Conflicts with Overman’s statements

Metros received tuition, fee remission: Bunnell

The new guaranteed student loan program will give eligibility to a group of students and parents who have experienced some difficulty in financing their education, particularly those who have been required to use current income to finance it," explained Jimmy Ross, director of scholarships and financial aid at IU-Bloomington.

Ross said the main thing the new legislation did was erase the earnings ceiling placed on loan eligibility requirements. In the past, families who earned less than $15,000 annually were allowed to participate in the program. With the ceiling lifted, everyone now is eligible for the program, Ross said.

From the program’s inception in 1963, Ross said, guaranteed student loans have been regarded as, in philosophy, loans of convenience more than financial need. Lacking the stringent needs test that institutional-based loan programs have, the guaranteed loan program targeted a different group.

"That was middle income in 1963 is not necessarily middle income today," Ross said, citing reasons for the legislation.

Any student who borrows under the guaranteed student loan program is now exempt from paying the seven percent interest on the loan during his undergraduate or graduate academic period. The federal government will pick up the tab during this time and will pay a built-in supplementary allowance to the guaranteed student loan lenders. The student is required to begin repayment on the loan and its seven percent interest rate nine months to a year after graduation.

The interest rate which the government is willing to pay the lending institutions is adjusted quarterly, but the law prohibits the rate from exceeding 13 percent.

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The interest rate which the government is willing to pay the lending institutions is adjusted quarterly, but the law prohibits the rate from exceeding 13 percent. This extra allowance is key to average Treasury Bill rates and presently stands at 4.13 percent. Lenders are guaranteed against default of the loans by the federal government or state-supported higher education loan authorities.

According to Ross, the new legislation has also changed the amount that can be borrowed. Undergraduate students can borrow $2,500 a year, up to $7,500. Graduate or professional students can borrow up to $10,000 annually, a maximum of $35,000, including all undergraduate borrowings.

In Indiana, the State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana represents the federal government in dealing with lending institutions, Ross said. As of Nov. 15, 1979, 334 Indiana banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations participate in the guaranteed student loan program. However, due to the new legislation, Ross said he believes more lending institutions will take part in the program.

In the past, lenders have been reluctant to participate in the program because of the ability to get higher returns on their money elsewhere, Ross said. He added, however, that the operations of the Student Loan Marketing Association will help to offset the reluctance of some institutions to participate in the program.

The government corporation adds to the amount of money available by buying or marketing student loans from the lending institutions, Ross said. "This program is helping considerably in that the banks do have a mechanism for selling the paper and getting their money out of the program on a short-term basis," he added.

Each lender in the program sets certain criteria for the students to whom they grant loans. Ross said, "A typical case is that the student or parents have an account or some savings and loan association with the organization." He added, "A second requirement, particularly where colleges and universities are located, is that the person be from the immediate area and have some permanent ties with it." Ross added.

Information or applications for the guaranteed student loan program are available from the Financial Aid Office.
New writing minor offered...

For students interested in creative writing, either fiction or non-fiction, the IUPUI School of Liberal Arts is now offering a new minor in Writing. To satisfy the requirements for this minor, students must complete 18 hours from a selected list of courses. High flexibility will allow students to focus their studies according to their interests and needs.

These interested in the program should contact the English Department for more information.

Yearbook photos, submissions...

The IUPUI Student Assembly has announced a second photo session for seniors for the 1979 yearbook The Graduate Record. Seniors may have their pictures taken at no charge on Feb. 5 and 6 from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., in the basement of Cavanaugh Hall.

These photo sessions will be the final opportunity for seniors to have their pictures taken, as well as the final chance to order a yearbook.

Also, the SA is looking for campus-related photographs and short features by any student for publication in the Record. Work should be original, and items of any subject matter may be submitted. Photographs can be black and white or color, and the photographer’s name and phone number should be included with each submission. Articles pertaining to any aspect of IUPUI are also needed.

Material must be submitted by Monday, Jan. 22. For further information on either the photo sessions or submission of material, contact Jenni Bergman, Cavanaugh Hall, Room 001C, 364-5383.

Department receives grant...

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. has provided an unrestricted grant of $7,500 to the Department of Ophthalmology at the IUPUI School of Medicine. Dr. Fred M. Wilson, department chairman, announced.

The latest award brings the total support of this organization to $77,500 over the past 10 years. Wilson pointed out that all unrestricted grants are important in allowing investigators to find new approaches.

