Haven offers refuge for abused women

A volunteer at Haven offers refuge for abused women. (Photo by Arnie Reiter)

by R. L. Wagner

Plans to replace the current summer program of two six-week sessions with a single eight-week session are well under way, according to Executive Dean Edward C. Moore. The move, initiated to deal with IUPUI’s current budget crunch, has been approved by the university Faculty Council 36-17, with action slated for next semester.

The eight-week session will run from May 30 to July 21, and will offer about twice the number of courses now in one six-week session. Moore stated, sections of courses, however, would be cut to allow for a reduction in time part-time faculty.

Moore estimated a minimum savings of $350,000 with the single session, emphasizing that 70 percent of IUPUI’s budget is personnel, and, “You can only cut the other 30 percent so much.”

“The crunch has come. The crunch is not likely to go away,” Moore told the Council.

Moore further emphasized this lack of funds when he told the Sagamore, “We do not have to cut back on the summer program or cut back on the regular program.”

Addressing the difficulties some summer students experience with coordinating summer studies and instructor schedules, Moore pointed out that the administration interviewed nine local school systems, with seven reporting that their school years end before May 30.

Asked whether student input had been sought on the summer schedule question, Moore said that “We had the eight-week session until four years ago, when the six-week sessions were begun on a trial basis,” adding that the faculty felt there was “not sufficient time” in the current format.

Moore told the Council that the academic deans were in “practically unanimous agreement that the eight-week session was feasible and academically desirable.”

Though he admitted the possibility of extending the available funds for two sessions, Moore stated his feeling that “It would leave those two six-week sessions as an interval that students would be reluctant to either of them.”

Speculation on the part of administrators and faculty prompted the Sagamore to address the central question: How do students feel about the summer program?

Of 138 summer students in our random survey, 64 percent indicated that they would lose credits and/or experience a heavier, “if not unmanageable workload trying to carry the same number of classes. Only 28 percent of the engineering student population, however, “by not working and taking two classes each session, I was able to complete some summer courses.”

If the sessions were reduced, I could not complete so many classes. My workload would be heavier and more difficult during the school year.”

“Six weeks is rushed,” admitted a senior business major, “but it can be done. I feel I have learned a lot.”

“We want more time as much as it is,” charged another business student.

Several students stated that working or other summer plans would make summer school “impossible” with the new schedule.

The “rushed” aspect of the current schedule was emphasized by many of the 84 percent who were in favor of a single eight-week session. “You can’t write a decent paper in six weeks,” pointed out one political science junior.

“Eight weeks would be less crammer; it’s too intensive in six weeks,” said a graduate education student.

Many of the 11 percent who voiced no opinion on the issue either saw good and bad in both programs, or said they would be graduating and would not be affected.

Two students said they would prefer a 12-week summer schedule, running in a three-semester, year-round schedule.

Apparently, though, students have not yet been directly consulted for their views on the summer program. The majority, including Student Body President Frank Brinkman, were unaware of the plans to alter the summer schedule.

Several frustrated students echoed the views of a University Division summer-schooler, who contended, “It should be up to students; they have to pay.”

Sagamore Volume 8 Number 73

Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis

July 11, 1979

shorts

Bible class...

A class on “How to read and understand the Bible” will be offered on Sunday, July 16, at 11 a.m. in the Lecture Hall (no room announced). Sponsored by the Way International, the class will feature lecturer Dr. Victor Paul Warville.

SA meeting...

A bill calling for “handicapped only” signs on automatic doors in Cavanaugh Hall, University Library, and the Lecture Hall will highlight the new business for the next meeting of the Student Assembly, slated for 8 p.m. tomorrow, July 12, in the Lounge Area of Cavanaugh Hall’s basement.

Other items under consideration will be the cancer benefit dance, the future of the Student Assembly, elated for I pm on June 1, and the city’s first Surmising the plight of battered women, Dr. Maria Paloo, concluded, “Official people (legal and medical) are stacked against women.”

Rodela realized that economic dependency was the greatest force in keeping a woman in the home...no matter what. So she singularly began hunting an apartment or house suitable for a refuge. Upon locating a house in some need of repair, she enlisted the help of other concerned individuals, secured donations for their not-profit agency, and opened the shelter on June 1.

