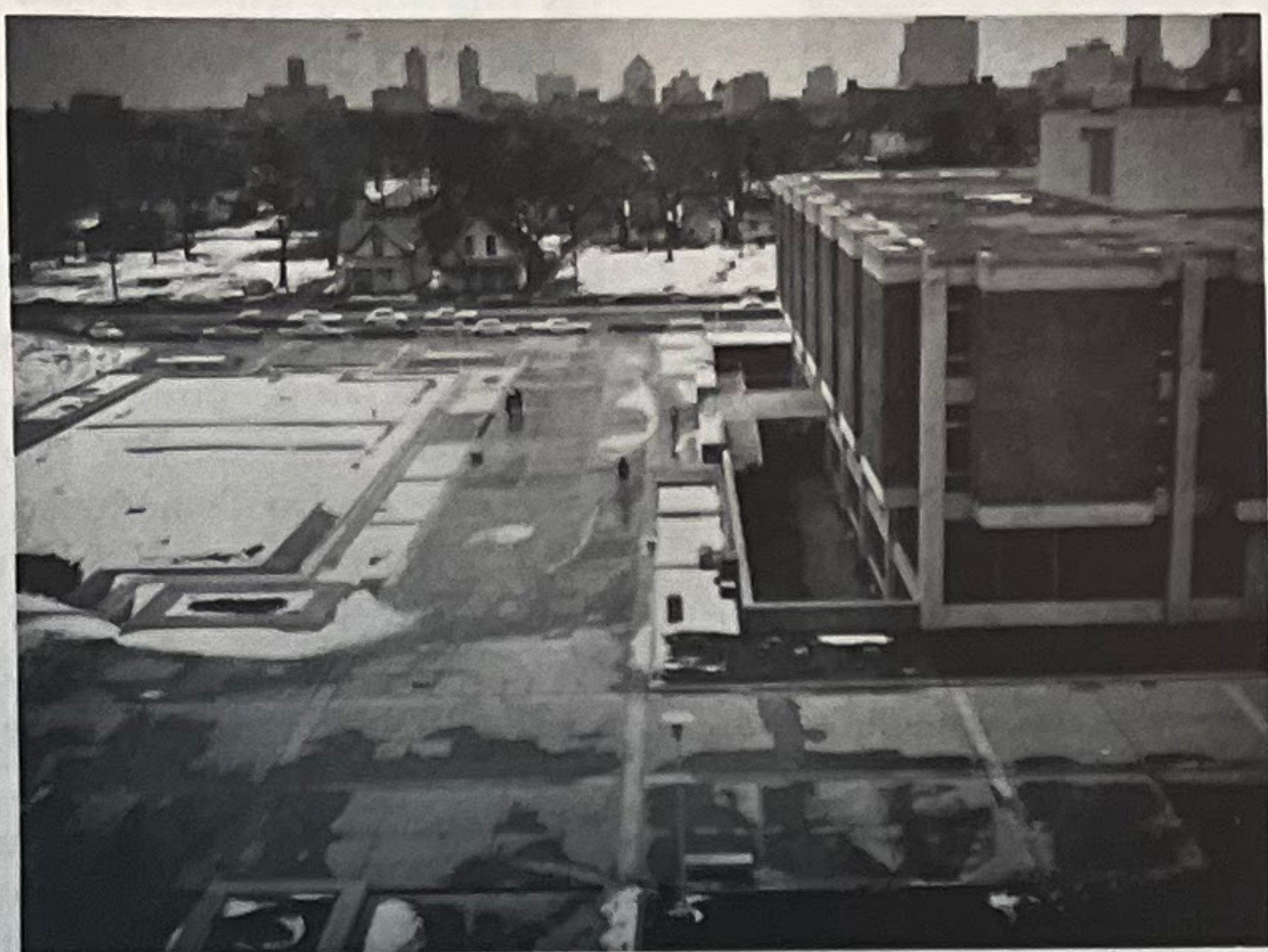


ONOMATOPOEIA

Vol. 2, No. 21

CIRCLE CITY CAMPUS
INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY AT INDIANAPOLIS

March 8, 1971



The newest library facility of IUPUI stands in stark contrast to some of the older members of the neighborhood next to it, while the skyline of Indianapolis serves as a backdrop, emphasizing the University's integral role in the community.

(Photo by Couch)

STUDENTS TO BE INFORMED

ON PEOPLE'S PEACE

The focus of IUPUI Students For Peace this semester will be the education and implementation in Indianapolis of the People's Peace Treaty, a document drafted by Vietnamese and American students.

At SFP's first meeting this semester, it was agreed to set up a table at which students and others can get information concerning the Indochinese situation and the treaty itself.

Here is the text of the peace treaty signed recently by U.S. and Vietnamese students. As a point of reference, President Nixon's most recent proposal, known as "Nixon's Five Points", which were stated on October 7, 1970, appears alongside.

PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth.

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam and publicly to set the date by which all American forces will be removed.

The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the U.S. Government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal:

2. They will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam.

3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

4. They will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released.

6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.

7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the U.S. supported regime.

8. The American and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.

9. Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Vietnam and the United States.

