

Standing-room-only audience greets network writer Sanders

by MADorsey

"The medium follows, it rarely leads. Television is a cautious medium." That is how one of the few female/ network vice-presidents described her business to the ISUE Humanities Forum last February 16.

Marlene Sanders, ABC television network news writer and producer, wrote, produced, and directed the recent "ABC News Closeup documentary, "ABC News Closeup – Women's Health: A Question of Survival" that aired on January 5.

Sanders spoke to the standing-room-only crowd about her career in broadcasting, starting with her work for WNEW, a radio station in New York.

From there she joined ABC News as a radio and television correspondent in 1964 and gradually worked her way up the ABC hierarchy to her present position as news writer and producer.

Sanders' talk concentrated mainly on women's roles in the media. "When will a woman anchor the evening news?" she asks, and concludes "As the progress of women in general improves, the chance becomes increasingly better."

"Most anchormen today are in their 50's; mature, gray, and average-looking



ISUE 1; ex-profs 0

Federal Judge absolves university in Pasko case

by MADorsey

S. Hugh Dillon, Federal District Court Judge for Southern Indiana, found against Michael Pasko's complaint against ISUE in which he sought reinstatement to his job.

Pasko is an English professor who resigned from the University in November of 1973 after learning the English department was overstaffed and would have to lose one faculty member.

During the next eleven months, Pasko attempted to withdraw his resignation several times because another faculty member's probationary appointment had been terminated and the enrollment had stayed the same. A projected decline in enrollment was the reason given by the administration for the needed reduction of English faculty. President David L. Rice repeatedly

informed Pasko that his resignation could not be withdrawn but that he could apply

if an opening were to occur. In May of 1975, Pasko went before the Indiana State University Board of Trustees to plead his case but his request was denied at their next meeting. On February 12, 1976, trial started in

Federal District Court and was completed the following day. Pasko took the stand first and told the

court about his reasons for resigning and of his attempts to withdraw the resignation.

He also explained that as president of the ISUE chapter of American Association of University Professors, he supported Marion Iglehart's attempts to regain her position as an English instructor.

Iglehart was a former teacher who has filed a sex-discrimination and breach-of-contract suit against ISUE because of her non-reappointment in 1972.

Pasko has alleged that because of his support of Iglehart he received a memo from Rice in April of 1974, concerning the status of the AAUP.

"An issue has been raised," read the memo, "questioning whether the 'Evansville chapter of the AAUP' has a constitution, and if not, whether said organization should be recognized on campus."

After Pasko's tenure as president of the AAUP ended that year, no further mention was made of the status of the organization.

Pasko also told the court of his troubles in obtaining unemployment compensation when he learned that Southern Illinois University could not guarantee him an opening as a student in their Law School.

'I got the reply from the unemployment compensation office here," Pasko had earlier told the Shield, "that my employer had informed them I had voluntarily resigned to go to law school and that under those conditions they just simply could not pay me unemployment

compensation." Feeling that this was a misrepresentation of the facts, Pasko appealed the decision in July of 1975. Two months later the appeals referee found in Pasko's favor.

John Gottcent, Tom Wilhelmus, Bill Sands, Mike Waitman, and Eric

vonFuhrman were the following witnesses called by Virginia O'Leary, Pasko's attorney. O'Leary is also Iglehart's attorney in her two suits against ISUE.

Those professors called to testify are all English instructors who had been present at the 1973 meeting when Dr. James Blevins, chairman of the Humanities division, and Donald Bennett, vice president for administration, informed the department of the necessary cutback of faculty. They testified to what had occurred at

that meeting and were followed by Dr. Eliseo DaRosa, professor of economics, whose testimony was concerned with the status of the AAUP.

DaRosa had been the founding president of the AAUP and had sent its constitution to Rice in 1970.

A memo from Rice to DaRosa endorsed "the formulation of the local AAUP chapter" and thanked him "for forwarding a copy of the constitution." At the end of the first day, Judge Dillon decided that he wanted to hear the

administration's side of the story. The following morning Rice took the stand as the only witness for the administration and explained to the court why he was concerned with the constitution of the AAUP.

He said that Dr. Darrel Bigham, who had been the chairman of the faculty council at that time and a member of the AAUP, came to his office and informed him that several faculty members were concerned about recent decisions made by the executive council of the AAUP. Particularly, if the AAUP cont. on page 9

with facial lines of character. I think the first anchorwoman will be in her 30's, better than average-looking, and it is my bet she is a blonde."

She also talked about her coverage of the Johnson and Nixon Administrations. Women reporters always covered the

first ladies. Mrs. Johnson was and is interesting. I can't say the same for Mrs. Nixon.

She spoke at length on women's problems in the world and told her audience that women are not just victims, and prostitutes, and every once in a while, Mary Tyler Moores, but are people trying to work their way to a better situation in live. "But you're always risking your job when you stick your neck out to make changes in the system."

When asked what she felt about CBS's unsuccessful attempt to take a woman with no broadcast experience (Sally Quinn) and put her on national television to co-anchor the CBS Morning News, she replied, "CBS got what they deserve. It was an insult to our profession."

She also advised those present that the only way to get started in the profession is with a local station.

Sanders is now working on the award-winning "ABC News Closeup" series of documentary specials.

Budget approved

Minutes before they were scheduled to adjourn, the House and Senate passed a \$3.4 billion annual budget which included a \$3,526,000 state appropriation to ISUE.

The University had sought \$4.2 million. The House originally approved \$3.7 million and the Senate reduced that million. to \$3.2 million.

The budget, which was approved shortly before midnight on February 20, represents a \$539,000 increase over last year's appropriation.

According to Byron Wright, ISUE vice-president for business affairs, the increase is for inflation, expenses, supplies and new programs.

Wright said that the approved budget was good with the exception of the amount of money for salary increases. "We asked for an 8 percent increase but only received 4.9 percent," said Wright.

Further past developments

Dr. Daryl E. Bigham, Associate Professor of History at ISUE, recently informed the Shield of further past developments in the Pasko predicament. When Mike Pasko became president of

the ISUE chapter of the AAUP in August of 1973, he proceeded to "fire off memos" to support Marion Iglehart's memos" to support Marion Iglehart's appeal for another hearing with the faculty council.

Pasko and Iglehart are both former English teachers who have filed suits against ISUE because of the nature of their departure form the University.

Bigham, who was chairman of the faculty council at that time, told the Shield that the council responded to Pasko's memos with a resolution in September of 1973.

The resolution stated that because Iglehart's complaints were already taken to the courts, the council could see no reason why it should set itself up as a quasi-legal body to duplicate the courts' efforts.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the council and without conferring with the ISUE administration. Later Rice set Later, Rice sent a memo to Bigham which, basically, voiced the same opinion. Federal District Court Judge S. Hugh

Dillon recently found against Pasko's complaint. Pasko is presently a law student at Southern Illinois University.

by Tony Starks

Dr. Thomas Eichman was an assistant professor of German at ISUE for four years, starting in September, 1970. In annual evaluations of Eichman's performance, Dr. James Blevins, the division chairman, described Eichman as a "dedicated teacher and scholar" who "has maintained excellent rapport with students."

