style was not abrasive, risk-taking, or ambitious beyond conventional propriety. It was more than content to collect its endorsements and wait for Reagan in November.

Three months ago, Mondale spoke of promises. "I have promised to put people back to work," he said back in New Hampshire. "I have promised to protect the environment. I have promised to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. I have promised to stand up for our old

folks, who've got a right to have a friend in the White House who protects them on Social Security and Medicare." The only thing Mondale promises today is a marathon to San Francisco in July.

Little did he know as his unstoppable campaign machinery slogged through January that promises would be out of style in 1984. Promises were tossed on the scrap heap with "old politics" and "special interests." They are now Common Wisdom's ugly buzzwords, to be avoided at all costs.

Presumably, it is not proper to say you will do good things for other people anymore, because the old politicians used to do so. By promising other people good things, you are catering to their "special interests." That is the new Common Wisdom. The president has decided the most urgent issue on his national agenda involves prayer in schools, the politicians vying for the leadership of the Free World have taken to parroting a fast food commercial and politicians are not allowed to make promises to other people anymore for fear of being called a captive of "special interests."

There is a poll that needs to be done that would clear up some of this. It should ask six questions, and the answers should be printed on the front page of every newspaper and broadcast coast-to-coast.

Just five questions: What are "old politics?" What are "new politics?" What are "special interests?" Don't you represent a "special interest?"

Don't we all? Even Common Wisdom? ☺

Daily News March 24/1984

Daily Illini March 27, 1984

Government accuses Georgia college of racism

The U.S. government has accused the University of Georgia of racial prejudice in connection with its minimum proficiency entrance examination.

The test measures minimum proficiency skills in reading and writing at approximately a 10th grade level, said Vernon Crawford, chancellor of the statewide school system, who said the test is fair.

In a suit filed last week, the education department alleged that students of the University of Georgia's three primarily black campuses have failed to pass the exam more frequently than students at Georgia's 30 other state universities, Crawford said.

"All the time I've been aware of the test, it's always been involved in some kind of controversy," he said.

The government is accusing the university, which developed the proficiency test, of racial discrimination against black students, and is demanding that the test be revised.

According to The New York Times, the education department's Office of Civil Rights threatened to cut off federal aid to higher education in Georgia because the state has refused "to remedy the effects of past discrimination" and is in violation of civil rights law.

Students take the test before they can be admitted to the state's schools, Crawford said, but all of these students have graduated from high school first.

opinions

editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the



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editorial

Citizens must act now to help stop apartheid

Now is the time for fair-minded University students, their parents, and faculty and staff members to make decisive moves toward ending the oppression and killing in South Africa.

Instead of passively noting that the horrors in South Africa must no longer continue, Illinois citizens can take an active role to bring about change. They can tell legislators they support House Bill 569, a proposal to pull all state funds from corporations doing business in that racist country.

We are entering the second week of a national push for anti-apartheid action. On campus, this push includes films and discussions on the effects of apartheid and socially acceptable ways to invest in stocks. The two weeks of activism will culminate with HB 569 Lobbying Day in Springfield on April 4.

Until now, the Board of Trustees has ignored divestiture pleas from those connected with the University. Board members say they cannot divest because of moral reasons, and they have closed their eyes to fiscal reasons.

The trustees haven't learned from the University's \$11.5 million loss of a Zimbabwe grant to Michigan State University. The University had been favored for this exchange program until Zimbabwe

changed its position and took its business to Michigan State—a university that divested its South African funds in 1978.

Fortunately, HB 569 removes social responsibility from the seemingly paralyzed board and places it on the state level, where the wishes of the people will be heeded.

This is why it's important to take action now. Legislators need to know their constituents do not support state investments in a place where cattle prods stimulate workers and the rights of the people vary according to race.

Take five minutes to help insure that some day everyone in South Africa will have the same rights you do. Write or call your representatives immediately. Tell them Illinois must divest.

Rep. Helen Satterthwaite, D-Urbana
2060 Stratton Building, Springfield 62701
(217) 782-8048

Sen. Stanley Weaver, R-Urbana
309D State House, Springfield 62701
(217) 782-6904



Meter violation

Curtis Ashley, left, and Jerry Hites, both of Champaign, repair parking meters for the City of Champaign on Fourth Street Monday afternoon. About two dozen of the meters were vandalized there sometime over the weekend. (photo by Kris Ludington)

Stacy Alvine

March 27, 1984

Equal opportunity progress slow but steady

Though the Urbana-Champaign campus continues to make slow progress toward its equal opportunity goals, it faces a number of problems in attracting and retaining women and minorities. UI administrators told IlliniWeek in interviews this week.

Michele Thompson, associate vice president for personnel services, recently presented a report to the UI board of trustees detailing the university's progress since 1975 in several employment categories.

"There have been some hopeful developments since 1975," Thompson said.

"First of all, 25 percent of all new faculty appointed in the 1983-84 academic year at Urbana-Champaign were women," she said. What's more, full-time women faculty members, both tenured and non-tenured, numbered 463 out of a total faculty of 2,640 during 1983, an increase of more than 6 percent since 1975.

Second, the number of women administrators in the executive and managerial category also has increased some 6 percent since 1975, with women holding 87 such positions out of a total of 358, compared to 67 out of 368 in 1975, Thompson said.

Third, nearly all the categories of minorities and women employees have shown increases, she said. Minorities now account for 9.8 percent of the executive administrative staff — up 2.2 percent since 1975 — and are similarly represented in the total faculty population — 9.3 percent, or a 3.3 percent improvement.

Thompson points out that during recent

years the university was reducing staff at the rate of 1 percent a year rather than growing overall. She is encouraged by the fact that in the face of "rather severe budget cuts and constraints we have been able to make some gains," she said.

"Most of our growth in this period has been in technical fields such as engineering, computer science, and commerce and business administration; these are fields where there are still rather few women or minorities with the requisite academic credentials," Thompson said.

The Urbana-Champaign campus faces what Thompson calls "a serious and vexing problem" in attracting and retaining faculty — namely, severely limited professional opportunities for spouses of today's two-career couples, either at the university or in the community.

Thompson said she knew of several cases where women had been offered faculty posts but had declined because an acceptable position could not be found for their husbands. Men also are leaving the university or declining to come because they realize their wives will not be able to find work.

"So we have the problem of attracting couples on the one hand and losing faculty on the other," she said. "That certainly is not the case in Chicago, where there are many professional opportunities in the city and at several other universities as well.

"It's an extremely serious and vexing problem for the campus and in all likelihood it's going to get worse," she said.



Michele Thompson



William Savage

"We are all aware that there is a finite number of women and minorities in the fields where we are likely to recruit," she said. "A useful approach would be to concentrate on training more people in these areas. But we also have great difficulty in competing with the private sector, which also has affirmative action goals."

Sometimes the university has difficulty keeping people in graduate school in these high-demand fields. When a bachelor's degree in engineering can earn \$26,000 in industry to start, she said, it's hard to persuade a student to spend several more years to get a doctorate when he or

she will end up at the same salary level as those with bachelor's or master's degrees.

The universities are pursuing their affirmative action goals out of a sense of earlier commitment to these ideals, she said. In today's political climate there is little pressure on the universities to adhere to these goals. The new appointees to the federal Civil Rights Commission are not strong supporters of affirmative action.

"We continue to work for affirmative

(See ACTION, page 2)

IlliniWeek

March 29, 1984

Pg 1 of 2

Action

(Continued from page one)

action because we feel these goals are important, not because of leverage from the federal government, because there just isn't any," she said.

William Savage, assistant chancellor and director of affirmative action at the Urbana-Champaign campus, agreed that the federal government is reducing its enforcement of equal opportunity on the nation's campuses.

"The signals, I think, are quite clear from the federal government — to go slow, to soft-pedal equal opportunity. The stance of the Civil Rights Commission since the recent Reagan appointments has been very reactionary. It is no longer viewed in the civil rights community as a friend but almost as an adversary. Instead of enforcing legislation it has raised questions about the legitimacy of affirmative action and civil rights policies. You see this in other federal agencies as well; the Justice Department and the Department of Education are very timid about enforcing equal rights legislation," Savage said.

This attitude is spilling over into the judicial system with the recent Supreme Court ruling on Grove City College — a ruling that is "viewed with despair" by civil rights proponents. That decision holds that Title IX — which prohibits sex discrimination and mandates equal treatment and access regardless of sex — is program-specific.

"In the past, if one program on campus received federal assistance, the entire campus was required to abide by federal sex discrimination regulations. The Grove City decision states that only the program receiving federal assistance must obey these regulations," Savage said.

"The ruling may have a chilling effect on civil rights compliance in other areas," he said.

Already Secretary of Education Terrell Bell is saying that this decision may also apply to Title VI, which prohibits discrimination by race, color or nationality, and to the Rehabilitation Act, which provides equal access to the handicapped, he said.

Under the circumstances it is all the more important that Chancellor John E. Cribbet has reaffirmed the campus's historic commitment to affirmative action and equal opportunity, Savage said. He agreed with Thompson that women have made strides in several areas of campus employment; however, he said, blacks and Hispanics have not fared as well in tenured and tenure-track positions.

Asians account for most of the increases in minority representation on the faculty, Savage said. For reporting purposes, minorities are considered to include blacks, Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and native Americans.

In relation to their numbers in the general population, Asian representation on the faculty is high — the result of large numbers of Asians who get degrees in technical fields.

On the tenured faculty, of the 92 full-time minority positions reported in 1975, 18 were black — or 1.1 percent overall — and 15 were Hispanic — .9 percent — the rest were basically Asian, he said.

