Kissinger denies decision input

by Joni Steele

Henry Kissinger said he had "absolutely no input" into the Carter administration's decision to admit the Shah into the U.S., speaking at an airport press conference here last Tuesday.

"It's a sad commentary on a government when it's not willing to assume responsibility for its own decisions," said Kissinger, referring to alleged government leaks that the Shah was let into the U.S. under pressure from David Rockefeller and Kissinger.

"For an administration so concerned with human rights to let the Shah in on a humanitarian basis doesn't require much pressure," said Kissinger, adding that he was in Europe at the time Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was admitted to the U.S.

However, Kissinger emphasized that he supports the Carter administration's handling of the Iranian crisis and its admittance of the Shah into the U.S.

He refused to comment on possible methods of dealing with the crisis, stating, "Those of us who don't have all the information should support the man who does.

"All Americans should unite in opposition to this outrage," urged Kissinger. "Terrorists should not be rewarded."

Commenting on reports that the remaining hostages in the U.S. embassy in Tehran taken by militants may be tried as "spies," Kissinger said, "To try individuals who have diplomatic immunity for espionage is an outrage. Even during wartime, diplomats have never been arrested."

(continued on page 6)

BSU president resigns

by Ndanga K. Balakusha

Cheryl Vertner recently resigned her post as President of the Black Student Union in what she called an academic maneuver.

"It was either resign now and graduate next year or drop classes and keep my position. I chose the former," said Vertner.

"Basically I resigned because of academics," Vertner explained. "I'm a candidate for graduation and I couldn't put in the proper amount of time necessary to meet the functions required of the president. I need to spend more time preparing for graduation.

"Currently, Ramona Hayes is the acting president. She has been involved with the BSU for some time and I would support her if she was appointed as president," Vertner stated.

The BSU will hold an assembly meeting Nov. 29 to appoint a new president.

She added, "I received a lot of support from a lot of people. We the BSU had a lot of plans for this year but unfortunately this thing came up."

Although it is standard administrative procedure for the vice-president to assume the president's position when it becomes vacant, Vertner said, "I'm not close as to why he didn't take the job."

James Howard, BSU Vice President was not available for comment.

When asked how he views the functions of the BSU this year, former BSU President Henry Green explained, "I have two views: one, I think they are doing a good job of legitimizing the BSU and they are serious about it; two, they moved too far towards the other end of the continuum."

"That is, at one time we gave several parties and social events now, they say less social events. Social events are needed for students," said Green, "so that they may be exposed to other students and administrative officials on a social basis."

According to BSU members, a primary goal of the organization this semester has been to expand the political consciousness of BSU. "We've focused a majority of our attention on that," said BSU Acting President Ramona Hayes.

"There's a lot of places for people to party out there. We want to do something unique," Hayes said.

Green claimed that the BSU should "diversify their appeals. For example, everybody isn't into the freedom struggle; some people are religiously oriented. However," added Green, "I don't think anyone should be criticizing the BSU if he or she is not working to make it better."
**IUPUI News**

**Berg 'awed' by his success**

by Jodi Millette

I "gave up my life for Max Perkins' life," said author A. Scott Berg of his recently-published biography entitled Max Perkins: Editor of Genius.

In an address to an audience last Monday, Berg injected frequent bouts of humor throughout his stimulating discussion.

Over seven years of painstaking research were devoted to producing Berg's intimate account of the life of what many see as the most influential editor of all time, Berg explained.

Speaking energetically and confidently, the 29-year-old Berg explained his reason for writing the book: "The book had to be written and I didn't believe anyone else could do it."

Beginning as a senior thesis while Berg was an undergraduate at Princeton, the effort resulted in a unique and successful expose of the truly amazing and legendary man, editor Maxwell Perkins.

Meticulous and dedicated research involving nearly 150 interviews and time-consuming searches through thousands of letters and documents was necessary to produce the enthralling 800-page biography.

"Perkins is responsible for expanding the traditional role of editor to what it is today," stated the young editor. "He was the first editor to upset the traditional boundaries and encourage intense writer's thoughts."

Editing formerly being a mundane process of correcting spelling and grammatical mistakes, Perkins revised the editing role and incorporated creative suggestions to match each writer's innate talents, which aptly earned him the title of "creative genius."