There was one important difference between Blevins' final (fifth) evaluation of Eichman and his previous evaluations. Blevins, on April 15, 1974, recommended that Eichman not be reappointed for the 1975-76 academic year.

On May 1, 1974 Dr. Donald Bennett, then Dean of Academic and Student Services, concurred with Blevins' recommendation. Feeling that his academic freedom had been violated, Eichman sought and received a hearing before the Faculty Council Hearing Committee. But on May 1, 1975, the Hearing Committee found against Eichman's complaint, making his removal from the campus inevitable.

Reasons for non-reappointment

In listing his reasons for recommending non-reappointment of Eichman, Blevins said: "In my annual evaluations of Professor Eichman, I have always indicated my satisfaction with him as a teacher and a scholar.

"At the same time, I have long been aware of his dissatisfaction with this institution and his desire to find a place more compatible with his professional interests.

"It may be that it is his frustration at being unable to move to a different position which accounts for what I perceive to be irrational behavior on his part.

"Dr. Eichman's behavior cannot be accounted for on the basis of a simple personality dispute between him and me, although his contempt is so obvious that he refuses to acknowledge my ordinary civil greeting. "I believe that Dr. Eichman's

"I believe that Dr. Eichman's frustration is best indicated by a long series of memoranda which he has passed to various people in the university. "This instituition does not have the

"This instituition does not have the resources to waste on hostilities and frustrations. Dr. Eichman will no doubt be more productive in a place more capatible with his interests, and it is clear to me that our future growth is dependednt upon having a faculty compatible with our needs. Therefore, I recommend the non-reappointment of Dr. Eichman for the 1975-76 academic year."

Blevins' evalution contrasted markedly with an evaluation made twelve days earlier by the Humanities Division Faculty Evaluation Committee. They noted that "His (Eichman's) students have often described his as intelligent, good humored, and patient." The report also memtioned that "some of the members of the evaluating committee noted that Dr. Eichman seemed more positive about his role at ISUE and that he appeared to be happier in his work than he perhaps had been earlier."

fair-haired boy'

Eichman told the Shield that he felt Blevins was grasping for any reason that would stand up when listing the reasons for his non-reappointment. In a letter to the Shield he said "I feel that sometime in the Spring of 1973, after I had testified in the Faculty Council process of Marion Iglehart in January of 1973, that Blevins and/or David Rice decided either consciously or subconsciously, that I should not gain tenure at ISUE as long as he (or they) were in a position to prevent it. Up until the fourth of five annual evaluations made of me by Blevins, this one (the fourth) in June of 1973, I was apparently a 'fair-haired boy' in the administration's eyes. This was reflected in my first three yearly evaluations. A memo from Blevins to Rice in March of 1973 and the evaluation Blevins wrote in April of 1973 reflect displeasure with me, in great contrast to the previous evaluations. The March 1973 memo links that displeasure directly to my testimony in Marion Igleharts's case in January 1973."

The memo Eichman talks of is titled "Possible Conflicts of Interest Among Faculty Council Members Engaging in a R eview of Marion Iglehart's Nonreappointment." It is dated March 16, 1973. About Eichman, Blevins says; "Dr. Eichman gave testimony in support of Mrs. Iglehart and accused me of manipulating the division evaluation committee. Dr. Eichman has long been unhappy here, and has often expressed his frustration at being unable to secure a position on a larger campus where he can actively engage in linquistic research." This became a motif in Eichman's next two evaluations and a reason for nonreappointment in his final evaluation. **On as usual**

Oblivious of any trouble, Eichman continued as usual. Active in both department affairs and faculty governance, Eichman was also published in several professional journals. He was actively involved in building the German program, and in trying to get a major in German offered at ISUE in conjunction with the University of Evansville. Eichman was Secretary of the Faculty Council in 1973-74 and taught 17 hours in the spring semester that year, six hours in new courses offered for the first time. He also remained active in Marion Iglehart's law suit. In February 1974 he filed an affidavit on her behalf in Vanderburgh Superior Court, contesting several points in a previous affidavit filed by Dr. Bennett. These affidavits became important later, as Eichman alleged that Bennett may have been thinking of this when concurring with his non-reappointment.

A lot of confusion existed as to the status of the German program for the 1974-75 academic year. There was some concern as to whether or not Mr. Gerhard Stigler, a temporary German instructor, would be rehired. On April 2, 1974, Eichman says he met with President Rice for a short time in the president's office and asked for a later meeting to discuss the German program. The meeting was to be attended by those most concerned with the possible outcome of the intended discussion; that is, the administrators, the German Faculty, and the elected representative of the English faculty. According to Eichman, at the end of their April 2 meeting, President Rice agreed to arrange such a meeting.

According to testimony by Eichman before the Hearing Committee, and the letter to the *Shield* from Eichman, the following events occurred over the next two weeks.

'terminal leave'

"The next morning, April 3, 1974 while I was at home preparing Faculty Council minutes as the Secretary, I received a phone call from President Rice. He informed me that he had been thinking over the problems and thought of a solution to what he referred to as Mr. Stigler's problem of not having a job next year would be to offer me what he called a terminal leave, to include payment of perhaps thirty percent of my annual salary, then something over 11,000 dollars. The purpose of the money was to help me pursue a degree in library sciences, an area I had earlier expressed an interest in. 'Terminal leave', not described in the faculty handbook, meant, I guess, that I was not to come back under any circumstances, though Rice did not define the term at that time.

"I told President Rice that I would have to look more carefully into the practicality of particular library schools. He encouraged me to make any necessary phone calls at university expense. I was initially shocked by this offer because of its impulsiveness. I was later offended by it when, upon reflection, I realized that this was Rice's answer to the problems I was discussing with him.

"Before hanging up on April 3, I asked President Rice to confirm that the meeting I had requested the previous day would still take place and he assured me that he would set up that meeting. Subsequently, I discussed the offer with only two persons, my wife and Dr. Bigham, (who was then President of the Faculty Council) and with Dr. Bigham only in vague terms with few details. Time went by and I did not hear from President Rice again until after Dr. Blevins had delivered his statement to me on April 16, 1974.

"When Dr. Blevins told me about it (Eichman's non-reappointment) in my office, he prefaced his delivery of it with the statement that he understood that Rice had offered money since he had decided, he said, that he and I could not co-exist on that campus. This knowledge of Blevins indicated to me that there had been prior discussion between Blevins and Rice considering what to do towards me."

In an interview with the Shield, President Rice confirmed that he did offer Eichman a terminal leave coupled with payment of a percentage of his annual salary, the money to be used by Eichaman to help pay for graduate work. Terminal leave, Rice explained, meant the Eichman was not to return. If Eichman had accepted the offer, Rice said that this would have provided the opportunity for the employment of Stigler. Eichman refused the offer, and Stigler was not rehired.

The next day, April 17, 1974, Eichman says he called President Rice and asked that their proposed meeting still take place. On April 30, 1974 the meeting did take place. Bennett spoke at the meeting of his bureaucratic responsibility to make a decision to concur or disagree with Eichman's non-reappointment on the basis of the recommendation by Blevins, not his own evaluation. It was at this April 30 meeting that Eichman says he became aware for the first time that Bennett would have to act on Blevin's recommendation of non-reappointment by the next day, May 1.

