Millions join oil protest

by Nduka K. Balakusiana

Millions of Americans across the country joined in a National Day of Protest against oil companies last week.

A panel with speakers from several citizen groups and the United Auto Workers informed Indianapolis protesters at the downtown Hilton that oil companies have, and will continue to, "rip-off" America.

Citizen Action Coalition State Chairperson, Janelle Cousino said, "We are introducing the Citizens Energy Program to Congress."

The CEP calls for Congress to roll back prices and to establish a taxpayer-owned energy corporation.

"OPEC prices are unnecessary. The sheiks and shahs don't care what price we pay. The first and foremost concern in the minds of the oil companies is profits"—Birch Bayh

by-re-imposing price controls on crude oil, heating oil and natural gas—they should keep controls on gasoline.

"Oil companies, on the other hand, claim that with controls gone, they'll search for more oil. That's not true because newly discovered oil was not under control in the first place," Cousino explained that the CEP wants to force oil companies into working at full capacity, appoint a special prosecutor to investigate "phony" shortages and to establish a taxpayer-owned energy corporation.

A public energy corporation could buy and distribute oil and gas cheaper than it is now," she said.

The panel and audience was taken by surprise when Susan Cohen, assistant to Senator Birch Bayh, approached the stage and read a speech in behalf of the senator.

Bayh claimed in his speech that the nation "could be facing the biggest rip-off in our history."" Oil companies," he charged, "have accumulated $12.7 billion in profits and their profits are growing. Their cash holding is in excess of $16 billion—more than the combined cash holdings of two of our nation's biggest industries."

According to Bayh, "Oil companies take their profits and buy other businesses. Mobil Oil Company has purchased Montgomery Ward department store chains and Texaco Oil owns automobile parts manufacturing companies."

He added, "We believe that the OPEC prices are unnecessary. The sheiks and shahs don't care what price they pay. The first and foremost concern in the minds of the oil companies is profits."

(continued on page 2)

Clark's shooting ruled 'accidental, unjustified'

by Nduka K. Balakusiana and Jan Steele

After two days of deliberations, the Marion County Sheriff Department's review board, ruled yesterday that the shooting-death of IUPUI student Joseph G. Clark by Deputy Ernest C. Riggs was accidental, but unjustified.

Sheriff James Wells said, "The conclusion was based on the testimony of at least 10 witnesses. Of course, the board is not a judge and jury—they had to go on the facts they had."

"Just like any American citizen under investigation, Riggs is innocent until proven guilty"—Sheriff James Wells.

"The shooting was accidental, but as for having his gun out, Riggs was unjustified," Wells stated.

"If the officer was wrong, he'll have to pay the price," Wells stated.

A sheriff's committee will decide if this morning whether or not the case should go to the merit board.

(continued on page 2)
IUPUI-IPI surfaces again

by Jos Kreveli

The controversy with the Indianapolis News over the proper shortened version of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis has surfaced again.

The News refers to IUPUI as IPI in its editorial content and the Student Assembly wants it to use IUPUI.

Student Body Vice President John Emiley said that the problem has been taken to Harvey Jacobs, managing editor of the News, and that Jacobs was taking the matter to the paper's publisher, Eugene S. Pulliam, for further consideration.

In a June 8 letter to the News, Emiley stated that the Indiana General Assembly created an entity in 1969 called Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis and that the IUPUI Goals and Objectives Committee recommended in 1973 that "...the initials IUPUI be used to designate the university at Indianapolis."

Emiley also claimed in his letter that with the exception of the News, the mass media in this city refers to this campus as IUPUI.

"The Indianapolis News is the only major mass media institution in the Indianapolis Metropolitan area that does not recognize the aforementioned realities," Emiley said.

"This editorial policy by the News is not only an insult to the intelligence of IUPUI students and administrators, but it should also be an insult to the IU Board of Trustees who should be attempting to establish a consistent, recognizable identity for the Indianapolis campus."

U.S. not free—Marroquin

by Ndunga K. Balakushna

"I'm seeking political asylum in the U.S. for the same reasons as the recently defection Russian ballerina," explained Hector Marroquin, who addressed a small crowd in Cavanaugh Hall last week.

