



## Agency says board built bias

By Dianne M. Paley  
Education reporter

The Madison School Board's 1979 decision to close schools and redraw attendance boundaries discriminated against minority students and violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Office of Civil Rights has determined. In a report issued Friday, the federal agency concludes the school district in 1979 considered students' race, color or national origin in deciding to close Longfellow Elementary School, and to convert Lincoln Middle School

to an elementary school. "We determined a factual conclusion could be made that the board knowingly created and perpetuated conditions of racial-ethnic isolation in Lincoln and Franklin elementary schools and that those conditions continue to exist," the report states. But a plan agreed upon this month by the school board and the Office of Civil Rights will correct the racial imbalances at Franklin and Lincoln elementary schools and bring the district into compliance with the law, the report said.

"The plan, when implemented, will establish the district's full compliance with (the law) with respect to the allegations in this complaint," it states. "The district's formal undertaking to execute the plan in good faith is a sufficient basis for resolution of this matter." The report also acknowledges that the district's efforts at Lincoln and Franklin do not constitute an admission that the school board's 1979 decisions were inappropriate or illegal. On Dec. 3, 1979, the school board followed recommendations made by

then-Superintendent of Schools Douglas Ritchie and voted to close Hoyt, Longfellow and Sherman Elementary schools, and Lincoln and Sherman middle schools. The board converted Lincoln Middle School to an elementary school. The vote was 4-3, with board members Hermine Davidson, Nancy Harper, Richard Kopp and August Vander Meulen voting in favor of the school closures. Board members Paul Olson, Kwame Salter, and Rebecca Young voted against them. The civil rights office's findings, in

conjunction with the district's voluntary efforts at Lincoln and Franklin, bring to a close a three-year investigation into charges that "past procedures have segregated pupils and created unequal educational opportunities for minority students," according to the report. Those charges were filed in 1979 by citizens and community groups, including the South Madison Neighborhood Center, the Neighborhood House Community Center, and the Citizens Coalition for Educational Planning. School district officials said Sun-

day the community must focus on the future. "I certainly think we're on a constructive course, and I see no reason to try to place blame on anyone," said Superintendent of Schools Donald Hafeman. Although the school district may disagree with the agency's conclusions, "there's nothing constructive to be gained in discussing whether the board was accurate or inaccurate in

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Eric Heiden, Madison's favorite son, was center of attention during cycling competition on Capitol Concourse Sunday. — State Journal photo by Joseph W. Jackson III

## Heiden rides into town in high gear

By Andrew P. Baggot  
State Journal sports reporter

It couldn't have been more than 15 minutes — OK, maybe 20 — since Eric Heiden had yanked himself off the bicycle Sunday. For 2½ hours and 60 miles they had been glued together, running at a pace that would gag Secretariat, in conditions only refugees from the French Foreign Legion can survive. There he was, however, looking fresh and clean. His just-another-day-at-the-office look said it all. Heiden is in Madison, his hometown, relaxing for a few days. How most folks relax and how Heiden takes it easy are two different things, however. He's really in the midst of competing in the Lowenbrau-Pepsi Grand Prix of Cycling Series. See race results in Sports. "It's nice to be back," said Heiden, whose polite, friendly demeanor is still front and center. "California's kind of my home base right now, but coming here is always nice."

It's been almost four years since Heiden took the athletic world and shook it like a ragdoll. Winning five gold medals in speed-skating at the 1980 Lake Placid Winter Olympics was something of which legends are made. Heiden never cashed in on the fame, however. Instead, he's slowly backed off stage, away from the demands of a superstar. He's been out West for the better part of three years, studying biology at the University of California-San Diego. He's hoping upon completion he'll have a chance to enter medical school — preferably Stanford — and progress toward his medical degree. Now, however, there are other things on his agenda. As a professional member of the 7-Eleven Cycle team, Heiden will spend the better part of the summer competing throughout the country. The Lowenbrau-Pepsi Series continues until July, and Heiden will compete in every event, including a July 3 date to tackle a 100-mile-plus course at Green Lake.

"I'll be home for a couple days," Heiden said, detailing his calendar, "and then head up to Oshkosh and I'll resume the racing there. "Once that's over, I have to head out to LA to do some things for ABC." Heiden has a contract, reportedly in the six-figure range, to work six shows a year for the television network. After the cycling campaign is finished, he will spend a good deal of time with the network people on their pre-Olympic coverage. Heiden hasn't been around the sport he dominated at Lake Placid, N.Y., except for a few relapses. "I came back (home) in December to do a little skating, but nothing serious," he said. He thinks about that time, however. The time when the sports world stepped back and watched Heiden do his thing. "In some ways it (Lake Placid) doesn't seem that long ago," he said. "Sometimes it seems even longer than that. "But when I really think about it, it just seems like yesterday when it happened."