Of the 125 minorities reported tenured in 1983, 22 were black, 14 were Hispanic. There was a slight increase in the total number of blacks and a loss of one Hispanic. Asians again accounted for most of the increase, he said. In that eight-year period, the total number of tenured faculty increased from 1,613 to 1,722, Savage added.

"If you just look at the numbers, it appears there has been visible progress. But you need to look behind the numbers. The 6.2 percent improvement in women faculty members appears to be significant when one takes into account the limited extent to which new opportunities opened up and the fact that most of the faculty is tenured-in," he said.

"When you examine the breakdowns more closely, you see that there has been a

4.4 percent increase in the number of tenured women faculty members — from 7.3 percent in 1975 to 11.7 percent in 1983, and a 5.1 percent increase in the number of women in tenure-track positions — from 19 percent in 1975 to 24.1 percent in 1983.

"Though the number of tenured women faculty has increased from 117 to 201 during the eight-year period, the numbers of women in tenure-track positions have only increased by 2 — from 101 to 103 — and the actual numbers of faculty on tenure-track have dropped from 531 to 427 total. So the increase of 100 or so in tenured faculty is offset by a similar decrease in the ranks of the non-tenured," Savage said.

The total number of tenured and tenure-track positions remained about the same, but the proportions shifted.

The same holds true for minorities, he said. Although there was growth in tenured positions for blacks, tenure-track positions declined. Of the 38 minorities on track in 1975, 13 were black and four were Hispanic. In 1983, of the 41 minorities on track, eight were black and six were Hispanic, so blacks lost and Hispanics gained a little.

"But when you add tenured and tenure-track faculty, you realize that there were 31 blacks in tenure and tenure-track positions in 1975 and 30 in 1983. In 1975 there were 19 Hispanics in both tenure and tenure-track jobs; in 1983, there were 20. There has been virtually no change for these two groups.

"We have here two snapshots, one of 1975, the other of 1983," Savage said. "But there was movement in the years between. The numbers of black faculty reached a peak in 1979 and then began to decline. But in 1983, the numbers began to rise again. We hope we are seeing a change in what has been a pattern of decline."

Though the number of women in academic professional positions has declined fractionally, Thompson's report showed minorities have experienced a 6.9 increase in ranks. However, the actual numbers have declined, since the number of such jobs has dropped from 1,700 in 1975 to 1,421 in 1983. With regard to the rest of the university, the picture is brighter, Savage said.

In the skilled crafts area, the number of women and minorities has increased in several areas, thanks to the university's apprenticeship program, which seeks to attract such people. Technical and para-professional staff also number 5.7 percent more minorities and 8 percent more women in their ranks.

"For these jobs we are drawing on the local community and can show better progress," Savage said. "For faculty jobs, we must recruit from a finite national pool."

Savage agrees with Thompson that an important way to make greater progress is to increase the number of blacks and Hispanics in graduate and professional programs. Their enrollment in graduate school has been declining steadily since the mid-'70s. The number of women getting advanced degrees has increased dramatically though there are still very few in engineering and science, he said.

The economy and the cutbacks in support at the federal level for undergraduates and graduates have really hurt these two ethnic groups, Savage said. Many minority students need financial assistance if they are to continue their education. In the past blacks and Hispanics focused on such areas as education and the social sciences; now they are looking at the job market and judging that the investment in graduate school is not worth it.

"If we are going to make a difference in technical and scientific fields, we need to go back to the high schools. Programs like Upward Bound, the Principal's Scholars, JETS and MITES really can make a difference," he said.

Ikenberry:

'83-84 year of renewal

The current year has been "one of academic renewal," President Stanley O. Ikenberry told the UI board of trustees recently, in a progress report on the university's fiscal stability.

After last year's budget crisis, the UI emerged "with an overwhelming vote of confidence from the people of Illinois," he said. "The General Assembly and the governor recognized the inadequacy of the state's resource base and provided additional revenues." A mid-year tuition increase also helped improve the UI's fiscal soundness.

New funds went to programs "in which our needs were greatest and our quality most threatened, as well as to those areas that will play a key role in helping Illinois rejuvenate its economy," he said.

Average salaries for faculty members have climbed from fifth to fourth in the Big Ten — still short of the president's goal of third in the Big Ten and still near the bottom in overall compensation — but evidently enough to slow the flight of key faculty members to levels considered normal.

"The gap between the salaries of the university's nonacademic employees and their counterparts in state government — although still substantial — was narrowed somewhat," Ikenberry said.

Engineering, in particular, was singled out for help; funds were provided both for new faculty members to handle enrollment increases and for renovation of obsolete laboratories and equipment.

Commerce and business administration — another area of heavy enrollment — added eight new positions and other new slots were created in agriculture, law, mathematics and veterinary medicine, Ikenberry said.

Nearly \$2 million went to replace outdated instructional equipment, all the way from basic items such as microscopes to the latest in computer-related items.

The agriculture and commerce colleges established teaching laboratories equipped with personal computers and the College of Veterinary Medicine was able to computerize its toxicology hot line, which provides the only such service in the nation.

Another \$2 million was put to work renovating the laboratories and instructional facilities of the campus's most productive scholars, he said.

"As we are able to make such renovations, we greatly strengthen our ability to attract and retain top faculty members, many of whom receive offers from competing institutions that include the establishment of new laboratories and essential equipment, and hold out salary incentives as well," Ikenberry said.

"We have started to repair the damage that a decade of fiscal stringency has wrought. We will not overcome the deficits in a single year; but if we continue to make realistic progress over a sustained period, we can keep the UI in the front ranks where it belongs," he said.

Affirmative action panel meets here next weekend

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation's Panel on Affirmative Action will hold its annual workshop for CIC affirmative action directors and staff Thursday and Friday, April 5-6, at the UI at Urbana-Champaign.

Reginald Wilson, director of the Office of Minority Affairs, American Council on Education, will speak at the April 5 opening session on "Networking and Affirmative Action in Higher Education." Following this session, a panel of affirmative action directors from Purdue University, University of Iowa, Ohio State University and University of Michigan will discuss "The Role of the Affirmative Action Officer in the Higher Education Enterprise: Conflicts, Challenges and Opportunities."

On Friday, Peter Feuille, UI professor of labor and industrial relations, and Michele M. Thompson, UI associate vice president

for personnel services, will serve on a panel on "Collective Bargaining in Higher Education: Affirmative Action Implications." Another panel will consider "Supply-Side Affirmative Action: Minority and Female Participation in Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Education."

CIC is a consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago. The panel is comprised of the affirmative action directors from these universities and meets periodically to share information about relevant federal regulations and affirmative action activities on member campuses. More information is available from the workshop coordinator, William A. Savage, assistant chancellor and director of affirmative action, at 333-0574.

Staff earning \$35,000 must file statement

All university staff members with non-teaching duties who earn \$35,000 or more a year are required to file a Statement of Economic Interests with the Illinois secretary of state by April 30.

Statement of Economic Interests forms have been distributed by the Office of the President. Employees who did not receive a form may obtain one by contacting Payroll, B-6 Coble Hall, which is open from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 4 p.m.

State law stipulates that failure to file a statement by April 30 will mean the loss of employment. A 30-day extension is possible if an employee files a declaration of intention to defer filing with the secretary of state 10 days before or after April 30.

ILLINIWEEK

IlliniWeek is an employee publication of the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois. It is published weekly during the academic year by the News Bureau of the Urbana-Champaign Campus Office of Public Affairs, of which John Burness is the director. Distribution is made via campus mail each Thursday and Friday. News items are solicited from all areas of the campus, should be typewritten and double-spaced, and sent to the editorial at least one week before publication. Because of space limitations, photographs submitted by faculty and staff are seldom able to be used. Entries for the calendar, "This Week," should be sent to the News Bureau, 131 Davenport House, by 5 p.m. Wednesday the week preceding publication.

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Sixth inmate sought in Chicago jailbreak

CHICAGO (AP)—Police on Wednesday staked out several high-rise buildings and the homes of friends and relatives of an escaped Cook County Jail prisoner described as the "brains" behind a six-man breakout last week.

Gregory Hill, a suspect in a string of high-rise burglaries, was the last of the six still at large after police captured a fifth escapee, Aryules Bivens, on Tuesday.

Police said they believe Hill is a drug addict and might commit more burglaries in the fashionable lakefront high-rises where the earlier incidents occurred. They also began surveillance of the homes of Hill's family, associates and former girlfriends.

Bivens, 22, was recaptured at about 10:30 p.m. Tuesday in a third-floor bedroom in a South Side apartment, said Sgt. Robert Breckenridge.

He was unarmed when found, Breckenridge said.

Police said Bivens had been posing as a homosexual in an attempt to evade police, and was wearing red nailpolish, lipstick and face powder when he was arrested.

Two other people in the apartment at the time of Bivens' arrest were taken into custody and were expected to be charged with aiding and abetting a fugitive, Breckenridge said.

Bivens, who had been serving a life term for the murder of a deaf mute during a robbery, had three times dodged a dragnet Monday, including twice at his girlfriend's South Side apartment, police said.

Three of the six who broke out of the jail's maximum-security unit Friday night were captured shortly thereafter, and a fourth was picked up Sunday outside a former girlfriend's apartment on the West Side.

Frank Campagna, 21, a medical technician from suburban Blue Island, has been charged with smuggling .22- and .32-caliber guns into the jail, and authorities said two others were being questioned in connection with the breakout.

Police said Hill was the mastermind of the escape and that he used another inmate's connections with Campagna to obtain the weapons used in the escape.