"I was arrested in September 1977 for my political views," Marroquin said, "and I've been harassed by the police and the Naturalization and Immigration officers ever since."

Marroquin, a citizen of Mexico, has been accused of being a terrorist, an assassin and a political activist by his native government. He escaped to the U.S. four years ago and is now being held in this country for entering without official permission.

"The Mexican government is wrong in accusing me," Marroquin said. "My country suppresses any political view that isn't the same as theirs."

"In spite of what you may believe, Mexico is not a free country. The only free Latin country—Cuba—is not run by whites."

"There is no apartheid system like in this country and South Africa. Blacks and Latinos share equal rights in Cuba. Because it is a socialist country and U.S. corporations are out, the U.S. has been distorting the view about Cuba," charged Marroquin.

"I was arrested in Texas and when they found out that I'm a socialist they set my bond at $10,000. I'm on probation waiting for a decision. The case is up for hearing in December and the outcome may be positive or negative. I really don't know."

"I'm asking for political asylum which the U.S. has granted to known killers—the Shah of Iran and Nicaraguan President Somoza," claimed Marroquin.

Clark—

(continued from page 11)

decisions at press time and declined comment.

Clark, a senior majoring in chemistry, was fatally shot by Riggs Oct. 7 when the police responded to a routine disturbance call at a party on the city's northwest side.

Robin Poli, president of the IUPUI Chemistry Club, said, "I have talked to Scott Evenbeck (assistant dean of the School of Science) and I understand that a fellowship in Clark's name is tentatively planned and an honorary degree for Clark will be awarded to his parents."

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and Student Activity Board
Plants may yield oil substitute

(EU News Bureau) Oil substitutes and narcotics are worrisome topics these days, but people usually worry about them separately. In the laboratory of Paul Malsheger, professor of biology at Indiana University, research is being done on both.

While David Biesboer, a postdoctoral research associate, investigates a petroleum substitute produced by the plants called euphorbia, Maria Elena Zavala, also a postdoctoral research associate, is trying to find out how morphine is produced by the opium poppy.

Both plants belong to the family which produces a milky juice called latex. Some members of this family are plants of great commercial importance, such as the rubber plant. Others, such as the milkweed, are familiar to everyone.

"It may be feasible in the near future to use these particular compounds as crude oil," Biesboer said, discussing his research in oil substitutes. "But it would take a land area the size of Arizona and New Mexico to produce enough oil to satisfy the U.S.'s daily requirement."

The process of obtaining from euphorbia the oil-like chemicals called sterols is labor-intensive and very expensive, he said. It will probably be several decades before it will be commercially feasible to do that.

What makes the possibility attractive is that the sterols are quite similar to the chemical compounds found in crude oil.

"The same products that we get from oil can be gotten from these plants," he said, including the whole range of plastics and other synthetic materials.

Euphorbia are a group of desert plants found primarily in Africa. Biesboer is studying a variety that is much like the cactus of American deserts.

So far he has concentrated on finding ways to increase or change the production of sterols in euphorbia. He does this by cutting off pieces of an adult plant and placing them in flasks which contain all the nutrients that the plant needs to live. After a piece has grown into a uniform mass of tissue, he adds various chemicals to the flask and observe their effects on the sterols that the tissue produces.

Sometimes the chemical added to the flask is a growth promoter, while other times it is a chemical known to end up in the sterols that are produced by the plant. In both cases, the amount of sterols produced is increased or otherwise changed.

The practical application of this work will come when chemicals have been identified which increase the production of sterols in desirable ways. These chemicals could then be applied to living plants in the field to increase their production of those sterols which would be useful as fuel. Perhaps in this way the use of sterols as a petroleum substitute will become practical.

Biesboer recently won an award for his work at the annual meeting of the Botanical Society of America. His paper, "Production of sterols by Callisia Cultures of Euphorbia ciracalli L.," was given the "best paper" award in the physiology section of the meeting.