'Bennett did not agree'

On May 1, Eichman delivered to Bennett's office a long, hand-written memo and some other material for his consideration. The next day, while Eichman was at school, his wife received a certified letter at his home indicating that Bennett had concurred with Blevin's recommendation. According to Eichman, Bennett met Eichman after the Faculty Council meeting of May 2, 1974 and told him that "he did not agree personally that I should not be reappointed, but that he felt he had to go along with Blevin's recommendation since it was President Rice's philosophy that administrative decisions should be honored."

Applications are now being accepted for the editorial positions of the Shield, Moving Finger and Yearbook for the 1976 - 77 academic year. Those interested should submit their resumes to Mrs. Sherrianne Standley in the Technology Building by March 1, 1976. All applications should include the following information: --name, address, phone number --Class and grade point average --Major/Minor --prior journalism/supervisory experience --qualifications/recommendations -- submissions of pertinent work The Student Publications Office is located in the lower level of the University Center for those interested in seeing the operations of these three publications.

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Thomas Eichman 1974 photo

On May 14, 1974 Eichman went before the Faculty Greviance Committee and presented his case. That same day, the motion was made and passed that "The Greviance Committee recommends to the Faculty Council that the complaint of Professor Eichman concerning his unrenewable probation contract be assigned to the Hearing Committee for formal investigation."

The hearing Committee was new, having been set up to avoid having the Faculty Council tied up with hearing a professor's charges of violations academic freedom, as had been the case with Marion Iglehart in March, 1973. It was February 12, 1975 before the procedural guidelines for the committee were established and approved. At that time, Dr. Walter Hopkins assumed the chairmanship of the Hearing Committee from Mr. Carl Sclarenco, who had disqualified himself from the Eichman case. Much of the committee's time through the months of February and March was used in hearing challenges to its membership by the parties in the dispute. On April 7, 1975 the seating of Frank Stanonis as the ex-officio Dr. member of the committee brought to a close the challenges to the committee membership. The committee was composed of Stanonis, Mrs. Wanda Hibbitts, Dr. Jackson Marr, Mr. J. Maxell Davis, Dr. Donald Pitzer, and Hopkins.

According to the procedural rules, Eichman first had to establish a prima facie case before the charged parties Rice, Bennett, and Blevins – could be examined by Eichman before the committee; neither could the charged parties cross-examine Eichman or introduce evidence before the prima facie case was established. Prima facie was defined as "evidence sufficient to prove the case unless disproven."

Common Cause District Meeting

Union Federal Building

March 10th

7:30 p.m.

Non-members Invited

Dr. Eichman began his testimony on April 14, 1974 and concluded on April 30, 1975 after eleven hours of testimony from himself and six witnesses. Eichman's witnesses were Dr. John Gottcent, Dr. Eliseo DaRosa, Dr. Darrel Bigham, Dr. William Kirsch, Dr. Daniel Miller and Dr. Kenneth Settle.

Highlights of the Committee Testimony

Gottcent, the first witness at Eichman's hearings, revealed that he and possibly one other faculty member saw Eichman's final evaluation, which recommended non-reappointment, before Eichman did.

EICHMAN: "Have you ever seen this document before?" GOTTCENT: "Yes. I can tell you

exactly on April 16, 1974. On the morning of the 16th Dr. Blevins asked me to come into his office and asked me if I heard any nasty rumors going around the halls that day and I said I had not. And he said, well, read this and (he) gave me this and when I read it I discovered that it was his statement as part of your fitth annual evaluation."

EICHMAN: "Do you know for certain that any other members of the Humanities Division might have seen it that morning or before the afternoon of the 16th?"

GOTTCENT: "I was told by one other person that he also saw the document . . .

At the end of his testimony Gottcent remarked, "I have worked this past semester with Dr. Eichman in a supervisory position for the first time and I have found that he and I have been able to cooperate very well. He has been helpful to me in a number of matters including some things involving planning for next year which of course he doesn't have to be involved in . . . (he has) not been to me a difficult person to work with."

Near the end of his testimony, Bigham, Eichman's third witness, testifi that, "I was first informed about this (Eichman's non-reappointment) when Dr. Eichman called me. I believe the day or day after he had gotten this from Blevins...the statement was read to me. I was absolutely dumbfounded by it. Now at about the same time . . . I know it before this circumstance, the was President and I had an occasion to talk ... It was at the Brunch honoring Professor Wardner (a political science professor who passed away December 13, 1974) and at that brunch he stated that at least in his conversations with Dr. Eichman he had felt Dr. Eichman was professionally frustrated here ... After this decision I talked with Dr. Miller about it. I wondered if he had heard about it and he had. I don't know whether that matter has been raised here . . . Apparently before this note was submitted to Dr. Eichman, it was discussed, in what form I don't know,

with at least two other Division Chairmen...one of which was Dr. Miller. The other Dr. Settle." Eichman's memo

The fifth and sixth witnesses to testify at Eichman's hearing were Dr. Dan Miller, Chairman of the Social Science Division, and Dr. Kenneth Settle, Chairman of the Division of Business. Both testified along similiar lines, concerning their discussion with Blevins about a memo Eichman sent to Blevins in which Eichman allegedly refused to send Blevins some information concerning summer schedule. The events took place in the early spring of shortly before Eichman received Blevin's recommendation of non-reappointment.

EICHMAN: "Alright, I have a question which I also intended to put to Dr. Settle. It has to do with some events of last spring. Did you become involved last spring in some events concerning me in office or Dr. Settle's office, that included Dr. Settle, Dr. Blevins and yourself, and perhaps anyone else?" MILLER: "Yes"

EICHMAN: "What was it?"

MILLER; "The discussion centered on a memo you had sent to Dr. Blevins.'

EICHMAN: "You say there was a memo or memos involved. Was there a memo or several memos or do you recall?" MILLER: "As I remember, it was just

the one. It dealt with your answer to his request relative to the establishment of a summer schedule."

EICHMAN: "What do you think the memo showed about my attitude ..." MILLER: "Well, I would say it

showed you in an unfavorable light. No question about that." EICHMAN: "Do you make that

conclusion on the basis of just what is in the memo or what Dr. Blevins told you, or what?"

MILLER: "I made it on the basis of what I thought it said and I made a remark about the memo which I would

Dot care to repeat." EICHMAN: "Why?" MILLER: "Because it is not to be restated in front of ladies. The essence of it was, if you had sent that memo to me I would attempt to have you dismissed. That was the upshot of it."

Dr. Settle also advised Blevins that he had a problem. Settle told Blevins that he had to decide if he could take that sort of treatment, which he termed insubordination, from one professor and not expect the same problem from other faculty members. Settle also testified that on a number of occasions Blevins sought advice from him on administration matters.

Dr. Miller's final statement seemed to reflect the thinking of both administrators. "There is one thing I think might be of consequence, Tom, and that is I feel rather strongly this is simply a matter of peer conversation, relevant to something common to all three of us. We were not advising Jim to make any kind of decision or stand.

