

The Observer

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Carter comments on crisis

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter said last night that the Iranian terms for release of the 52 American hostages appear to offer a positive basis for negotiating their freedom — but added that he cannot predict when that may come.

In his first, brief statement on the conditions set by the Iranian Parliament early yesterday, the president said the election now two days away will not affect his handling of the situation.

"Let me assure you that my decisions on this crucial matter will not be affected by the calendar," Carter said.

He said whatever the outcome of Tuesday's election, Iran will find Americans of both parties united in their desire for release of the captives on terms consistent with U.S. honor and integrity.

Carter's spokesman had said earlier that the president probably would not have a yes-or-no response to the Iranian terms on Sunday. The terms include the freeing of frozen Iranian assets, a pledge that the United States will not intervene in Iran's affairs, the dropping of legal claims against Iran and the return of the assets of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The president, in a statement broadcast from the White House East Room, said he had been determined from the outset to serve two objectives: the protection of U.S. honor and security, and the safe return of the hostages.

"As we understand the Parliament's proposals, they appear to offer a positive basis for achieving both of these objectives," he said.

Carter said the quest for a settlement is being pursued



Not to be left out of the Halloween spirit, Moses recently donned this sheet and masqueraded as a ghost in front of the Memorial Library. (photo by Linda Shanahan)

through diplomatic channels and vowed that any action he takes will be in accordance with U.S. law and the Constitution.

He said he shares with the hostage families and with all Americans a desire for the hostages' early release.

"I know also that all Americans will want their return to be on a proper basis which is worthy of the suffering and sacrifice which the hostages have endured," Carter said.

The president said the administration has been consulting with Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan and with leaders of both parties in Congress on the hostage situation.

"I wish that I could predict when the hostages will return," he said. "I cannot.

Carter had cancelled his Sunday campaign travels, and returned to Washington for a day of conferences on the hostage developments.

Presidential debate fails to change attitudes

by Paul McGinn

Last week's Carter-Reagan debate had little effect on voter attitudes, a campus-wide poll conducted by *The Observer* indicated.

Students who were questioned in the study constituted all United States geographical areas and all undergraduate classes. Of those asked, 81.8 percent said they watched the de-

Iran sets conditions for hostages' release

By The Associated Press

The Iranian Parliament, in a major step toward ending a stalemate that has kept the world in crisis for a year, voted yesterday to free the 52 American hostages if the United States meets four conditions from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and a parliamentary committee.

It was the most promising development in the U.S.-Iranian confrontation in the 365 days since the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. But the Iranian proposal, calling for U.S. concessions on complex financial matters, was fraught with potential difficulties.

The Iranians said the United States must fulfill all of the terms - not simply signal its acceptance of them. Groups of hostages then would be freed in phases as each condition is met, they said.

"America's procrastination can prevent their release and lead to their trial (as alleged spies)," Tehran Radio said.

Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, Iran's former foreign minister and a key figure in the U.S.-Iranian confrontation, said he hoped "the whole thing" could be over

in one week. But he said it was "physically impossible" for the Americans to be freed by Tuesday, Election Day.

The Carter administration has indicated a willingness to discuss the long-awaited Iranian demands. But there was no immediate word from Washington about whether and how the conditions might be met.

When news of the Parliament's action flashed back to the United States at about 4 a.m. EST Sunday, President Carter broke off a campaign tour in Chicago and flew to Washington, where he conferred with Vice President Walter F. Mondale, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and other aides at the White House.

"Until we see the fine print or understand more clearly the fine print, we cannot see precisely the limits within which we are being asked to act," Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie said later on ABC's "Issues and Answers."

The decision came as Iran struggled into the seventh week of war with neighboring Iraq. The Iranians' presumed need for American spare parts for their U.S.-made military equipment was believed to be a major factor in their action now on the hostage question.

The Iranian news agency Pars said the Parliament, with 200 of its 228 members present for the stormy session, voted by a "decisive majority" to approve the four conditions for the hostages' release recommended by a seven-member select committee. The action had been expected for the past week.

According to an unofficial Paris translation of the committee report, Iran is demanding that the United States: 1.) make a "firm commitment to avoid all direct or indirect political and military interference" in Iran's affairs. 2.) release an estimated \$8 billion in Iranian government assets in U.S. banks that were frozen by Carter's executive order last Nov. 14, 3.) a pledge of non-interference in Iranian affairs and 4.) return of the property of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The initial U.S. reaction was guarded. Muskie and White House press secretary Jody Powell said the administration would not accept any proposal inconsistent with American interests and American honor.

Carter ordered briefings for his rivals for the presidency Republican Ronald Reagan and independent John B. Anderson.