By ratifying the agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this joint Treaty and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

HEARING MARCH 9
to establish State University
Indiana House of Representatives
7:30 P.M.
INTERESTED PLEASE ATTEND

INDIANA TAKING TWO PATHS?

Requests and recommendations unveiled to the General Assembly last month indicate that higher education in Indiana may be travelling in two different directions.

The requests were those submitted to the budget committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate by spokesmen for the state universities. The requests totaled \$519 million for operational expenses.

The recommendations were those of the State Budget Agency. They totaled \$379 million for operations.

The two directions being travelled concern the regional campuses and their future development.

Rhetorically, spokesmen for the state and for its universities have gone on record as favoring the expansion of IUPUI and the regional campuses, diminishing the roles of the parent campuses accordingly.

Practically, the recommendations of the State Budget Agency, taken as a percentage of the requests of the universities, point in the opposite direction over the coming biennium.

For example, here are the requests of Indiana University for its Bloomington campus, IUPUI, and its regional campuses, paired with what the Agency has recommended for each of these divisions. (In millions of dollars.)

	1971-72 Req.	Rec.
IU Bloomington	\$54.1	\$47.4
IUPUI	\$26.7	\$20.8
IU Regionals	\$16.0	\$10.4

	1972-73 Req.	Rec.
IU Bloomington	\$61.6	\$49.8
IUPUI	\$33.5	\$22.3
IU Regionals	\$20.6	\$10.9

So, the Agency is recommending that Bloomington be given 87% of what they have requested the first year and 81% of its requests the second. However, for some reason

IUPUI rates only 78% of its first year requests and 67% of its second. The regional campuses fare even worse, the equivalent figures being 65% and 53%.

Figures for Purdue and Indiana State and their regional campuses break down the same way.

Supposedly, the universities increase their requests each year based on two things: increased enrollments and increased operating costs. Increased costs for each division are comparable and therefore, in comparative studies, cancel out. That is, increased operating costs will affect Bloomington and IUPUI equally.

However, the story on increased enrollments is quite a different story. For the fall semester, 1970, Bloomington experienced a three per cent increase in its student population, while IUPUI increased 14 per cent and, for one, IU Kokomo increased 18%. Logically, then, the Agency, if it wants to emphasize the development of IUPUI and the regional campuses, should recommend that a higher percentage of the requests of these divisions be allocated.

The General Assembly has yet to reach some consensus from its debates on state taxes before they make a final decision on funding for the universities.

When that decision is made, we will know whether or not the voices of the government intend to do what they claim they want to do—develop Indiana's regional campus program.

Whoops!

Our apologies to Linda Fox and Vicki Crawford, two of our ace reporters, whose bylines we inadvertently left off in two recent editions. Linda wrote the review on "Little Big Man" and Vicki gave her first-hand account of Vice President Spiro Agnew's recent visit to Indianapolis in "Agnew, Lugar and Me."

5. Finally, I propose the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war held by both sides.

War and imprisonment should be over for all these prisoners. They and their families have already suffered too much.

I propose that all prisoners of war, without exception and without condition, be released now to return to the place of their choice.

I propose that all journalists and other innocent civilian victims of the conflict be released immediately as well.....

NIXON'S FIVE POINTS

1. First, I propose that all armed forces throughout Indochina cease firing their weapons and remain in the positions they now hold.

This cease-fire proposal is put forth without preconditions. The general principles that should apply are these:

A cease-fire must be effectively supervised by international observers as well as by the parties themselves. Without effective supervision a cease fire runs the constant risk of breaking down. All concerned must be confident that the cease-fire will be maintained and any local breaches of it quickly and fairly repaired.

A cease-fire should cause all kinds of warfare to stop. This covers the full range of actions that have typified this war, including bombing and acts of terror.

A cease-fire should encompass not only the fighting in Vietnam but in all of Indochina. Conflicts in this region are closely related.

2. The second point of the new initiative for peace is this:

I propose an Indochina peace conference.

An international conference is needed to deal with the conflict in all three states of Indochina.

The essential elements of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 remain valid as a basis for settlement of problems between states in the Indochina area. We shall accept the results of agreements reached between those states.

3. The third part of our peace

initiative has to do with United States forces in South Vietnam.

We are ready to negotiate an agreed timetable for complete withdrawals as part of an over-all settlement. We are prepared to withdraw all our forces as part of a settlement based on the principles I spelled out previously and the proposals I am making now.

4. Fourth, I ask the other side to join in a search for a political settlement that truly meets the aspirations of all South Vietnamese.

Three principles govern our approach:

—We seek a political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people.

—A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces.

—We will abide by the outcome of the political processes agreed upon.

As my proposals today indicate we are prepared to be flexible on many matters. But we stand firm for the right of all the South Vietnamese people to determine for themselves the kind of government they want.

We have no intention of seeking any settlement at the conference table other than one which fairly meets the reasonable concerns of both sides. We know that when the conflict ends, the other side will still be there. The only kind of settlement that will endure is one

Both sides have an interest in preserving.