March is here

Members of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity march Friday during their pledge activities. They performed in front of the Union along with pledges from the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. (photo by Andrew Bergman)



Stacy Alvin March 31, 1984

Nations of fighters

African leaders worn by long political battle

by The Associated Press

A generation after they led Africa to independence, half a dozen revolutionaries survive as national leaders, a remarkable record of longevity on this turbulent continent.

Age, a dozen wars and more than 50 coups have taken a toll of the men who guided the guerrilla struggles and negotiations that threw off European colonial rule and established 50 independent nations of 400 million people.

The latest to fall is Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, who died Monday in Cleveland, Ohio.

The survivors preside over differing political and economic systems—dictatorships and one-party democracies, Marxism and free enterprise. For some, military force plays a key role in forestalling or quelling dissent.

But these leaders face a common problem: how to promote well-being among some of the world's poorest and fastest-growing populations.

But these leaders face a common problem: how to promote well-being among some of the world's poorest and fastest-growing populations.

At least two survivors—Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania—stand as elder statesmen, with influence in African affairs that goes far beyond their national borders.

Sekou Toure was known as one of the earliest and most vigorous opponents of French rule.

He became president in 1958, a year after Kwame Nkrumah, whose pan-African rhetoric inspired nationalists across the continent, led Ghana to independence from Britain.

Nkrumah, exiled after a coup, died in Guinea in 1972.

Others of that first generation

who have died include President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, who welcomed British aid and allied his country with the West; King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, once the world's longest-reigning monarch; and President Agostinho Neto, who put Angola solidly in the pro-Soviet bloc.

Two have solved Africa's perennial problem of how to hand over power by retiring. President Leopold Senghor led Senegal to independence from France in 1960, resigned in 1981 and lives on the French Riviera, giving lectures on Africa.

Amadou Ahidjo resigned as president in 1982 after governing Cameroon for all its 22 years of independence and lives in France. A military court condemned him to death last month for allegedly plotting a comeback; Ahidjo's hand-picked successor, Paul Biya, commuted the sentence to a period of detention.

The survivors include:

- Kaunda, 59, onetime teacher and peacemaker in many African dis-

putes. He speaks strongly against white-ruled South Africa's race-separation policies but advocates discussions with South Africa as a means of encouraging change.

Kaunda was host last month to a South African-Angolan meeting that led to a disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola, where they were stationed against guerrillas seeking independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia. He plays a guitar at political meetings, cries publicly when moved and once threatened to resign if Zambians didn't stop drinking.

• Nyerere, 62, a teacher who trans-

lated Shakespeare into Swahili, became the only black African leader to overthrow a neighbor when his army ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin in 1979. He became a leading theoretician of African-style socialism, which advocated the enforced creation of communal villages and the elimination of economic privilege.

Tanzania's increasing economic difficulties and corruption in state control boards led Nyerere recently to admit that the system was working poorly and to reinstate some private incentives.

- Hastings Kamuzu Banda, a former doctor and life president of Malawi, about 85. The landlocked nation of 6 million lacks mineral resources but it is one of the few African countries that feeds itself. Banda employs authoritarian methods, including the banning of skirts above the knee and long hair for men, and tells visitors he is happy that Malawians have largely achieved the goals he set for them—enough food, clothing, and houses that don't leak when it rains.

- Habib Bourguiba, life president of Tunisia, 80. He has become one of the world's longest-ruling chiefs of state since obtaining independence from France in 1956. Despite heavy-handed methods and increasing health problems, his followers still accord him an unending hero-worship.

- Milton Obote, prime minister of Uganda, 60, one of the few African leaders to make a comeback. He led Uganda out of British rule in 1962 but was overthrown by Amin in 1971 and spent eight years in Tanzanian exile before Nyerere defeated Amin.

- Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of Ivory Coast, 78. Following independence in 1960, he retained French aid and technicians. Ivory Coast remained one of the most economically successful countries in west Africa.

And a younger group has remained at the top of nations which

gained independence in later years. Among them:

- Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, 50. His guerrilla movement installed socialism after the Portuguese withdrew in 1975. But Machel, facing drought and economic failures, concluded a non-aggression pact with South Afri-

ca this month that is expected to open the way for South African investment and Western influence.

- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, 60. A leader in the black revolt against white rule in Rhodesia, he was elected president in 1980.

African president dies after 26 years of rule; temporary head named

DAKAR, Senegal (AP)—The government of neighboring Guinea declared 40 days of mourning Tuesday for President Ahmed Sekou Toure, whose death was viewed in much of Africa as a severe blow to the continent's stalled drive for peace and unity.

Sekou Toure, 62, died Monday after heart surgery in Cleveland, Ohio, ending 26 years of rule in the country he led to independence from France in 1958.

Guinean radio, monitored in Dakar, said Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, 61, a close associate of Sekou Toure's since before independence, was named as his temporary replacement until a new president could be chosen. Western diplomatic observers said he was the likely successor.

Under Guinea's constitution, presidential elections will have to be held within 45 days.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, sent a message of condolence to the Guinean government Tuesday, and the U.N. flag at the New York headquarters flew at half staff in a tribute to Sekou Toure.

In the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere called Sekou Toure a "great nationalist leader, a great African statesman and a great man."

In Washington, the State Department hailed Sekou Toure as "an internationally respected statesman whose efforts on behalf of peaceful settlements of disputes had earned for him and his country an enviable reputation for peacemaking."

The Guinean president had been flown to the Cleveland Clinic Monday on a plane arranged by Saudi Arabian King Fahd after a team of physicians from the clinic had examined the president in Guinea on Saturday, clinic spokesman Frank Weaver said.

When he arrived in Cleveland, massive internal bleeding was discovered and surgeons replaced his aorta, the main blood vessel from the heart. The internal bleeding continued.

The death was announced to Guineans on the official Conakry radio. The announcement, monitored in Dakar, proclaimed a ban on public entertainment, urged that flags be flown at half staff and ordered prayers in churches and mosques.

Funeral services were set for Friday.

Daily Shini March 28, 1984

Daily Illini March 29, 1984

Jackson leads candlelight vigil at TMI facility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Daily Illini April 3, 1984

Vrdolyak still at the helm of Cook Democratic Party

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

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

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

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

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

SIU honors Clarence Shelley with Fred L. McDowell award

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

The award was presented April 26 in Carbondale.

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

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

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

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



Clarence Shelley

Daily Illini April 10, 1984

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Daily Illini April 10, 1984



Patton's dreams of youth turn into running success

by Terry Hackett

Mike Patton has always been a Chicago White Sox fan.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mike Patton

Brian Stocker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ase in the Big Ten outdoor meet.

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

Patton was already tied to Illi-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

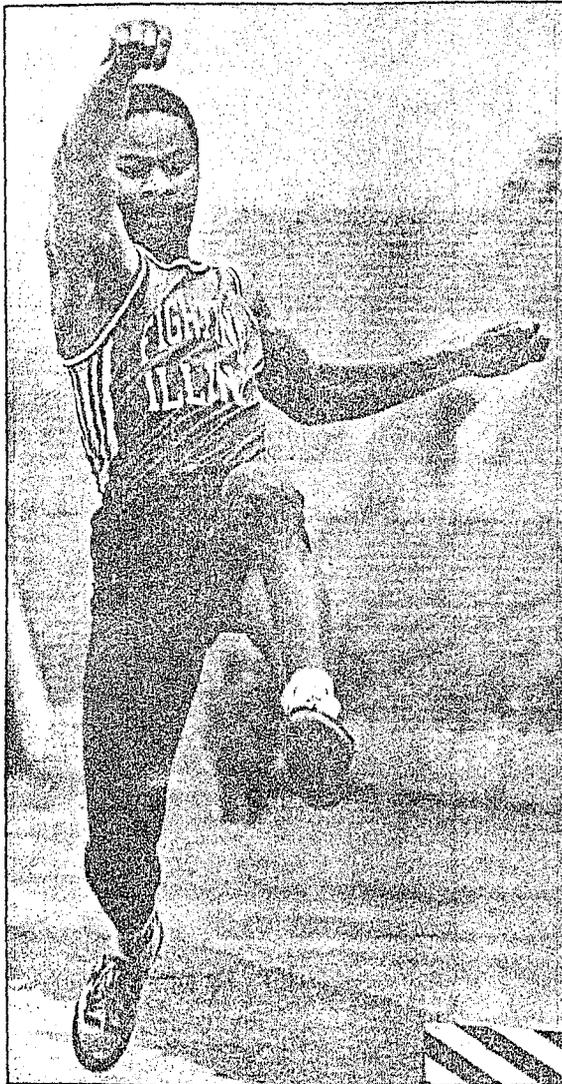
Consistent track sprinter builds on winning record

by Terry Hackett

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

settle for nothing but the best.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

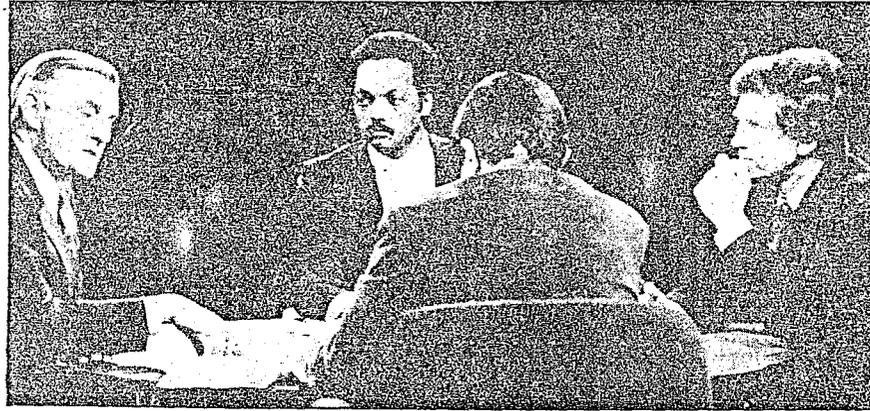
All three contenders put in exhausting days—an effort justified by the big prize of delegates at stake in Tuesday’s statewide primary election.

