Student-faculty game a high-scoring affair

by Aan Miller

It had to be something straight from Grassland Rice or Ring Lardner. and the annals of the game might never be the same. Last night at Bush Stadium, John Emley's small, scruffy band of the annals of the game might never be known. At the plate or in the field, the skills of the students amazed the overflow crowd of ten thousand, whose thunderous cheers must have registered at least an 8 on the Richter scale.

Frank and Brian Brinkman were hitting ground balls so hard that they were plowing furrows right up the infield into deep center. So blinding was the speed of Henzy Green and Tony Bowman on the basepaths that faculty infielders Neil Lantz, Hugh Wolf, and Bob Martin have put in requests for seeing eye dogs.

The hits sent aloft by Tim Sullivan and John Shively went so high that the police were rushed to University Hospital to check on the condition of IU Vice President Indianapolis Dr. Glenn Irwin, who was hit on the head with a fly ball in the second inning. Irwin's physician reported that he suffered no permanent damage although he did have to have his hat surgically removed.

Meanwhile, the Ass-embly squad was flawless defensively. Their wizardry and agile displays of fielding sent the major league scouts in attendance scurrying across the plate.

"Holy Water Bay" Rev. Dan Motto exemplified the overpowering omnipotence of the student team when he changed water into wine at the victory celebration. Pandemonium broke lose at the end of the game as the evergreen fans stormed the diamond to congratulate their new heroes. The police were quickly summoned to quell the riot that broke out outside the Ass-embly dressing room.

The fight apparently started among a mob of agents over who was first in line. Rumor has it that several students will sign contracts in excess of $3 million before the end of the week. Government officials were reportedly elated by the possibility that the taxes paid by the new major league stars might put the Chrysler Corporation back on its feet.

The largest financial pay-off may be to student coach John Emley, whose strategies were termed "nothing short of genius." Besieged by the police after the final out, Emley was nonetheless whisked away to student coach John Shively.

Withholding information as old as United States

Democracy assumes that citizens can hold government officials accountable for what they do and expect from them office. When their policies do not meet with public approval, by shielding official action from public knowledge and review, secrecy makes such accountability impossible. Citizens can scarcely influence decisions they know nothing about.

- Francis E. Rourke, Johns Hopkins University

by Susan J. Ferrer

Secrecy in a democracy—it would seem to be a contradiction of terms, but the withholding of information from the public is as old as the country itself. Borrowing England's concept of crown privilege, George Washington was the first United States' president to claim executive privilege, and thus began the sanctioned utilization of secrecy in a government which ideally reflects the wishes of an informed public.

The existence of two such diverse attitudes—public disclosure and governmental secrecy—has given rise to the traditional belief in openness and the idea that secrecy is indispensable for the successful operation of foreign policy and sensitive matters of state. Most recent evidence of the discord that arises from this unique co-existence came in March of this year. Judge Robert Warren of the Federal District Court of Madison, Wis., issued a preliminary injunction barring The Progressive from printing and distributing an article entitled, "The H-Bomb Secret: How We Got It, Why We're Telling It."

The injunction, which is being described as "the first instance of prior restraint against a publication in this fashion in the history of this country," was granted at the request of the government. According to Judge Warren, "a mistake in ruling against the United States could pave the way for nuclear annihilation for us all."

In the same breath, the judge acknowledged that such a measure would "curtail defendant's First Amendment right in a drastic and substantial fashion." and would "infringe upon our right to know and to be informed as well."

To what extent should the government deem information "too sensitive" for public disclosure, and how much consideration should be given "the people's right to know?" The Progressive takes these questions to the appellate level on September 10.

According to Ithaka Galner, contributor and editor of Government Secrecy in Democracies, government's privilege in conceal is "a measure aimed at protecting a public interest, which on balance is judged to be more important than other public interests."

He surmised that the common assumption is that, under certain circumstances, "it is beneficial...for the people not to know what the government is doing on their behalf."

This secrecy philosophy firmly took hold near the end of World War II. "Born in secrecy, the bomb was developed behind tight security pre.

(continued on page 8)
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**Christian Awareness**

IUPUI students are invited to an ecumenical worship service being held every Sunday night at 6:00 p.m. The service will be held at the Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, located at the corner of North and New Jersey streets in downtown Indianapolis.

A coffee hour will be held after the services.