## Africa starves while grain surplus grows

By John C. Given

NEW YORK (AP) — In parts of drought-stricken Africa, crops are withering in the sun. Parched, starving livestock, ridden with disease, are keeling over. Hungry people are growing hungrier. At the same time, 290.3 million tons of surplus grain pack the world's storehouses, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department. Feast and famine, and the gap between them, are obvious in 1983. In Africa, "agricultural production is severely down because of the drought in 20 or more countries . . . below the Sahara Desert — and at the same time, their ability to import food is severely restricted by the world recession," said Nicholas Raymond, a spokesman for the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

### Food shortfall predicted

He predicted that enough emergency grain donations would be arranged to avert absolute starvation in drought-stricken areas, but endemic malnutrition will get worse. In May, FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma predicted a 2.6 million-ton food shortfall in Africa's 1983-84 crop year. He urged donor nations to increase their contributions. The 36-nation World Food Council meets at the United Nations in New York City today to discuss the problem of big food reserves in the major food-producing countries and the dwindling production in many Third World countries. Jim Mayrides of the United Nations' Africa Section said that without sufficient emergency assistance, hunger-related deaths alone in Africa "could well be 2 (million) to 4 million people in the next 12 months." That is in addition to 4 million to 6 million Africans who "die from poverty-related causes each year."

### Recession is felt

Raymond said donor nations are "doing what they can," but "they are being pressured internally to hold down on foreign aid because of the recession." "Food is money," he explained. "The United States will send a tremendous amount of food aid to Africa this year. When it's there, it's in tons. But when I talk to you, it's in money. So that's the problem: the industrialized countries have limitations on

how much foreign aid to spend." Aside from purchasing the foodstuffs from farmers, a donor government must also pay to ship it. For example, officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development calculate that it cost an average of \$10.50 to ship one 100-pound bag of wheat from a Gulf of Mexico port to central Africa. That does not include shipment from its source in the United States or its original purchase price of \$6.76. Raymond said developing nations may need to supplement the foreign aid they receive with additional purchases of food. But they, too, have been "severely hurt by the recession, because their ability to export has been severely hurt." "They're not exporting machinery or technology. More likely it's either minerals or agricultural things — cotton, peanut oil. Prices for these commodities are 20 percent lower than three years ago," he said. "These countries are already poor," he said. "Their imports include machines, oil — everything. So the

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## Whew! Relief is on its way

Southern Wisconsin residents can get out their rain gear and turn off their air conditioners for the next few days, thanks to a storm front that moved into the area Sunday. "Things could be cooler and wet for the next few days," said Ed Addison of the National Weather Service. Showers moved into Madison early today, ending a 13-day stretch without rain. The last measurable rainfall in the city was recorded on June 14 when .07 of an inch fell. Temperatures in Madison started climbing into the 80s on June 19 and then into the 90s. Beginning Tuesday, Madison had six days in a row of dry, lawn-scorching highs that hovered between 89 and 92 degrees. The high temperature in Madison Sunday was 90, missing the high set on that date in 1873 by 6 degrees.

### Today's chuckle

Economists seem to agree the best time to buy just about anything is last year.

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### Weather

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Today a 60-percent chance for rain and cooler; high in the upper 70s. Winds northwest 5 to 15 mph. Tonight a 50-percent chance for showers; low in the mid-50s. Tonight mostly cloudy with a continued chance for showers; high around 80.

## After 20 years, Verona's A&W is still for real

By Bruce Shawkey  
Of The State Journal

VERONA — Remember when A&W Drive-Ins were REALLY drive-ins? When car hops in cute little uniforms would come to your car and take your order? And the root beer was served in thick glass mugs? Over the years, the A&Ws went to indoor seating, electronic ordering and root beer in paper cups in order to compete with other road-side restaurants. But not Anne's A&W on Verona Street, celebrating its 20th anniversary this weekend. Things here are pretty much the same as in pre-golden arches days. "Look over there," commanded Anne Frazier, the spunky 69-year-old, who owns the A&W. "I still have the original black-and-red sign from when we opened. I've been ap-



proached by other A&W operators who've told me I could save money if I bought this or that, but I don't want to change." So many car hops have spent their summers working at her A&W that Mrs. Frazier has lost count. Some of the first ones who worked here now have daughters waiting on cars. "About five years ago, we even had three generations of the same family working here at the same time," she said. "It's like a big family here," said Jill Krieg, a six-season veteran who has financed a good share of her college education by car hopping. Susan Zingg, who's working her

first season here, agreed. "Another reason we like it here is because we're able to get enough hours to make it worthwhile. Some of our friends are working three-hour shifts at other restaurants. Here, we're working five days a week, seven hours a day." Albert and Anne Frazier bought the A&W in 1963 when he was chief of police for Verona and she was working for the Dane County Sheriff's Department. They were going to use the extra income to supplement Albert's retirement. "I didn't know a damn thing about running a restaurant," said Mrs. Frazier. "But I learned by coming down here on my two days off each week and watching." She started doing the simpler tasks and learned the harder ones by trial and error. "I stayed here one morning until 2:30 trying to figure out how to get the ice cream machine

cleaned and put back together. But I did it." Then in 1970, Albert died. "I felt like the bottom dropped out of everything. I didn't know whether to sell it or keep going. The restaurant closed for the season and I traveled over the winter and realized the quiet, retired life wasn't for me and I opened again the following season." She said there are no plans to retire. "I'm the most relaxed when I'm down here with my kids," she said, which is what she affectionately calls her help. "If I'm at home, I only get bored and sleepy and I start thinking about the restaurant." In addition to treating her help like family, there are two other rules which she credits to her business success. "I always tell my girls to be nice to the customers, no matter how or

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