The rules under which the Hearing Committee operated proved to be a sore point for the several parties involved. At the February 10, 1976 Faculty Council meeting, Dr. Pitzer indicated that he felt the committee needed more direction from the Faculty Council.

In an interview with the Shield, Dr. Hopkins said, "I am sure I can speak for the full committe when I say that we felt that the prima faciality of the case should have been settled elsewhere, probably the Greviance Committee. That way, when it got to the Hearing Committee we could throw it open and hear both sides.

Another problem area involved the cross-examination of witnesses. The charged parties were allowed to asked questions of clarification, but they could not cross-examine Eichman or his witnesses. Hopkins told the Shield that the Hearing Committee had to tread a fine line between questions of clarification and cross-examination.

Several disputes between the committee, Eichman, and Rice arose over the issue of cross-examination. One example occured April 18, 1975:

RICE: "I think there is a basic assumption that the defendants have seen the affidavits and whether that assumption is . . ." EICHMAN: "Mr. Chairman, I object

to the intrusion of ideas and thoughts by the parties who are being charged and who have not been called upon to present a case at all. I believe it is improper . . .

HOPKINS: "... I would remind all of us that parties to the dispute do have the right to clarify issues as far as they are able.

EICHMAN: "Mr. Chairman, since you have brought up that point of clarification I would like to make a point about that. I do not understand in reading any of the procedural documents... that the other parties had the right to ask questions for clarification of the issues I object to cross-examination under the color of clarification ... I do not believe it is proper to .

HOPKINS: "I am sure you will allow the chair and committee to determine when we have moved from clarification to cross-examination."

On May 1, 1975, the committee met in executive session and voted officially on the matter of prima faciality. A majority, Davis, Hibbitts and Marr voted to deny the prima facie case. Hopkins and Pitzer objected to the vote as premature. At the subsequent executive session, Hopkins and Pitzer indicated that they also had reached the conclusion that Eichman had failed to make a prima facie case for the violation of his academic freedom. On June 29, 1975, the committee concluded the writing of its report.

Although the committee found against Eichman's complaint, it did note that the sequence of events that took place in the year and a half following Eichman's testimony before the Faculty Council in the Marion Iglehart case, and Eichman's non-reappointment, "might bear circumstantial evidence upon the matter of reprisals." But they concluded that Eichman failed to prove the connection between his testimony and/or affidavit in the Iglehart case, or his participation in faculty governance, and his non-reappointment.

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Radiologic program gets preliminary nod

The proposed Radiologic Program at ISUE has been reviewed by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology for the Council on Medical Education of the American' Medical Association.

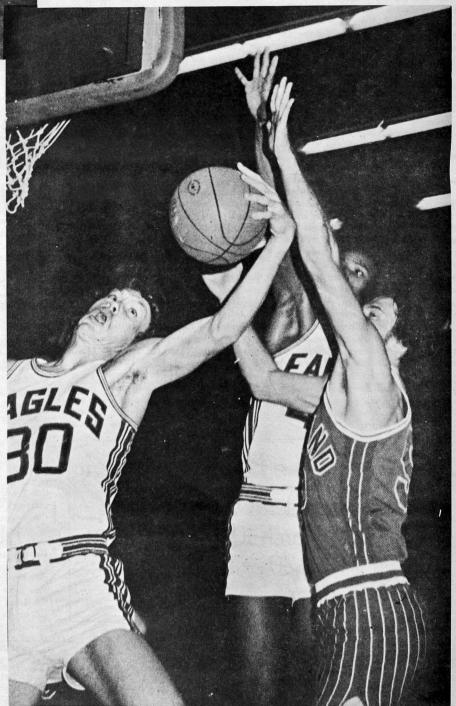
It has received preliminary accreditation and will be offered in affiliation with Deaconness Hospital. It will lead to an Associate Degree, qualifying the graduate for work in hospitals and medical offices.





A

ISUE . homecoming 1976



photos by John Shell

'Bible study gave my life new, important meaning'

By P.J. Hayden

I can still see it today as clearly as I could five years ago, a meeting that was to change my entire outlook on life. There we were, standing at my door, a man and his wife asking if I would be interested in studying the Bible free of charge for one hour per week. They were a middle -aged couple, neatly dressed, but looked nothing like what I considered to be religious teachers. The couple introduced themselves as Gene and Vera Gipe. I invited them into my house and introduced them to my wife. Immediately, I could see that my wife

was interested in studying the Bible, but it was something that I just didn't think I wanted to do. After all, I had my religion, and I felt that these people could not tell me anything that I didn't already know. With much skepticism, but because of my wife's urging, I agreed to go ahead with the study

The following week the couple arrived promptly for the Bible discussion. I had on my religious suit of armor and felt sure that I could show these prople that their help wasn't needed. The Bible discussion began and I started firing questions. To my amazement, these people had the answers, good answers, not entirely new to me, but what was even more sobering was the fact that for every answer they gave, they turned to a different scripture in the Bible. It was as if they had the entire Bible memorized. Each time I questioned them, one of them would say, "Well, let's see what this verse in the Bible has to say about that." I was numb from disbeliefe that this could be happening. You might say that the Bible was doing the answering instead of these people. It was obvious to me that they weren't just giving me their interpretation of what the Bible meant. Many times they answered one question with two or three scriptures. It was like

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Toward the end of the study, Gene explained to me the importance of his answering my inquiries from the Bible. He said that this eliminated the pitfall as set out in the book of Matthew, Chapter verses 8 & 9, which reads, "This 15. people honors me with their lips, yet their heart is far removed from me. It is in vain that they keep worshiping me because they teach commands of men as doctrines."

Gene went on to say that if 1 continued the Bible study everything in the way of doctrine would be as clear cut to me as what I had already learned that day. In other words, everything would all be well-founded in Scripture. He then suggested that I turn to the second book of Timothy, Chapter 3, where he read verses 16 & 17. It was recorded, "All Scripture is inspired of God and Scripture beneficial for teaching, for reproving, for setting things straight, for disciplining in righteousness, that the man of God may be fully completely equipped for every good work." This was to say that everything I would need to live a Christian life accourding to God's standards could be found in this book, the Bible.

Just one of the many scriptures they used to show the validity of the book as God's word rather than man's was read in II Peter, Chapter 1, verses 20 & 21, which states, "For you know this first, that no prophesy of Scripture springs from any private interpretation. For prophesy was at no time brought by man's will, but men spoke from God as they were borne along by the Holy Spirit."

Sitting there like a child with a new toy, I was now eager to find out when Gene and Vera could come back. Gene assured me that anytime that would be convenient for us would be fine with him, providing, of course, he didn't have another Bible study already scheduled at that particular time. When I asked which Bible translation we would use, he replied that any translation would be fine since they all in essence say the same thing. We agreed that all would use the same

translation to keep down confusion in reading. They came back regularly, and for that my wife and I are deeply grateful. Nothing is more valuable to me now that my understanding of the Bible.

This experience with Jehovah's Witnesses seems to paralled a picture puzzle I once worked as a child. Each piece of the puzzle that I was able to assemble gave me a clearer understanding of the picture. Likewise, each new scripture put in the proper place fit together perfectly and harmoniously, forming a complete and accurate picture in my mind of the Bible's message.