For more information, call 639-5411 and ask for Hector

"It only takes a spark to get a fire going"
Best of friends

America is such good friends with Iran's new government that we'll do our best to see that their bad boy—the Shah—can't find a place to hide now that he's gone and run away.

Doesn't matter that we once called the Shah our friend. Nor does it matter that we once issued him an invitation to live out his exile in our land. After all, we're allowed to change our minds aren't we? And how do the Iranians react to our friendly little gesture? (Oh, they do real neighborhood things like cut back oil production and raise the ceiling on the price of crude.)

Speaking of crude—don't you think it's rather tacky of Egypt and Austria to tell the Shah that he could come live in their countries' Kind of like they're trying to make us look inhospitable or something.

Anyway, our new friends are so exciting. Why did you know that they've even gone so far as to change our mind!aren't we? And how do the Iranians react to our new friends? We are, after all, the Shah's old friends. We're supposed to be his favorite nation or something.

We really should do something about such passe and old-fashioned types as Henry Kissinger. He's been spouting off recently about moral obligations and standing by friends. Then of course, there's our very own exile, Richard Nixon, who comes up with cute remarks like, "If we don't stand by friends in trouble, we're gonna end up without any friends." Well he should know.

Our View

For simplicity sake?

The Indianapolis News carried a very nice section dedicated to IUPUI in Thursday's edition, which included articles on the school's history and background. Weekend College, and the controversy over its name.

Interestingly enough, the story detailed our "identity crisis," explaining the various attempts over the years to condense and otherwise alter the university's nomenclature, then proceeded to explain that, for simplification purposes, The News refers to us as "IPI." As much as we appreciate the favorable press, we wish The News would consider the fact that, when a school is referred to as everything from "Univ. of Indiana" to "State University of Indianapolis," it becomes increasingly difficult to achieve the recognition that is so needed among members of the community. It is vitally important, we think, for all such exposure to be directed at "IUPUI," and for people to recognize that this designates one university, not four or five.

We understand The News need to simplify their copy, both for reasons of space and to increase understanding on the part of the reader. But we feel this bit of editing is unwarranted.

Next thing you know, they may be referring to Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut as "Mayor Bill," the Indiana State Fair as "the SF," the Indiana 500-Mile Race as the "Indy 5," or Butler University as "But U."

We think The News should perhaps take a cue from The Indianapolis Star, which revised its editorial policy last year and has since referred to us by our rightful, given, and proper "IUPUI." How about it, you folks down at the "Indy N"?

Play, if you dare

They were like two armies of the ancient world lining up on the field of honor. They were youth against age, truth versus injustice, good against bad, tiny scrubbing bubbles fighting scum. They were the students and faculty fighting it out between the baselines at IUPUI Night at Bush Stadium on Thursday night.

After many dedicated hours of practice, the student team arrived ready to play honorably and without malice. But the faculty staff team would have none of this—slow-pitch became fast-pitch, rules were changed, and students were forced to bat with one leg high in the air while hopping to the tune of the IU fight song. But still the students fought on. Student Coach John Emley said after the game that he was "proud as punch about the way the team played. Why, these boys really came to play softball, really came to win. Invariably, they faced great odds, considering that the faculty team wouldn't give us any softballs to warm up with and gave us two-by-fours to bat with."

To tell the truth, the score of the game may never be known (you see, students control the newspaper). But to show what good sports we really are, we'll give the faculty-staff team another chance against a rejuvenated student team.

"Of course they're more intelligent! They know how to kill their own kind and others."
Midwest Arts Gazette

Led Zeppelin disguise needed

The Roches

The Roches
(Warner Bros. BSK 3298)
by David Edy

To Mo Ceinin
President, Warner Bros. Records, Inc.
Dear Mo:

I guess my letter of last November didn't do much good, did it? You're still wasting good vinyl on bizarre "girl" groups like the Roches. I must say Mo, you do have courage.

Kate and Anna McGarrigle weren't enough, were they? No, you had to go out and find a group of broads cloned from them. This time, instead of just two of them, you gave us three. And, by God, they sure do plan on giving Kate and Anna a run for their money.

The Roches do try to write even more bizarre lyrics, putting them to even more tortured music and they try to sing them in what couldn't be their normal voices.