He directly influenced the creative structure and make-up of many works, in particular F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby, of which 20 percent was changed as a result of Perkins' editorial impressions.

Perkins' greatest tribute is to his position of being more than just an editor. He was also a counselor, consultant, financial aide, "rescuer," and a loyal friend. (His writings were as loyal to him as he was to them.)

Max Perkins had a flair for recognizing talent and is accountable for discovering such classic authors as F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, William James and Thomas Wolfe.

At that time, these now-famous authors were unknowns and Perkins risked his job more than once to defend the genius of Fitzgerald, and later Hemingway.

"Perkins is respected for expanding the writing of Hemingway and for completely shaping and structuring the immense works of Thomas Wolfe."

Berg noted, "This book necessitated the piecing together of 30 years of American literature."

Nearly three decades of correspondence between Perkins and Fitzgerald, Hemingway—and a platonic correspondence with Elizabethe Lemon—had to be sorted through by Berg to create a total and accurate work.

Choosing the book's title was a difficult feat, Berg feeling the word "genius" a "dangerous word," a label not to be taken lightly. He utilised the descriptive word because the Latin derivative means protective spirit, accurately describing Perkins.

Berg says, "I am awed at my success" and cringes at being labeled a "writer." An agreement to do a biography of the great motion picture legend, S. Goldwyn Mayer, will keep him busy as he recounts the "shaping of America through movies."

Ending a thoroughly moving lecture by quoting Perkins, Berg said, "There could be nothing so important as a book could be."

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**Metros Grace game; win 2nd**

by Ann Miller

The IUPUI Metros chalked up their second straight victory of the young season on Friday, Nov. 16, by overcoming the Grace College Trojans, 81-64.

The IUPUIers jumped out to an early lead and went on to build up one of those so-called "comfortable" 21-point margins, but the Grace squad resurrected themselves with a five-minute second half shooting barrage.

The Trojans were able to chop the gap down to five before Coach Mel Garland's roundballers regrouped to regain the upper hand in the game.

"We got that big lead and we become too cautious," admits Garland. "We wanted to just sit on the ball and not be as aggressive on defense as we had been and we started making mistakes."

Except for this last half lapse, the Metro team played "fairly well" according to their mentor. "Defensively, we played well..." Garland commented, "We won most of the game—they [Grace] aren't great outside shooters—and that helped keep us out of foul trouble."

The Metros did not draw many whistles from the officials, as Grace, with a 40 percent (29-76) field goal accuracy, was 6-6 at the charity stripe. Meanwhile IUPUI visited the line 24 times, connecting on 19, and shot a credible 54 percent from the floor.

Only one Trojan was able to crack double figures—Kevin Wilkinson with 16 points.

Kim King led the way for the winners with 25 markers on 8-11 from the field and 9-9 from the free throw line (10 points off a hot start this season, has hit 16-19 field goals (84 percent) and is a perfect 9-9 on his charity tosses.)

Other Metros in double figures were Heywood Garrett with 13 points and Reggie Butler with 11.

Butler was also high rebounder for the team with eight.

Next, the IUPUIers will try to crack 2-0 Cross College, termed by Garland as "the best team we've faced so far."
SA defended

To the Editor:

This is in response to your article on the front page of your Nov. 19 issue of the Sagamore. It seems to me that Mr. Williams is exhibiting severe "sour grapes" syndrome. He put a bill up for approval to the SA for the benefit of the student body. Why should a Merit Committee impeach a senator who makes at least a half-effort to aid the SA when students such as Williams will not even expend that small amount of effort.

In summary, I feel that Student Body Vice President John Emley said it all when he was quoted as saying, "In the SA need constructive criticism, but parting shots don't help us or the students."

The Sagamore does not force the SA, or any other group, to conduct themselves as they do—good or bad. It merely reports on the SA's meetings. As to the story being burying the front page, it held otherwise.—Ed.

--The Author

A State of Feudalism

A relic from the past is alive and well at IUPUI.

Feudalism, as a way of life, passed from the civilized world during the Middle Ages. But if one attends IUPUI long enough and becomes familiar with its operation, one realizes feudalism is indeed practiced among some deans and schools here.