Quayle discusses senatorial battle

Rep. Dan Quayle, is faced with the difficult challenge of unseating three-term incumbent Sen. Birch Bayh in Tuesday's election. He was recently interviewed by *Observer* staff reporters Anne Jane Dregalla and Tom Jackman.

Q: My first question concerns what you said yesterday about Congress being limited to two terms in office. Don't you feel that the longer you are in Washington, the more you can accomplish?

A: I feel that the longer you are in Washington the more you become a Washington person. I really believe that we ought to have a citizen-type legislature, one that's truly representative of the people. I would prefer to have Congress meet

from January through May, and shut down and come back and live for five months, and go back a couple weeks in the fall and clean up business. Therefore you'd have some farmers and teachers, laboring people, a

Q. and A.

Dan Quayle

good mixture of people in Washington instead of just having professional politicians. I

feel that one of the reasons that a lot of people have lost confidence in our political system is because these people become entrenched, they get reelected just on constituent service, they don't pay attention to the issues. Therefore if we have a different type of person to go to Washington just for a certain period of time I think that would be far better.

Q: Are you happy with yesterday's Senate vote to cut off the Grain Embargo? What do you think about the Democrats' charge that it was a political move?

A: We have tried to do that in the House of Representatives as well. I feel that it wasn't neces-

bate or heard about it in detail through either the newspaper or through discussion. However, only 6.6 percent stated that their choices for president changed because of the debate. And of this group, 66.6 percent said they changed from Carter to Reagan, while 33.3 percent went from Carter to undecided.

In giving their vote for President, 48.8 percent supported Reagan, 30.8 percent voted for Carter, 8.8 percent backed Anderson, while 6.8 percent were undecided and 4.8 percent refused to issue their preference. Of those who backed Reagan, 59.1 percent felt that their candidate won the debate while 40.9 percent said that neither Carter nor Reagan won. 35.5 percent of Carter's backers scored the debate a victory for the President, 12.5 percent for Reagan, and 52.3 percent a tie. The composite rating had 46.6 percent giving the debate to Reagan, 17.7 percent claiming Carter the victor with 35.7 percent voicing the belief that neither candidate scored a win.

Ranking the debate on a scale of from 1 to 10, with 1 as poor and 10 as excellent, the students handed the event a 5.3.

Of the students polled, 88.8 percent expected to or had al-

(continued on page 11)

(continued on page 12)

by *The Observer* and *The Associated Press*

Almost totally paralyzed after oxygen deprivation during cancer surgery, a 26-year old Miami woman was awarded \$6.7 million in a malpractice suit. A six-member Dade County jury returned the verdict in a suit filed by Vikki Lynn Reyes and her husband, Rigoberto. Since the March 1979 surgery, Mrs. Reyes can move only her eyes and head, according to testimony. She will require continuous nursing care for the rest of her life, her lawyer said. During surgery, she suffered severe brain damage from lack of oxygen. According to hospital records read in court, her heart stopped for 15 minutes. Named in the award were Mount Sinai Medical Center, anesthesiologist Dr. Saul Miller and physician Dr. Robert Bedell. Miller's lawyer said he did nothing wrong. Bedell's lawyer had no comment. — AP

In a tense political campaign President Carter conferred with his diplomatic high command at the White House while Ronald Reagan sought crucial Ohio votes yesterday in the closing hours of the campaign that was suddenly hostage to terms set by an alien parliament for the release of 52 captive Americans. Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, said the Iranian hostage situation was too delicate for him to discuss. His running mate, George Bush, said it would not affect the outcome of Tuesday's election. Campaigning in Marietta, Ohio, Reagan said, "This is not the time or the place for me to be addressing such a sensitive matter. Obviously, all of us want this tragic situation resolved. That's my deepest hope, and I know it's yours." Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie said Carter did not regard the possible break of the year-old hostage stalemate as a political resource. Nonetheless, it became the dominant concern of campaigners for both sides, almost on the eve of an election the public opinion pollsters said was too close to forecast. — AP

A 600-year old Gothic cathedral in Milan is sinking. Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" fresco is fading and other monuments and churches here are crumbling. Modern urban ills such as air pollution and traffic vibration are blamed but art experts also say indifference by politicians, a shortage of funds and red tape are major threats. "Insufficient money prevents us from dealing with the original causes of the ruin of art sources, which are perishable and not replaceable," Carlo Bertelli, fine arts superintendent for the Lombardy region and head of the Brera modern art gallery emphasized in a recent interview with *The Associated Press*. "Political indifference about the problems of art is an additional plague." Reports that Leonardo's fresco was cracking and its colors fading stirred widespread concern two years ago. But little has been done so far to preserve and restore the masterpiece, painted by Leonardo in the supper room of Santa Maria delle Grazie church 482 years ago. Officials of the Duomo, Milan's famed cathedral, recently reported that six years of work and an expense of \$13.2 million will be needed to strengthen the main pillars of the building which was begun in 1386. — AP