With its opening, Haven workers began answering calls for help (185-3138), and meeting the needs of battered women and their children by providing food, clothing, medical care, legal, babysitting, comfortable surroundings, transportation, and referral to counseling, legal and employment agencies.

The Haven is currently running on volunteer power and meeting its expenses with donations. A volunteer drive and training sessions occurred over seven nights in June and July, and over two women from “all walks of life”—the formerly abused, professionals, and joiners—participated in a program that exceeded its expectations. “We need people to volunteer instead of being used.”

The Haven is a rambling three-story house with a spacious yard that is rented out by two generosity-declined Wishe. Since Indianapolis police officers have reinforced the director’s attitude that “confidentiality is the shelter’s greatest security,” its location remains unknown.

Filled with “happy kid noises” and a supportive air, the Haven can easily accommodate two battered women and three children for a couple of months. Residents may stay only a night and relocate the next day. Others stay as long as 14 days. One woman has been at the shelter since it opened.

While everyone’s needs are different, Rodela explained that the women have one common desire: “I want to come to a place to feel safe.” The women, who are between the ages of 18 and 30 and vary in race, are generally free of violence and under, are referred by hospitals, social agencies or by call the Haven themselves.

Citizens who have been referred to the shelter are encouraged to fill out a complaint to the police officer’s office, but are notalways pressured. “We are just letting them know what their options are,” and “the women, they know what they need” are reflections of the attitudes of shelter workers.

With a month and a dozen days behind her, Rodela looks to the future. “My idea, it use to be a dream, is to get counselors in the shelter that the women won’t have to go through that (take) barricament.”

By fall, she hopes to get a counselor for the children or special utilization of a nearby grandmother so the kids don’t fall behind in their studies.

The use of men volunteers is also being encouraged; “I want men that don’t all men are abusive.” And private foundations grants are being sought.

The training session, Rodela expressed her greatest hopes for the future by saying, “I think that it is important that the Women’s Haven succeed, not for the sake of the Haven, but for the sake of the women who need it.”

One 8-week summer session may replace two-session system

by R. L. Wagner

Plans to replace the current summer program of two six-week sessions with a single eight-week session are well under way, according to Executive Dean Edward C. Moore. The move, initiated to deal with IUPUI’s recent budget crunch, has been approved by the university Faculty Council 36-17, with action slated for next semester.

The eight-week session will run from May 30 to July 21, and will offer about twice the number of courses now in one six-week session. Moore stated, sections of courses, however, would be cut to allow for a reduction in time part-time faculty.

Moore estimated a minimum savings of $350,000 with the single session, emphasizing that 70 percent of IUPUI’s budget is personnel, and, “You can only cut the other 30 percent so much.”

“The crunch has come. The crunch is not likely to go away,” Moore told the Council.

Moore further emphasized this lack of funds when he told the Sagamore, “We do not have to cut back on the summer program or cut back on the regular program.”

Addressing the difficulties some summer students experience with coordinating summer studies and instructor schedules, Moore pointed out that the administration interviewed nine local school systems, with seven reporting that their school years end before May 30.

Asked whether student input had been sought on the summer schedule question, Moore said that “We had the eight-week session until four years ago, when the six-week sessions were begun on a trial basis,” adding that the faculty felt there was “not sufficient time” in the current format.

Moore told the Council that the academic deans were in “practically unanimous agreement that the eight-week session was feasible and academically desirable.”

Though he admitted the possibility of extending the available funds for two sessions, Moore stated his feeling that “It would leave those two six-week sessions as an interval that students would be reluctant to either of them...”

Speculation on the part of administrators and faculty prompted the Sagamore to address the central question: How do students feel about the summer program?

Of 138 summer students in our random survey, 64 percent indicated that they would lose credits and/or experience a heavier, “if not unmanageable workload trying to carry the same number of classes. Only 28 percent of the engineering student population, however, “by not working and taking two classes each session, I was able to complete some summer courses.”

If the sessions were reduced, I could not complete so many classes. My workload would be heavier and more difficult during the school year.”