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

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

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

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



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

his comeback was on track.

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

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

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

of error of 6 percentage points.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Daily Illini

Illinois' Olympic hopefuls[✓] join basketball camp . . .

by Renny Zentz

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Actually, the underdog role may

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

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

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

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

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

Tracy Illini April 17, 1984

Near-perfect effort gives Lakes crown

by Jeff Legwold

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

Charles Lakes became the second Saturday night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ly the individual finishers."

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

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

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

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

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



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

Daily Illini
April 17, 1984

Activist keeps Champaign (and herself) busy

Woman leads double life at 61

by Warren Karlenz

Louise White leads what might be called a double life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

porter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

turn."

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

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

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

wednesday's profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"It would be nice to put a store there—



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jabbar breaks record with stylish sky hook

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jabbar places winning first

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

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

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

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

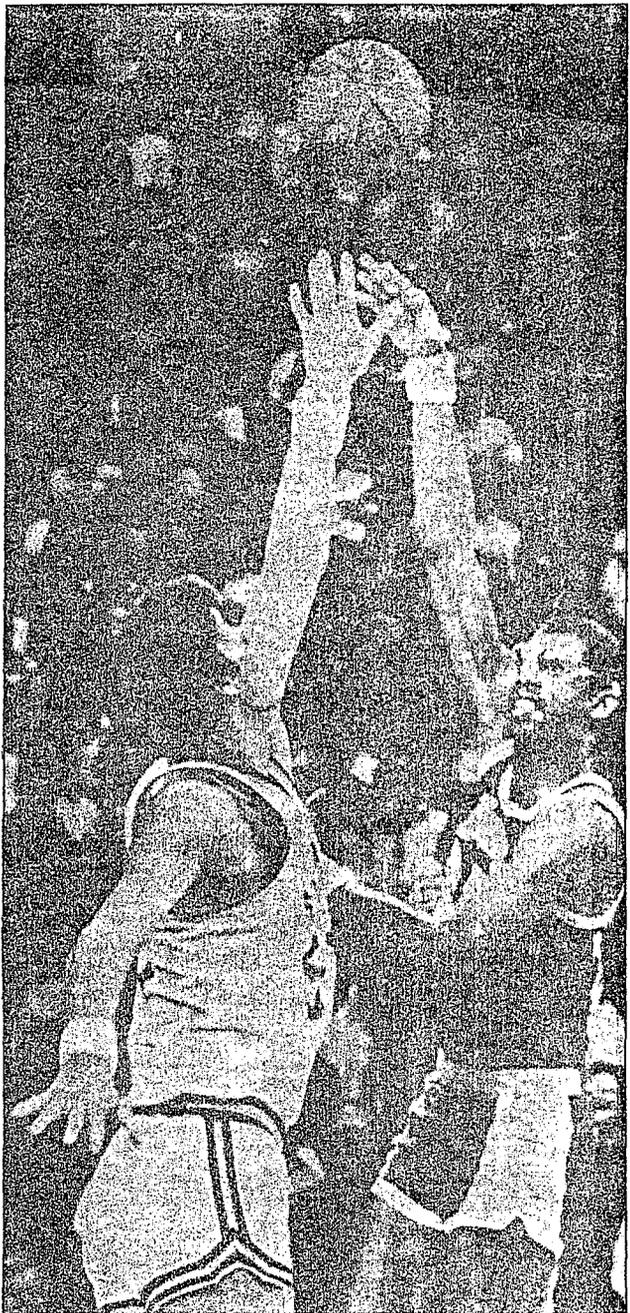
He is one of 12 players in league history to have won a championship with two different teams—one with the Milwaukee Bucks and two with the Lakers.

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

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

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

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



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

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

doug lee



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

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

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

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

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

But then he demanded to be traded.

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

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

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

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

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

And he's going bald.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Daily Illini April 11, 1984

Torture, segregation keep dissidents down

Fear used to subdue black South Africans

by Ty Gee

His handshake is not firm, but Klaus Mophepha smiles when he is introduced. Mophepha cannot say he has a great deal to smile about. He was exiled from South Africa, where he was born and educated. And for the thin, 5-foot-5-inch black man, life, in a very literal sense, has been a 28-year struggle against a powerful government that seeks domination over "non-white" humans. "There is that kind of (totalitarian) government in South Africa," Mophepha says in a voice heavily laden with an accent.

wednesday's profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

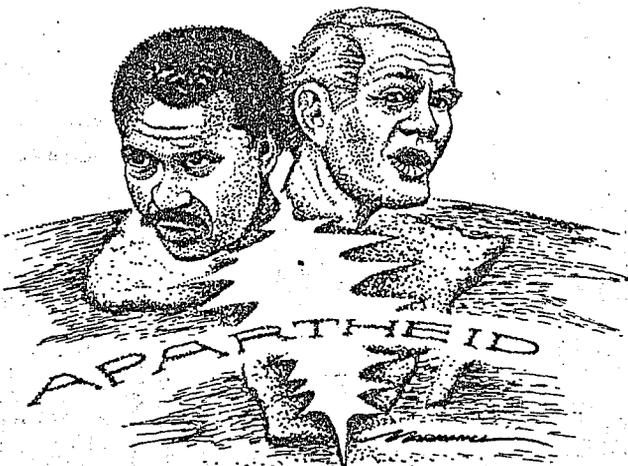
"I think there is a lot in common with George Orwell in as far as it relates to the African majority," Mophepha says.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

friend permanently affected his mind.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aid to anti-Sandinistas ignites Congress' fury

news analysis

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

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

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

velations of improper CIA operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by Daily Illini wire services

in the state

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reagan Administration's policy of trimming government transfer programs.

Black womens' cultural identity to be examined in conference

by Angela Azzaretti

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

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

ference.

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

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

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

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

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

*Daisy Mimi
April 25, 1984*

State bill could help minority businesses

by Laura Rowley

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Council would also investigate and certify that businesses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Full speed ahead attitude may push Wycoff into lineup

by Renny Zentz

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Eric Wycoff

photo by Cathy Malooly

Daily Illini
April 25, 1984

Malone, Erving combine to lead Philadelphia past New Jersey

by The Associated Press

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in the nba

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Pairs of patrols help UI police prevent crime

by Brian Nadig

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

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

Student patrols work four nights a week for a total of eight hours per week. They are paid \$3.50 an hour.

Patrol members, who travel in pairs, call police through walkie-talkies when they see anything suspicious, said Cpl. Frederick Kallmayer, the first coordinator of the program. Irvin Summers, head of campus crime prevention, became the new coordinator in March.

Two students supervise the patrol groups. Jeffrey Christensen and Paul Pittman, both juniors in LAS, pass out the radios and issue work assignments at the start of each night. They also monitor the other students while they are on patrol, Kallmayer said.

The supervisors also conduct a briefing meeting in a small room in the Engineering Research Lab. At the meeting, other student patrol members are told what "special events" to watch out for before the patrols go out.

On one night, patrol members were told to watch out for vandalism in the parking lot of the Kranner Center for Performing Arts.

Programs similar to the University's are being used on other campuses because they widen the breadth of police protection while not significantly increasing costs.

The University of Missouri has such a program, called the Police Cadets. Capt. Chuck Isaacson, coordinator of the cadets, said the program was implemented about 10 years ago, not only because the University wanted to increase security, but also because of the financial burdens of security.

"The cost is much less for a student cadet than a police officer," Isaacson said.

Campus Police Chief Paul Dollins gave similar reasons for why the University initiated a student patrol program.

The estimated cost of the patrol program this semester is \$30,000, which would pay the salary of only one police officer, Dollins said.

"Money has been tight around campus for several years," Dollins said. As a result, he said, budget cuts were one reason for the start of the program.

But the program may run up to \$10,000 over the original \$30,000 budget, partly because of a possible expansion of the program in the summer months, Dollins said. He said the money will have to come out of the normal police budget through "good budgeting."

He said the University also hopes to save

money through the program because it might reduce vandalism, a heavy financial cost for the University each year. Dollins said that one example is the cost of replacing or repairing windows, which cost up to \$100 each.

Since 1970, the number of University police officers has decreased from 72 to 45. Dollins said the decrease is really not dramatic because during the Vietnam war extra police officers were needed. However, Dollins acknowledged that "it would be nice" to have more than the current 45 police officers.

Because the student officers shut lights during their building patrols, the program

While the program's effect on increasing women's confidence about the security of the campus has not yet been determined, the program has resulted in more than six arrests since it was started in February. The arrests mainly dealt with vandalism to University property.

In one situation, two patrol officers followed a trail of blood from a broken Gregory Hall window to a local residence and University police later arrested a man.

In another situation, one patrol found a man who had set up residency in the Veterinary Medicine Building.

The student officers have "exercised very good judgment," and call-ins by the students often result in arrests.

Despite the apparent success of the program, other University officers are not as pleased with the program as Kallmayer is.

Some officers have taken a "wait for the program to prove itself" approach, Kallmayer said. "A lot of the early feedback was not positive."

Other police officers felt that the student patrol members would interfere too much with their responsibilities, Kallmayer said. But he said these attitudes are "melting away."

Dollins said he is not aware of negative feelings toward the student patrol. "Integrating them into the department has been smooth," he said. "No grievances or gripes have been expressed to me."