Iran's Oil Minister Mohammed Jawad Baquir Tunguyan was reported captured by Iraqi troops in a separate ambush when an attack was made on the major Iranian oil refinery city of Abadan yesterday. The official Iraqi news agency said Tunguyan was captured last Friday in an ambush by "special Iraqi patrols" and taken to the Iraqi capital of Baghdad. It gave no other details. The 30-year-old minister took office about two months ago. There was no immediate Iranian statement on the claim. Iraq already has claimed Abadan's railway, highway, pipeline and sea links with the rest of Iran have been cut off, and Iraqi forces have overrun Iran's major shipping port of Khorramshar northwest of Abadan on the Shatt al-Arab waterway. The capture of Abadan would strengthen Iraq's position on the waterway, Iran's only outlet to the Persian Gulf, through which much of the world's oil moves.

Pope John Paul II yesterday called for a negotiated settlement of the Iraq-Iran war in a manner respecting "human rights and national and territorial integrity" of the two Middle Eastern countries. "Unfortunately the world's public opinion seems to get easily used to such episodes of terrible destruction," the pontiff told a crowd of 25,000 gathered in St. Peter's Square for his noon blessing. In the speech marking the Roman Catholic Church's All Souls's Day honoring the dead, John Paul said he wanted to remember all the victims of "too many violent episodes" including terrorism, kidnappings and natural disasters that have taken place in the world this year.

Partly sunny and windy today with highs in the mid 60s. Breezy and cool tonight with a slight chance for showers. Lows in the low 40s. Partly cloudy tomorrow with highs in the mid 50s. — AP

Inside Monday

Thoughts on Election Eve

I really didn't want to do this. In fact, I was making a very careful effort to stay away from the topic simply because everyone else was covering it. But then, it is Election Eve. Tomorrow anyone who hasn't sent in absentee ballots will be struggling with their consciences to decide whom they must vote for. It's an important right, no matter how little difference it really might make in the end.

But today is Election Eve, and it is autumn. Crisp Golden autumn at its finest. As I walked down the farm roads behind the college on an autumn afternoon, I can't help thinking how forever this land is. The different trees and small forest plants are new-born in the whole of earth's life, but as you walk you cannot help but feel the presence of the forests and prairies that came before — each preceding the last back to the beginning of time. And you feel too the presence of the many who walked along those paths by the shores of the river Saint Joseph. They're all there in the cool autumn breeze blowing over the brown barren fields; in the gentle swirling of the gold and red leaves against the intense blue sky. Somehow it's always been there and you feel it will always be.

Or so you hope. And it's Election Eve. We really don't have much of a choice this year. And the worst problem with that statement is that everyone agrees with it. No one likes the idea of having to choose between three inexperienced or incompetent men for our next president. So, if the people didn't want these men, how did they become the only candidates? Somehow the choice got away from the people. Again. A choice that is as fundamental and important to the protection of our rights and freedom as the power to vote is.

According to one writer in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, the political satirists who interpret popular opinion believe that the country is suffering from a case of election ABC's: Apathy, Boredom and Cynicism. Well, that's not unusual, but it sure seems to be getting worse every election year.

And the result is what we have this year. The people are slowly letting go of some of their basic rights as citizens. And they're hoping that somehow it will all come out right without having to do anything. Well, we've been lucky so far, but there is no guarantee that it will last. When a man is elected simply because the people say, "We have no other choice" then we might as well go back to kings, or even their modern day prototypes — dictators.

Not many people are going to be happy with the next president, no matter who he is. That could make it very difficult for him to get bills passed by Congress and depending on who he is, that could be good, or worse. But it might also mean that in the next election, we'll grab at anything because he will look good in com-

Margie Brassil



parison.

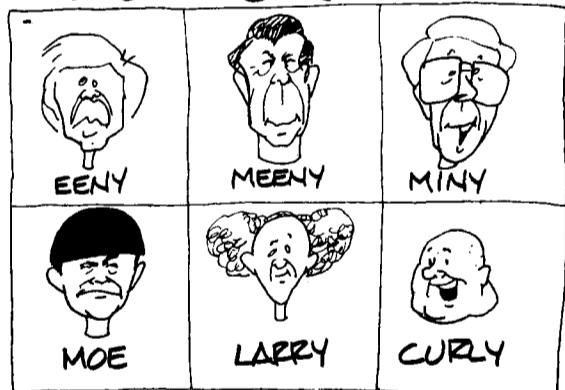
But the fact still remains that the candidates don't seem to be the choice of the people this year, and we are going to get stuck with a president we don't particularly like and support. And in the end this could make us weaker than anything else could. But, not because of who will be in the White House come next January but because the people have somehow stopped paying attention. Or they have become so culled by events and politicians into believing there is nothing they can do anyway, that they really don't care anymore.