“The capabilities of the eye physician are being extended daily by the new knowledge, new techniques, instrumentation and medication,” declared Wilson. “These are the fruits of awakened public interest and financial support.”

Financial aid workshop...

The Adult Education Information Center will sponsor two workshops on “How to Prepare the Financial Aid Form” for college, business and technical schools and other Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG) eligible schools. Adults interested in applying for financial aid for these educational opportunities may wish to attend, and are encouraged to bring a statement of income if they wish to fill out the financial aid form at the workshop.

The workshop will be held Saturday, Jan. 13, and again on Saturday, Jan. 20, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, at the Central Library Auditorium, Meridian and St. Clair Streets. The public is invited free of charge. Call 364-5481 for further information.

Winter activities, classes...

Registration for winter activities and classes to be offered at Kramers Community Center, 385 S. High School Rd., will be accepted Jan. 13 through Jan. 22. Registration hours at the center are 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. weekdays and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on weekends.

The activities, sponsored by the Indianapolis Department of Parks and Recreation, include: adult dance, exercise, self-defense, golf, fencing and glassblowing. Children’s classes include: dance, gymnastics, karate, and boys’ and girls’ All Stars. For further information, call Kramers Center at 265-7573.

Winter camping seminar...

“Winter Camping” will be the subject of a seminar to be held Thursday, Jan. 11 at 7:30 p.m. sponsored by the Indianapolis group of the Sierra Club. Butler University’s Hulman Research Institute will be the scene of the seminar, and topics will include equipment, hypothermia, and technique.

Also planned by the Sierra Club is a ski tour in Eagle Creek Park, beginning at 8 a.m. Saturday, Jan. 30, from the north lot of the park’s 50th St. gatehouse. Both programs are open to the public.

Grants may change vocational ed.

Two grants, totalling more than $409,000, may help to bring a significant change to the face of vocational education in Indiana high schools, according to Dr. Edgar A. Fleenor, chairman of the Department of Industrial Education in the School of Engineering and Technology.

R. Bruce Benda, dean of the school, points out that the grants, awarded by the Indiana State Board of Vocational and Technical Education, are the largest in the history of the school.

Both are aimed toward specializing in a performance-based approach to vocational education in a performance-based approach to meeting the needs of workers and employers.

In describing the performance-based concept, Fleenor said researchers throughout the state are going directly to the field to talk with workers and supervisors in shops, factories and other work areas to gather in-depth, hands-on information about job requirements. Using data developed from interviews, curriculums are developed to teach each specific job covering present needs and skills which will help the student advance to another job.

The program, which consists of workshops, field tests and demonstrations in 13 different areas of the state, is being watched by many as a possible model for vocational education in the near future, according to Fleenor.

IUPUI prof. forecasts the central Indiana economy as good for first half of the year

Hopeful economic news for residents of Central Indiana is being forecast for the first half of the new year by an IUPUI economist. Dr. Robert J. Kirk, associate professor in the Department of Economics of the School of Liberal Arts, says the IMEX (Indianapolis Metropolitan Index of Leading Indicators) took an upward turn in the third quarter of 1978—1.4 points more than the second quarter.

The IMEX reached 88.5 in the third quarter (the months of July, August and September) of 1978, exceeding the previous peak of 88.3 for the fourth quarter of 1977. Kirk says that although the IMEX dipped in the first and second quarters of 1978, its rise in the third quarter suggests no recession in the first part of 1979.

The IMEX is a composite of economic factors that indicates changes in direction before the national economy actually changes. Components are similar to some of those contained in the Index of Leading Indicators issued nationally: deflated money supply, several factors are included: building permits issued for privately owned housing, average weekly hours in manufacturing and new claimants for unemployment insurance. Kirk uses seasonally-adjusted local data in the IMEX.

Although the first half of 1979 looks good, the economist issued a cautious note. Building permits and average weekly hours in manufacturing in the third quarter were below their fourth quarter, 1977, peaks. Thus, according to Kirk, it appears the housing cycle has peaked, although permits remain at a relatively high level. Initial unemployment insurance claims should be watched closely, he said, because this component reached a monthly peak in September, but fell in October and November.

National employment growth has been strong this year. Some analysts suggest that business firms have been adding employees instead of investing in capital goods such as machinery and equipment. This is because capital investment has become relatively more expensive and labor is easier to adjust if inventories should accumulate.