Although some officers may have doubts about the student patrol, members have received support from their parents.

"My parents had no qualms about it. They were pretty glad (the program) started up," Lanigan said.

Jennifer Nijman, who left the patrol in late March because of other commitments, said her mother "was not vehemently against" her joining. But Nijman said her mother felt that patrolling might be dangerous.

Nijman, senior in LAS, said her mother asked her: "What if someone pulls a gun on you?"

The police have had the same worry that Nijman's mother has.

In December 1982, police stopped supplying uniforms to the University Police Explorers, a program similar to the student patrol, because police feared that criminals might think that the explorers were armed police officers.

However, a year later, the police department determined that it was safe for students to wear uniforms and the explorers were back in uniform. "In a campus atmosphere, I don't see any problem" with wearing uniforms, said Summers, who also coordinated the explorer program.

Some members of the patrol said if the group can get a lot of press coverage they feel people will know they do not carry guns.

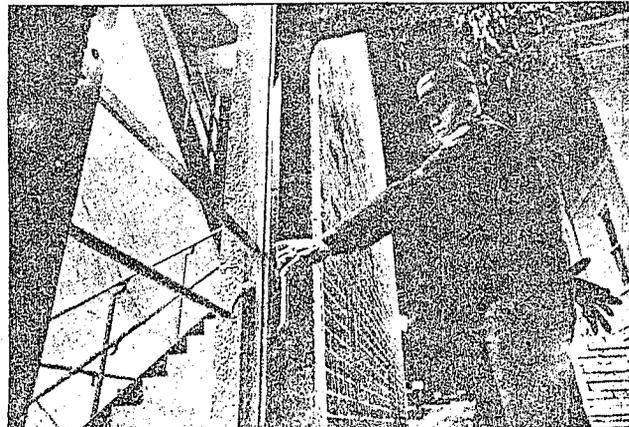
Dollins said patrol members are safe because they have immediate radio contact with the police. In addition, Dollins said, patrols go out in pairs and the response of police to their calls is "quick."

For protection, each patrol member is given a "yawara" stick, a plastic weapon about five inches long and a half inch in diameter.

"It's just in case we do get in contact with someone and can't back away from them," Lanigan said.

Christensen, the patrol officer supervisor, said he doubted that a student patrol officer would have to ever use the stick.

Dollins said no student patrol officer has



Student patrol Andre Williams, on a routine nighttime run, makes sure that a door to a campus building is locked. (photo by John Konstantaras)

may help reduce energy costs of the University by \$7,000 to \$8,000, Dollins said. The patrol also reports broken lights and emergency phones.

The program, conceived in fall 1982 by some members of the police department and the Rape Awareness and Prevention Committee, was originally designed to help decrease rape on campus.

Dollins said it is "premature" to say whether the student patrol has made women feel safer on campus or that the program has prevented rapes on campus.

Next semester, the Rape Awareness and Prevention Committee will conduct a survey of women on campus about safety. From the survey, police can determine if women feel more secure with a student patrol, Dollins said.

The student patrol was designed mainly to be used in a "limited role" to increase the visibility of uniforms on campus, Dollins said.

The blue-uniformed patrol members wear matching baseball caps and shoulder patches with "Student Patrol" on them.

On Feb. 26, a patrol team aided in the arrest of two men who were breaking fluorescent lights in the Kranner parking lot.

In another incident, patrol officers were informed by a passerby that someone was putting street signs in a car. The patrol members then reported the license plate number of the car. The incident is still under investigation, Dollins said.

In theory, patrol members are supposed to avoid active involvement in conflicts or with criminal suspects, but in practice they have not strictly followed the rules.

Early in the program two patrol students approached two men carrying stop signs and asked them questions. Kallmayer said this was an instance in which an encounter—a confrontation between a suspect and patrol members—was unavoidable. "They turned the corner and bumped into (the men)," he said.

Kallmayer said one of the patrol students immediately radioed the police station afterward.

Overall, Kallmayer said the 23 students "pretty well stick" to avoiding encounters.

Student patrol program assists campus police

PATROLS from 7

used the stick.

The patrol members were taught to use the sticks only in self-defense and were instructed to apply the sticks to pressure points on a person, Lanigan said.

A weak point in the program is that patrolling is usually an uneventful routine, and as a result student patrol officers could become bored with the job, Dollins said. "(It's) the biggest risk of the program. The monotony may get the best of them."

To help prevent boredom, the student officers are assigned different routes every other day.

Despite the concern that the program might not be able to maintain members, Lanigan said, he has enjoyed working on the patrol this semester and hopes he can continue working for the patrol next semester. "I'll make sure this is my last option to get rid of," he said.

Although the program has been around for less than a semester, plans are already being made to expand it next semester. But Dollins said more money would be needed to make the expansion possible.

✓ **Jackson criticizes labor, asks AFL-CIO to help young**

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson criticized labor unions for a “historical lockout” of minorities Tuesday and then called on AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to open more union job training programs to young people.

The black presidential candidate planned two rallies later Tuesday in St. Louis as he sought votes in Missouri caucuses Wednesday.

“We want Lane Kirkland’s help to convene trade union leadership and aid to open up these trade unions,” Jackson said at the Kansas City, Mo., airport before flying to St. Louis.

Blacks comprise approximately one-third of the AFL-CIO’s estimated 13.8 million members. There is one black man, one black woman and one white woman on the 33-member AFL-CIO executive council.

Staley & Shinn

April 18, 1984

Daily Illini

April 4, 1984

/Group fighting apartheid blamed for S. Africa blast

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NYT)—South African authorities blamed the African National Congress for a car-bomb explosion Tuesday in the port city of Durban that killed three people and injured 16 others. Earlier reports had said five people were killed.

"Although no one has yet claimed responsibility, I have no doubt that the ANC is responsible for this atrocity, and it confirms their reckless attacks on innocent members of the public, including women and children," Louis Le Grange, minister of law and order, said in a statement, using the organization's initials.

The African National Congress is the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting South Africa's policies of apartheid, or, racial separation. Its office in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, said Tuesday night it had no comment so far on the blast.

The car-bomb exploded near various government offices and close to the headquarters of the South African Indian Council, a political group that has agreed to participate in what the white minority government calls a "new dispensation" offering limited political rights to Indian and colored, or, mixed-race, people, but not to the black majority.

Armed forces take control of Guinea

by Daily Illini wire services

DAKAR, Senegal—The armed forces seized control of Guinea on Tuesday, eight days after the death of longtime President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in what the military said was a bloodless coup aimed at preventing another "ruthless dictatorship."

The new leadership, calling itself the Military Committee of Rectification moved swiftly into the power vacuum caused by Toure's death. It immediately sealed all borders of the impoverished West African country, barred public gatherings, suspended the nation's constitution and abolished the only legal political party.

Communiques broadcast by Radio Conakry, the state-run radio in the Guinean capital that is monitored from neighboring Senegal, said the takeover was without violence and was designed "to create the bases for a real democracy."

It ordered the nation's 5.5 million people to stay at home, closed all airports and imposed a nighttime curfew.

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Hughes said the U.S. Embassy in Guinea had an initial contact Tuesday with representatives of the new government. "They have indicated a desire to maintain Guinea's excellent relations with the United States," he said.

Vice President George Bush was among the foreign dignitaries who attended Toure's funeral Friday.

Hughes said about 100 Americans live in Guinea.

The communiques broadcast by Radio Conakry also ordered the release of all

in the news

political prisoners in the country, ruled by Toure since it achieved independence from France in October 1958.

Sekou Toure died March 9 in Cleveland, Ohio, during emergency heart surgery.

The military communiques condemned his regime as "a bloody and ruthless dictatorship," and accused his associates of trying to install a new president to continue his style of rule.

Daily Illini

April 4, 1984

African bombing kills two Americans

by Daily Illini wire services

JOHANNESBURG—The South-West Africa People's Organization Sunday denied accusations that it was responsible for a bomb explosion that killed two Americans on a diplomatic mission in the north of South-West Africa on Sunday.

"We are not involved in the bombing," a spokesman for the Soviet-supported insurgents said in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, where the organization maintains an office.

The Americans, identified as Dennis Keogh and Lt. Col. Ken Crabtree, were members of a United States liaison office staff in Windhoek, capital of South-West Africa.

Their job there was to study the activities of a joint force of Angolans and South Africans that is overseeing South Africa's withdrawal from southern Angola and trying to curb activities of the insurgents, who have bases in Angola.

The bodies of the two Americans were flown Monday from South-West Africa to a South African military air base near Pretoria. The bodies are to be flown to the United States Tuesday.

in the news

Roberto Ferrey, an officer in the insurgent group, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, said the guerrilla organization's assembly intended to meet as soon as the army consolidated its hold on the area, which he said would be within 90 days at the most.

At that time, he said, it will name a president and try to establish diplomatic relations with some countries.

Ferrey said Alfonso Robello Callejas, political chief of the insurgent group, was the probable choice for president.

Reagan ignores Klan endorsement

WASHINGTON—Spokesmen for President Reagan and his re-election campaign refused to comment Monday on an endorsement of Reagan by a Ku Klux Klan leader during a weekend Klan rally in Georgia.

When the Klan endorsed Reagan in July 1980, he repudiated the endorsement by saying, "I have no tolerance whatsoever for what the Klan represents and will have nothing to do with anything of that kind. Indeed, I resent their even using my name."

On Monday, when asked about a report that Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson, leader of the Louisiana-based Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, had urged Klan members to vote for Reagan

this year, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said, "I'd check with the campaign committee, if I were you . . . I just don't have any comment on it."

And at the Reagan-Bush re-election campaign headquarters, spokesman John Buckley also said, "We would not have any comment on it."