But they better start caring again. There is nothing we can do in time for tomorrow, because the only way out of this election would be not to vote. But then, we would be giving up a right that is the most basic to our nation.

We do still have the right to vote. To decide which of the three candidates we can at least bear as our president. It's still better than a dictatorship, or monarchy. But not much. Next time, four years from now we better pay attention. We better make sure that right means a lot more.

It's November. Winter will be coming, autumn is nearly ended. Harvests have been gathered and the last leaves are falling. And we can still walk in freedom along country roads. A freedom that has been watched over carefully by the people who have come before. The land is forever because it needs no government to guide it. The freedom in which it lives and grows is protected by people. A government is necessary, however, to guide and direct the people, but it is up to us to protect our freedom. So that we can continue to walk in freedom on an autumn afternoon.

CHOOSE ONE:



P. Egan

The Observer

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Prostitution, drugs

Undercover cop proves himself

by Hal Spencer
Associated Press Writer

Fired from one police force, Salvatore Lombardi spent six lonely years in the shadowy world of prostitution, drugs and stolen goods to prove himself worthy of the detective's badge he wears today.

"He has the knack. He could infiltrate a convent," says police Sgt. Ted Dolan of Pawtucket, one of eight Rhode Island towns where Lombardi worked undercover as a hired gun.

"He's got guts. He fears no one," said Capt. Frank Ricci of the arwrick police department. "He certainly proved himself here."

MONDAY FOCUS

Lombardi was hired as a detective for the Woonsocket police a year ago. But his "police academy" was a series of smoky bars and undercover buys of drugs and hot cars.

The heavy set, 30 year old Lombardi packs a pistol even in his living room where he relaxed one Sunday to tell his story while watching his favorite professional football team, the New England Patriots, on television.

He agreed to an interview on the promise he would not be photographed, but he laughed a lot as he talked, acting like his life among criminals was a

huge lark.

Lombardi's odd career began in 1973 in Johnston, an industrial town adjoining Providence, when he was fired from the force just one hour before his probationary term would have expired.

"Sal just didn't measure up to what we thought a uniformed should be," said Johnston Police Chief William Tocco. "I admire his undercover work. But that's not what we were looking for."

Lombardi said the firing black balled him from other police forces, making him "travel an unusual road to get my badge back."

Lombardi said he gets no thrill from the danger of working among people who would kill a police officer without hesitation.

"I did it for one reason, to get my job back. It's not that I enjoy the danger. I just don't mind it too much," he said.

"He's never lost sleep worrying about things," confirmed his wife, Michelina, 30, even after Woonsocket police this year nabbed a man outside the couple's house who was carrying a can of gas and a note threatening Lombardi's life.

"I don't worry about him too much either," added Mrs. Lombardi. "I know Sal can handle himself."

Lombardi, bearded and blue-eyed, said his undercover work began when he took a job in Lincoln to help solve a rash of house burglaries. Night after night, Lombardi hung around a

bar where the suspected burglars spent their time between jobs.

One night, he gave a lift home to a man who was too high on pills and liquor to drive. "That was the break I needed. They took me into the gang."

The job led to the arrest of 20 people and made his undercover reputation. From there he moved into the nether world of crime in several towns.

"He has a real talent for undercover work. He can convince anybody or anything he wants," said Pawtucket police Sgt. Ted Nolan.

"One time when he was working for us, he went into a house to buy some drugs. The guy pulled a gun on Sal and asked him how he knew he wasn't a cop. By the time Sal got through talking, the guy had agreed to sell him not only drugs but the gun too."

Lombardi also has a talent for disguise. "I can change my appearance in simple ways—cut my hair or my beard; wear different cloths."

He once arrested a man for drug sales and then busted him again two years later. "The guy didn't even recognize me. I had change my hair style," Lombardi said.

His job in Woonsocket came after he played an undercover role in a sting operation in which police set up a phony fencing operation and arrested almost 20 people and recovered \$280,000 in stolen goods.



These Domers gaze intently at the screen of their television as the action of the ND-Navy game unfolds before their eyes. (photo by Chris Salvino)

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THE SIGN-UP PERIOD IS FROM 8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M., MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY, IN ROOM 213 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING BEGINNING NOVEMBER 3 FOR INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 10.

YOU MUST SIGN FOR YOUR INTERVIEWS PERSONALLY.