Kirk also said the deflated money supply should be watched. It has been increasing due to the strong demand for real estate loans, consumer installment loans and loans for commerce and industry. However, he said if inflationary expectations increase, and interest rates are increased, correspondingly, demand for loans could drop, causing the money supply to contract. If this happens, the recent strength in the IMEX could be reversed.

The deflated money supply is the sum of demand deposits in banks (checking accounts), plus savings deposits and time deposits, minus certificates of deposits of $10,000 or more. The result is divided by the Consumer Price Index. The money supply is determined by reports from the three major banks in Marion County, available weekly from the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago. Net income is from information from the many other banks in the eight-county Indianapolis metropolitan area.

The geographic area covered by the IMEX includes Indianapolis and Marion County, plus the seven surrounding counties: Hamilton, Hancock, Shelby, Johnson, Morgan, Hendricks and Boone.

Cover Illustration by Dale Webster.

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Grants may change vocational ed.

And we meet, with champagne and a chicken, at last.

The Lover

Lady M. W. Montague

4 a.m.
Congressional Insight

It should be a banner year for two Senate watchdogs. Lawton Chiles (D Fla.) and William Proxmire (D Wisc.) are two of the most accomplished bureaucratic watchdogs. A budding Senate watchdog in Warren Magnuson (D Wash.). In his first year as head of the Appropriations Committee, he surprised many insiders by taking a tough-fisted, "show-me" approach to the doling out of tax dollars.

Under his direction, the committee has created an investigatory panel that looks into how the money is spent.

Education will be an active playground for the budget-wary 80th. Look for a new Education Department to be approved in 1979. Carter still wants it, some major roadblocks have been removed.

The department will consolidate federal education programs. Will simplify finding student loan programs, for example. Presently they are sprinkled through dozens of agencies—will make life easier for students.

Here's why the outlook for passage is so much brighter next year:

Carter: "Having done something for education" could help him on the hustings in 1980. Sort of like doing something for Motherhood. The Cabinet-level spokesman for education is supposed to give learning a higher national priority status—without costing more—for awhile, anyway.

Congress: The leading Democratic opponent is gone: Rep. Leo Ryan, killed in Guyana. Remaining GOP critics can't muster much Democratic sympathy. Most members aren't adverse to being seen helping education.

Timing: Last time opponents blocked final House action by threatening dilatory tactics—tying up other legislation at the end of the session. The clock shouldn't be a factor in this year's fight. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff plans an early push when Congress opens.

* * * * *

More on education: Student loans and tuition tax credits will be grabbing headlines again. Here's how we see the outcome of each:

Tuition credits will pick up support but not enough to pass. The administration's new middle income student loan program has taken some of the wind out of the tax sails. Supporters are still fragmented about whether to cover just college tuitions, or lower grades as well.

Congress will reauthorize student loan and aid programs despite controversies over loan defaults picked up by Uncle Sam. Complaints will be aired. Look for legislators to throw in some safeguards against rip-offs.

Even Kennedy's big push won't roll health insurance off the ground. Not next year anyway. The senator gets booming response to his speeches. But that ignores political realities on Capitol Hill where only votes count.

Carter will submit his health plan now being drafted at H.E.W. The President will wait to see what Kennedy offers, then send up his plan. According to insiders, here's what to expect in the Carter bill:

• Catastrophic illness program to be a limited form. A first step.
• A lid on hospital costs, something along the lines of the 1978 bill.
• Boosting participation in existing programs such as Medicare.
• No new spending that would add to the deficit until at least 1983
• An estimated $1 billion Americans lack health insurance. Among them the most needy: the poor, elderly, chronically ill. But they lack political clout. And opponents say the necessary billions just aren't there. Kennedy and Rep. Jim Oberstar (D Minn.) plan an aggressive battle. They'll submit Kennedy's ambitious all-or-nothing proposal by mid-March.

Lobbying will be intense on this issue. The labor-backed Committee for National Health Insurance is gearing up for a grass-roots campaign after the Kennedy bill is introduced. Their plan: target for special attention districts represented by key members of committees handling the legislation.

* * * * *

One of the few major battlegrounds will be the minimum wage. The Jan. 1 increase exceeds Carter's wage-price guide, going from $2.65 to $3.00, a 9.4 percent boost. Congress increased the minimum wage in 1977 before the anti-inflation bill was passed. Further hikes in 1980 and 1981 will take the wage to $3.35 per hour.