Like lords Reigning over their serfs, some of IUPUI's schools seem to be taking the "You Sure Are Lucky We Let You Attend Our School" attitude, while holding academic lives in the hands of their deans and presidents for the benefit of students.

Further, the schools act as little kingdoms, and cooperation, even among themselves, appears to be kept to a minimum. The unnecessary duplication of equipment and services at this university is sometimes ridiculous.

We thought the idea was for the campus to grow together as a whole into a better institution of higher learning. To achieve this goal, there is going to have to be some consolidation on this campus—money for colleges and universities is going to be harder to get in the coming years.

But in addition to consolidation, some people here are going to have to realize that if we are to become better students, there is no reason for their being at IUPUI.

It is, after all, student dollars (and money from the state legislature which, by the way, is awarded per student) that keeps IU going.

Boorman Explains Fin. AIDS

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Sagamore

Letters

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Letters
Science fiction movie history explained

by William A. Barton

Almost since the advent of the motion picture, science fiction has been a prime subject for the silver screen. From early productions of the works of Wells and Verne, such as Georges Melies' *A Trip to the Moon* based on Verne's *From the Earth to the Moon*, laughable to modern audiences, to the sophisticated releases this winter such as *Black Hole* and *Star Trek—The Motion Picture*, Hollywood and SF have had a long and profitable relationship.

Though many of the early SF films were crudely done, there were some classics, such as Fritz Lang's silent masterpiece, *Metropolis* and H.G. Wells' *The Shape of Things to Come*, directed by Wells himself. A 1925 production of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World* was well done, its animated dinosaur techniques later being put to use in other films such as the classic *King Kong*.

With the filming of *The Thing*, based on John Campbell's short story, "Who Goes There?" SF films split into two camps. One continued the trend started by *The Thing*, leading to a whole slate of monsters—giant ants, spiders, crabs, and so forth up to Godzilla and his kin. The other led to such George Pal space epics as *Destination Moon* and *When Worlds Collide*.

This latter trend led to the 1950's classic, *Forbidden Planet*, which introduced filmgoers to, among other things, Robby the Robot. To many people, the SF film of all time was 2001—A Space Odyssey. Despite claims from some that the picture was boring, many in the SF community still regard it as the model for all SF films to follow, *Star Wars* notwithstanding.

George Lucas disagreed and found himself with the most popular film of modern times.

Increasing sophistication in the field of special effects made possible the sweeping interstellar scope of *Star Wars* and some of its less successful followers such as *Battlestar Galactica* and *Buck Rogers in the 25th Century*.

Steven Spielberg brought modern special effects to the UFO movie, previously dominated by flicks such as *Earth Vs. the Flying Saucers*, resulting in his box office smash, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*.

This summer saw the blending of the special effects space movie with the monster film in *Alien*, an uneven, but successful picture. While many SF fans complain that special effects too often override the story and that SF films have a long way to go to reach the level of SF literature, it seems certain that the SF movie—in some form or another—will be with us as long as there are people to go to movies.

With SF films, as with SF itself, not even the sky is the limit.

Science fiction gaining popularity in past years

by William A. Barton

Once considered literature's poor step-child, science fiction has enjoyed increasing popularity in the past few years, gaining widespread acceptance not only among readers and fans, but among critics as well.

Currently, thousands of college and high school courses on science fiction are taught across the country. Hundreds of books are in print which analyze science fiction, its popularity and its literary merits.

And there are literally millions of science fiction books in print to feed the appetites of its readers. What science fiction, or SF, fans have known all along is now common knowledge, that SF is perhaps the most relevant form of literature—in regards to our complex, modern culture—in existence.

Alvin Toffler, in his popular *Future Shock* prais ed SF as the only literature about the future, that ubiquitous place in which we will all spend the rest of our lives.

In the past three or four years, and especially since the release of the popular movie, *Star Wars*, science fiction has been enjoying an incredibly successful boom. Sales of SF and SF-related materials have increased substantially each year, so that Americans now spend millions of dollars annually on such items.

As far as the origins of SF go, there is widespread disagreement among scholars and fans. Some place the roots of SF as far back as the Greeks with stories such as Lucian's flight to the moon. Others insist SF began with the works of those two pioneers of the 19th century—Jules Verne and H.G. Wells.