“Six weeks is rushed,” admitted a senior business major, “but it can be done. I feel I have learned a lot.”

“We want more time as much as it is,” charged another business student.

Several students stated that working or other summer plans would make summer school “impossible” with the new schedule.

The “rushed” aspect of the current schedule was emphasized by many of the 84 percent who were in favor of a single eight-week session. “You can’t write a decent paper in six weeks,” pointed out one political science junior.

“Eight weeks would be less crammer; it’s too intensive in six weeks,” said a graduate education student.

Many of the 11 percent who voiced no opinion on the issue either saw good and bad in both programs, or said they would be graduating and would not be affected.

Two students said they would prefer a 12-week summer schedule, running in a three-semester, year-round schedule.

Apparently, though, students have not yet been directly consulted for their views on the summer program. The majority, including Student Body President Frank Brinkman, were unaware of the plans to alter the summer schedule.

Several frustrated students echoed the views of a University Division summer-schooler, who contended, “It should be up to students; they have to pay.”
Campus bookstores ‘lose’ on textbooks, director maintains

by Susan L. Ferrer

"We're not trying to rip (students) off in any way, shape or form," assured Bill Cassell, director of campus bookstores.

Explaining that "this year is a horrible year for the students" because of the amount of book list changes, Cassell added that the bookstores lose money dealing in textbooks.

Although his operations show a slight profit at the end of the fiscal year because of high-profit margin items like paper goods, greeting cards, and "soft items" like T-shirts, which make up the bulk of the textbook business, the profit doesn't meet with inflationary demands, according to Cassell.

Private bookstores can undersell campus bookstores because "they (private stores) deal primarily in used books—lower markup." They also don't have to order expensive books that have minimal demand: "We have to," he explained.

Even the Bloomington campus bookstore can sell some books at a discount because it deals to a greater degree in profitable "soft items."

Tom Wheatley, employee of Aristotle's Corner Bookstore and former IUPUI student, confirmed Cassell's claim that private bookstores prefer to deal in used books, but also understand why IUPUI bookstores don't deal more in used books.

Wheatley placed the "blame" for campus bookstores because "they (private) deal primarily in used books—lower markup." They also don't have to order expensive books that have minimal demand: "We have to," he explained.

IUPUI bookstores belong to the National Association of College Stores which mandate that they not realize any undue profits and that the selling price of every textbook be established by the publisher.

The breakdown of the cost of a $18 dollar book is as follows: eight dollars goes to the publisher, 20-25 cents for shipping and freight costs, and $1.70 for store operating costs—rent, labor, and machines.

Skylab crash to take 20 minutes

by Susan L. Ferrer

Depending on when you read this, Skylab has: a) fallen to earth and wiped out a businessman's village; b) annihilated a house neighborhood with probability; c) arrived with an undramatic splash; d) not left its cockeyed orbit just yet.

In what is perhaps the most heralded "coming" since Jesus Christ, Skylab arrives (or has arrived) today, Wednesday, July 11. The most likely ETA is 11:10 am, but NASA admits that Chicken Little could make it fall.

With scuttled attempts to salvage Skylab via the space shuttle, the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) is still worried, take the same precautions you'd take for a tornado.

Kashyap Vavada, IUPUI professor of physics, insists that persons should "watch out, but not be overly concerned..."

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls.

Watches

Attention all moose and blemish freaks, the coming weekend has been declared National Nude Weekend by the publishers of The Free Beaches Guide. The booklet, which originates from Oaksho, Wis., lists "clothing optional" beaches and swimming holes in the U.S. and Canada. The only "free beaches" we could locate in Indiana are the stone quarries in Bloomington and Rose Lawn's Naked City. Don't forget your sandals and sunglassess.

4 a.m.

Inside

IUPUI News................ page 2
Letters................ page 3
Our View................. page 3
Midwest Arts............ page 4
Gazette................ page 4.5
Classifieds............. page 7

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls.

He watches from his mountain walls,

And like a thunderbolt he falls.
Letters

'The sky is falling'

To the Editor:

THE SKY IS FALLING!
THE SKY IS FALLING!