Other scientists are also working in this area. Perhaps the best known is Melvin Calvin, a biologist at the University of California, Berkeley, who won a Nobel Prize in 1961 for his work on photosynthesis. According to Biesboer, Calvin has calculated that he could produce a barrel of "crude oil" from an experimental field of euphorbia for about $20, which is not much more than the price now charged for oil by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Whether this can actually be done has not yet been determined.
Viewpoint

letters

PROUT explained

To the Editor:

I am not a student at IUPUI, but read the Oct. 3 issue of the Sagamore and wish to respond to a question raised by an author in the Viewpoint section. It was and is, "...Who is this third party that is going to control both government and corporations?"

This "third party" is growing daily in the actions of people throughout the world who see a bright future for mankind. The present economic woes of the Western World are partially due to government battle, but this balking is dictated and regulated by the vested interests, the multi-national corporations. A bleak outlook and a feeling of helplessness pervades our present social and political system, and spouts both selfish individuals and ruthless collective interests. It has also sprouted PROUT.

PROUT, the Progressive Utilisation Theory, is a pragmatic philosophy given for the good of all people. Five principles compose a firm framework:

1. No individual should be allowed to accumulate any physical wealth without the clear permission or approval of the collective body.
2. There should be maximum utilisation and rational distribution of all mundane, supramundane and spiritual potentialities of the human society.
3. There should be proper adjustment amongst these mundane, metaphysical, supramundane, and spiritual utilizations.
4. The method of utilisation should vary according to the changes in time, space and person, should be of a progressive nature.

PROUT is a theory of progressive socialism that simultaneously deals with capitalism and communism. By having an economy based on consumption rather than production, the imbalance of wealth distribution can be lessened and finally eliminated.

The intellectual and spiritual void of communism makes mankind into beasts. Free enterprise is a misnomer and a myth perpetuated by the capitalist elite to maintain and tighten their grip on the world's resources. PROUT is growing in 115 countries and is very active in the U.S. Anyone wishing to learn more about PROUT, and perhaps form a PROUT study group, may contact P. Taylor at 652 E. 42nd St., 283-2189.

This "third party" begins with an understanding of all mundane, supramundane and spiritual potentialities of the human society; it is not at all mundane, supramundane, or spiritual potentialities of the unit and collective bodies. There should be a proper adjustment amongst these mundane, supramundane, and spiritual potentialities of the human society.

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 001-G.

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 925 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46202, F. Editorial phone, 264-6000; advertisement phone, 264-3436; business phone, 264-2250.

our view

A free country?

It never ceases to amaze us how an activist can ask for asylum in the United States while condemning it in the very same breath.

One such long-winded activist, Hector Marroquin, recently spoke at IUPUI.

Native Mexican Marroquin, who fled from his country to the U.S. four years ago, claims that he was "framed on criminal changes in Mexico because of my political views."

That may very well be.

However, Marroquin, who claims that Cuba is a free country while the U.S. is not, should remember just what country he is in as he so freely spouts his political views.

Demanding supply

A service station owner had something interesting to say to one of our reporters a couple of weeks ago. He said that his company had just lowered the price of gasoline a penny per gallon (not a lot, but a saving), and that a large jump could be expected sometime in November, just around Thanksgiving.

The reason for this? Well, the owner explained, people just don't use as much gasoline in October as they do during the "holiday season"—Thanksgiving and Christmas.

We can see the theory of supply and demand working in the most ideal conditions here—the demand for a product goes, so the price of that "supply" goes up.

While this is one of the most basic fundamentals of business, we've got to wonder when the oil companies are going to stop taking consumers for all they've got.

Energy, we believe, is one area in which the "supply-demand" theory should not be held so reverently. This country is car-oriented, and it will be some time before we have the kind of effective mass-transit system that will allow us to be otherwise.

As such, the oil companies should give the consumer a break. They can pump the gasoline into our cars this month without spending any more to make it than it will next month, so why should we pay a higher price for it?

Energy is a necessary as food in the United States and until we create a situation where we don't need the automobile as we do today, we think energy costs should be kept—by the companies—to the point where the oil companies are making a decent profit, but without "taking us for a ride."