DATE	AL	BA	EG	SC	LW	MBA	
Nov 10 Mon	X	X	X	X			Boston College - Graduate School of Management B in all disciplines.
	X	X	X	X			Case Western Reserve University - Graduate School B in all disciplines.
	X	X	X	X			Cornell University Graduate School of Business & Public Administration B in all disciplines.
			X				Fluor Corp BM in C.E., M.E., Ch.E., E.E.
		X					K-Mart Apparel All BBA.
	X	X	X	X			Loyola University, Graduate School of Business B in all disciplines.
	X	X	X	X	X		Mostek Corp BMD in E.E. and Physics. BM in Chem. and Comp. Sci. B in M.E. All BBA and MBA.
	X	X				X	Northwestern Mutual Life All BA and BBA. MBA.
		X					Travenol Laboratories, Inc B in Acct.
	X	X	X	X			Tulane Graduate School of Business Administration B in all disciplines.
	X	X	X	X			University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business B in all disciplines.
	X	X	X	X			University of Southern California, Graduate School of Business Administration B in all disciplines.
	X	X	X	X			Vanderbilt University - Owen Graduate School of Management B in all disciplines.
Nov 11 Tues							Budd Co Cancelled.
		X					Colt Industries Inc BM in M.E., M.E.T.O., Met.
			X				Gulf Oil Corp BMD in Ch.E., MD in M.E.
	X	X	X	X			New York University Graduate School of Business Administration B in all disciplines.
			X				The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co B in E.E., M.E.

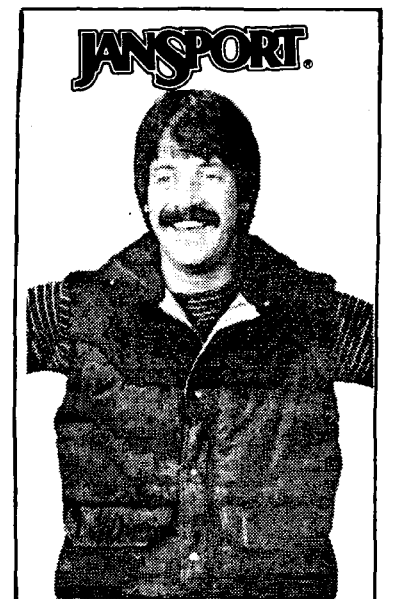
DATE	AL	BA	EG	SC	LW	MBA	
Nov 11/12 Tues/Wed	X	X	X	X		X	American Hospital Supply Corp BM in all disciplines.
		X					Arthur Andersen & Co B in Acct. MBA with Acct background or concentration.
	X	X	X			X	Caterpillar Tractor Co All BA and BBA. BS in all engineering disciplines. MBA. Marketing Careers/Technical Sales. Worldwide. Permanent Resident Visa.
Nov 12 Wed	X	X	X	X		X	Eastman Kodak Co All BA and BBA. MBA. BM in E.E., Ch.E., M.E., Chem.
		X					Quaker Oats Co B in Acct. Financial Accountant. Chicago. Citizenship required.
Nov 12/13 Wed/Thurs			X	X			Dow Chemical Co BMD in Ch.E. and Chem.
		X					Permacel, a Johnson & Johnson Co All BBA.
Nov 13 Thurs	X	X	X	X			Emory University, School of Business Administration B in all disciplines.
		X					Federal Highway Administration BM in C.E.
		X				X	First National Bank in St. Louis All BBA and MBA. Credit Analyst-professional staff development program. St. Louis, MO. Citizenship req.
		X					J. L. Hudson Co Retailer. All BBA. Executive trainee positions in store management and merchandising. Michigan, Indiana, Ohio. Citizenship required.
		X	X	X	X		International Harvester Co B in Marketing. MBA with Mkt backgrnd or concentration. BM in A.E., E.E., Met., Math. B in Comp. Sci. BMD in M.E.
	X	X	X	X			Northwestern University - J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management B in all disciplines.
Nov 13/14 Thurs/Fri	X	X					Main Hurdman & Cranston B in Acct.
	X	X					Schneider Transport, Inc Cancelled.
Nov 14 Fri	X	X	X	X			Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration B in all disciplines.
	X	X	X	X			Indiana University, Graduate School of Business B in all disciplines.
		X					National Bank of Detroit All BBA.
		X					Newport News Shipbuilding B in E.E., M.E., M.E.I.O.
		X	X				Stepan Chemical Co BMD in Organic and Analytical Chem. BM in Ch.E.
		X					U.S. Air Force BMD in all Engineering disciplines.
							LAW SCHOOLS
Nov 11							George Washington Law School
Nov 12							University of Detroit, School of Law
Nov 14							Indiana University (Indianapolis) Law School

'Pippin' auditions tonight

The Notre Dame Student Players will hold auditions for their production of *Pippin* tonight at 6:30 pm in the LaFortune Ballroom. Auditions are open to any student from Notre Dame or St. Mary's. No preparation is necessary for the audition but comfortable clothing should be worn. Persons with no experience in the theater are especially encouraged to try out

Medical anthropologist to speak

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology is sponsoring a lecture in the area of medical anthropology on Monday, November 3rd at 3:30 pm in the Audio Visual Theater of the Center for Continuing Education by Dr. Jean Comaroff, a specialist from the University of Chicago. Her topic is "Healing and Cultural Change in Africa". The lecture is a product of fieldwork that Professor Comaroff did in Africa among the Tschidi-Barolong of the South Africa-Botswana borderland, and will deal with the transformation of African healing systems.