"We must go tell the king..."
"Fool too!"

'Chicken Little Day', or the Day the Earth Shook Still (waiting for the heaviest, most expensive solar tower to miss four billion people) is "incummen in." Skylab will soon attempt to put some people(s) (now this is real) on Earth from the Guinness World Book and Ripley's Believe it or Not at the same time-not to mention the Federal Reporter.

This from the people who gave us Apollo 13, Werner von Braun and some of the most brilliant conversationists since Vaihara (cf. Neil "Ice" Armstrong, "Buzz" Aldrin, etc.) But, not to worry: most of it will "burn-up" in re-entry. It's the three-ton apportunities which might be troublesome. Statistically, however, we're safe.

Statistically (sound familiar?):
(1) engines are not supposed to drop off airplane wings;
(2) nuclear reactors are not supposed to make hydrogen bubbles; and
(3) Coole is not supposed to direct U.S. policy in Africa. The point? Why not tell us after it flaps? I mean, "what's the diff?" (Kim Novak in "Strangers When We Meet")

This feminist in still in shock about Valium and Excedrin PM, somewhat shy about my planned trip to Sauna-like, and now this. But, no matter: "Tis but a man gone" and only one in.

Just in case, though, you see Kay Kangaroo-- and Henry Penny and Fuzzy Wuzzy and Goony Lucky and Chicken Licken--running for your nearest air raid shelter, you might want to start getting some of that "good old time religion". For, not to rub salt in anyone's expert wounds, if Skylab comes, can SS-18 be far behind?

Sincerely,
Dani

'Sag recyclable'

To the Editor:

Everyday I see your newspaper--in its racks on every floor, around the campus flying in the wind, on the desks and floors of every classroom, in the trash cans and even in the parking lots. The content of your paper is excellent, but I just cannot stand to see the waste it creates.

The paper is usually read by only one individual, after which it is discarded within one way or another. Instead of allowing your paper to create waste on our campus, why not do something about it? Why not ask students to return the paper to a recycling box after they have finished reading it. You could then place these recycling boxes everywhere around the campus so that no student could ignore them. You may even want to stamp the Sagamore as recyclable.

As college students, I am sure that we will all want to pitch in and help clean up our environment. The Sagamore can set an example for the rest of the world by recycling its paper which would otherwise just add to the waste of our environment.

Sincerely,
A Concerned Student

---

Our View

A tale of lost dreams

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy promised the world that the United States would put a man on the moon within the decade. Eight years and $24 billion later, on July 20, 1969, Apollo XI landed at Tranquility Base and Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon.

The culmination of years of hard work and superior technology made the country feel good about itself at the peak of the Vietnam war. Future moon flights were planned and many predicted the dawn of an era which would put a man on Mars by 1990.

Despite scientific discoveries and data gained by the moon flights, the U.S. Congress cut NASA's budget more and more in the years following that first moon mission. The public began to lose interest in the space program and moon flights became common place.

Strapped for funds, NASA began putting its effort to work on an orbiting space station, Skylab.

Crews were sent to conduct experiments and board Skylab, and the feeling was that it would stay in space for a long time to come.

Now it looks like that estimate was a bit off, with Skylab expected to land on, interestingly enough, Ascension Island in the South Atlantic. Debris from the craft are expected to fall along a 4,000-mile long path starting in the Southern Indian Ocean.

In 10 short years, America's space program has run a full circle—from putting a man on the moon to dropping a space station onto the Earth.

It's a sad way for a dream to die.

A sign of changing times

Some "commuter" students have noticed that a familiar sight—the brightly-colored sign on the side of the IUPUI's Day Care Center—has recently disappeared. Word has it that the wall was "whitewashed" by physical plant personnel Friday, reportedly in favor of a more "dignified" sign soon to come.

The old sign, which consisted of a bright ball, childish blocks and a fanciful penguin, was the product of the volunteer efforts of the APO service fraternity, who saw fit to contribute their efforts less than a year ago when University funds could not be found for such a sign. Their efforts were greatly appreciated by some of us, who always had a sort of "mental smile" as we drove past the colorful landscaping. It effectively portrayed the spirit of childhood which, after all, is what the Center is all about.