NO PARKING, ANYTIME?

"DO YOU THINK WE'RE DOUBLE-PARKED?"

"HOW'S THIS SPOT, MINE?"

-I DUNNO, TIM-
Shorts

Campus dance...
The Kappa Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority is sponsoring a free "All Campus Halloween Dance" along with the IUPUI Student Activity Board, on Friday, October 26, 1979. The dance will be in the Student Union Building cafeteria at 9 pm and will feature Thomas J. Griffin of WTLC Radio Station.

CTS play...
Lawrence and Lee's famous courtroom drama portraying the Scopes Monkey Trial of the 1920s, Inherit the Wind, will play at the Christian Theological Seminary for two weeks beginning Oct. 25. For reservations, call 932-1516 or 924-1334.

Honors program...
An information meeting for students interested in the Honors Program in Business will be on Tuesday, Oct. 30 at 3:30 pm in the Harrison Room, on the Main usage of the Student Union Building. Students with a 3.5 GPA or higher are invited.

King Dinner...
The IUPUI Black Student Union is currently beginning plans for its 11th Annual Martin Luther King Dinner, to be held Jan. 15, 1980. The BSU is seeking persons to work on the MLK Dinner committee. The committee members would formulate the dinner in terms of inviting speakers, planning a dinner menu and making the programs. For more information, contact Cheryl Vertner or Cathleen Henard at 264-2279 or go to the BSU office, located in Cavanaugh Hall, Room 001B.

Voters information...
The Black Student Union, the Political Science Club and the Student Assembly of IUPUI will hold a voters information forum on Sunday, Oct. 29 from 1-2:30 pm in Cavanaugh Hall, the Faculty Lounge. Featured speaker will be Charles Sanders. Following the lecture, a youth workshop will be held from 3-5 pm in the same room.

On Sunday, the group will hold a gospel concert from 4-6 pm in the Lecture Hall, Room 101. Following the concert will be a lecture by Lope Ellis, who will be discussing Hector Marroquin.

Beta Kappa Kappa...
Beta Kappa Kappa, a coed fraternity, is sponsoring a number of events this week. It will hold a fashion and talent show on Friday, Oct. 26, from 6-10 pm in the Lecture Hall, Room 102.
Beta Kappa Kappa will sponsor an Affirmative Action Lecture on Saturday, from 1-2:30 pm in Cavanaugh Hall, the Faculty Lounge. Featured speaker will be Charles Sanders. Following the lecture, a youth workshop will be held from 3-5 pm in the same room.
On Sunday, the group will hold a gospel concert from 4-6 pm in the Lecture Hall, Room 101. Following the concert will be a lecture by Lope Ellis, who will be discussing Hector Marroquin.

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Record production explained

When Thomas Edison invented the phonograph record, he didn't realize it would become the prime entertainment medium it is today.

Just as he wasn't aware of the vast implications of the early phonograph, few people appreciate the tremendous amount of technical expertise which goes into the manufacturing of a record.

The process of pressing those circles of music is far more complicated than just stamping out a flat piece of plastic.

Recently, the Sagamore toured a CBS pressing facility to discover exactly how records are made.

The plant in Terre Haute is the largest CBS facility in the country. At full production, it stamps out 400,000 records a day, employing 5,000 people in about 600,000 sq. ft. of space.

CBS manufactures two kinds of records—12-inch and 7-inch. The 12-inch records are pressed both manually and automatically. The 7-inch records are pressed automatically.

The 12-inch records contain two presses—one to either side of the operator. Each press is 26 ft. of space.

In the manufacturing of these records, CBS uses either 100 percent pure virgin vinyl or a re-ground mixture (a mixture of pure vinyl and re-ground records returned for one reason or another). Abbenet declined to comment on the ratio of pure vinyl to re-ground vinyl when the two are mixed.

The machine which manually manufactures the 12-inch records contains two presses—one to either side of the operator—and a vinyl "dispenser" directly in front of the operator.