Some even point to Plato's *Republic* as an early example of utopian SF.

However, if any general consensus can be made, it is that science fiction, as a distinct form of literature, began in 1816 with Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.

According to SF author Brian Attebery in his *Billion Year Spree* SF history, *Frankenstein* is the first to be created by scientific means, even if it was pseudo-scientific, making her book the first true work of science fiction.

Scientific though Shelley's work may have been, it did not spark off a great wave of SF in 19th century literature.

With the exception of a few isolated works, it wasn't until Jules Verne began writing in France in the second half of the century that SF really caught the imagination of the public.

Verne's works were the precursor of what has become known as "hard SF"—stories emphasizing technology.

Few can forget the submarine Nauti nauti from *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* or the great airship of Robur the Conqueror.

Verne popularized this form of hardware-oriented story kept alive today by such authors as Hal Clement and Larry Niven.

If SF really caught the imagination of the public, it was in the decades after Verne in England, specialized in "soft" SF concerned more with social and political ideals than with gadgetry.

Whereas Verne's inventions had some basis in the science of the day, new social and political creations were more in the realm of fantasy. It was social interaction he was interested in rather than technology.

Wells introduced a number of themes still prevalent in SF today. Also of interest were introduced the idea of inter planetary warfare; the *Island of Dr. Moreau* and the *Time Machine* was the first work to introduce a device for traveling through time.

Through the influence of Wells and Verne, science fiction became a legitimate form of literature in England and Europe during the early decades of the 20th century. Science fiction authors such as Arthur C. Clarke were highly regarded.

In the U.S., on the other hand, science fiction was considered "kid stuff", relegated to the cheap "pulp mags."

One of the first editors of such magazines was John W. Campbell, who featured SF in some of his science periodicals.

Gernsback founded the first SF magazine, *Amazing Stories*, in 1926, though American SF writers had a market for their admittedly crude works.

Gernsback's contribution is remembered today by the SF community in their annual Hugo awards for most popular SF of the year.

While Gernsback stressed technological SF in *Amazing Stories*, high adventure, fast pacing and colorful other-worldly scenes were introduced to the genre through the writings of authors such as Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of Tarzan, in his *John Carter of Mars* and *Carson of Venus* series.

Also influential were fantasy writers H.P. Lovecraft, whose Cthulhu Myths were more SF, Fantasy and Robert Howard, whose Conan stories typified the sword and sorcery subgenre.

Technological SF blended with sword and sorcery to form the type of SF known as "Space opera"—a sort of "cowboys and indians in the sky" involving whole star systems and civilizations, usually on an interstellar scale, and the direct ancestor of such films as *Star Wars*.

It was best typified by the work of E.E. (Doc) Smith, author of the Lensman series.

Although a flurry of SF magazines with such exotic titles as *Thrilling Wonder Stories*.
Planetary Stories, and Fantastic Adventures encouraged a lot of back writing, they also began to draw many talented writers to the field.

When John W. Campbell assumed the editorship of Astounding in 1937, he emphasized high-quality writing in SF stories, for his magazine.

It was largely through the influence of Campbell as an editor that the late 30s to early 50s are looked on as the "Golden Age" of science fiction. Authors such as Robert Heinlein, A. E. Van Vogt, Isaac Asimov, Arthur C. Clarke, and Theodore Sturgeon either began their careers or gained widespread popularity during this era.

The work of these and other authors at this time set the trends for much of what most people generally consider science fiction.

Though the pulp magazine was the prime domain of SF during the Golden Age, the advent of the cheap paperback book after World War II brought on a SF boom in the 50s. Writing styles changed to reflect this trend, with more novels and long stories being written to supply this new market.

Ironically, while the paperback novel gave SF writers a greater market for their works, it also spelled the demise of the SF magazine. While nearly 40 such magazines flourished in the 50s only five were still in existence by the early 70s.

Only Astounding, revitalized by the early Golden Age mags. The increased market of the late 50s again attracted the back writers to SF with the result that the genre began to grow stale.

The boom ended and was followed by a dead period in the early 60s when SF was almost disowned by all but its loyalist fans. Then came the New Wave.

Led by SF author and editor of New Worlds magazine, Michael Moorcock in England, and by author and anthologist Harlan Ellison in America, the New Wave was a literary rebellion against the traditional values of SF and of the majority culture in general.