JANSPORT.

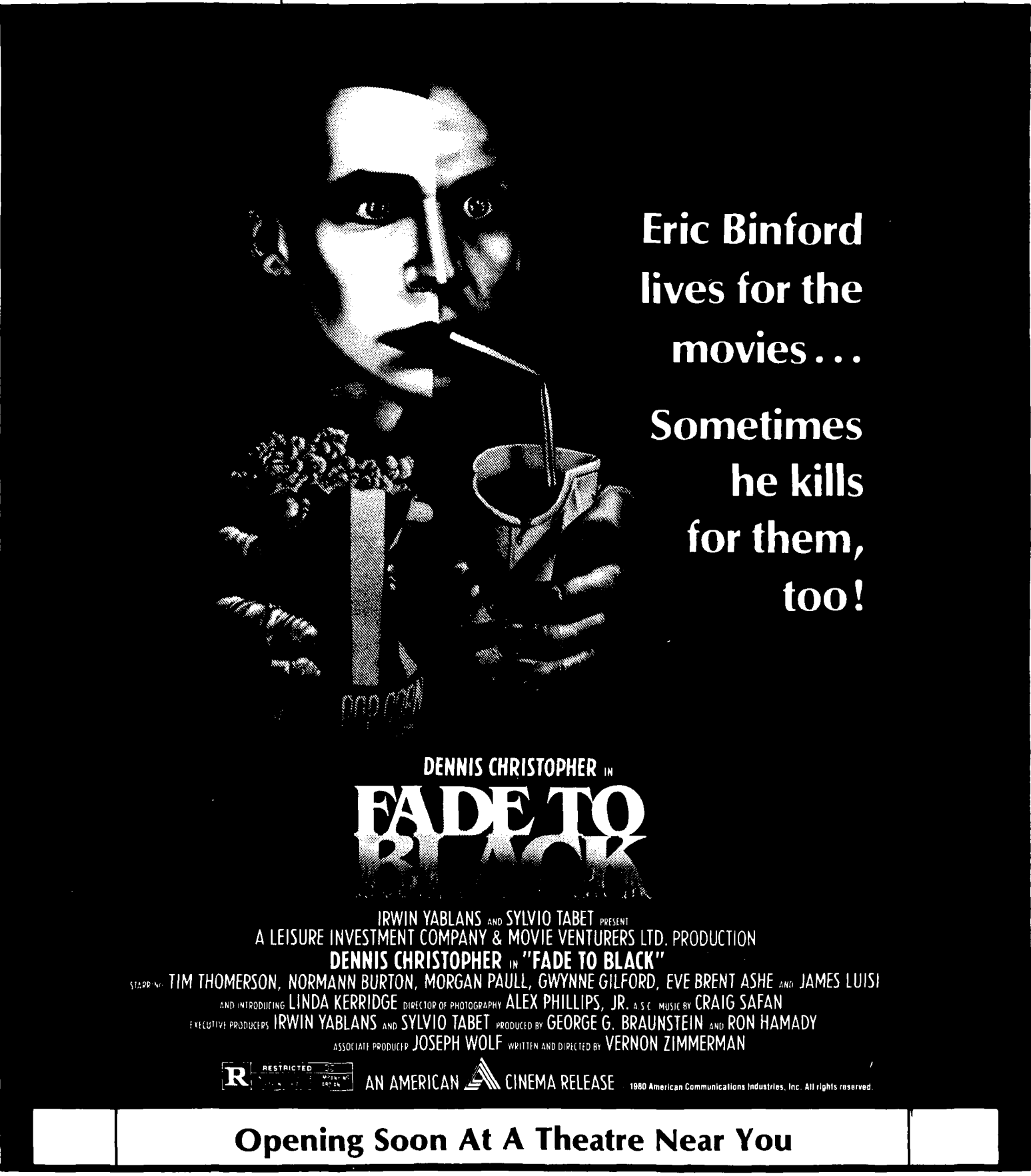
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Opening Soon At A Theatre Near You

The Observer Extra

An Observer news supplement

Carter or Reagan: What's the difference?



Jimmy Carter listens to a questioner during a 1977 Washington press conference.

By Michael Onufrak
Editorials Editor

In 1960, people complained, and historian Arthur Schlesinger even wrote a pamphlet, to the effect that there was no real difference between the two candidates of the major parties, Richard Nixon and John Kennedy. They looked different and talked different, but they were saying essentially the same thing, one in a Boston brogue, the other in an authoritative baritone. Twenty years later this situation has most definitely been eradicated.