The "dispenser" coils a ring of warm vinyl which is placed between two labels. This sandwich is placed in the center of the press, which is then closed.

The press remains closed for 30 seconds (actual time varies anywhere from 18-20 seconds) during which time the press melts the vinyl.

The vinyl flows over the ridges of the stampers to form the record. The press is then cooled to "set" the record.

The jaws of the press open and the operator removes the record, inspects it visually, has the excess vinyl trimmed off and places the record in the center of the dispenser.

The automatic presses do exactly the same thing as the manual press except that everything is done automatically. All the operator has to do is keep the machine supplied with labels.

The life of a record begins at a recording studio. Here the artist records the master tape that will be used to make the records. This master tape is taken to a mastering studio where the master lacquer is cut (a cutting stylus scribes grooves into the lacquer. In the grooves is the mechanical equivalent of the music.)

From here the lacquer is sent to the record manufacturer. If the label is pressed by CBS, it is sent to a CBS plant, such as the one in Terre Haute.

Once CBS receives the lacquer, it is oiled and played to check for possible defects. If none are found, is cleaned and electroplated with nickel. The nickel layer is peeled away, forming the master (which has ridges, not grooves.)

Again, this is electroplated with nickel, which is peeled away, creating the "mother."

The mother is oiled and played. If no defects are found, it is electroplated to make stampers. Each master can create more than one mother and each mother is used to form about 30 stampers.

CBS uses expensive and respected high fidelity equipment to check their metal parts, according to CBS spokesman, Jim Abbenet.

Shure cartridges are used on Rek-O-Kut turntables, which are played through Kenwood amplifiers and JBL or Tempest speakers. Abbenet added that CBS is in the process of trying out new and different brands.

To ensure a high quality product, CBS plays the lacquer and the first metal mother all the way through. The next generation of metal parts, after the originals, are played for a total time of six minutes.

These are spot-checked at the beginning, middle and end. Finally, the stamper mothers are spot-checked for a total of three minutes.

"Quality control is the name of the game here," said Abbenet. He believes that quality control at CBS is the best in the industry. An employee from that department agrees, claiming "we have to question everything. You have to have a good quality record to sell it."

After all the metal parts are checked out and the stampers are made, the final record can be pressed.

The stamper is coined (it is trimmed and the center punched out) and is force-fit onto the

The dispenser coils a ring of warm vinyl and places it between two labels.

By David Ely

The machine which manually manufactures 12-inch records contains two presses—one to either side of the operator.

Each stack of records is visually inspected for defects—The label is glued on, the hole is punched out and the record is sleeved.
Seven-inch records are manufactured in a separate section of the plant and are made on a different type of press. The press makes three records at a time by the injection-mold process.

The stampers are fit in the press, as in the 12-inch press. The stampers are lined up in a single row. The jaws close and hot vinyl is injected into the press. The press remains closed for 18-20 seconds.

At this point the vinyl has cooled and "set." The jaws open and the records roll down a trough to one of three stacks. Each stack is visually inspected for defects and is loaded into a "sleeve." In this machine, the label is glued on, the hole is punched out and the record is sleeved. The 7-inch records are boxed and ready for shipping.

Readying the 12-inch records is not quite so easy; they must go through an intensive quality control check first. Each run of records is checked. A few samples are played for approximately six minutes.

A microscope is used to check the rotating record symmetrically (it cannot be off-center) and is then checked for scratches, scorches and warps. If defects are found, the person who checks the press has it shut down to trace and correct the problem. The records already pressed are rejected and re-run.

Abbenet estimates that their rejection rate is 1.2 percent or about 4,800 records a day.

Records passing quality control are sent to the finishing department. Still nacked on spindles, the records are sent on overhead conveyors to lines of waiting employees.

Workers inspect the records visually for any defects or off-center labels. The records are slipped into their inner sleeves and, finally, into their jackets.

Posters and other inserts are placed in the jacket at this point, along with the record. The packaged records are stacked on carts to be "shrink wrapped.

Once again the records are placed on a conveyor, to go through a machine that seals the package in a "skin wrap" that is larger than the jacket.