POLITICS OF POLLUTION

House Bill No. 1071, the Environmental Management Act is moving through the Legislature's Committee on Public Health and Environmental Affairs. That committee's chairman, Robert H. Bales, (R) Danville, and Phillip E. Bainbridge, (D) Highland, are co-sponsors of the Act. Bales says he wants to centralize the policy-making and police powers in one authority. Presently, the job is being done by the:

- 1) Bureau of Water and Mineral Resources
- 2) Air Pollution Control Board
- 3) Stream Pollution Control Board
- 4) Board of Health
- 5) Department of Natural Resources
- 6) Natural Resource Commission

The act would transfer from these agencies the powers relating to pollution. It would eliminate the Air and Stream Boards.

Provisions of the bill are as follows:

Article five of the act provides that no person shall:

- 1) Cause emissions to result in pollution of the air when in violation of standards set by the Board;
- 2) Violate the above, even if the source of the emission is outside of Indiana, through the "long-arm" provisions of the Indiana Rules of Procedure;
- 3) Install or operate any equipment, facility, vessel, vehicle, or aircraft designated by the Board as unsafe;
- 4) Burn refuse unless in a Board-approved vessel, or unless such burning is considered to be safe open-burning;
- 5) Sell, offer, or use a fuel which the Board prohibits for air pollution control;
- 6) A permit system, if necessary;
- 7) Inspection procedures which allow for Board-imposed self-monitoring systems. Here, failure to submit regular reports could subject the party to a penalty of perjury.

Article twelve provides that the authority may investigate all written complaints received by the board, if they appear to have merit. Any person may file suit and prosecute the matter himself if the board has failed to do so. He must wait six months before doing so; and he has the entire burden of proving his allegations.

The bill amends the Motor Vehicle Inspection Act to allow for inspection of pollution devices. It does not, however, allow for measurement of the exhaust emissions. In an interim report of the Joint Health and Welfare Study Committee, it is stated that "The primary source of air pollution in Indiana is the Automobile and the other means of transportation which contribute approximately 55 to 65 percent of all air pollution.....Secondary sources are industrial or municipal burning or production."

The subcommittee's recommendations did not include measurement of these emissions because "the cost of the equipment is prohibitive at this time."

The bill will repeal the Mandatory Coal Act. This will allow public institutions to buy coal which conforms to the Board's standards.

In the days ahead, our legislators will be considering an Act that will perhaps be as comprehensive as any introduced in all of the legislatures. If you would like to attend committee hearings on this bill or any other, find out about the meetings by calling the Legislative Council, 633-4000. All meetings are open to the public, and notices must be posted 24 hours in advance.

-By Ros Stovall

EASTER VACATION?

Like to Fly to...

- ? * DAYTONA ?
? * FT. LAUTERDALE ?
OR THE
* BAHAMAS ?

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(ROUND TRIP FLIGHT)
April 3 - April 10

CONTACT (8 to 11 P.M.)

TIM QUINO, 297-2389

AL BROWN, 632-1298



IUPUI STUDENTS FOR PEACE MET RECENTLY TO DISCUSS THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY. THE GROUP PLANS TO MAINTAIN TABLES ON CAMPUS WHERE OTHERS CAN PICK UP INFORMATION ON SOUTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS AND LEARN HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED. (ONOPHOTO)

PEREZ NAMED MED SCHOLAR

Donald M. Perez, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Perez, 7111 Drestan Road Indianapolis, is the fifth New York Life Medical Scholar to be named at the School of Medicine of Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis, it was announced recently by Dr. Glenn W. Irwin, Jr., medical school dean.

The School of Medicine is one of 12 in the country participating in the unique all-inclusive scholarship program established and financed by the New York Life Insurance Company beginning with the fall semester of 1966. A scholar has been named each year until there was one in each of the four classes.

IUPUI GAINS 25

Enrollment figures for all divisions of IUPUI were compiled last week. They are as follows, with fall, 1970, enrollments listed next to them.

Campus	Spring	Fall
38th Street	3,536	3,874
Law School	708	799
NCAGU	116	132
Dentistry	741	601
Nursing	725	683
Medicine	910	901
Allied Health	568	323
Downtown	6,631	6,618
Social Service	148	149
Herron	439	417
Total	14,522	14,497

ICHIKAWA'S PRIZE SHOWN FRIDAY

The Third World Film Festival, sponsored by IUPUI's History Club, will present their fifth film, "The Burmese Harp", March 12. The movie will be shown at 8:15 p.m. on the fifth floor of the Union Building at the Med Center. Admission is free to all, and free refreshments will be served.

"The Burmese Harp", winner of the Venice film festival prize, is a

LET'S DO IT!

Last fall a grand and glorious committee was formed and gloriously given the imposing name—the Chancellor's Committee for Environmental Concerns.

Like many committees, this one has functioned without much happening over the past few months. For all practical purposes, it has been non-existent.

On February 22, a remnant of the original 20-some member group regrouped, with a couple of interested spectators thrown in for luck. Main item on the agenda; It's Time To Do Something, hidden under a thin veneer of a mutual disgust with each other and the "committee" for having existed so long without having anything to show for it.