The Chamber of Commerce will try to delay the 1980 step. They'll also press for a lower minimum wage for workers 18 years old and younger. The figure most mentioned is 85 percent of the wage rate paid to adult workers.

Each year the wage bill to employers goes up more than $2 billion because of increases in the minimum wage. Business argues the raises both fuel inflation and boost unemployment. Chamber of Commerce economist Jack Carlson claims that deferral of the 1979 hike could have reduced consumer prices by 1.5 percent, provided 800,000 more jobs for young, minority workers.

Fending off the attack on the minimum wage is labor's top priority. Ken Young will bring more sophistication to labor's lobbying effort. He's taking over as chief AFL-CIO lobbyist for Andy Biemiller, who retired. Biemiller kicked back to a simpler era when lobbyists needed only to phone key committee chairmen to get their way. Things are more complicated now.

Young has impressive credentials. He's worked with Biemiller since 1965. On the Hill, he's respected as a savvy politician. He understands the new breed of congressmen and knows how to get along with them.

* * * * *

Our crystal ball says a new SALT treaty will gain Senate approval. It doesn't say it will be easy. The fight could go on to the 100th session.

Most Americans believe a new pact would lessen the chance of war. That's what public opinion polls show. It fits the basic argument of former negotiator Paul Warnke: ratification of a treaty is in the U.S. interest.

Americans aren't as polarized over SALT as they were about the last big foreign policy issue: the Panama Canal. Opponents reduced the Canal issue to a matter of giving up U.S. property. SALT is more complicated. Much will hang on whether Americans trust Carter. By proposing more defense spending and generally taking a hard defense line, Carter is buying public confidence. He should be able to sell the treaty.

Sports shorts

Temperatures may be hovering around zero, but IUPUI's varsity tennis coach Willard Mayo, sensing a hint of spring in the air, is starting workouts for his nettlers.

The tennis team will be practicing at the EJ Lagoe Apartment's indoor club courts on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to noon.

More interested in playing on the intercollegiate team should contact Mayo at his office, 435-6820, or at home, 786-8084. Mayo reminds prospective nettlers that they must be full-time IUPUI students able to meet all NAIA eligibility requirements.

The IUPUI tennis team will open its season on March 18 against Rensselaer.

Now, is this Italian? The IUPUI Baseball Club is holding a Spaghetti and Baseball Dinner on Thursday, Jan. 11, from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. at the Union Building Cafeteria.

During the dinner, a film featuring the highlights of the 1975 World Series (Cincinnati Reds vs. Boston Red Sox) and the 1977 World Series (Reds vs. New York Yankees) will be shown.

The menu features spaghetti and meatballs, salad, garlic bread, cheese, and drinks. Cappuccino and coffee will also be available.

A $5 ticket, which includes the meal, will be charged at the door.

Music tickets can be obtained from any Baseball Club member, or from Dr. Robert Bumell of the School of Physical Education, 364-3794.

The IUPUI Martial Arts Club has announced its 1979-80 schedule. Meeting will now be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 p.m. at the Student Union Building Roof Top Lounge. If demand is insufficient, meetings will be held on Wednesday nights as well.

The club is planning to form a team to compete in inter-club and possibly intercollegiate competition beginning next fall. On this team there will be separate divisions for men and women, and those divisions will be split up into weight categories.

Anyone wishing to join the club should contact Ferry Mays at the Student Assembly Office, 364-3007.

Sure, we're locked away in the basement of Cavanaugh Hall, but that doesn't mean that we're not nice folks. We at the Sagamore are always looking for new people to fill all areas on our staff. Right now, we've got openings in sales, production, and reporting. So if you've got some untapped talent and you're just looking for a release, come on down and give us a try. Don't let the dampness bother you....

Sagamore

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Letters

Inflation experts inaccurate: Jaguar

To the Editor:

In an article in the last issue of the Sagamore titled "Inflation doesn’t change lifestyles," a couple of IU-Bloomington professors offered their views on the impact of inflation. I found those views to be totally untrue, and a reflection of the salaries those two must rake in.

I reread the article to see whether there were any "experts" who had to say about how inflation wasn’t really that much of a bother. Well, for them, it probably doesn’t matter that much, especially when you consider that those two turkeys are probably making close to twenty thousand dollars a year.

What about the general population who, if they’re lucky, make about half that salary? And what about those who are making far less? Being one who falls into this latter category, I’m here to tell you that inflation has had an effect on my meager existence. And it’s now to the point that I’m wondering how long I can hold on to the few things I do have.