The records go through an oven of 1100 degrees to shrink the wrap. The wrapped records come out of the oven, 4,000 per hour, to be placed into a "sleever." In this machine, the jackets are made on a separate press. The stampers are lined up in a single row in the press, as in the 12-inch press. The press itself, says Raab. She claims the companies don't take enough care when pressing the records. Too many records are made from one stamper and damaged stampers aren't replaced immediately. If they could perfect their press, they wouldn't have to worry about a great amount of defects," continues Raab.

(CBS Records does inspect every run of records and if similar defects are found on most records in that run, the records are rejected, the press shut down and the stamper replaced.)

Younce, Reinart and Semper all agree that the packaging has a great deal to do with the defects. Younce feels the companies should research new ways to package the records and added that Warner Bros. is experimenting with a new, more expensive inner-poly-sleeve (A&M recently began using these new sleeves with the release of Herb Alpert's Rise.)

Reinart felt that a poly-lined inner-sleeve would cut down on quite a few defects. "A less coarse paper should also be used," he claims. (CBS, in an effort to cut damage caused by the packaging, is now using an extremely smooth inner-sleeve with round corners. The round corners ensures that the sleeve will slide into the jacket with no trouble, eliminating damage when the corner jams and folds back, exposing the record to damage.)

Some labels tend to be worse than others. Reinart claims that CBS, WEA (Warner-Elektro-Atlantic) and RCA are all poor; but this is because they are so big and press huge amounts of records. Atlantic was mentioned by all as having excessive surface noise.

Semper felt that MCA was the worst. "There's no comparison when it comes to defective records from MCA," he said. Younce declined to mention specific labels.

On the other hand, each person had their favorite when it came to the masters. Atlantic was mentioned by all as having excessive surface noise.

Semper felt that MCA was the worst. "There's no comparison when it comes to defective records from MCA," he said. Younce declined to mention specific labels.

Defective records are definitely a problem. There is little the average consumer can do to exchange the record for another copy. While this sometimes results in getting the same defect again, the new copy may be better. The only other alternative is to write to the companies and complain—loud and often. There is one small consolation, the rest of us have the same trouble, so no one is alone with the problem of defective records.
Lawyer explains Biko’s death

IU News Bureau—In September, 1977, Steve Biko, a black activist leader in South Africa, died from a blow on the head while in jail. His was the 29th death in 14 months among persons being held in political detention. Since Biko’s death there has been one other death of this type.

This was the story told by Shun Chetty, Biko’s lawyer, during a visit to the IU Bloomington campus Tuesday.

In an interview before his lecture in the last school, Chetty said he believes the worldwide publicity concerning Biko’s death had some effect in reducing such deaths in South African prisons.

Chetty, who defended many political dissidents in South Africa, left the country because of his fear of being banished. While in this country he will speak at the United Nations on conditions in South Africa.

There are some reforms in laws governing blacks being carried out in South Africa. Some are changes for the better, but they do not touch the real issue, Chetty said.

The fundamental question concerns power-sharing and the decision-making processes of the government, he pointed out.

He believes the reformist policies being enacted are designed to deflect “from the real conflict in my country—that is the desire of black people to gain the vote.”

The policy of the government, Chetty said, is to give autonomy to a tribe or ethnic group, which has resulted in the development of territories called homelands.

Politically, he said, they are separate countries; in practice they are designed to be “large black reservoirs to feed the white industrial heartland.”

In the mining industry blacks are allowed to gain only the lowest level of supervisory jobs, he said. Whites hold the better jobs which pay up to 15 times more than the jobs held by blacks.

There has been much publicity in this country about American investments in South Africa. Chetty said American companies employ about one percent of the work force in South Africa. These companies contribute, however, to what Chetty calls the oppressive rule of the South African government through the taxes they pay on their profits.

Chetty was accompanied to the IU campus by Millard Arnold, a member of the Lawyers’ Committee for the Civil Rights Under Law, an American law group with international concerns for human rights.