A question-and-answer column in a local newspaper was suggested. With the resources of IUPUI at hand, the committee could act as a funnel. Questions would be sent to the committee from citizens concerning pollution. The committee could direct them to different people within the University who are knowledgeable about the specific area in question.

For example, a question may be, "Just what's so harmful about phosphates in laundry detergents?" The question might be referred to someone in the bio-chemistry department.

Present plans are to dummy up two or three columns and submit them through channels to one of local papers. If things go all right, this may be one committee with a difference. It may be a committee that actually accomplishes something.

1956 Japanese movie directed by Kon Ichikawa. It is a powerful, haunting film about war guilt—the inroads of conscience which drive a private soldier, one of the Japanese forces in Burma, to remain there so that he may bury the dead, in expiation for all the sins of war.

CAMP

Last week I convinced our editor that we really should find out and publish what the students think about the new Westside Campus. So he sent me out (all by myself) into the halls of CA building with a Polaroid, pen, and paper—and here is the result:

Joann Rothenbush: (nursing school freshman): "We need more space to study. I know that they gave us a room on the second floor, but most of the students here do live in a dorm. They live at home and commute, so we need more places to study. One room for 15,000 students is inadequate. (We see that Joann is also a student of the school of understatement.) "The school is really a big improvement from what it had. Students are more friendly because we have a home atmosphere. Everyone is really proud of this creates an atmosphere."

Joe Rich (Sophomore): "Be Great! Why don't they stop parking on the street so that we can get up and down the



VICKIE



JOH

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ARE YOU A BELIEVER?

Many non-Catholics may never have heard of Limbo, but after attending classes at the new University Quarter facilities these past few weeks, it wouldn't take much to make us believers.

Although it is not too difficult to see that there is a great deal of potential here, it is often difficult to distinguish potential disaster from potential development.

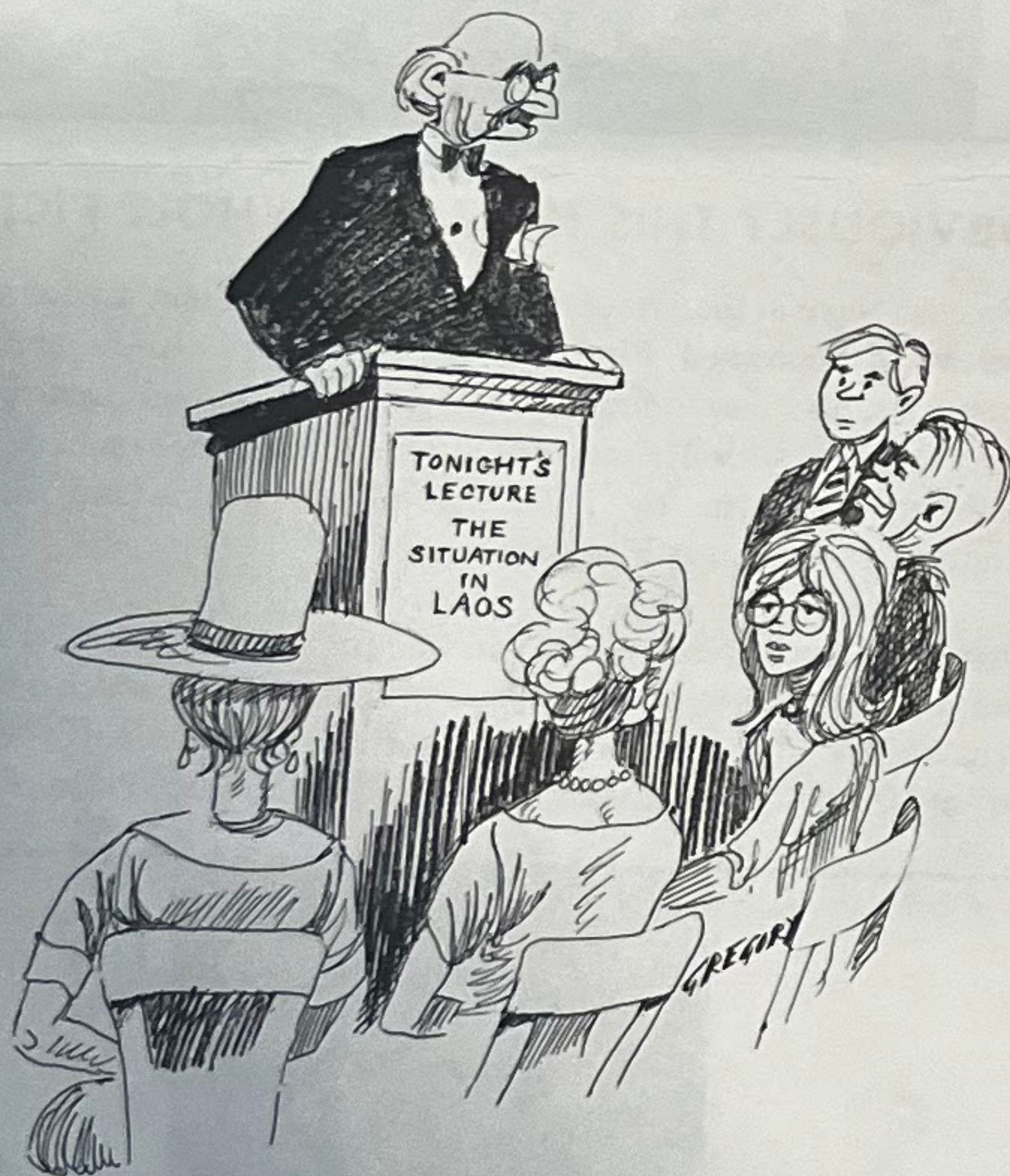
One area with potential is food service. So far we have a cafeteria and a canteen. There are two or three commercial spots nearby where we can feed our faces. But more than that, there are a considerable number of buildings now, or soon to be, vacated around the campus which could be converted with minimum expense into coffeehouses and restaurants. Many of these buildings are in areas for which the University has no intended use in the immediate future. Two things are needed: private enterprisers and IUPUI administrators with foresight. In addition, it is our understanding that there is no law which would prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages on these premises. If this is true, in a University where the students' average age is around 25, a few establishments selling beer, wine, and perhaps even liquor, would be most proper and welcome.