Actually, Mo, The Roches are not as bad as Kate and Anna. As a matter of fact, they can be mildly entertaining if you listen to them in very small doses. But after one or two songs, their voices irrevocable send my hands to my ears and my eyes to the clock (which seems to have stopped.) Why sometimes I even commit the most horrible sin and turn the record off in the middle of a song. Talk about misery!

The Roches do have a way with singing, Mo. One sings real low, one sings in a middle range and the other squeaks real high. Individually, none of the sisters can sing too well, hitting sour notes constantly and missing many notes completely. Together, the sisters do make some interesting sounds. I don't believe I've ever heard some of the sounds they make collectively (or individually, for that matter.)

Even you should realize, Mo, that people who sing like this need a plush, rich, overbearing musical background to hide or disguise the vocals. Instead, you allowed Robert Fripp to use a very sparse background allowing the vocals extreme prominence. A couple of guitar and a synthesizer just aren't enough for The Roches. Perhaps two or three large orchestras and Led Zeppelin might disguise their vocals just enough.

These women do try to be clever, don't they Mo? They write such cute lyrics that try oh-so-hard to be intelligent.

For instance. Do I wanna be a housebroken dog, eat better than an Indian. I don't wanna be a damned old dog. I just wanna lick your chin again. Next, eh?

I do hope you have some success in your attempts to find a group that can be bizarre, intelligent and entertaining at the same time. So far you've failed in this venture, Mo, but your attempts are improving nonetheless.
Pogue’s Run flood-prone

by Mike Galloway

George Pogue left his Ohio home in 1819, moving west to start a life for himself on the “new frontier.” He journeyed until he reached the present site of Indianapolis and found a small stream surrounded by wild woods. Here, Pogue decided, would be the spot on which he would build his cabin.

Pogue’s choice must have seemed ideal. The stream, now called Pogue’s Run, was small, clear and full of fish. The surrounding woods were an excellent source of timber and firewood, in addition to small game. And what Pogue could not hunt or make for himself he could get by trading with the nearby Indians.

But Pogue’s Run has changed drastically since the time of George Pogue. The creek has been widened and deepened for its present use—the transportation of sewage and storm runoff into the White River.

Because Pogue’s Run cuts through Indianapolis diagonally and empties into the White River, it has always been an easy way for industry to rid itself of waste products. Early industry centered around the creek. In fact, the first product exported from the city—ginning—was processed by a company located on a bluff over Pogue’s Run.

Later, as sewers were installed in Indianapolis, the city decided Pogue’s Run would provide an easy and rapid way of dumping sewage and storm runoff into the White River. As the city grew further, Pogue’s Run was covered until today at which time the creek enters a 8′ x 16′ culvert at New York Street, and is entirely underground for its last 3.3 miles.

Because Pogue’s Run carries storm runoff for the city, it has been subject to periodic flooding. According to a Corps of Engineers report, the main flood season is in the winter and early spring, caused by melting snow and heavy spring rains.

Pogue’s Run floods almost every year, according to a spokesman at the Dept. of Natural Resources, but the worst flood occurred in May, 1861. During that flood the creek rose 5.4 feet above its banks, covering bridges that cross it. The Corps of Engineers report said that while Pogue’s Run floods quickly, the flood waters also recede rapidly and usually cause little damage.
H-Bomb

(continued from page 1)

cautions until suddenly sprung on the world in August 1945. Out of that beginning there grew a conviction that secrecy was an essential prerequisite for national security," concluded Francis E. Rourke, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, and author of Secrecy and Publicity: Dilemmas of Democracy. In The United States of America v. The Progressive, Inc. et al., the Government alleged that 1,322 words in Howard Morland's H-bomb article along with the Morland sketches of an H-Bomb were "restricted data."

According to Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State, the publication of the article would "undermine our nonproliferation policy, irrevocably impair the national security of the United States, and pose a grave threat to the peace and security of the world."

The basis for the Government's charge is twofold: The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 that broadly defines restricted information, and the classification system. The latter acquired its legal support from a series of executive orders issued by modern presidents. Executive Order No. 11652, which came out of President Nixon's office in 1972, empowered several executive agencies and their officials to classify documents embarrassing to the United States or threatening to national security if disclosed.

"The pace at which documents continue to be classified is phenomenal," explains Rourke. "In 1974 alone, officials in the Defense Department classified 14,275 documents as top secret, 800,000 as secret, and 2.4 million as confidential. The Department of Energy, which makes all the nuclear bombs, classifies 20,000 pieces of information a year.