As last Tuesday's debate proved, President Jimmy Carter and his Republican opponent Ronald Reagan agree on nothing whatsoever, save the choice of a blue suit to show up best on network television. Not only did they disagree on policy and interpretation of world events, they also couldn't agree on several instances of fact. Add John Anderson's refutation of both men's positions and one can easily gauge this country's attitude as it heads into the '80s — confusion.

Indeed, it seems that there are a number of directions this country can take, and whom one

votes for is an expression of the direction one prefers. Carter is the battle-toughened realist who has slugged away against a difficult Congress, almost blindly felt his way through a tempestuous and complicated foreign policy, and finally has emerged as anything but the smiling fellow he entered the presidency as. His vision of America is one founded in his experience of the last four years. It is not an overly optimistic vision, but it is one grounded in realism. Carter does not perceive America dominating the world and dictating the future. Instead, he sees an America which leads, but delegates some authority to other allies and potential allies in the third world. Carter may not have planned it that way, but that is how it has ended up, and he plans to stick with it.

Reagan's vision of America is radically different. Reagan believes that America was at its best in the years immediately following the end of World War II. His goal, and that of his supporters, is to return America to the top. Reagan envisions an America which is both militarily and industrially



Ronald Reagan campaigns at St. Mary's shortly before last May's Indiana primary.

(continued on page 6)

Hiler challenges Brademas in tough congressional fight

By Tim Vercellotti
Senior Staff Reporter

While the voters of the Third District are deciding who should represent them for the next two years in Congress, the camps of both candidates are predicting victory.

John Brademas is the Democratic nominee, and John Hiler is carrying the Republican banner into a contest that will decide who will serve the constituents of LaPorte, St. Joseph, and Elkhart counties in the House of Representatives.

Brademas has represented this district for the past 22 years, serving on two House committees, Education and Labor, and several subcommittees. He is currently the third ranking Democrat in the House, which gives him the title of Majority Whip. Before being elected to Congress, Brademas taught political science at Saint Mary's College.

The GOP nominee, John Hiler, ran unsuccessfully for the Indiana state house in 1978. He has served as a delegate to the 1978 Indiana State Republican Convention, and the 1980 White House Conference on Small Businesses.

According to John Roos, Brademas' campaign manager, experience is one of the keys to the campaign. "It is at this time that we need people who have proven over a given period of years that they are basically decent and honest; they must

have demonstrated stability, good judgement, and the courage to stand up, and they must have made basically right decisions in previous states of turmoil," Roos explained.

Wayne Kraemer, who heads the Hiler organization, offered sound economic training as one of his candidate's advantages. Hiler earned his M.B.A. from the

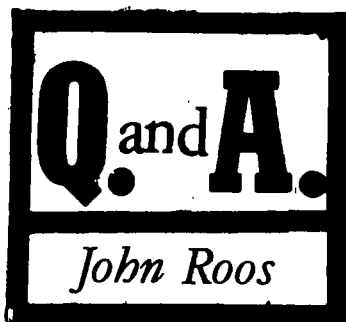
University of Chicago in 1977, one of the major centers of economic thought in this country, and he runs a private business in LaPorte, Indiana.

One of the major concerns of both candidates has been the high rate of unemployment in the Third District. Roos cited the

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Rep. John Brademas makes a point during his speech in the Library Auditorium last month.



Government prof aids

Brademas

John Roos, government professor at Notre Dame, is currently on leave of absence to assume the role of campaign manager for Congressional candidate John Brademas. In a recent interview, Roos discussed with *Observer* senior staff reporter Kelli Flint his views on Brademas' campaign and the local political atmosphere.

Q: What are your duties as campaign manager for Brademas?

A: Everything that doesn't get solved by someone else ends up on the campaign manager's desk. I basically report directly to John Brademas. I, in turn, am responsible for making decisions for radio, television, organization, basic strategy, press releases, setting up headquarters, fund-

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Inside:

Can Quayle defeat Birch Bayh?... pg.6

Should the process be changed?... pg.7

A close look at the electoral college... pg.8

A final review of the issues... pg.9

Young Republican Urges "Vote For A Change"

By Tom Jackman
Executive News Editor

Young, handsome and staunchly conservative, J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle comes to this campaign directly out of the mold the Republican Party has designed in its all-out effort to defeat liberal Congressional targets such as Gary Hart, George McGovern, Frank Church and, of course, Indiana's Birch Bayh.

The GOP, sensing national discontent with Democratic leadership, feels the time is ripe to regain control not only of the executive branch but also of the upper house of the legislative branch of government. Accordingly, a multi-million dollar nationwide media blitz has been staged urging voters to go Republican, "For a Change." In states with particularly objectionable legislators, such as Bayh, political action committees have added their not inconsiderable weight on behalf of the conservatives.