POINT OF VIEW

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a bill making it more difficult for college students to vote. The bill would not allow voting to those who have entered the county for "temporary employment, educational or other purposes merely without the intention of making such county his permanent home." The author of the bill, Rep. Jack W. McIntire (R-Bloomfield) introduced the bill despite its questionable constitutionality. McIntire also explained the intent of the bill as being to stop the "protest student" voting. What McIntire failed to explain was how one could tell which students would vote a protest ballot and which would not.

Either way, it is my opinion this bill is in violation of the constitution. It is clearly a move by the Republican dominated Senate to stop the predominantly Democratic student vote. At the time of this writing only two bills have been passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor. It is time for our legislators to do more than play petty politics. For once college students in Indiana have the right to voice their opinions by going to the polls. It is my hope that the legislature will do something constructive this year instead of dwelling on items which will enhance the individual legislator's own political aspirations. Hear the voice of the people; let the students vote.

by Stan Willen



"OF COURSE HE'S OBJECTIVE. HE'S NEVER BEEN THERE."

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Editor-in-Chief
Vic Burford

Assistant Editor
Rebecca Barnes

Administrative Advisors

Student Correspondents

News Services

925 West Michigan Street

Public Relations Director
Al Mitchler

Mr. Donald Wakefield, Mr. Donald Schultheis

Mr. Robert Campbell

Al Anderson, Leslie Anderson, Chuck and Dave,
Dan Stevens, Ros Stovall, Doug Bartlow, Dave
Gregory, Steve Ziker, Chuck Gebuhr, Andy Cox,
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IUPUI News Bureau, IU Bloomington News
Bureau, PU Lafayette News Bureau, Inter-
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Room 224

264-4008

Keep It Clean

I have noticed that many students have voiced opinions concerning the new campus buildings. I think for the most part these opinions have been in the form of criticism of student inconveniences. I also noticed that the editorial of February 15 concerning the new cafeteria made very little if any difference on many students. I would guess by now that most students are tired of being criticized, but there is something that I think many students are not aware of. I am writing to smokers, those people who can not breathe without cigarettes in their mouths. I personally have nothing against smokers. I just feel they should be considerate of others. I mean if you

must smoke, don't put your cigarette out on the floor or spread your ashes all over the place. We have a very attractive campus now, so let's keep it that way.

—C.J. Beaven

TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE

In this column I shall discuss two kinds of people.

First, let me give an example to explain more clearly what I am going to say. In the beginning, when God created the earth and its elements—seas, mountains, etc., He also created people. Once, where Jesus was born, there was a beautiful land filled with pure water running from the mountain down to the rivers and into the seas.

Now to explain what the meaning of this is. Let me take that water which comes from a mountain called Mount Hebron, then runs down through the Jordan river and into the Sea of Galilee. Now the Sea of Galilee receives that water, and then gives it to others—to farmers, to other seas, to lakes, etc.

But there is another sea which likes to take water too, and that is the Dead Sea. This sea receives water, but never gives, because it is a dead sea. Nothing can live in it. There's not much advantage to it like the Sea of Galilee.

I hope that this explains enough to show what I mean about two kinds of people. They are the people who like to give and receive, and the people who only like to receive.

In conclusion, I put a question to you: which kind of people do you prefer?