The knowledge I received has given my life a new meaning because I've been able to apply Bible principles in my life. It has given me great peace of mind because I now have a real hope for the future.

Health insurance

Many students are unaware that at age 19 they may no longer be covered by their parents' insurance policies. In addition, it has been found that many students do not know that they can purchase good insurance coverage for less money through a group plan such as ISUE offers.

The University recently endorsed the G-M Underwriters policy with American Community Mutual Insurance Co. The policy is designed specifically for college students and is utilized by all the major universities in the state of Indiana.

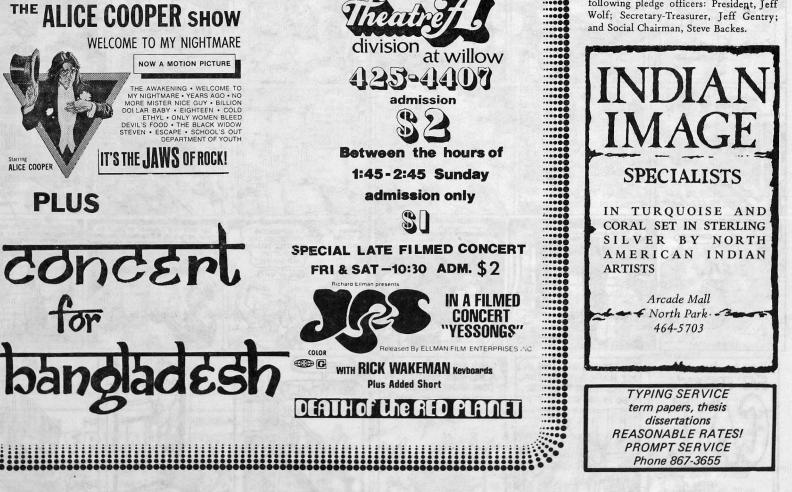
An enrollment period is now in effect and those students interested in finding out more about this policy, or interested in taking the policy, should contact Pat Like, the Director of Health Service on campus in AD 30. She may also be reached by calling extension 307.

Phi Alpha announces its first pledge class

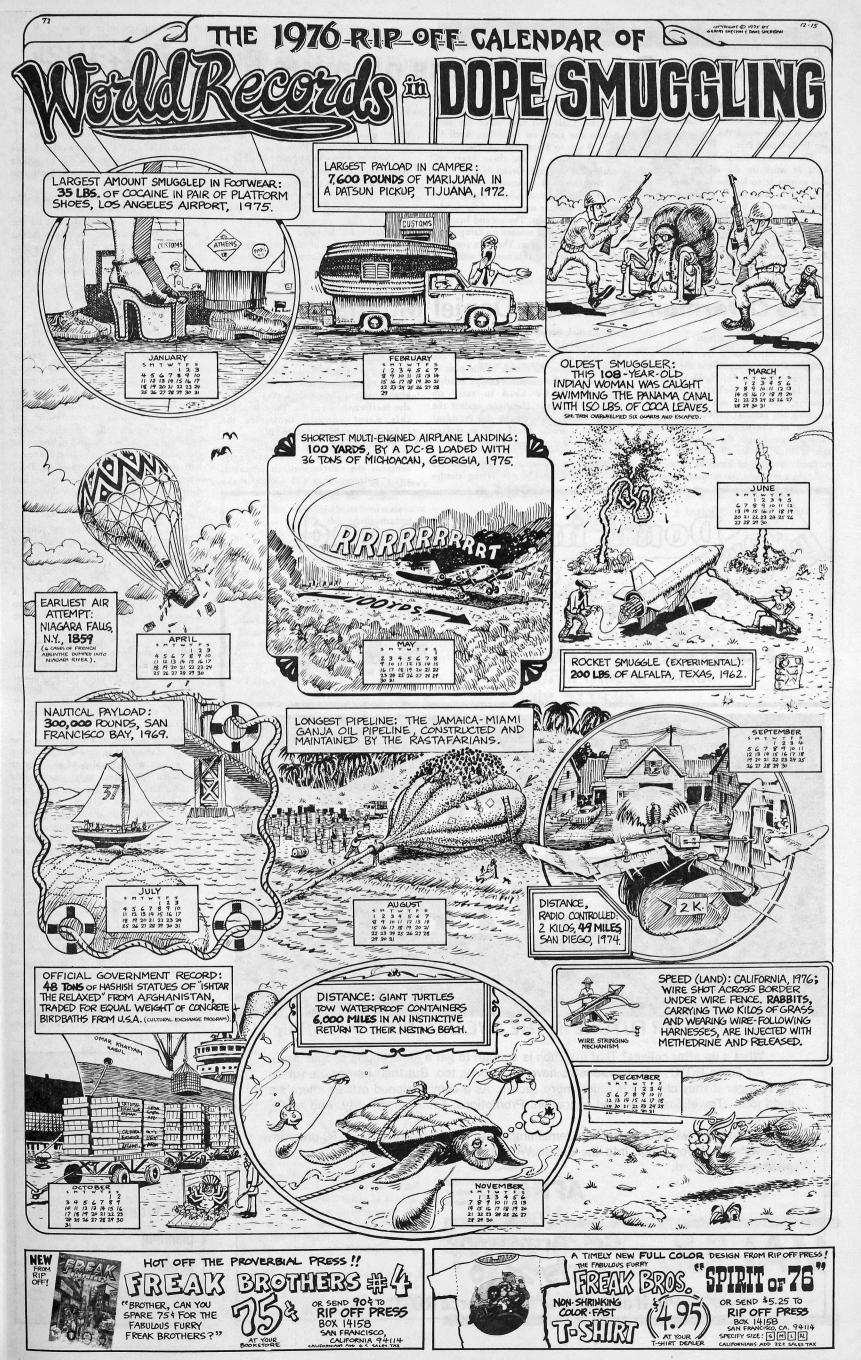
The men of Phi Alpha have announced the names of the spring of 1976 pledge class – the first on campus. The pledges are Steve Backes, Larry

Fischer, Jeff Gentry, Buddy Keil, Dan Orth, Bob Temme, Jim Walker and Jeff Wolf.

The members held their first pledge meeting February 15 and elected the following pledge officers: President, Jeff Wolf; Secretary-Treasurer, Jeff Gentry; and Social Chairman, Steve Backes.







Eagle Gran Prix bicycle race promises to be 'best ever'

by Jeff Wolf

Spring, that wonderful season of the ear, is just around the corner and so is the Eagle Grand Prix.

The Student Union Board is already hard at work on the mid-April project and expect it to be the best ever. Eagle Grand Prix Committee Chairman David Broderhausen has burned the midnight oil make arrangements and the to regulations.

The bike race will be Saturday, April 24, in the parking lot of ISUE.

Deadline for entering will be March 1, 1976 at 5 p.m.

Registration forms can be picked up at the University Center Information Desk. Time trials will take place the week before the race, on Saturday, April 17, from 9 a.m to 3 p.m. The top twenty-five teams in each of the three heats will qualify for the Eagle Grand Prix.