It was anti-science, anti-counter-culture, and often confusing, symbolic, and obscure, but the New Wave helped raise SF to a new consciousness of itself as a form of literature.

Moorcock published the works of such New Wavers as J. G. Ballard and Brian Aldiss in his magazine.

Ellison edited the 10 controversial Dangerous Visions anthology in which he invited SF writers to explore themes previously considered taboo in SF. themes such as homosexuality, incest, and race.

Although the New Wave caused turmoil in the SF community at first, eventually it was absorbed into the "mainstream" of SF along with its values and increased awareness.

The result was the very diverse, very human type of post-New Wave SF that is popular today. Currently, the SF culmination of the various trends and influences SF has had on its brief history.

Hard SF can still be found in the works of authors such as Jerry Pournelle and Ben Bova. Sociological SF is written by John Brunner, Ursula Le Guin, and Robert Silverberg. The SF reader can find works of religious SF, SF mysteries, humorous SF and many other forms.

Science fiction can even be found in Christian bookstores in the form of works by Christian author C. S. Lewis, whose Perelandria trilogy ranks with the literary achievements of Stapledon and others.

There are dozens of SF conventions held yearly where SF fans can hobnob with their favorite authors, view the latest SF films, and generally ignore the world at large.

At the annual World Science Fiction Convention, readers can vote on their favorite for the Hugo Award.

A second prestigious SF award is the Nebula, presented annually by the Science Fiction Writers of America for high literary excellence.

The science fiction community even has its own "official" newsletter in the form of Locus a monthly publication published in the SF industry, market reports, book reviews and releases.

And the science fiction boom continues, even in the face of inflation, recession, and the like. Whether the decline of the state of the economy will affect this is seriously to be seen.

It seems certain, however, that even SF will endure because of the general popularity of SF is now enjoying, there will remain a hard-core army of fans, ready as they have been, to absorb the new, the experimental, to carry the banner until the next great science fiction boom comes somewhere in SF's own realm, the future.

The fascination of science fiction is nowhere more visible than in the almost cult-like interest surrounding "Star Trek." "Trek" fans have the recently released Paramount Picture, "Star Trek: The Motion Picture," to look forward to. Here, Persis Khambatta leads the new crew on the USS Enterprise, William Shatner and DeForest Kelley to a meeting with a mysterious alien.
ISMA calls for smoking ban

As part of the "Great American Smokout" the Indiana State Medical Association adopted a resolution calling for a smoking ban at all future ISMA business and educational activities. In part, the resolution, adopted last month at ISMA's annual convention, states:

- Cigarette smoking constitutes one of the nation's greatest threats to human health;
- Cigarette smoking represents the most unnecessary and most preventable cause of illness, disability and death in America;
- $23 million in tax dollars is being spent on anti-smoking campaigns this year, $60 billion on tobacco subsidy and $800 million on federal cancer research;
- $17 billion is lost each year as a result of smoking-related medical care, accidents, absenteeism and lost-work output;
- More than 10 percent of all hospital and medical expenses in the U.S. are tobacco-related;
- Teachers, doctors and other health professionals should set good examples by not smoking;
- The rights and health of non-smokers have at least as much right to clean air, especially in enclosed places such as airplanes, meeting rooms and restaurants.

A person doesn't have to be a smoker himself to suffer ill effects from cigarettes, warns the ISMA.

Kissinger

Kissinger said he thought the hostages would be released and not be executed. "I cannot imagine that any government would stoop to this barbarism (killing the hostages)."

Kissinger was in town to speak to the 700 or so Republics who paid $100-250 per couple to attend a GOP State Committee fundraising dinner at the Indiana Fairgrounds.

He told the fundraisers that there are two fundamental problems facing the nation.

According to Kissinger, the "most overwhelming problem is America's decline in military power since 1962." He claimed that Soviet defense spending increased five percent every year for the last 18 years and during that same period, U.S. defense spending has remained constant and in recent years, has been cut.

"It is imperative that the United States restore its defenses," said Kissinger.

Secondly, Kissinger said the "geo-political balance of power in the world has been tilted," citing the collapse of the "pro-American government in Iran."