—Jeris Rabadi

COMMENT

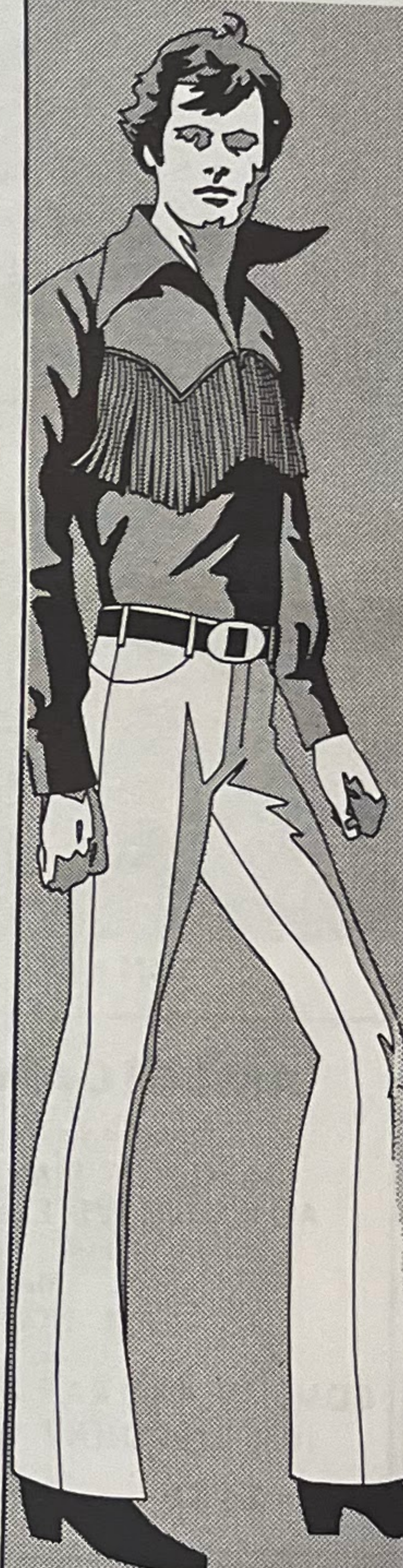
I am sure that every student who has come very far in his college career has realized that an education is something every individual must obtain on his own. The responsibility is the student's in every sense. The student must not only meet the often jive requirements of a university, but also of various instructors. The student must strive to make the grade regardless of the knowledge obtained. He must continue this battle until he wins his degree which is proof that he has learned to just get over, if nothing else. There is definitely an education taking place, however I question whether or not it is a desirable one. If the student is conscious of this undesirability, there seems to be little he can do. By its very nature the system seems impossible to break out of. It has been suggested to me that perhaps there is not massive desire by students to break out. I suggest there is no motivation created by the system for breaking out. It seems to kill any potential desire or motivation. The student must be strong to conquer his education. It is my belief, many times education conquers the student; the student believing with the completion of his undergraduate career he has conquered.

This problem possibly is too big to fight right off. However, it seems to me an attack on smaller aspects of the problem is definitely in order. It has been my fortune to be taught by a great number of professors who dealt with the problems of education in the best way they could, and most have done a rather good job. However, what can we as students do with those ridiculous few who seem to make little effort other than picking up their checks. It has been my experience to sit through a class while a professor read directly from the text book to the class. I wonder how many students he figured would be interested in hearing him recite week after week? Of course, he gave students several choices. They could read their assignments and come to class to hear a replay. Students could refrain from reading assignments and really benefit from his reciting, or they could become bored and quit coming to class altogether. Regardless of the attitude the student took he of course was and is expected to make the grade. Is this fair? Maybe I ask for too much. Another professor, who often found it impossible to make it to class on time, became discontented because too many of his students cut his class. Because of the type of class it happened to be there were very few students enrolled. I believe there were 10. If three people cut, the class size dropped drastically. The class was very unorganized. I believe he described it as some kind of freedom. After approximately six weeks into the semester, the professor became very upset over class attendance. He cancelled the remaining classes and informed the students who happened to be at that very boring class meeting that they must call him at his office and make arrangements for completing the class. Fair? It seems to me he had a responsibility even if only one student attended class weekly to teach that student.

Do not misunderstand, I am a product of this educational system also. I am guilty of cutting classes and taking short cuts. I must be responsible to myself for these actions, as much as that is possible. It seems to me the bigger responsibility lies with the professor of this and other universities. They should not be responsible for getting me as an individual together. They should be responsible for getting the opportunity together. The opportunity for a real education. In talking with other students around this campus, I have found that my problem is not a rare one. What can be done?

H.J. Lasley

A1
PEGGER
FLARES
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UNCUT CORDUROY—the "in" fabric for Spring—expertly tailored into low rise, fast back jeans. Bronze, gold and brown.

\$12 a pair



Richman
BROTHERS

Here is the President Fredrickson's remarks before the Senate Finance Committee on February 10 at the house. The president's last scheduled to meet 30 after more than the Purdue helmet standing ovation.

This marks General Assembly "dured" since 1946, and I hope will prove to be more than an unlucky so my last General President of Purdue. So perhaps I can which I might not in the way of appreciation.

My experience over the years, legislature has accomplished way our state system. You have provided; and over have provided financial support. young men and state have been opportunity for financial education. And is what it is. All of us want our grandchildren compete with the nation and certainly do not look back on the say "I was cheated."

We who have the ability of managing cities have a challenge and institutions were. As a result, we stand only 30 states in per capita appropriations for higher education. We are among the favored states of quality of opposition education which young men and I should like appreciation for many friendships the years with and with other you in the Government. Such wonderful drew, the elder Walter Maehlin, Bob O'Bannon, and John Van ate. These are citizens who have beyond the call of Indiana a great state. It has been work together with many others.