The race will be conducted in three heats. The first heat which begins at 12 noon will feature members of the faculty and administration. The second heat will feature the young women on campus and it will begin at 1 p.m. The men comprise the third heat and this contest will begin at 1:45 p.m.

The entry fee will be \$15 per team

which is non-refundable. This is an increase of \$5.00 from last year, but it is needed to cover an increase in bike rental, better quality T-shirts, and new trophies for the third place finishers.

Team members must be enrolled in at least three semester hours at ISUE. A team must consist of five riders with one alternate, three pit crew members, and a set-up person. The set-up person is a new feature this year to assist in the preparation for the race.

"This member of the team is very important," says Committee Chairman David Broderhausen. "We are going to need some help setting up the track –

Ambassador Moynahan's main charge

against the Third World was that it devoid of the democratic processes found

in this nation. The charge is true, but it is

also ineffective, for if the Third World at

this point adopted democracy the

Democracy, to work properly,

demands the existence of an educated,

aware citizenry that will scrutinize the

endeveavor would inevitably fail.

This is why.

this includes roping off about two miles, painting stripes, and about a dozen other odds and ends. Without this person a team will be disqualified."

Booths and concessions are encouraged. Registrations can be picked up at the University Center information desk.

Photographs of all the entrants will be taken the week of March 15-19.

"The most important element for the race will be teamwork - not only for the riders - but for us to make this a success. We can use all the help we can get," says Dave. "We also need the use of some stop watches."

The Osterman Outlook: Daniel Moynahan — in retrospect could change the truth about the Third

World.

by David Osterman

Daniel Moynahan is gone, his belligerant voice absent from the halls of the United Nations. During his sojourn at that largest of debating societies, however, his voice was rarely silent, speaking out (almost bellowing out) the opinion of the United States on the various issues before the world body. For just a little while, the United States stopped trying to be loved by all nations and told a few cold, harsh facts about the

nations that would criticize us. Yes, Daniel Moynahan-who resigned his post as U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations to return to his post at Harvard-will be missed. Perhaps another person will be hired to carry on Moynahan's Great Harangue against the Third World. Or perhaps the President will hire a meek, timid soul to replace him.

Either way, it makes no difference, for neither harsh words nor raging tirades





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government and judge carefully its performance. This is impossible in the Third World countries because of the incredibly high rate of illitercy among peoples. An illiterate peasant to whom the only realities are hunger, disease, and poverty cannot understand political abstractions such as "communism" and "free enterprise" and "democracy". He will vote for the person and fight for the group which gives him the best chance at bettering his condition; and in the Third World the only effective, well-trained and diciplined force to accomplish those ends is the military. Inevitably, the guns rule

and democracy falls by the wayside. Most of the Third World nations suffering from incredible combinations of disease, hunger, poverty, and over-population that would topple even the strongest of democracies. For a people in the Third World to establish a democracy would be an invitation to disasteras the Argentinian situation readily shows.

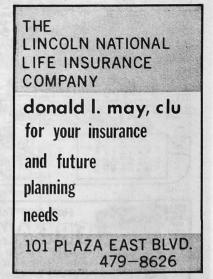
We must always remember that the revolution the United States is presently commemorating was won only because we had a literate populace and practice at self-government. Indeed, if the British had allowed the colonies to continue self-rule, there might never have been a revolution.

We must also remember that the spread of the right to vote in this country has grown with the size of our literate populace. At first, only white male land-holders voted because only they could afford a decent education. Coincidentally, with the spread of public education in this country came a rise in literacy and the spreading of suffrage until today all franchised Americans over the age of eighteen can vote.

Democracy has worked here only because of our high literacy. The successor to Ambassador Moynahan must keep this fact in mind:

He can and should decry the falling status of democracy in the Third World, but he must also remember that all the words, all the slogans, and all the demogagery that can be mustered cannot bring democracy to the Third World. Only education can.

Democracy puts the adage that power comes from the barrel of a gun to shame, for in a democracy, power comes from the pages of textbooks.



ISUE 1; Ex-profs 0

cont. from page1

9

> members-at-large had a chance to vote on those decisions and were they to reflect theopinions of the executive council or all members.

> Rice later told the Shield that no constitution could be found in the files so he sent a memo to Pasko concerning the matter. Later, Bigham confirmed the meeting to the Shield.

> February 16, Dillon issued a On formal judgement of the case. "The evidence of each of said charges," wrote Dillon, "is not persuasive and, in fact, the court finds that the facts on the record before it do not support in themselves, or any reasonable inference therefrom, any allegations contained in the charges."

> The Judge then outlined the reasons for his finding against Pasko. The first was that not enough evidence was given to prove that he was retaliated against in the form of proper salary. Dillon did point out that Pasko had received increases in salary in the two years before he resigned.

Pasko's allegation that he had been

retaliated against for his support of Iglehart was not proven, Dillon continued, and Pasko was given an opportunity to be heard by the Board of Frustees. "The matter was resolved against the plaintiff (Pasko) in a deliberate fashion."

Dillon felt that Pasko's allegation concerning Rice's questioning the status of the AAUP was, in fact, an attempt by Rice "to clarify and affirm the relationship" between the University and the AAUP.

Dillon also felt that Pasko had misrepresented the true reason for his resignation when he applied for unemployment compensation.

The point was also made by Dillon that Pasko never applied for any of the positions that opened in the English department.

O'Leary told the Shield that she and her client, who is presently a law student at Southern Illinois University, have not yet made a decision to appeal Dillon's decision.

The Eichman inquiry (cont.)

cont. from page 3

In writing its report, the committee expressed concern in several areas. First, the committee was upset by the fact that Blevins used as negative evaluation data Eichman's own admission that he would have liked to have been at a larger university where he could have engaged in greater specialization. The committee also concluded that it was inappropriate for Blevins to show part of his fifth evaluation of Eichman to one of Eichman's peers. They said, "Involving Dr. Eichman's peers in this way seemed to the committee to serve no legitimate purpose. "A final point of concern to the committee was Eichman's statement that on May 2, 1974 Bennett told Eichman that while he did not agree with Blevin's recommendation for non-reappointment, he felt an obligation to support this kind of recommendation from Division Chairpersons. "The committee concluded that it is important, in the interest of academic freedom, for the Vice-President of Academic Affairs to exercise an independent judgement in matters of this type."

In an interview with the Shield, Hopkins made it clear that he felt Eichman had received a fair hearing. Hopkins said that "Eichman had an enormaous amount of time to present his case. As long as he stuck to matters that related to possible violation of academic freedom, he was free to present his case without being interfered with or cross-examined. Hopkins went on to say, "I would be very upset if anyone was to say that the committee was in any way slipshod in the performance of its duties."

Speaking of the Hearing Committee's report, Eichman told the Shield, "The committee attempted in its final statement to do a job for the administrators answer my charges. The committee would have been better off to have allowed those administrators to answer my charges themselves."