Oil meeting

(continued from page 1)

Bak said that the best price control system is competitive.

“I have introduced legislation designed to break-up oil companies into their component parts in an effort to bring more competition into the oil industry,”

He said the bill was defeated in the house last week, but will be re-submitted.

James Johnson, member of the Greater Marion County UAW-CAP Council said, “Oil profits for the first quarter of 1979 were up 153 percent over the same period of 1978. You want to know what they are doing with their profits? They are buying up businesses such as department stores and almond farms.

“Oil companies are monopolizing the oil refineries—their latest monoplistic endeavor is uranium, coal and solar energy.

“Over 100,000 auto workers across the country have been laid off as a direct result of high oil prices.”

Bringing the 130 or so listeners to roars and shouts, Sam Jones, director of the Indianapolis Urban League, pointed out, “This is an issue that affects blacks, the poor and the working people. Our nation is faced with a major problem in that the oil problem is misunderstood by so many and perpetuated by so few.

“Poor people spend a disproportionate amount of their income on heating cost. Currently the average amount spent is over seven percent and oil prices are scheduled to increase soon.

“Politically, blacks are being used, economic policies are the excuse for human rights, the real issue is concerns power-sharing and the decision-making processes of the government, he pointed out.

He believes the reformist policies being enacted are designed to deflect “from the real conflict in my country—that is the desire of black people to gain the vote.”

The policy of the government, Chetty said, is to give autonomy to a tribe or ethnic group, which has resulted in the development of territories called homelands.

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Sun Blind Lion
Thursday, Oct. 25  
Admission $1.50

Again and again and again and again and...

Seems that anymore we're always looking for a student to fill a position on some university committee or another. But don't get us wrong—we think it great that students are able to serve on policy-making committees. And so, once again, we're looking for a student interested in serving on the University Standing Committee on Residence. This committee hears appeals from students who have been denied resident status—important when you consider the difference in tuition rates between in-state and out-of-state.

If you are that interested person, and are hard-working and have the time, contact Frank Brinkman, Body President. Frank can be reached at the Assembly Office, Campus Hall 001C, or 264-8907.
CAR STEREO

MODEL C-977B

9-TRACK STEREO TAPE PLAYER with AM/FM STEREO RADIO & SLIDE-BAR SELECTOR
This compact sound system produces unexpected power and top stereo quality at a low cost. The super compact size allows installation in import and sub-compact cars.
FEATURES: Flip-away radio/dual tape door* AM/FM Slide selector* FM Local-Distant switch* Size 7-3/16" (W) x 5-1/2" (D) x 2" (H)+Powerful 6 watt RMS max. per channel output12 volt negative ground.

MODEL CAS-250

9-TRACK STEREO CASSETTE PLAYER w/AM/FM STEREO RADIO
Two fantastic sound systems in one...a full feature AM-FM/Stereo radio with Local-Distant reception switch plus a stereo cassette player with locking fast-forward. Adjustable shafts plus a 5-1/4" deep chasis combine for easy in-dash installation. Powerful 12 watt stereo output.

Installation Available, While You Wait, At Any Location!
Help Wanted

Lab Technicians, full or part-time. Quality Control Lab. A four-year liberal campus. $3.48 hour 636-8447 (MW 19)

Youth Activity leader needed Monday, Thursday, afternoons. Work study a YWCA 299-2750 (MW 19)

Veterinary Hospital. Part-time help wanted Hours primarily afternoons weekends $2.82 hour 832-2248 (MW 18)

Bilingual Nurturers needed for daily drop off, pick up, clean up. Daycare, baby care. Family atmosphere 757-9440 (MW 19)

Help Wanted

Roommates

Female roommate needed now or 2nd sem. Westside Apt $97/mo. Call 241-3988 (MW 20)

Needed immediately. Female non-smoking roommate northwest $120 heat water included Call 299-2254 (MW 19)

Female roommate to share three bedroom townhouse on Westgate Rent $105 plus electric and phone Room available middle of December Call 299-8432

Female to share spacious 2-room house Five miles to S.U. $175 plus heat and electric 928-5216 Carol (MW 18)

Part-time

Need student part-time weekends to monitor alarms and answer telephones. Will train. Call 925-8915 ext. 21

EDGAR CAYCE IN FORUM

At the Midtown Ramada Inn, 1530 N. Meridian Sunday, Oct. 28th, 13:00 to 4:30 p.m. Introductory film plus informal discussion groups on Reincarnation, Dreams, Diet & Health, Meditation and Atlantis. Discussions will be led by members of the local A.R.E. Speakers Team. Cost is $2.00 per person. For more information call 271-9970 after 5:30.