The appropriate year beginning and these, of affect me directly scheduled to re of Purdue one that. I am, however, about tions, because best to the University over the years. And one about universities.

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\$12 a pair



chman
BROTHERS

HOVDE'S ADDRESS

AND IN CONCLUSION

Here is the text of Purdue President Frederick L. Hovde's remarks before a joint session of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees February 10 at the Indiana Statehouse. The presentation was the president's last since he is scheduled to retire next June 30 after more than 25 years at the Purdue helm. He received a standing ovation. (PUNS)

This marks the thirteenth General Assembly I have "endured" since I came to Purdue in 1946, and I hope that thirteen will prove to be a lucky, rather than an unlucky number. It is also my last General Assembly as President of Purdue University. So perhaps I can say a few things which I might not ordinarily say in the way of reminiscence and appreciation.

My experience has been that, over the years, the Indiana legislature has acted in a most enlightened way with respect to our state system of higher education. You have given us freedom to do the best job we can with the resources you have provided; and over the years you have provided reasonable financial support. As a result, the young men and women of our state have been given the opportunity for first quality higher education. And that, of course, is what it is really all about. All of us want our children and our grandchildren to be able to compete with the very best in the nation and in the world. We certainly do not want them to look back on their education and say "I was cheated".

We who have the responsibility of managing our state universities have responded to the challenge and have managed our institutions well and efficiently. As a result, while Indiana today stands only 30th among the fifty states in per capita tax appropriations for higher education, we are among the dozen most favored states in the overall quality of opportunity for higher education which we offer our young men and women.

I should like to express my appreciation tonight, for the many friendships I have had over the years with so many of you, and with others who preceded you in the General Assembly: such wonderful men as Jess Andrew, the elder, Larry Baker, Walter Maehling, Glenn Slenker, Bob O'Bannon, Charlie Maddox, and John Van Ness in the Senate. These are legislators and citizens who have given far beyond the call of duty to make Indiana a great and wonderful state. It has been a privilege to work together with such men and many others.

The appropriations you are considering here are for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and these, of course, will not affect me directly, since I am scheduled to retire as President of Purdue one day earlier than that. I am, however, deeply concerned about these appropriations, because I have given my best to the University's development over the past twenty-five years. And one very great truth about universities is that while

"MARK TWAIN"

The traditional American cry of "Mark Twain" will soon be heard across the rippling waters of the beautiful White River. In an amazingly intricate diplomatic maneuver the IUPUI Fishing Team has acquired two dozen confiscated tuna fishing boats from Ecuador. The feat was achieved by a French (the language of diplomacy)—speaking Hoosier (who refused to accept the rumors about the nonnavigability of the river) following his recent defeat in the first International Poker Tournament in Europe. It is believed to be the first major achievement of the Paris Peace talks. An earlier agreement for buying the Queen Elizabeth was broken when it was discovered that it could not sail under the New York Street

it takes many years to develop a first class institution, that same quality can be lost very quickly.

I know the difficult financial situation the state is in. I know the many demands on the limited resources you have. And I appreciate the concerns of the taxpayer, for I am one myself, just as all of you are.

But I would ask that despite these very great problems, you not undo the work that you and your predecessors have done in the past of helping to provide first quality universities for young Hoosiers. To allow our universities to deteriorate would be tragic for our young people, and, in the long run, for all of our people.

Bridge and had to be returned to its previous owners.

The athletic image of IUPUI has received another shot in the arm (if you'll pardon the expression) from the ex-Congressman from Noblesville. As a stringer to his last legislative act, to prohibit tariffs on incoming marijuana plants, he made provision for a \$2 Billion dollar domed stadium over the confluence of the White River and Fall Creek. He maintains that this monument will have as much redeeming social significance as a flag on the moon. The Congressman, who was generally not known for his surrealistic stance (and fell asleep during a recent performance of "Hair") admits that he idea struck him after a bus tour of Lafayette Square (during which he read the Complete Works of N.V. Peale), followed by a private viewing of "Brewster McCloud". He also acknowledges the fact that he "doesn't like to wear shoes during athletic events". The stadium will have artificial wind tunnels and will periodically dampen the team and audiences with an automatic shot of Lysol Spray Disinfectant and Right Guard.

Coach Winsell (henceforth, C.W.) indicated his approval of these developments during an autograph session at the Boat and Sport Show. He also announced the composition of the "first team"—keeping in the spirit of the open admission policy of the urban university (We have the most diversified student body of

any university in America."—Dean Ryder) he had recruited the following: a polar bear, a dolphin, a wolverine, a duck-billed platypus, an electric eel and a funny looking kid who transferred from Ball State. "With this group, you can imagine the difficulty we've had in getting properly fitted uniforms." The team attire will consist of IUPUI (as Chuck and Dave have detected, a very versatile combination of letters) t-shirts and pink rubber hotpants. The latter was found advisable following the severe loss of memory among UCLA scuba divers in the cold water off the shores of California.