In a telephone interview, Virginia O'Leary, Eichman's attorney, told the Shield that she currently plans to file suit against the university over Eichman's case aroung March 15, 1976. She said his law suit will be based mainly on the fact that Eichman received four good evaluations before his final evaluations before ins inta evaluation which recommended non-reappointment. In closing his letter to the Shield, Eichman said, "Let me end my answers

to your questions at this time by telling you something about my present circumstances. I presently am unemployed but studying for a degree in librarianship. I have no institutional financial support but do have the support of my wife, who is working, and a promise from my parents to help us if we need it.

"I miss being a professor very much. Most of all I miss working with students. I also miss my friends and colleagues at ISUE. Among them are some of the finest people I have known in my life. I presently am preparing myself for a new career, but I would like very much to resume my career as a professor. I feel that I, like Marion Iglehart and Mike Pasko, was greatly wronged by ministrators at ISUE."

Volunteer positions listed

The following volunteer positions are available to interested persons. For more information, call 423-4243.

Volunteer counselors needed by Volunteer Services of Juvenile Court to work with youth on a one-to-one basis. Once a week, days, weekends, or evenings. Males or females, 16 years or older. Training is provided.

Swimming instructors to work with handicapped children and adults at the YWCA pool. American Red Cross provides two hour orientation and in-service training. Swimming skills are not required. Eight week session, beginning March 1, Monday through Thursday afternoons. Two one-hour sessions daily, 1:00 and 2:30. Teens and older, male or female.

McCurdy Residential Center seeks an empathetic, understanding companion for a 41 year old male resident. From 18 years on, male or female, any time.

Somebody needs you. One patient in

every 4 in Indiana mental hospitals is "forgotten." ADOPT-A-PATIENT – visit, send greetings, and letters, take for home visits, provide "pocket" money. Males and females, 18 and over.

American Cancer Society can use help in assembling kits for fund drive. Can use 10 or 12 individuals daily. From 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., male or female, any

age. Tutors are needed for the General Education Development program at the Community Center. Training is provided. 18 years old or older, males or females. Tutor individuals or small groups who are working toward a GED Diploma, English, Social Studies, Science, or Math. Time 9 - 4 weekdays, Monday evenings 7 - 9.

Turtle Creek Nursing Home needs a man for "Stag Night" with male patients. Refreshments will be served, play games, talk, and visit. One night a month.



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New coed basketball program building firm foundation

by Tony Starks

10

Her name is Monica Kobinson and she is a Physical Education instructor here at ISUE. She was hired to take Jane Davis' place while Davis is on a leave of absence. Her students usually call her Monica, and she is often mistaken in the halls for a student. Monica says she likes it that way; she wants her relationship with the students to be informal. However, there are 15 coeds here on campus that always refer to her as "coach". These are the that comprise ISUE's women's girls that conbasketball team.

Twelve players and three managers make up the women cagers, who have a win-loss record of 3-7. They have 1 game left, against Kentucky Wesleyan on March

100,000 copies

Speaking of the team, Robinson says that she is not yet satisfied with the team's effort thus far. "They (the team) are not used to competition, they have had no experience with it. They will not practice hard, when one side gets ahead in practice they start to goof off."

Speaking of their coach, team member Jill Padgett remarked that "she is a good coach, but she is sometimes pretty strict." Team members also report aht she has quite a temper, with Karen Morse laughingly adding "you ought to see her when she gets mad."

Robinson and team members both complained of lack of support from the student body. Nancy Neufelder said that "3% of the student body backs us, and that 3% is the players." Robinson noted that very few people come to the games. When asked if she objected to the women's games being played as a preliminary to the men's games, she said no. She feels that no one would come to the games if they were at a separate time, and said that "if the women's team played after the men's everyone would just get up and leave."

Although Robinson felt the Administration was "doing what is necessary" to support the women's team, some players did not. Several players complained of a lack of respect on the part of some administrators towards the women's team. Nancy Neufelder complained particulary of Mr. Ronald Lyles, who is Athletic Services Supervisor. Debra Schutte who is high

scorer and high rebounder for the team disagrees with Nancy, and says the administration had done more than she thought they would.

Robinson feels that physical education is an important part of a woman's life, or anyones life. She agrees with Title IX of Education the 1974 Supplementary Approciations Act, which says that by 1978 women's sports programs in colleges and public schools must be funded equally with the men's, because "without Title IX there would be no women's athletic program here at ISUE." When asked if ISUE was moving as rapidly toward implementration of Title IX goals as they could be, Robinson again replied that "they are doing what is neccessary."

Besides coaching, the team two hours a day, five days a week, Robinson has nine classes, for a total of 12 hours instruction. She says that attendance and participation in her classes meant quite a bit. She also feels that P.E. classes should be much like any other class, with books, tests and letter grades. When asked if it was hard to find fulfillment in teaching a required course like P.E., which many students take only because they have to, she answered "I get satisfaction from teaching, period. I would rather be teaching P.E. majors, but I'm not..."



»Serving ISUE since 1967« MALONACONTONACONTONAL

Giant press run announced for new Freak bros.

SAN FRANCISCO - An initial press run of 100,000 copies of the fourth Freak Brothers comic book has been released to the public, according to the publisher, Rip Off Press.

"This is as large a run as the underground comix industry has ever scheduled," said Rip Off Press president, Fred Todd. "Only once before, as far as we can discover, have this many copies of an underground comix been printed at once."

Growing popularity of the Freak Brothers is responsible for the large initial printing, Todd said.

"Brother Can You Spare \$.75 For the Freak Brothers?" is the first collection drawn by the Freak Brothers' creator, Gilbert Shale Gilbert Shelton, with veteran underground cartoonist Dave Sheridan as Gilbert co-artist. The 48-page comic contains all-new material, including a 23-page adventure with the Freak Brothers in Mexico. The hairy trio gets in and out of a Mexican jail and meets Don Longjuan,

the mountain sorceror. "This is one of the funniest Freak Brothers comix we've ever published,"

Todd said. "It also contains 'Chariot of the Globs', in which Fat Freddy's Cat saves the world from outer-space invaders."

Increases in paper and printing prices have forced underground comix publishers to the current \$.75 price, according to Todd. "It's appropriate the new Freak Brothers cover is about inflation and the economy. It shows the Brothers standing in the welfare line applying a local anesthetic to their noses.

The first collection of Freak Brothers adventures was published in comic book form in 1971 by The Rip Off Press of San Francisco, and became an immediate best-seller. The first comic and a second, published in 1972, have sold a combined half-million copies. A third comic sold 45,000 copies in the first three weeks after publication. All three together have sold 3/4 million copies. Gilbert Shelton has been involved with

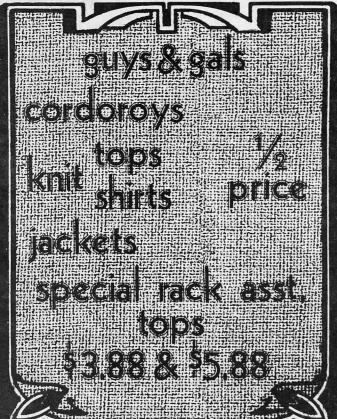
comics since his student days at the University of Texas in Austin. His first comic hero, Wonder Wart Hog, was created for The Texas Ranger, the university humor magazine. Shelton gradually moved from the Hog of Steel to drawing the Freak Brothers, which began appearing in the underground newspaper, LA Free Press. From there it was syndicated to other underground papers around the world.