Wilkinson, one of the nation's most visible and outspoken Klan leaders, on Saturday urged Klan members to support Reagan because, he said, the administration shares some of the same beliefs as the Klan and the Republican Party platform "is pure Klan."

Daily Illini
April 17, 1984

Democratic official says Jackson's delegates 'cut'

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Democratic Party leader said Monday that delegate candidates for the Rev. Jesse Jackson were removed from many sample primary ballots throughout the city, a form of tampering known as "cutting."

City Councilman Lucien Blackwell said the Jackson delegates were cut from many sample ballots distributed during last Tuesday's primary as a compromise between ward leaders who supported the black civil rights leader and the city's Democratic committee which endorsed Walter Mondale.

"We normally don't do it," said Blackwell, a Jackson supporter. "But these are not normal days."

Jackson won the city's popular vote but is expected to fare poorly when the city's 25 convention dele-

gates are selected. Former Vice President Mondale won the statewide popular vote.

The "cutting" was described in a story in Sunday's Philadelphia Inquirer as the practice of denying votes to a party-endorsed candidate for public office, usually by changing the official sample ballot handed out on election day.

The story, based on an inspection of more than 100 different sample ballots, said Jackson delegate candidates were removed from sample ballots throughout the city, while a list of the delegates committed to the party-endorsed Mondale was widely distributed.

But even Mondale suffered from cutting, the story said.

Blackwell said the story was accurate, but noted the practice

was "unusual" and "probably won't happen again."

He said the lateness of the Democratic City Committee's endorsement of Mondale—less than a week before the election—made it difficult for some black ward leaders who had already endorsed Jackson.

Cutting Jackson delegates from sample ballots was a kind of compromise, Blackwell said.

He said his support for Jackson in the "beauty contest" section of the ballot would serve the wishes of black voters.

"I believe that Jesse has enough strength from the popular vote that he'll have influence at the convention," Blackwell said.

"We had a black mayor (W. Wilson Goode) supporting Walter Mondale, and people wanted to be realistic so they supported Mondale."

The Inquirer report partially blamed the Jackson campaign for the cutting. One problem, the report said, centered on Jackson aides choosing politically unpopular delegate candidates such as state Sen. Milton Street, a flamboyant politician who lists himself as a Democrat but sits with Republicans in the Senate.

Another problem centered on the campaign's inability to get its own slate cards to many areas, leaving black leaders to advocate their own choice.

The leaders, according to the Inquirer, apparently put Jackson's name at the top of the ballot as a symbolic gesture. But knowing he stands little chance of winning the Democratic presidential nomination, the Inquirer said, the leaders chose a more viable candidate—Mondale—for the delegate count.

W. Virginia officials find Jackson's check bounced

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—State officials on Monday sent the Rev. Jesse Jackson's bounced filing-fee check back to the Democratic presidential candidate and said he can stay on West Virginia's primary ballot if he comes up with the cash.

Jackson's \$2,000 entry-fee check bounced last week, making his status in West Virginia's June 5 Democratic primary uncertain. The United National Bank in Washington, D.C., returned the check marked "insufficient funds." It was drawn on a "Jackson for President" account and signed by Emma Chappell.

After conferring with Jackson campaign officials, the secretary of state's office said Monday that the check will be resubmitted.

The other two major contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Colorado Sen. Gary Hart, already have assured themselves spots on West Virginia's primary ballot.

Charles Capet, undersecretary of state, said Jackson has been given tentative approval to be on the ballot while a second effort is made to collect on the check.

"We might not have been as surprised had a candidate for a lesser office bounced a check," he said. "The last thing in the world we expected was for a presidential candidate to send us a bad check."

Daily Illini April 12, 1984

Republican goals may be aided with Jackson's insult to Jews

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Some Democratic officials are concerned that the controversy in the Democratic presidential race involving the Rev. Jesse Jackson and American Jews could damage their party's chances of winning the White House in the November election.

But there is no consensus on what to do about it, other than to charge the Reagan White House with exploiting the issue.

The seriousness of the problem for Democrats was underscored Monday when Vice President George Bush, acting on behalf of President Reagan, stepped into the dispute by condemning the three candidates for the Democratic nomination as failing to issue strenuous condemnations of anti-Semitism.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, confirmed Tuesday that the Bush statement, made here before a Jewish audience, had been well-orchestrated by the White House. He said Bush had spoken for the president, and other administration officials said Jackson's "polarizing influence" could help the Republican cause next fall.

Reagan won about 40 percent of the traditionally Democratic Jewish vote in 1980, and he is eager to hold that support. But much more is involved than that. Jackson has been bringing out black voters in unprecedented numbers to support his cause and there is a belief in both parties that the anti-Semitism issue has intensified the chances of a white backlash at the polls that would favor the president.

Lyn Nofziger, a Reagan-Bush campaign consultant, was quoted in The Los Angeles Times a few days ago as saying: "Jesse Jackson is responsible for the polarization out there. He's certainly running a campaign that, despite his rainbow thing, is aimed at blacks." He referred to Jackson's assertion that he is seeking "a rainbow coalition" of various races.

Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said Bush's statement Monday was the result of "a conscious policy of race-baiting" to disguise the Reagan administration's "three and one half years of divisive domestic policies."

Mark Siegel, a political consultant who was President Carter's assistant on Jewish affairs for a time and is now a member of the Democratic National Committee, said it was known that the Reagan White House had been waiting for some weeks to "exploit this issue."

But some Democratic officials said privately that there was concern about how all three presidential candidates had handled the anti-Semitism matter and what that portended for the future.

Jackson offended Jewish voters a few weeks ago by referring to Jews, in remarks to reporters, as "Hymies" and to New York as "Hymietown."

Although he apologized after first denying the remarks, he has steadfastly refused to repudiate the political support of Louis Farrakhan, a Black Muslim leader who in recent speeches publicly denounced Jews and threatened the reporter who disclosed Jackson's "Hymie" remarks, Milton Coleman of The Washington Post.

Both Walter Mondale and Gary Hart have condemned all aspects of anti-Semitism involved but they have not attacked Jackson on the political stump for failure to repudiate Farrakhan.

This was the opening Bush sought to exploit when he said he could not understand why Mondale and Hart "have not continued to speak out loudly and clearly against this."

One Democratic official, discussing why the party could not isolate the issue, said "it is a case of damned if you do and damned if you don't."

Should Mondale, for example, attack Jackson strongly on the issue he would risk offending blacks, whose support he is seeking in the primaries and would need if he wins the nomination. Thus he has maintained a consistent policy of not offending Jackson while attacking Hart very sharply.

But by not attacking him, a Democratic official conceded, the issue which once seemed irrelevant has persisted and festered. Jackson, while drawing heavy black support, has been able to attract only a few whites and virtually no Jews. Even in last year's divisive Chicago mayoral race, Harold Washington, a black, was able to achieve a narrow win in part by attracting liberal Jewish votes, even though his opponent was Jewish. But Jackson has not had that success, the official said, because he is perceived as anti-Semitic despite his denials.

What has restrained Mondale and Hart from being more forceful on the issue in campaign speeches, the officials said, was the enormous potential of the black vote to change the course of American politics this year. Jackson has been activating so many blacks politically that some Democrats are referring to them as "the new Irish," a reference to the mass entry of Irish immigrants into party affairs decades ago.

Jackson may be in a position to make demands on the party in behalf of blacks in the general election, as he already is doing with regard to changing primary elections in the South to favor blacks. Officials in both parties foresee the possibility of such demands as redrawing congressional district lines to increase the number of blacks in the House of Representatives. And this, the officials say, could result in a "white backlash" that would hurt any Democratic standard-bearer who helped bring it on.

Muslim leader denies threatening reporter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan denied today that he ever threatened the life of a Washington Post reporter and said there is a conspiracy among U.S. news organizations against the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Farrakhan, a key supporter of the black Democratic presidential hopeful, told his first news conference in 12 years that his words had been taken out of context and twisted by the media to make it seem he was threatening Post reporter Milton Coleman.

"I have no desire to harm Milton Coleman," he told reporters. "The life of Milton Coleman, his wife and his family are sacred to me."

Farrakhan said he was "issuing a strong rebuke" to Coleman in a radio speech last month for Coleman's reporting that Jackson had used the word "Hymie" in reference to Jews.

"The consensus among the mass of black people is that Mr.

Coleman is a Judas," said Farrakhan.

He said the media had engaged in "wicked and villainous tampering with my words, taking them out of context to make it appear I threatened Milton Coleman."

Farrakhan repeatedly referred to what he termed a "conspiracy" at the upper levels of U.S. news organizations to frustrate Jackson's presidential campaign.

He said Coleman's actions "fed the conspirators that threaten the Rev. Jackson."

In particular, Farrakhan rebuked the news media for focusing on the "Hymie" comments and his own words and ignoring "more than 100 real threats to the Rev. Jackson's life."

"Why has there been so much attention to a press-contrived threat and no attention at all to the real attempts on the Rev. Jackson's life?" he asked.

Journalism lecturer faces removal from rights panel

by Michael Lufrano

University journalism lecturer Thomas Pugh may lose his position as chairman of the state advisory committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights because of comments he made criticizing the Reagan administration's civil rights policies.

Pugh, chairman of the Illinois Advisory Committee for the federal civil rights commission, said he "made a point of criticizing the Civil Rights Commission and some of their new policies" when he appeared on WILL-TV's "Illinois Press" Sunday night.

However, because of a ruling which regulates the capacity in which commission or committee members can speak publicly, Pugh may be forced to leave his position on the committee.