Rourke added, "Bureaucratic caution and self-interest lead executive agencies to classify many more documents as secret than security interest actually requires since the threat of unauthorised disclosure may be severe while over-classification is not likely to be punished.

Another source of governmental secrecy (which is a major source although not directly related to the case at hand) is the doctrine of executive privilege. The constitutionality of this presidential discretion was most notably challenged in the Watergate Tape case of 1974.

While the Supreme Court granted the privilege in maintaining military and diplomatic secrecy, the Court emphatically stated that nothing can sustain an "absolute unqualified presidential privilege of immunity from the judicial process."

Challenging the very concept of governmental secrecy, anti-nuclear activist Howard Morland, former Air Force pilot, wrote his article for the purpose of raising the issue of secrecy and to alert Americans to the peril of the nuclear arms race. In court, he contended that he had not breached classified documents.

Substantiating the defense's position, Theodore A. Postal, staff physicist at Argonne National Laboratory, testified, "It is my opinion that the article by Morland contains no information or ideas that are not already common knowledge among scientists, including those who do not have access to classified information."

The press quickly aligned itself with Morland's contention that the only reason why the government classifies nuclear information is to "prevent public discussion... and informed public opposition."

Galnoor defines the people's right to know as "a prerequisite for citizens' participation... that enables them to secure the facts about government activities in order to formulate their preferences." Simply put—citizens need information to be effective participants in the political arena.

The most recent legislative charge to the Government to decrease secrecy came in 1966 (and 1974) with the United States Freedom of Information Act (and amendments) which grants any person, group or organization access to government records without having to state a reason.

If the agency is unwilling to cooperate, the interested parties can seek judicial assistance. The burden of proof for not disclosing the information resides in the agency.

But according to the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information, "most observers tend to agree that the Act has not fulfilled its advocates most modest aspirations."

Despite all odds, Morland and the Progressive forge ahead to the appeals court and fully expect to land in the Supreme Court for a final ruling.

Morland maintains: "I say there has been a dangerous precedent in effect for over 30 years—that nuclear information is considered sacred and people shouldn't challenge the government's authority to maintain a monopoly on this kind of information. I think we've set a good precedent by not being intimidated by the threat of litigation. But if you want to maintain an informed citizenry, it's always going to be a fight."

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Faulty leadership hurt Rome

They needed a leader who would find bold, new solutions to the energy problems, but what they had was mediocrity and self-seeking. The leadership just wasn’t there.

The time was the third century A.D. and the place was the Roman Empire. The energy that was so desperately needed was not derived from any fuels that we know today, but from sheer manpower. This is what kept the Roman Empire going.

“In the third century A.D., manpower in the Roman Empire began to decline radically as a result of epidemics, plague and political anarchy. Instead of statesmen at the helm of government, the empire found itself in the hands of men interested only in the short-sighted pursuit of their own personal power,” said R. Blooming ton history professor Rufus Fears.

By the end of the third century, manpower was in extremely short supply, he said. Statesmen like Diocletian and Constantine, try to reorganize the Roman government system to assure a supply of the manpower that was so crucial for working the land and filling the ranks of the army. Men were also needed as taxpayers to support the army and the government.

"In order to ensure that the land was tilled and taxes paid, they increased the size of the bureaucracy to enforce the regulations." In desperation, the barbaric Goths, Franks and Vandals were allowed to settle in the Roman Empire as a way of getting more manpower, Fears said. This proved disastrous. They couldn’t control the barbarians, and within a century Rome was sacked. This was the beginning of the end for the Roman Empire.

The decline in population because of sickness, wars and the desire of people not to have children (they had very effective means of birth control) meant a decline in a natural resource as important to the Romans as petroleum is to modern society, Fears said.

By the time of Emperors Constantine and Diocletian, the problem was too far advanced to be easily solved. Even extreme government regulations were insufficient for the needs. Efforts to solve the problem included a requirement that at least one son in each family had to follow the trade of his father. Price controls were imposed to keep the price of grain from soaring, but a large black market developed and price controls failed, Fears said.

"An overgrown bureaucracy and the bureaucratic mentality were major contributors to the fall of the Roman Empire," Fears said. The bureaucracy ate up so much of the budget, and taxes were so high that the society simply collapsed under the weight.

KELLY & DUKE

by Jack Moore