

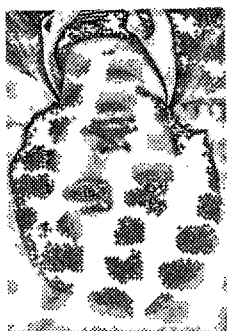
QUESTION of the day

and Mrs. Chester Helmke, Forest, were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Helmke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oie Nelson, McFarland . . . Mrs. Frank Mosel, Madison, visits her niece, Mrs. George Buell, Sun Prairie.

40 Years Ago

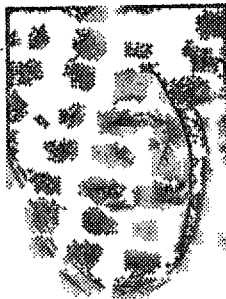
Members of the Wisconsin High School basketball team which is entered in the Madison East Tournament are Julian Grinde, Ed Christian-son, Hank Whitaker, Sheldon Loughborough, John Wright, Jerry Morrison, Gordon Fuller, Wayne Hunzicker, Don Traax, John Householder, Dave Millward, Jack Wardle, Sherman Smaik; Alden Rawley and Howard Moore are the team managers; Russ Hipp is coach . . . John E. "Bobby" Poser, Wisconsin basketball and baseball star, has signed a contract with the Chicago White Sox of the American League . . . Middleton High School seniors with high scholastic averages are Verna Loeser, Bernadette Schwab, Dorothy Casey, Herman Thomas, and Annette Baltes . . . Mrs. O. B. Lovell and Mrs. A. W. Peterson are joint hostesses for a St. Patrick's Bridge Party to be held at the home of Mrs. Peterson, 2505 Norwood Pl. . . Candidates for mayor of Fennimore are William C. Edger and William A. Graham . . . If the Socialist Party were allowed to carry out its policies we could all live on a millionaire basis, says Glenn P. Turner, Madison social reformer.

Brian Jaschob, 317 E. Gorham St., Student —



It might be a feasible way to spread the available work around among more people, but unless workers received the equivalent of 40 hours' pay for the shortened work period, many would suffer severe financial hardships. A shorter work week would probably improve employe attitudes, through eliminating some of the tedium of their lives and giving them more time to pursue their leisure time interests.

Ruth Schutte, 202 N. Pinckney St., Clerk, Wisconsin Sec-relay of State's Office —



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20 Years Ago

Madison social reformer.