The commission issued a directive following its meeting last month which says that "statements made by advisory committee members in their capacity as committee members will result in automatic removal," said Isidro Lucas, deputy regional director of the Civil

Rights Commission and a member of the Illinois Advisory Committee.

Though Pugh was openly critical of the commission during the interview, he said he made a point of emphasizing that he made the statements as a private citizen rather than a committee member.

"The whole thing is kind of silly," he said, explaining that according to the commission's ruling he could criticize the commission as a private citizen but would be reprimanded for doing so as a civil rights representative.

Pugh said he did not know what action the commission might take as a result of his comments.

In addition, Pugh said he objected to a rule adopted by the commission which cut the size of his committee in half, and a rule which requires the commission's approval of each of the committee's reports before they can be released to the public.

Pugh called the new regulations an "effort by the newly reorganized (Civil Rights) commission to stop the criticism of the President's civil rights policies."

Barbara Brooks, spokeswoman

for the commission's Washington headquarters, said the directive was aimed at improving the quality of printed reports, avoiding inaccuracy and ensuring the commission receives the reports "as expeditiously as possible."

"That's baloney," Pugh said. "There's no question of the accuracy of the reports of my committee."

The real reason behind the commission's ruling, Pugh said, was to try to "squench" some of the criticism state committees have been levying against the administration.

"They're trying to curtail, gag and shut up a lot of the criticism of the Reagan administration by the advisory committees," he said.

Pugh said the unseating of Reagan in the upcoming election as "one of the most important things for black Americans" and others interested in defending civil rights.

But Pugh said he didn't think the commission would be successful in its efforts to eliminate criticism.

"They're trying to squench their critics," he said. "But I'm still criticizing the Reagan administration and their policies."

Daily News

April 12, 1984

UCLA professor to publish papers on Marcus Garvey

NEW YORK (NYT)—Robert Hill, a historian, is in the midst of a vast publishing project that he believes will increase the understanding of Marcus Garvey not only as a black nationalist leader in the United States, but as a significant influence on Africa's political history.

Hill, an assistant professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, is editing a 10-volume work, *The Marcus Garvey and Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers*, which is being published by the University of California Press. The Jamaican-born Garvey led a black nationalist movement that at its peak in the early

Paris, Senegal's Leopold-Sedar Senghor came in contact with the movement. Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Malawi's Hastings Banda, who is still president, were also influenced by Garveyism.

Volumes I and II of the Garvey papers have just been published and cover the period from 1826 to 1920. They are based on 30,000 letters, newspaper articles, intelligence reports, legal and family records, speeches and diplomatic reports relating to Garvey. A \$1.5 million endeavor, the publication of the 10 books—involving a staff of seven—is being financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National His-

his Universal Negro Improvement Association in Jamaica in 1914 and created a branch in Harlem in 1917. He advocated racial pride and a rejection of racial assimilation in the United States, recognition of Africa as the homeland of black people, and economic development within the black community. Garvey's philosophy, Hill said, influenced generations of black nationalists in America and many men who spearheaded independence movements in Africa.

In South Africa, African Nationalist Congress youth league members reworked the Congress's philosophy in the 1930s and '40s using the Garvey slogan "Africa for the Africans." In Angola, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Angolan liberation group and now the party in power, had its Catete, or negritude, wing. Catete is an Angolan town where a Garveyite-inspired rebellion occurred in 1922. Liberian seamen brought Garvey's newspaper into Namibia, and the nationalist movement was called the Liberian Movement.

"This begins to open up to us whole new areas as to what actually happened to make Garveyism a vanguard in the early stages of the African revolution and the African independence movement," Hill said. "The documented material is going to force a revision in our understanding of African political history in the first part of the 20th century."

Hill estimated that at its peak there were "between 90,000 and 100,000 paid-up members" of the UNIA. The figure, "of course, is at odds," he said, "with Garvey's own assertions that there were 4 million or 6 million. I think his highest number was 11 million."

The tendency by American intellectuals to sort of keep the black experience in kind of a ghetto and to refuse to see its universal dimension is what we have to break down,' Hill said.

1920s was the largest black American mass movement, and which, according to Hill, influenced African history.

"The tendency by American intellectuals to sort of keep the black experience in kind of a ghetto and to refuse to see its universal dimension is what we have to break down," Hill said in a recent interview.

At least four men who became the first presidents of African countries when their nations attained independence were touched by the movement, Hill said. Nnamdi Azikiwe, of Nigeria, published letters in the UNIA's *Negro World* using the newspaper as a platform to demand West Africa's independence and to raise the issue of U.S. exploitation in Liberia. As a student in

torical Publications and Records Commission. Volume III is scheduled to be published in the fall and Volume IV next spring.

The Garvey papers project took Hill, who is 41 years old and was also born in Jamaica, to the Caribbean, Europe and Africa. He crawled under a bed in a South African home looking for stored documents and, in search of Garveyites, he nearly capsized in a boat on the Niger River in Nigeria going from Port Harcourt.

Yet, as Hill told an audience last week at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture in New York, the movement's hub was in a six-square-block Harlem area.

Garvey was a printer and editor with oratorical ability who founded

Cribbet lists issues for UI's next 5 years

CRIBBET from 3

That's easy to say, and if I knew how to do it, I'd stay on another five years. We've got to avoid this cliff-hanging."

Internal issues such as research coordination and increased attention to the colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences and Fine and Applied Arts, and the department of humanities will also be important to the University, he said.

"A lot of our research cuts across departmental lines. This kind of reminds me of the University being a kind of Balkan kingdom, with its dukes heading the colleges and of course, the baron of Athletic Association," Cribbet said. "But knowledge isn't divided by depart-



Chancellor John Cribbet

ment, and we need to pull our people together to work on projects."

LAS, FAA and humanities are the "core of knowledge," although they haven't kept pace with other colleges because of low funding, Cribbet said.

"These areas have felt threatened... and I understand that because of the demands made by our science and technological fields," he said. "But these areas are essential to the total University and our science and technology areas would not be as good as they are without the support of these core areas."

Increasing the quality of the student body is important, as is recruiting out-of-state and minority students, Cribbet said.

Finally, the University's buildings and laboratories are obsolete and must be updated, Cribbet said. Because of the "hopelessly outdated" facilities, research that University professors are capable of doing isn't being done, he said.

Some higher education administrators are too optimistic about their problems.

"Some say there are no problems, only challenges," Cribbet said. "But that's a bunch of nonsense. There are problems that are just plain problems, and other problems that are challenges. Some problems we simply try to manage and work with for awhile, but they just can't be solved."

Cribbet said he has some regrets about retiring, "but I plan to have my say by kibbitzing on the sidelines instead of acting as a central pillar."

Cribbet farewell speech outlines UI's major issues ✓

by Lisa Collins

Tuesday's lunch hour was special for many University faculty members. They talked about the speech—the last one most of them will hear from this man—with excitement and praise: "Now here's a guy who's going out with class."

The speaker was retiring Chancellor John Cribbet, and he didn't disappoint his colleagues with his farewell speech, "The Past is Prologue," at the YMCA.

Cribbet, approaching retirement in his "lame duck" stage of the chancellorship, highlighted issues for the next five years at the University.

"I may be a lame duck, but I'm not seriously crippled," Cribbet said in his typical jovial manner. "I don't plan on sitting back and summing up until after this summer. I still have work to do."

Cribbet said he foresees five major issues in the next five years: faculty governance, external issues, internal issues, student population and physical facilities.

"The issues are relatively easy

to talk about," Cribbet said. "But the answers are truly blowin' in the wind."

Cribbet said he thinks the Urbana-Champaign Senate should be strengthened at both the college and departmental levels. But collective bargaining, which would be a "real mistake," should not be adopted by the University faculty, he said.

Collective bargaining doesn't lend itself to research universities, Cribbet said. It leads to centralization—which he opposes—and would heighten divisiveness among faculty and administrators, he added.

The external issues that concern Cribbet are public confidence and the University's funding, he said.

"The public confidence has been shaken, and higher education has become a lower priority," he said. "Maybe we tried to be too many things to too many people, and we haven't been able to concentrate on some things we do best."

"We urgently need to get our funding on more stable ground."

more CRIBBET on 4

Jobs, wages given in race suit^v

CHICAGO (AP)—A federal judge on Monday approved a settlement of approximately \$60.5 million—the largest ever in a race discrimination case—between the Burlington Northern Railroad and a group of black workers.

U.S. District Judge George Leighton approved the settlement, reached last November on the eve of the trial. It calls for the railroad and 13 rail unions to pay \$10 million in back wages to several thousand

black workers who were rejected for hire or not promoted.

It also requires Burlington Northern to provide training, hiring and promotion programs with an estimated value of approximately \$50.5 million. Eligible for the new jobs will be the 15,000 black workers who applied at Burlington, but were rejected.

The railroad said it expects to hire some 5,000 black workers during the next six years.

Burlington spokesman Jack Martin said Monday the company has established a toll-free number for those who may have questions about a claim or employment opportunities. The number is 1-800-223-9001.

The class-action suit was filed in 1978 by two former employees of the railroad who charged they were forced out of work by Burlington's discriminatory policies.

Stacy Shinn

April 3, 1984

Fans mourn death of Marvin Gaye

by The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Marvin Gaye's soulful music filled the air as fans gathered Monday to mourn his death, and a detective said, "We may never know" the depth of the conflict between the singer and his father, who is accused of his murder.

Gaye, whose smooth and sexy style dominated Motown records during the 1960s with such hits as "I Heard It Through The Grapevine" was killed by two bullets in the chest Sunday, the eve of his 45th birthday.