At last Saturday's meeting the team motto was selected. Eliminated were such battle cries as "Ignorance is Bliss", "Eschew Obfuscation", "Grab Bass!", "Veni, Vidi, Vici" (from the Norwegian poet Climaximus), and "Hire the Morally Handicapped" (submitted by fishing team reject John Riteris of the Philosophy Dept.). The final choice is one that has already gripped the alert minds of the average sports fans, and has been nominated as a Bumperstrip-of-the-

Month selection — "We Were There?"

The mid-season banquet, formerly scheduled at Walt's Marine and Tackle Shop on Lafayette Road, will be held at 9:30 AM, Tuesday March 9 at the 30th St. Waffle House. At that time there will be formal presentation of the Huckleberry Finn Award for the longest string (a tourney held recently at the Royal Gorge Bridge in Colorado), and a selection of cheer leaders.

On a clear day C.W. can usually be seen throwing jelly beans to his proteges from the Michigan Street Bridge. However his delusions of grandeur were again activated by an editorial in the "Indianapolis Star" (February 23) — "There's something of the general and admiral in the way great athletic chiefs live and think, choose their lieutenants and their men, their coaches and their players, the loyalties they command with quiet power of presence, the shrewdness of their strategies and the grand excitement of their triumphs." Hence, the coach is currently in NYC taking lessons in elocution and humility from Norman Mailer.

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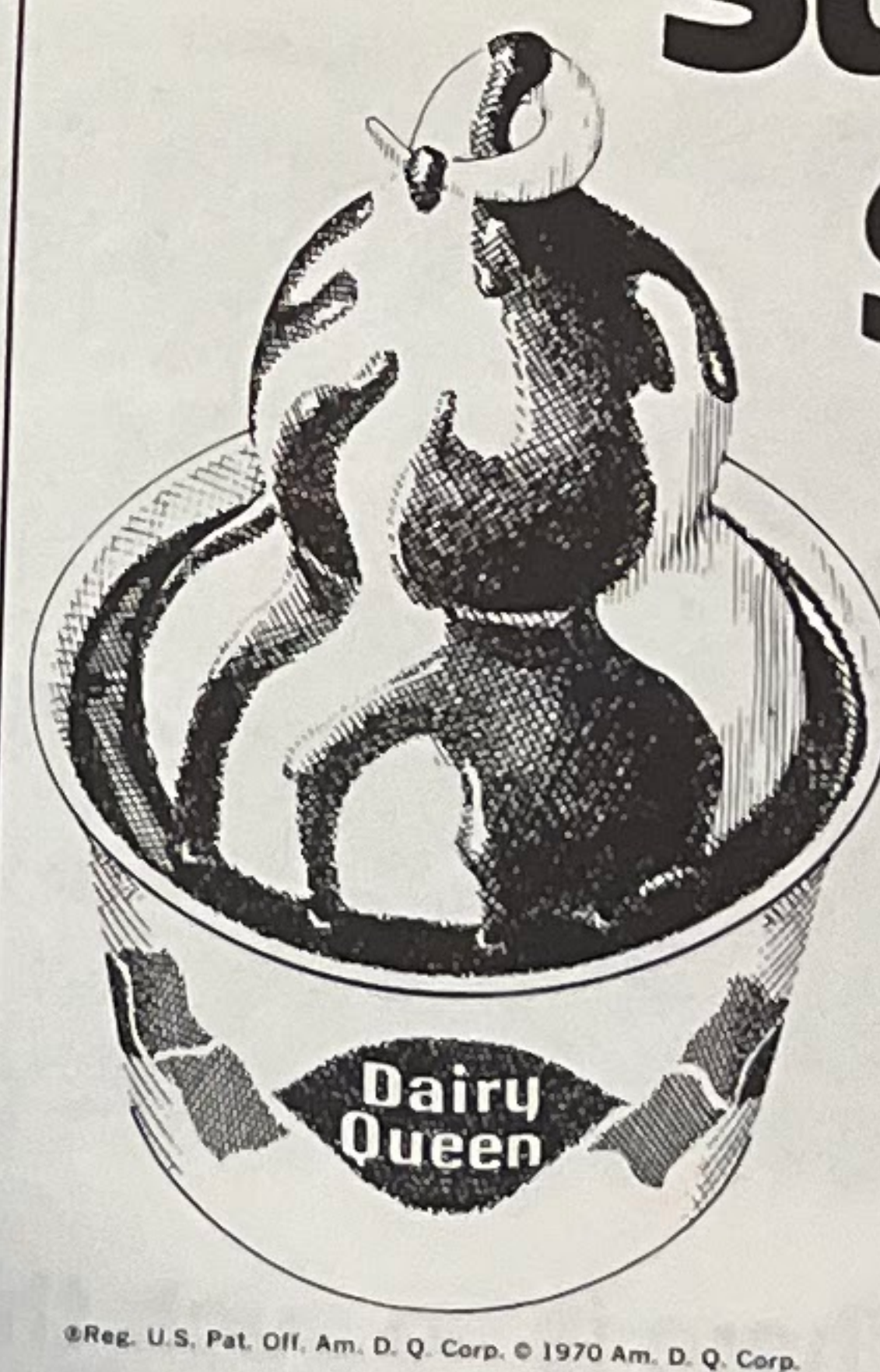
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