GREEN

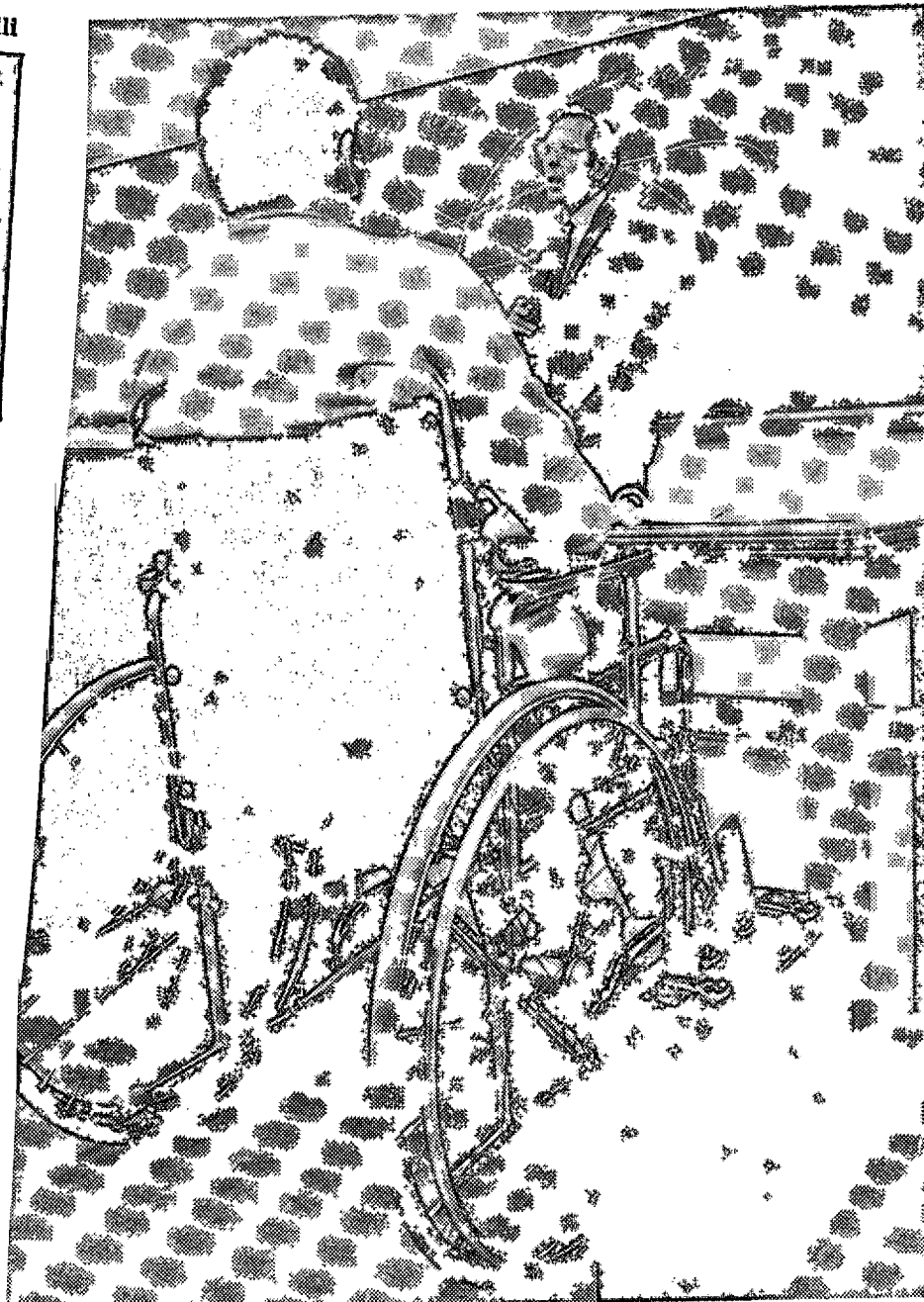
THE CAPITAL TIMES

MADISON, WIS., Friday, March 10, 1972

related to their disability. Most are well aware of their disability and their limitations. By the time they get here they have incorporated it into their personality, and have accepted it."

Mommerts echoed the sentiments of most handicapped

Most classes on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus are accessible to handicapped students. When they are not, in most instances faculty and staff co-operate to move the class to another location and help the handicapped student in every way possible. Business Prof. James A. Black conducts a class on ethics in business with the Handicapped Student Association president Robert L. Mandeville, takes notes.



'Guts,' Co-operation Help Remove Barriers

No Longer Is UW Mt. Everest For the Physically Handicapped

By KARL S. GUTKNECHT AND TOM MENZEL

Handicapped students at the University of Wisconsin are opening their own doors to a higher education.

Through persistent pressure they have made the campus a showcase and testing ground for handicapped students who want to get a college degree.

They now hope to inform other handicapped people in the state and nation that the Madison campus should no longer be thought of as "the Mt. Everest of college campuses."

And they would like to alert the community outside the University to the needs of the handicapped as more of the population becomes handicapped at an earlier age.

It wasn't always possible for handicapped students to attend the Madison campus with comparative ease. As late as 1967 only two curb cuts were built into academic buildings allowing access for wheelchair-confined students. Then concerned faculty, staff, non-handicapped students, and handicapped students began moving for a change.

A graduate student in vocational rehabilitation, Trumann J. Karabis, 24, recalled when he entered the UW in 1967: "The general reaction I got from admissions people was, 'It's your problem, not ours.' They suggested I go to a flat-campus school."

Karabis, from Madison, has been confined to a wheelchair since the fifth grade.

"I pretty much ignored what I was told at the time. I had been in contact with a number of handicapped students who were going to school here, and I thought if they are getting around, so can I."

Then Karabis joined the UW Handicapped Student Association and things started to get done.

"Most of the physical barriers handicapped people face are there because of ignorance, not necessity," he said.

Gordon D. Orr Jr., Madison campus architect, agreed with Karabis:

"Society only recently has become aware of the ability to train the disabled to the best of their capabilities—whether in the University or anywhere else. Some years back we had no idea of the problems these students were having. But finally people with guts spoke up and let others know what these problems were."

The "people with guts" were primarily the handicapped students themselves.

Current president of the Handicapped Student Association is Robert L. Mandeville, confined to a wheelchair since a 1968 water skiing accident on Lake Waubesa.