His father, retired minister Marvin Gaye Sr., 69, was later booked for investigation of his son's murder and was being held without bail. Police said they expected he would be arraigned Wednesday.

Lt. Robert Martin, chief of detectives for the Wilshire Division, said Monday the argument which ended in Gaye's shooting had begun on Saturday.

The mother said it was over insurance. Martin said, "What exactly about the insurance, we don't know."

Friends and fellow performers expressed shock over Gaye's violent death.

"I still don't believe it," said Martha Reeves, who started out singing backup to Gaye's Motown sound during the '60s in Detroit.

Stacy Blinn
April 8, 1984

Nation of Islam head promises 'to make example' of reporter

CHICAGO (AP)—Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, is vowing to "make an example" of a Washington Post reporter in an attempt to force other blacks covering the Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign to be less critical of the candidate.

"At this point, no physical harm," Farrakhan said of his plans for Milton Coleman, the black Washington Post reporter who first disclosed that Jackson had referred to Jews as "Hymies" and to New York as "Hymietown."

"We're going to keep on going until we make it so that he cannot enter in among black people," Farrakhan said in a radio address that was broadcast nationally.

Referring to black journalists in general, Farrakhan said, "Don't tell me nothing about you're a reporter. You're a nigger in the eyes of white people... You are just a pure chump operative of those that write your stories for you to put under your byline...."

"You're the only fool there is; white people have a point of view and they write out of their philosophical perspective," he continued. "You come with your pros-

tituting self; you're going to be better than anybody else... Such a damn fool like you should be taken and horsewhipped."

But he reserved the strongest language in last month's address for the Post reporter.

"We're going to make an example of Milton Coleman," he said.

Coleman said Monday, "I really don't have any comment at this point" on Farrakhan's remarks.

In an earlier interview with the Chicago Tribune, Coleman said he had no regrets about making Jackson's slurs public. He did express reservations, however, about the way that the incident was reported.

"One of the things that disturbs me is that every time something happens involving black people as principals, then suddenly the question of race comes up in a way that throws a cloud over the heads of (all) blacks," he said.

"In some respects, one could argue that the only racial aspect of this is whether or not the terms he (Jackson) used are racially demeaning," Coleman added.

Farrakhan was not at the Nation of Islam's Chicago headquarters Monday.

Daily Alliance

April 3, 1984

Black-white duo stimulate racial discussion

by Mandy Crane

"Are you a racist?"

Jeff Humphrey asks random audience members his question with a look that demands an immediate answer. Members stutter, stare and state their beliefs.

Humphrey's technique works and the audience starts to talk among themselves. After initiating conversation, Frank Nasca and Humphrey break the crowd into groups and encourage them to talk about other racial topics.

"Put It On The Line—An Experience in Black and White," has been presented throughout the country. Humphrey and Nasca's latest workshop site was in the Florida Avenue Residence Halls Monday night.

Humphrey and Nasca, both University housing directors, have been friends and partners for more than eight years.

But Humphrey is black, Nasca is white. They have heard every side of every racial issue and they're doing something about it.

Several years ago, Humphrey attended a racial awareness meeting and was asked to leave when he broke the intellectual barrier by stating his mind.

Humphrey expressed his disgust to Nasca after the meeting and Nasca suggested they join forces and start their own anti-racist relations group.

After months of procrastination and preparation, Nasca and Humphrey started presenting their workshop.

"We've invested a good deal of ourselves

(into the program)," Nasca said.

Workshops audiences are predominantly white, Nasca said, although the meeting Monday was almost integrated.

The simple rules focus on letting participants be themselves and reminding it is a workshop, not an intellectual discussion. Nasca said to treat it as an "introspection on self-looking at myself."

Nasca starts the workshop saying that racism is not a happy subject and doesn't receive happy reactions.

He defines racism as more than prejudice, bigotry and stereotyping. Humphrey and Nasca say power with prejudice and rationalization define racism as we know it today.

"If white people weren't racist there

wouldn't be any racism," said Humphrey. "White people are racists and black people react, maybe nicely, maybe not so nicely."

This is Humphrey's technique to inviting audience participation. If this doesn't get enough reaction, he gets nasty.

Questions for discussion include group reaction to Humphrey's demanding questions about being racist, integration and racial hate.

"I grew up hating," said Humphrey. "Racism begins in the home. It causes feelings of inferiority and self-hate. Hate breeds hate."

"It's the solid majority that either does nothing or stands by or sits in silence that allows this small minority to do the things they do," he said.

Daily Alliance
April 25, 1984

Government claims PUSH owes \$700,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A social service group once headed by Democratic presidential candidate the Rev. Jesse Jackson should return more than \$700,000 to the government for federal aid improperly spent by the organization, the Department of Education said Monday.

The funds were used by PUSH for Excellence Inc., a program aimed at encouraging young blacks to stay in school and prepare for job training. The group's parent organization is the Chicago-based Operation PUSH founded by Jackson.

Jackson was once chairman of PUSH-Excel and made speeches to promote it, but did not run the organization on a day-to-day basis.

"It's really a dispute between auditors and accountants... The process will continue until it's finally ended," Jackson told reporters while campaigning in Pittsburgh before the Pennsylvania primary election. He criticized the timing of the announcement.

A lawyer for the PUSH-Excel program said at a news conference in Chicago the organization will appeal the Education Department ruling through "administrative and legal" channels.

Charles Hansen, director of the management support division of the Education Department, said most of the \$708,431 it wants returned was spent without proper documentation or justification for its use.

Hansen said most of the questioned expenses involved "book-keeping matters here and there" and "some questions about keeping proper records."

He said the government was making no allegations of fraud or misconduct against Jackson or others.

The Education Department said all or part of the income may have to be turned over to the government.

The repayment request marked the second step in the government's tangle with PUSH-Excel over the way federal funds were used. Education Department auditors last August questioned the spending of more than \$1.3 million in federal grants.

Officials asked for the money back in letters to PUSH-Excel dated March 30 and March 31. They were released Monday.

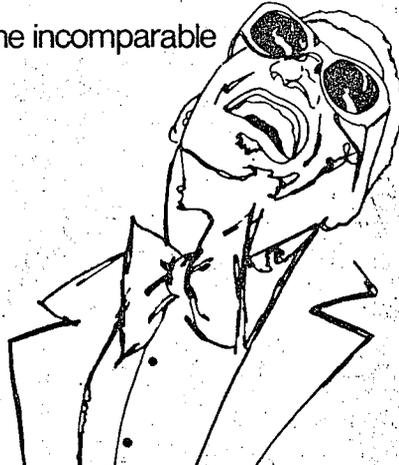
Referring to the difference between what auditors first questioned and what the Education Department asked for in repayment, PUSH-Excel counsel John Bustamente said, "It should be clearly evident that the original audit findings are neither totally accurate nor final."

Daily Illini April 10, 1984

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Daily Ikhini April 13, 1984



Soul men

Rhythm and blues legends Sam and Dave, performed at Mabels for two shows on Wednesday night. (photo by Cathy Malooly)

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Mayor Washington proposes state tax boost

SPRINGFIELD (AP)—Chicago Mayor Harold Washington on Friday proposed an 80-percent boost in the personal income tax rate and other changes in Illinois taxes, in what aides described as the start of a wide-open debate on how government should be financed.

Washington's package of 22 bills to revamp state and local taxes was sponsored in the General Assembly by Democratic Rep. Arthur Turner of Chicago.

"These bills aren't going to make me the most popular guy in town," Turner said in an interview. He described the measures as "some new ideas—that's what it boils down to."

Washington's Statehouse lobbyist, Chicago attorney Lee Schwartz, said the bills represented "the mayor's program."

"The mayor wants to raise these questions of tax policy and tax fairness. He hopes to begin a serious discussion of these issues," Schwartz said.

Turner and Schwartz agreed that it was not likely, nor desirable, that all the bills

would pass the General Assembly. And Turner acknowledged that with most lawmakers up for re-election this year, passage of any tax increases would be difficult.

"Let's kick 'em around, let's get some discussion going," said Turner.

Although some of the bills would shift tax burdens rather than add new ones, Turner said, the overall impact would be higher taxes to support government services.

The legislation would be especially hard for businesses to swallow, with proposed increases in income and personal property replacement taxes and elimination of a new investment tax credit.

"Big business is going to be really mad," Turner acknowledged. "My political action committee won't hear from them anymore."

William Stowe, tax manager for the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, said, "It's fair to say our reaction is negative. The governor has done us all a gigantic favor by insisting the temporary tax increase expire, as it ought to."

Stowe described the proposals as "scram-

bled eggs" that would hurt the state's business climate.

Underlying the package is Washington's disagreement with Gov. James Thompson over the amount of money needed to pay for education and other government services.

Thompson announced earlier this year that he would not push for an extension of the temporary 20-percent income tax boost due to expire June 30. On July 1, individual tax rates will return to 2 ½ percent, from 3 percent, and the rate on corporations will drop from 4.8 percent to 4 percent.

Under one of Turner's bills, individual rates would rise to 4 ½ percent—an 80-percent boost. The corporate rate would go up to 6 percent, a 50-percent increase. The new money would go to local governments.

The standard personal exemption for income taxes would be doubled, to \$2,000, under another measure.

Still other bills in the package would allow local governments to impose limited income taxes and several other new levies, including



Harold Washington photo by The Daily Illini

taxes on real estate and stock transactions. The state utility tax would drop from 5 percent to 4 percent, under another bill.

Schwartz said Washington had discussed the proposals with Thompson over the past month.

Blackheart Players explore black crime

by Leslie Doi

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

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

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

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

Class performs 'Zooman and the Sign'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with it."

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

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

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

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

Stavily & Shani
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