"It was correct to grant the Shah asylum," Kissinger said. "For 37 years he stood by the U.S. I do not think the U.S. should turn back on a friend of decades in his hour of need."
The IUPUI Shuttle Bus
The Shuttle allows students, faculty and staff regularly scheduled transportation between four of IUPUI's Indianapolis branch campuses. The Shuttle leaves every weekday morning from Krammer Building (30th Street) at 7:30, stops at Herron and Marriot, and finally Cavanaugh Hall. The return trip leaves Cavanaugh Hall at 7:55 am running the route in reverse. Regular round trips are made all day, ending with a 3:55 pm departure from Cavanaugh, and a 4:55 pm departure from 30th Street. The cost for the one-way trip is 25¢. For more information, call 264-4511.

The Downtown Metro Express
The Express is a unique bus service that permits IUPUI's students, faculty and staff to commute between campus and downtown, without giving up their hard-won parking place. The Express lets you go downtown for lunch, shopping, or just to get away from campus for a little while. Or, you can ride from downtown to campus, without having to worry about finding parking. The Express runs from 6:30 am till 5:30 every Monday through Friday. The cost for a one way trip is 10 cents. Schedules are available at the Student Assembly Office, Student Activities Office, or at various places around campus.

You can get there from here.

If you're one of IUPUI's many students, faculty or staff that needs to travel between campuses or to downtown, try one of these bus services. They'll take you where you want to go, at convenient times, without using a lot of your gas-or money.

Demonstrating last week at the downtown circle in a "pro-American rally," these Wabash College students express their support of the U.S. in the Iranian crisis. (photo by Robert Drennen)

Deprogramming—
(continued from page 1)

The presentment and indictment by the grand jury was in direct and blatant violation of the defendants' constitutional rights. Concerning the charge of brainwashing against the Krishnas, he said: "It appears to the court that the people rest their case on an erroneous or fallacious conclusion. That the record is devoid of one specific allegation of a misrepresentation or an act of deception on the part of any defendant.

Although the case did not directly involve deprogramming, it was applicable to the deprogrammer's charge of "brainwashing and mind-control" levied at the Krishnas and other so-called "cults."

Others beside constitutionalists and judges have pointed out the dangers in deprogramming.

In a 1977 conference sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Toronto School of Theology, Dean M. Kelly, an official of the National Council of Churches, called deprogramming "the most serious violation of religious liberty in this country in this generation." At the same conference, Aryan Neier, executive director of the ACLU, warned that attempts by parents and others to kidnap and deprogram members of religious "cults" constituted a "very dangerous trend that could be used against political as well as religious dissidents."

His warning was given ominous support when, within less than a year, a member of the U.S. Labor Party was reported to have been deprogrammed.

Following the Guyana disaster, with Jim Jones' Peoples' Temple, there was a general public outcry against religious cults, in spite of the fact that investigations have shown Jones' group was more a socialist society than a religious one. Many have urged legal action against the "cults."

The difficulty in such action, despite the obvious violations of religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, lies in the lack of a legal definition of a cult. The whole question flounders in a legal gray area.

The point is, what a cult is to one person or group, constitutes a recognized religious organization to another. To take action against a group labelled "cult" by one faction would be to open the door to action against any other group someone disapproved of. To many anti-cult groups, the Roman Catholic Church is a cult. To the Atheist Church, every religious group that professes a belief in God could be considered a cult. Who then is a legitimate target for deprogrammers? Should separation of church and state be violated and a government agency be set up to decide as some advocate?

Or should the First Amendment to the Constitution remain the law of the land and deprogramming be outlawed as others believe?

It is indeed a difficult question. However, though it is often ignored, the weight of legality seems to favor the opponents of deprogramming. As things stand now, deprogramming is a violation of constitutional rights, whether or not the victim is assumed to have been stripped of rights by the "mind-control" of a "cult."

Do two wrongs make a right, as deprogrammers would have us to believe? It is justifiable to counter-brainwash someone believed to be brainwashed, although the members of such groups deny they are? It would appear that the question will ultimately have to be answered by the Supreme Court.

Until then, as it has been, it will be up to the individual himself to determine whether or not his rights have been violated, either by the teachings of a religious group labelled a "cult," or by the illegal actions of the self-appointed liberators of the deprogramming movement.