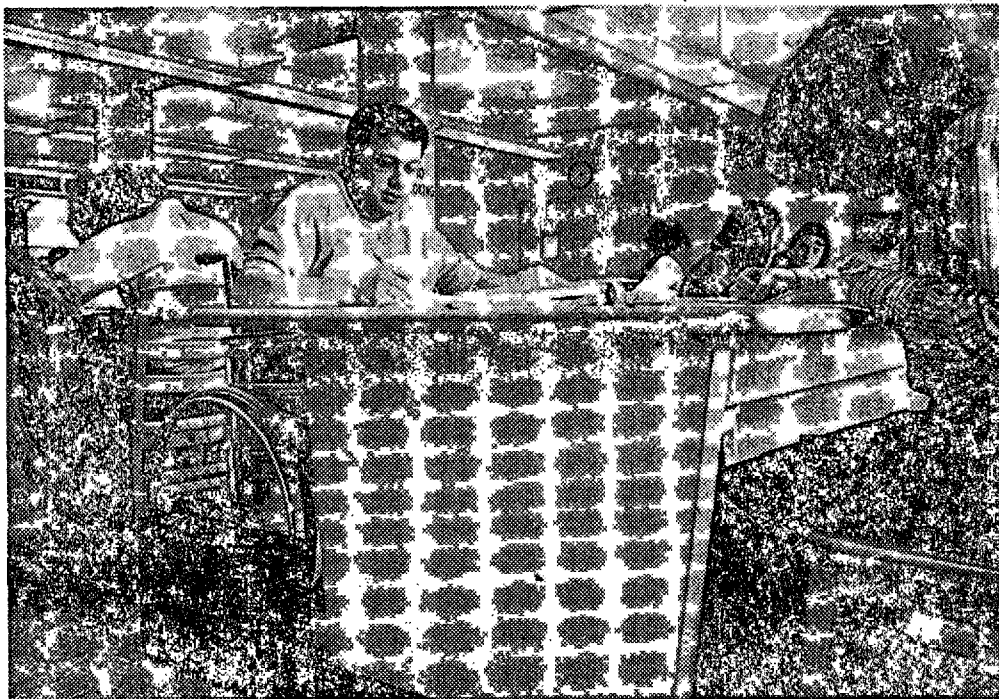
"This is not a social club, but a working club," Mandeville emphasized.

"I think we have shown society that handicapped people are not a passive minority anymore, but are a part of society, and can make significant contributions to it. Above all, we don't want to be segregated."

Mandeville, 28, is a junior in accounting with most of his classes in the Commerce Building, which has curb cuts. He drives his car to campus, and with the aid of a special parking sticker for handicapped students, is able to park in any campus lot.

Patrick Mommaerts is supervisor of student counseling at the campus division of vocational rehabilitation which attempts to help handicapped students in many areas:

"Psychological problems among the handicapped are no different than those in the general population. The



Current president of the Handicapped Student Association on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus, Robert L. Mandeville, studies between classes in the

Commerce Building library. An accounting junior, Mandeville stated, "Handicapped people are not a passive minority anymore." (Norman Lenburg Photos)

to realize that the world is not a university, and you still have a long way to go to get the community to respond to your needs," Karabis said.

"I do think we've gone a long way in exploding the myth that the UW is the Mt. Everest of college campuses. Working for changes has been a real experience," he added.

The club has a booklet written by handicapped students here outlining facilities available on the Madison campus. In addition, plans were underway to actively recruit handicapped students.

"The medical facilities on this campus are certainly a big plus," Karabis noted.

Although they can participate in many UW social activities at the unions and in accessible buildings, most expressed dissatisfaction with community awareness of their needs.

"Theaters, restaurants, and many public and private facilities are just plain off-limits to many of us," Mandeville explained. "Taxi-cabs won't take us, and of course, bus transportation is out of the question. A private firm here will haul us across town for \$20 one way, but who has that kind of money?"

Mandeville also is working in his spare time on the design of a handicapped housing project.

Besides non-ambulatory students others handicapped with deafness, blindness, allergic, epileptic, and asthmatic conditions receive special attention.

"None of these problems should deny a person an education, within reasonable limits," Dean Mathews commented.

The attitude of most handicapped students on the Madison campus was summed up by Mandeville:

"Here it's ability, and not disability that counts."