Unfortunately, the Vice President's Office reports there was a "question about the beautification of the corner," and about the "gaudiness" of the sign. Beautification of the corner is apparently a new concern of the university; the workers reportedly had to cut through three-foot weeds along the building to paint over the wall.

Our protest is by now, of course, in vain. A nice, dignified, white wall now graces the anonymous corner. But we still side with one frustrated parent who maintained that the sign showed "IUPUI had a human side." Let's hope that all our "human" aspects—while some may find them "tacky"—do not become things of the past.

---

Sagamore

The Sagamore is published by students of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis. Views expressed are those of the editorial staff or of the individual whose name appears in the byline. Those views do not necessarily reflect those of the student body, administration or faculty of IUPUI. The Sagamore is a semi-weekly (weekly during the summer) news magazine published at 405 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46202. Editorial phone, 254-4008; advertisement phone, 254-3666; business phone, 254-3259.

Editor in Chief
Mike Gallaway
Managing Editor
Karen Wagner
Assignments Editor
Stephen Cooper
Photo Editor
Mike Reardon
Sports Editor
Ann Miller
Advertising Manager
Tim Sullivan
Business Manager
Alta D. Welch
Credit Manager
Paul A. Ragan

Production Manager
Randall Redman
Staff Writers
Ndunga K. Balakushna Susan J. Ferrer
Joni Steele
Scott Wilson

Editorial Cartoonist
Jeff Zorman
Gregg Floyd

Contributors
Kirk Carpenter
Shirley Cook
Annette Ehlanger
Jodi Milletti

Entertainment
Mark Coddington
David Edy
Bob Higgins, Jr.

Photographs
Don Gorman
Ewalds Valains

Business Staff
Diane Adams

Production
Dale Weiser
Catherine Renard
Sandra Phillips

Sales
Cynthia Klimm

Adment Phone: 254-4008

---
Michigan Meadows

Apartments

Relaxed one, two and three bedroom apartment living just two miles from campus

- On city bus lines
- Near shopping
- Swimming pool
- Basketball courts
- Laundry facilities

244-7201

3800 W. Michigan Street
Apartment 1206
open 8-5 daily 9-5 Sat.
Indians are oldest pro franchise in Indianapolis

by Ndanga Balakutka

Professionalism, quality and an ease on your pocket book are all rolled into one when you visit the oldest professional sports team in Indianapolis.

Operating continuously for 82 years and in its present location since 1930, the Indianapolis Indians, Inc. was purchased by a group of community stockholders during the mid-'60s.

The stadium was previously named Perry Stadium after its owner and the owner of the Indians, Norman Perry, until World War II at which time it was named "Victory Field." The name continued until formally dedicated "Owen J. Bush Stadium" in August 1987. Bush, who was a star shortstop and teammate of Ty Cobb, is a native of Indianapolis. The city of Indianapolis, current owners of Bush Stadium, purchased it from Perry's estate in that same year. The stadium is leased to the Metropolitan Park Board which sub-leases it to Indians Inc. during the baseball season.

A $1.5 million grant approved by the federal government when plans for refurbishment were submitted by top city officials in 1977. The modernization project, which includes major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is regularly $12.04, is considered by newly paved parking lot adjacent to its facilities, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facilities, is nearly complete. A newly paved parking lot adjacent to the stadium, more than two acres, is nearly complete. A major renovation of the stadium and its facili...
Gasohol: solution or oasis?

by Ken Davenport

Gasohol. It is being touted by some as the answer to all of our nation’s energy problems. Some see it as only a temporary oasis in our increasing energy dilemma.

Some are calling it the fuel that replaced oil. The concept of mixing alcohol with grain alcohol is nothing new in our country. The idea probably came about in the 1930’s in western Nebraska and Colorado, where farmers were looking for help with low crop prices. World War II came along, however, and food prices went up and the concept went back into the textbooks.

Low grain prices in the early seventies made the concept feasible. Low grain prices in the early seventies made the concept look good again. Combined with skyrocketing fuel prices in the past two years, the gas-alcohol mixture looks even better.