PREGNANT?

There are caring people ready to help

PREGNANT?

WE CAN HELP FOR FREE CONFIDENTIAL COUNSELING CALL BIRTHLINE 635-4808 MONDAY-FRIDAY 8:30 AM - MIDNIGHT

I Need Help

I need a few students to help pass out promotional materials for Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics. The hours are flexible, and I'll pay $3.50/hour. We have to get this done this week. Contact Tim Sullivan Sagamore Cavanaugh Hall 201H 264-3458

EARN EXTRA CASH

$10 each donation

You may donate twice in a 7-day period

No Appointment Necessary

No Waiting 7am-3pm

Indy Plasma Center 3784 N. Illinois

Classified Advertising

Classified Advertising Deadline: Noon Monday for Wednesday publication and 5:00 pm Thursday for Thursday publication.

No refund or credit on Classified Advertising is given except in cases where the Sagamore is at fault. Refund your ad exactly as it appears in the paper and notify us of any errors immediately. The Sagamore will not give credit for more than one day's insertion.

All Classified Advertising requires payment in advance except for those university departments, organizations or businesses which have an account credit arrangement with the Sagamore.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES Begin at $1.50 per column inch

CLASSIFIED WORD ADVERTISING RATES

Students & U.P.U. employees 75c per word in the minimum of 10 words.

Non-university businesses & general public: 1.50 per word at least 10 words

1.25 per word if ad runs two or more consecutive issues with no copy change.

Make check payable to Sagamore Advertising. Classified Advertising will be accepted only by phone except in special cases.

Insertion of advertisements is subject to the approval of the advertising manager.

Classified Advertising should be addressed to: Classified Ad Manager, Sagamore, 925 W. Michigan St, Indianapolis Ind 46202

PART-TIME EARNINGS

Plasma Donors earn $10 each visit plus monthly donor bonus

You may donate up to twice a week

Blood Plasma Services 365 N. Illinois (at Vermont) 636-1266 Just 1 mile from campus

Open 7:30 am-6:30 pm Monday-Friday 7:30 am-1 pm Saturday

Physicians in attendance - Free Parking

$5.00 new donor bonus with appointment and this ad.

Live in a mansion while you are still in school.

Apartments and bedrooms are available for November occupancy in totally restored mansion in the Old Northside. Imagine living amidst crystal chandeliers and fireplaces. Also maid service, an indoor pool and a hot tub. Only $150 to $250 monthly. Located one mile east of campus. Non-smokers only, please.

For more information, call Scott Keller at 637-4625 or 632-1461 anytime.
The Evelyn Wood challenge:

Bring the toughest textbook or reading material you own to tonight's Free Speed Reading Lesson and we'll show you how to read it faster, with comprehension!

If you're like most people, you're probably skeptical about our ability to make Speed Reading work for you.

O.K. Tonight we'd like the opportunity to prove, as we have to millions, that you can read with comprehension.

In fact, we challenge you to come to tonight's Free Speed Reading Lesson armed with the toughest textbook or reading material you own.

We'll show you how to read faster, with comprehension. And, remember, we're not using our materials...books that you may feel too easy...we're using yours...the toughest you can find!

If you're open minded and want to improve your reading ability, we challenge you...challenge you to begin tonight, to make reading work for you!

Free Speed Reading Lesson

TODAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
OCTOBER 24, 25 and 26
at
1:00 pm and 7:00 pm

HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR LODGE
501 W. Washington Street
Indianapolis
Special Reduced Tuition