50 Years Ago

Two armed bandits held up Victor E. Albright, president of Randall State Bank, and Ruth Moore, his assistant to rob the bank of \$1,200; the men forced the two bank people into the vault and helped themselves to all the cash in the till; a third man appeared on the scene with a gun and left with the others . . . Robert Mitchell of the Mitchell Fuel Co., Madison, has asked the City Council for permission to erect a gasoline tank and pump on property owned by his firm at 633 Williamson St. . . Lillian Stanke, Edgerton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. A. Chase, Stoughton . . . Boyd Williams and his family, Brooklyn, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter

related to their disability. Most are well aware of their disability and their limitations. By the time they get here they have incorporated it into their personality, and have accepted it."

Mommaerts echoed the sentiments of most handicapped students:

"The disabled should and do incorporate themselves into the general population of the University. They cannot be isolated."

Isolation though is a problem for agencies and UW officials who seek to assist the handicapped. Estimates of the number of handicapped attending the Madison campus range from 800 to 1,500 and more.

* * *

Orr commented: "Many handicapped students don't let us know they are here. They manage to get around, graduate, and leave without us being aware of their particular problems."

An ad hoc committee on the handicapped appointed by Madison Chancellor Edwin Young is delving into the identification problem.

Blair H. Mathews, associate dean of the College of Letters and Science, explained the committee plans to survey handicapped students to further determine how the University can respond to their needs.

Prof. George N. Wright, director of the UW regional rehabilitation research institute, stated: "No university in the country has ever undertaken research into such a broad range of handicapped problems. We also need to find out how many people have been prevented from coming to school here, why some students have dropped out, and why some students were afraid to come here. When we're able to find out where the problems are, we can then help students in the future who have similar problems."

Some obvious hindrances still remain for the handicapped student on campus.

Twenty academic departments have buildings which are still not accessible to a person unassisted in a wheelchair. Water fountains are many times too high for some of the students, as are some telephones. Elevators can be too difficult for the blind to operate.

* * *

Transportation to and from the campus remains one of the greatest barriers for the handicapped student. A Madison firm with radio dispatched vans is contracted in many instances to provide home-to-campus and building-to-building transportation. Since the cost per student is around \$2,500 a year, officials are looking for less expensive ways of transportation.

For the student not from Madison there are three residence halls that are accessible.

At the prodding of students, both handicapped and others, the faculty, such as Prof. James A. Graaskamp, who is also confined to a wheelchair, many changes have been made.

"I think the biggest change we have been able to bring about is one of attitude," Medeville commented. "I think we've been able to convince a lot of people that we are people too."

Most changes involved altering the physical environment.

If an ambulatory student must get into a building, the UW constructs a temporary ramp, and when weather and budget allows, a permanent one is constructed.

* * *

"We will try anything to help out. There are now ramps into many of the buildings, special high toilets, elevator access, and close to 30 curb cuts, with more planned," Orr stated.

Classrooms inaccessible to ambulatory students are marked in the timetable, and if a student has no other choice, every attempt is made to have the class changed to another room.

Despite difficulties, optimism among disabled students is the rule.

"It takes a lot of courage and stamina to attend school when one is handicapped, but that too, is a learning experience. When you get done with your schooling, you have

QUESTION of the day

By GENE COFFMAN

The Capital Times will pay \$2 for each question used in "Question of the Day." Today's winner is Lucia Brown, 922 Erin St.

TODAY'S QUESTION

Would a 32-hour work week solve our unemployment problems?

WHERE ASKED

Eagle Foods, Fiore Shopping Center.

THE ANSWERS

Pat Bishop, 15 W. Gilman St., Grocery Store Clerk —



I don't really think it would. I question whether people would be willing to stick to such a shortened work week, and whether they'd be able to earn sufficient income that way. People tend to occupy a share of their spare time in spending money, and the more time off they have the more money they'll be likely to spend. There's also a question of the value of time, too. The less time off you have the more you'll value it.

Gil Samberg, 909 Spaight St., Graduate Student in Chemistry —



The 32-hour work week will come anyhow, but we will still have unemployment. This is basically because we are in a transition period in our economy. There is going to be a change in our way of life from one based on a work ethic to one organized around leisure

or at least on activities other than work. Many of the solutions which unions, for example, try to find for their memberships are based on an ethic which is slowly going out of existence.

Brian Jaschob, 317 E. Gorham St., Student —



It might be a feasible way to spread the available work around among more people, but unless workers received the equivalent of 40 hours' pay for the shortened work period, many would suffer severe financial hardships. A shorter work week would probably improve employee attitudes, through eliminating some of the tedium of their lives and giving them more time to pursue their leisure time interests.

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