And I would also like to challenge Beam’s fairy tale about how marriages are more stable during a recession. Money problems are frequently said to be the main cause of divorce, and being that I’ve just gone through that experience, I’m wondering where in the world Beam came up with his ridiculous theory.

I hope in the future the Sagamore will continue to keep the inflation issue as one of its priorities, but I sincerely hope that the next time the “experts” are consulted, they at least have some inkling as to what they are talking about.

Sincerely,

Carmen Jaguar

Record-breaking

Record-breaking registration times were reported this time around by several individuals who seemed amazed that the shuffling, scratching, stamping, signing and settlement had been accomplished with so little confusion and (other than financial) pain.

Congratulations for this outstanding improvement must go to the Registrar’s Office, as well as the Bursar and the many others who combined to make registration for Spring ’79 streamlined, efficient and almost pleasant experience. (We said almost.)

Not that there weren’t problems—no operation of this size is without a certain amount of confusion and bureaucratic foul-ups—but we have heard of so few that those responsible for this semester’s effort deserve credit for a job very well done.

Now let’s just hope that the rumors aren’t true which charge that registration went so smoothly because of an acute drop in class enrollment—in that case, give us that good old red tape and keep those class cards coming!

The Sagamore welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be limited to 300 words, be to the point and include the name, phone number, and address of the writer. No letters will be printed unless they are signed. Only the name will be published with the letter unless the writer requests anonymity. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters and to reject those letters they feel are objectionable. All letters should be typed and addressed to the editor, Cavanaugh Hall, Room 601-G.

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Midwest Arts Gazette
The Sagamore's guide to entertainment in Indianapolis

Superman the family movie of '79

by John Emmett
Superman can travel faster than a speeding bullet—he's been clocked at several times the speed of light. He can out-run and out-muscle a locomotive. He can leap tall buildings with a single bound. And there's another thing he can do—provide the public with what will probably become one of the hits of "family movies" of 1979.

While there are many films these days to which parents may be apprehensive about exposing their children, Superman provides entertainment that is highly recommended for children and adults of all ages. While some scenes are mildly suggestive to adults, they should pose no problems for the younger viewer. Superman is a comedy, a love story, an adventure and its own thing.

The question most easily answered, and one which has been stressed quite heavily in the movie's promotional campaign, is whether or not Superman can fly. Well, while it is not the hokey type of flight of the Superman of old, as seen on screen and tube, it is a revolutionary attempt (i.e. Star Wars, Battle Star Galactica, etc.) to provide a three-dimensional characteristic to flight. Superman appears to fly with ease, as he soars through the sky, the clouds, doing flips, twists, and even flying towards you.

While this may not be enough to amaze the rational adult, it will fill a young child, who has had little contact with this phenomenon, with awe. However, the adult should be interested in the way that special effects have been used to create Superman's flight. The special effects are not over-complicated and present a basic conflict between good and evil, in which it is presumed that good will overcome evil in a leaping bound.

The film Superman has a lot of ground to cover, as far as a background of Kal-El, or Superman (Christopher Reeve), is concerned. The development of a scenario in which an infant is transferred from a dying planet by his father Jor-El (Marlon Brando), growing up in a small country town in which he is taught to fight for truth, justice and the American way, under the guidance of Martha and Jonathan Kent (Phyllis Thaxter and Glenn Ford), is concerned. The development of a scenario in which an infant is transferred from a dying planet by his father Jor-El (Marlon Brando), growing up in a small country town in which he is taught to fight for truth, justice and the American way, under the guidance of Martha and Jonathan Kent (Phyllis Thaxter and Glenn Ford), is concerned.

The lack of information on the background of Superman lessens the possibility of flashbacks and the like in future episodes of Superman.

The plot thickens as Clark Kent becomes involved with Lois Lane (Margot Kidder), a fellow reporter at the Daily Planet. The potential of a romance grows as she falls in love with Superman, and reveals that Clark Kent is merely a person whom she believes has a great amount of concern for her. However, nothing significant can possibly be generated from this romance, and nothing does, since neither is bold enough to state their affections for the other.

The crime of the century is planned by Lex Luther (Gene Hackman) and involves the death of Superman and the accidental death of Lois Lane, plus a little profit in real estate. The problem with Luther's plan is that Superman is able to overcome the effects of Kryptonite, thanks to a sympathetic member of Luthors' Organization, and through the use of his super powers makes everything right again and delivers Luther and his gang to jail. Luther, of course, swears revenge for later editions of the Superman classic.