Dave Sheridan is the creator of Dealer McDope and the Leather Nun, and collaborated with Fred Schrier in Mothers Oats comix.

Rip Off Press also has published Gilbert Shelton's selection of his best Freak Brothers adventures in book form, with an all-new introduction in which he discusses whether the Freak Brothers are real people. The Best of the Rip Off Press, volume 2, The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers is available from Rip Off Press, P.O. Box 14158, San Francisco CA 94114. Retail price is \$3.50 plus 20 cents postage. The company will send a free catalog containing a poster to anyone who writes in for one, Todd said. campus apartments



516 Main Street Downtown Walkway

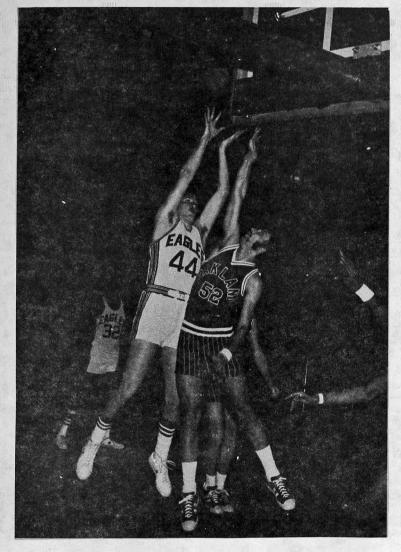


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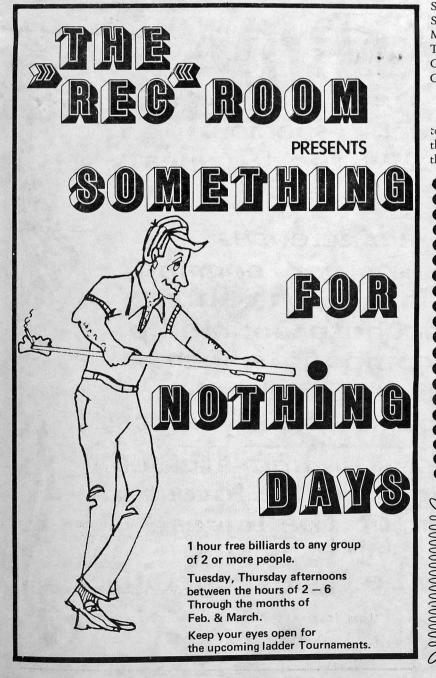
Campus Apartments - designed primarily for students, offer leisure living within walking distance of the campus. These one and two bedroom apartments come fully carpeted and have drapes throughout. Convenience items include dishwashers, garbage disposals and total electric ranges and refrigerators. Each apartment building has launary facilities consisting of two washers and dryers. The two bedroom apartment features two baths.

> For more information call or drop by the office at 918 University Ct. 423-3773





AWAY IT GOES: Eagle Joe Simms (44) takes a shot as Eagle (32) looks on. Defending for OCC was Ned Simpson (52). It was all in vain, as the Eagles won their homecoming game, 90-87. Photo by John Shell



Homecoming win 1100 watch as Eagles pop Oakland City College 90-87

by Roy Perry

The ISUE Eagles used a pressure defense and rode Ernie Brother's 28 points to a 90-87 victory over Oakland City College. The crowd of 1100 watched as ISUE fell behind in the first half and could not seem to recover. OCC was hitting 54.2% of their shots, and, as a result, led at halftime 41-36.

Deborah Wahl was crowned homecoming queen and Tonya Brackett was maid of honor. Patricia Peter and Stephanie Pearson finished third and fourth.

At the start of the second quarter

Coach Boultinghouse inserted Joe Simms and Tony Williams to replace Gary Burdsall and Paul Werner.

Things started to pick up. Aided by three technical fouls against OCC, Brothers began to come on strong, finishing with a total of 28 points for the game. Paul Werner was good for 15 points, and Spider Rowser and Joe Simms each came through with 14.

Boultinghouse was not entirely pleased, however, "We're going to have to play better defense; it's something we'll have to work on."

Debbie Schutte scores record as women's team beats JLJC

The ISUE women's basketball team, coached by Monica Robinson, defeated John A. Logan Junior College 53-44 to put them 2 and 5 for the season. Earlier this season they had defeated JLJC 51-37, so they have not yet been pressed much by that team. Debbie Schutte scored 32 points, which is school record, and leads the team with a 13.7 scoring average and a 12.9 rebounding average. Debbie Teer is the only other Eagle in

the double figures, with a 10.0 average.

I-M basketball season half over; five teams tied for first place

The intramural basketball season is half over and the standings are as follows:

TUESDAY NIGHT LEAGUE

THURSDAY NIGHT LEAGUE

ГКВ	3-0	Bald Eagles	3-0
Rough Riders	3-0	Lakers	3-0
Alpha Kappa Psi	3-0	Busch Tigers	3-1
Razorbacks	2-1	Tush	3-1
Superhicks	1-2	Black Student U	3-1
Sand Lot Kids	1-2	Alpha Omega Psi	2-2
Mechanics	1-2	Avengers	1-2
ГКЕ	1-2	Two Ugly Shots	1-2
Coors	0-3	Sigma Tau	1-3
Chi Gamma Iota	0-3	Zoo	0-4
		Gaffers	0-4

The intramural season will be concluded with a single elimination tourney to crown the champion. Last year the winner was TKB with TKE finishing as the runner-up. Alpha Omega Psi annexed the volleyball crown this year with the Gaffers taking the football title.



The ISUE Student Union Board is looking for entertainment for its on-campus Coffee Houses. Students at ISUE have comical, magical, and musical talents which other students would enjoy hearing and watching. If you think you have that special talent, you should seriously consider auditioning for the Student Union Board-sponsored Coffee Houses.

Auditions will be open to people on or off campus; they will be held Thursday, March 4 at 5:00 p.m. in the Pyramid Lounge. Those interested in auditioning should sign up at the information desk in the University Center, or contact Coffee House chairman Barb Lodato. For any further information see or call Barb Lodato, 477-0557.



FOUND:

Silver Timex ladies watch. Contact Bill Harrison 424-1267.

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Keyboard man for established rock group. Prefer someone with singing ability. Must have own equipment. Call: 422-7836 or 426-0728

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1972 Ford ¾ ton pick-up truck, six-cylinder, 4-speed, factory full camper with two beds, ice box, cabinets, new 10-ply tires and overload springs. Priced to sell. 853-9966

P.S.E. Compound Box 40-60 lb. pull, hunter model Speed brackets, Berger button, Flipper rest, Checket target sight, side-mount quiver, 5 aluminum arrows, 2 sets of points, (field, hunting) glove, tab. Like new. \$210 Bob Hughes 477-5713

FREE!!

Nine month old pup. Part German Shephard and Husky. Will be medium size dog. Call: 423-7983

Debbie Helfrich has won the Psychology Club's raffle. the prize was two tickets to the David Bowie Concert on Sunday, February 22.

The money from the raffle will be used to furnish Psychology journals for the library.





Consider religious questions with others who are not always certain they have all the answers.

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