After being locked up in universities for a few years, the sun has warmed last winter. The country’s largest farm supply cooperative—Casey of St. Paul, Minn.—began retailing the product. Late last year, Indiana jumped into the business when the fuel went on sale at many of the Farm Bureau Co-op stations. Now the fuel is being found in many privately-operated gas stations here and around the Midwest.

Presently, of the Farm Bureau stations are offering the 80 percent unleaded gasoline-10 percent grain alcohol mixture to its customers, and a spokesman for the organization has claimed sales have been encouraging.

The response from our people selling the fuel has been quite good, the spokesman noted.

One reason for the success at the Co-op is that it is the only place the fuel was available.

“The major oil companies have said that they are not interested in the whole idea,” the Farm Bureau spokesman added. “I guess I haven’t seen the necessity yet.”

The Co-op stations are getting the fuel from the Farm Bureau’s own refinery. The alcohol (ethanol) is being purchased from a firm in Illinois and blended with unleaded gasoline before transportation to the various stations around the state for sale.

But the Farm Bureau’s corner on the market is slowing giving way to the private dealers. The first non-Farm Bureau station at Indianapolis will be open by late May 1. John Madden, spokesman for the Crystal Flash company, said if response from sales at their eastside Indianapolis location are good the fuel may be added in all their stations.

“We are people coming in for a taskful to test it and to see if it really makes a difference in mileage or performance,” Madden explained.

“We think people will get easier starting and better performance from gasohol,” he added, “and as a result, should get better mileage in the long run.”

Although the pump price of gasohol is now four to six cents higher than unleaded fuel, the cost should even out by July 1 when a new law takes effect which will remove the state sales tax.

One of the main backers of gasohol use in our state is Lieutenant Governor Robert Orr. In his position as the state’s Commissioner of Agriculture, Orr sees the fuel as more than a benefit for the motorist.

“Since its inception, the state of Indiana has encouraged the development and promotion of gasohol as an energy alternative,” Orr noted. “Increased use of this agriculturally-derived fuel benefits the farmer who produces the grain, the supplier who refines the product and ultimately the consumer who fills his tank.”

Gasohol’s detractors, however, have a few arguments of their own which may slow acceptance of the fuel on a large scale. Several of the major auto makers have been hesitant to approve the use of the fuel in their products. General Motors, Ford, American Motors and the European Auto manufacturers of which I have stated they will refuse to honor warranties if damage to engines or exhaust systems can be traced to the use of the gas-alcohol mixture. Only Chrysler has given the fuel a clean bill of health.

The automakers, essentially, have refused to place gasohol on their lists of approved engine additives. One state spokesman has suggested the car makers just haven’t had enough time to study the gasohol concept, adding, “Probably some have not been approached about gasohol yet.”

The question is whether the fuel, due to its higher burning temperature, will cause significant engine wear. Gasohol also serves as a cleaning agent, leading some critics to suggest its use in older cars would dissolve rust and dirt in the gas tank and clog fuel lines. Proponents note a good fuel filter will easily solve the problem if changed regularly.

The use of alcohol as a fuel is nothing new to Americans. Early cars built by Henry Ford were equipped with a carburetor that could be adjusted for either gasoline or alcohol fuels. The major drawbacks, at least until recent months, has been the high cost of alcohol from the distilleries.

The skyrocketing cost of gasoline, however, has made the use of alcohol more feasible. A nationwide desire to use gasohol, at this point, could be the quickest way to make the fuel inexpensive to buy due to limited supply.

More important than that is the effect a mass drive to use gasohol could have on the nation’s economy. One particularly grim study suggests if grain alcohol was used to replace only 10 percent of the gasoline consumed in the U.S., more than 40 percent of the country’s total grain harvest would have to be used.

Such a large slice taken away from the grain now used for food and feed would then drive up some consumer prices as the end result.

Grain, unlike petroleum, is a renewable source, and proponents of gasohol see potential for this country to become much brighter. They also add the byproduct of ethanol production, DDGS, (dried distillers grains with solubles) is a very high protein source of animal feed, and possibly could be processed for human consumption.