The list of talented Oscar winners and nominees is top-heavy in this movie when one compares the amount they were paid and the amount of work they did. Gene Hackman and Marlon Brando are over-rated and, most probably, over-paid for this movie. Gene Hackman and Marlon Brando are over-rated and, most probably, over-paid for this movie. Gene Hackman and Marlon Brando are over-rated and, most probably, over-paid for this movie. Gene Hackman and Marlon Brando are over-rated and, most probably, over-paid for this movie. Gene Hackman and Marlon Brando are over-rated and, most probably, over-paid for this movie.

As Clark Kent, Reeves displays a range of acting abilities. He shows that there is a human (or humanized!) character to this superhero. As he flies away after capturing a criminal or saving a life, he turns and waves good-bye. No longer is there the constant goody-goody image of Superman as in past performances.

Overall, I believe the concept of bringing back to the screen the myth of Superman should be enough to carry this picture to the box office. It is unfortunate that the producers and directors of movies feel that they have overloaded films with "big" and "successful stars" in order to make a success. It appears that some taste will go into the selection of quality actors for desired roles, to avoid using actors for their names and delegating good actors to bit roles that could be easily filled by upcoming, aspiring actors. Superman is just another case of the bad actors being achieved, not by the best known and best paid, but by, quite possibly, the least paid and more experienced actors.

One final note to be made is that the subtitles at the end of the film ask us not to remember that there will be a Superman II in 1979. A Superman II in 1979...
Van Morrison still unique

Van Morrison

Wave-length

(ISIC-3213)

by R. S. Cooper

Every singer searches for his own unique style something that will set
them off from the rest, and hopefully others will notice. Joplin fashioned
her's after the great blues singer
Beesie Smith, and it ultimately brought
her the fame she finally succumbed to. Eric Clapton has been searching
for years (while of course playing the
best guitar in the world), and after
years of seclusion in Florida, emerged with the distinct
unique style, something that will
have to do is "Listen to the Music"

The best cut of the album is "Take
It Where You Find It," which is
Morrison's version of America in a
 nutshell. He speaks of the "Lost
dreams and found dreams," and
subtly explains that what makes us
different is opportunity. It's also the
longest cut, running over eight
minutes on this album that contains
many tunes over four minutes long.
Above all, the album offers a wide
variety of music, and all the cuts are
excellently executed. This album in a
must for Morrison fans, and is well
two-teen years old. But equally effective,
moments of survival.

Van Morrison has always had his
unique style, and it is one that can
only be described as Van's. With his
new Wave-length album, he continues to
be one of the most powerful singers
and songwriters around. He also
contributes in the album playing sax,
piano and guitar. But his voice is his
strongest asset and he uses it like
another instrument much in the same
way as the great jazz singers of the
past.

The album contains a myriad of
themes, from gentle love songs like
the beautiful "Natasha," and the title
cut that's been getting all the air time,
"Wave-length," to such rockers as
"Kingsley Hall" and "Venice U.S.A.

And there are many songs that go
beyond the sound with lyrics that
demand your attention. "Check It Out"
delves with the problems that
arise in a relationship, and how to get
them in perspective. "Lifetime" is
Van's way of explaining that all the
answers we seek are inside, and all we
have to do is "Listen to the Music"

Van Morrison still unique

Eric Roberts as David protects his sister (Brooke Shields)
from their brutal father Graft, played by Judd Hirsch,
in the movie "King of the Gypsies." Roberts makes his
motion picture debut in the film, directed by
DeLaurentis, which is currently playing at the
Washington Square Cinema.

Campus Paperback Bestsellers

1. My Mother, Myself, by Nancy Friday. (Dell. $2.50.) The
daughter's search for identity.

2. The Women's Room, by Marilyn French. (Jove/HBJ, $2.50.) Persppecive on women's role in society: fiction.


6. All Things Wise and Wonderful, by James Herriot. (Bantam, $2.75.) Continuing story of Yorkshire vet.


8. The Amityville Horror, by Jay Anson. (Bantam, $2.50.) True story of terror in a house possessed.

9. The Immigrants, by Howard Fast. (Dell, $2.75.) Italian immigrant's rise and fall from Nob Hill: fiction.


This list was compiled by The Chronicle of Higher Education from information supplied by college stores throughout the country. December 31, 1978.

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