Resources are being stove at Purdue University and other places report crop grains are not the only source for biomass conversion into alcohol. A Purdue research associate and biomass was held at Indianapolis in 1974 to discuss—among other things—the meeting was quite pessimistic. A similar conference was held in March of this year and the pessimism had made its way to caution optimists as the university and industry desired the potential in the non-gasohol future.

Experts at the March meeting gave the attendees something to be optimistic about. Chemical prices are climbing as a reflection of the nation’s economy, making the production of alcohol attractive as an investment. In addition, alcohol is being considered as potential alcohol producers on land that has been too moist, of questionable for cropland use. Not only farm crops, but wood and even garbage would be used.

Not only are grains being considered for alcohol, but research is under way on several other plants, and in the Hoosier state, corn is most often mentioned.

Purdue specialist predict a ton of corn harvested will result in a ton of residual matter. They also note, as much as 60 percent of that residue could be collected for biomass processes. Indiana farmers plant some six million acres of corn annually. That corn could produce upwards of four million tons of residue for alcohol. That would leave more than enough on the ground for the necessary conditioning from year to year.

Machinery experts at the university are working with existing equipment, as well as some new ideas, for gathering the crop residues. Storage and transportation are being considered as gasohol’s future is being planned.

Ideally, an alcohol plant would be located in the rural area from which it draws its grains or plant residue. Some have suggested it could be fueled with methane gas derived from animal wastes from farms in the same area, provided another market for the often-diluted cheaper alcohol.

As of this date, Indiana does not have a market for alcohol. It has been the prime mover of a bill which would lift area restrictions on crops to be used for alcohol production. On May 17, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Jim Williams said there was already enough demand if demand necessitates the action. Support for gasohol has been less than enthusiastic.

Mostly planners simply assumed that any agricultural production for gasohol would diminish the amount of feed, fiber and lumber. Indeed, many farm leaders, constantly plagued by price-depressing surpluses, hoped so.
**PREGNANT?**

There are caring people ready to help.

---

**Roommates**

**For Rent**

**For Sale**

**Corporations Formed**

**Adult Student Housing Inc.**

Serving IUPUI students, faculty, spouses and children thereof exclusively.

Eligibility: Under Grads 9 credit hours or more, Grad students 5 credit hours or more. Also offers: Apts and family townhouses.

**Student Rates from 137** Utilities Included

PARK LAFAYETTE HOMES, LTD.

Offers excellent rental 3 & 4 bedroom homes, from $260 monthly. Each rental home includes full furnishings, Garages or Carports, Play Areas, Private Patios & Lawn Care.

ASH, INC. & PARK LAFAYETTE LTD.

2300 N. TiBS 633-2161 INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 46222

**WHAT IS YOUR COQ**

**DO YOU WANT:**

**Yes**  |  **No**

1. More for your money?
2. To enjoy features such as gas heat, washer and dryer in each townhouse, prompt maintenance, easy access to I-65 and I-465, Pike Twp. schools?
3. To live in a community run for the benefit of its residents?
4. To live where you are welcome to take an active part and be heard in your community?
5. The tax benefits of a homeowner (without the personal obligation of a mortgage)?

If you answered "yes" to at least three of these questions, your COQ is high, and you should find out more about cooperative housing. Call or visit our one, two, and three bedroom townhouse community.

*Cooperative Quotient*
Since our inception in 1969, it has been the philosophy of J. Ross Browne's that students make outstanding employees.

Our Company, Continental Restaurant systems, is presently expanding throughout the United States. Locally we will employ 140 to 150 people both full and part time, day or night.

We will be accepting applications for:

**Food Waiters & Waitresses**
**Cocktail Waitresses**
**Hostesses**
**Busboys/Busgirls**
**Dishwashers**
**Cashiers**
**Bartenders**
**Secretaries**
**Broiler Cooks**
**Food Prep**
**Maintenance Men**
**Management Trainees**

J. Ross Browne's provides an excellent opportunity for fun and lucrative jobs. Interested?

Apply in person between 11:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday at 5720 W. 85th St. Suite 213 in Park 100 Development W. 86th St. Zionsville Rd.

**J. Ross Browne's Whaling Station**
An Equal Opportunity Employer

M–F