In Indiana, the strategy is working. A statewide poll conducted recently by Indiana University not only gave Quayle a surprisingly wide lead, it also reported that most voters' reactions were anti-Bayh, rather than pro-Quayle. The pollsters attributed this specifically, in part, to the National Conservative Political Action Committee, whose activities in Indiana have included spending more than \$175,000 in an effort to defeat Bayh. Quayle publicly disavows the conservative committee, and has asked them to leave the state, but privately he knows that they can only help him unless they become so nasty they end up offending people.

The candidates themselves have become the central issue in the final weeks before tomorrow's election. Quayle, who believes Senators should be limited to two terms (Bayh is running for his fourth) is finishing his second term in the US House, where his record has come under sharp fire from the liberal camp.

John Brademas, who faces a tough fight of his own against another product of the GOP mold, told *The Observer* recently, "Danny Quayle has no more business in the US Senate than the man in the moon. He doesn't have a single bill to his name, he doesn't show up at a lot of committee meetings... He's a nice fellow, but he's out of his league."

Bayh also makes the attend-

ance claim against Quayle, saying he missed one out of every six votes in 1979, and that his overall attendance record is poor. But Quayle has heard these charges before, and defends himself vigorously. "His (Bayh's) overall attendance rating is 75 percent compared with my attendance rating of 85 percent," Quayle said. "So I have a much better attendance record than Senator Bayh, and he knows that."

Quayle, of course, is not without charges of his own. In line with the Republican ideal of reducing federal spending, Quayle says Bayh has had the opportunity to vote on the existence of 399 federal agencies, and voted against none of them.

Bayh makes the same charge against Quayle, saying "he's got a beautiful commercial about regulators, and yet he hasn't stopped one regulator, and I have.... When regulation gets to the point where it's self-defeating, where it really isn't serving a legitimate purpose, then I think we have to stop that. And I've done that. He hasn't — he talks, but he doesn't get anything accomplished." Quayle later pointed out that he has voted to kill the Consumer Protection Agency and to limit the Department of Education.

Far more money than ever before has been spent on this campaign, and that has become an issue as well. Bayh could end up spending over \$2 million (he spent just over \$1 million to defeat Richard Lugar in 1974) and Quayle is apparently not far behind. Quayle charges that Bayh is reaping the benefits of incumbency by picking up enormous out-of-state contributions. Bayh replies that many of these came from political action committees with out-of-state mailing addresses. Quayle, hearing this, laughed and said, "if you believe that you believe in the tooth fairy."

Bayh responded in kind last week, supporting his claim that Quayle is backed by "big oil" by distributing to the press a detailed listing of all the oil-affiliated donations Quayle has received in the campaign.

The mud, obviously, has been thick, the rhetoric perhaps thicker. But a more personal, gut issue could be the deciding factor in this race: unemployment. The Indiana labor force has been ravaged worse than almost any other state in the union. Voters are looking for someone to blame, and Republicans are quick to direct the

finger-pointing at incumbent Democrats like Bayh. Bayh responds that he has fought to recruit and keep industries in the state, but an unemployment rate nearly double the national norm has spoken louder, and it has clearly hampered him.

Despite this, labor unions in the state are again solidly behind Bayh, but it appears even their support in the rank-and-file is waning. Last week, Bayh made an almost desperate appeal to labor leaders to solidify support for his reelection, and their reactions could have a impact on the result.

When Birch Bayh first won election in 1962, his opponent was campaigning for an unprecedented fourth term, and lost by less than 15,000 votes. But Homer Capehart did not have to shoulder the responsibility for high unemployment and inflation rates, as Bayh must now, and coupled with the conservative atmosphere of this election year, the situation appears very favorable for Dan Quayle to unseat at least one liberal target in 1980.



Dan Quayle responds to a question during his campus appearance last month. Quayle is trying to defeat Sen. Birch Bayh in tomorrow's elections.

... Reagan

(continued from page 5)

superior to any other nation. Naturally Reagan contends that America can avoid the problems which she encountered in those years. He believes that we can avoid embroiling ourselves in a destructive arms race and sending troops abroad and repeating the horrors of Korea and Viet Nam.

Anderson's view is somewhere in between, and perhaps this is the reason he stands the least chance of winning tomorrow. Besides having no party or public funds behind him, Anderson doesn't appeal to strict idealists who follow Reagan or strict realists who back Carter. Anderson has many new and innovative ideas and an intelligence and candor which political veterans find refreshing, but no distinct vision of what America can be. In short, he has borrowed from both conflicting philosophies (no matter that he may have borrowed the best of each), and the result has been to sacrifice mass appeal. Idealists who might follow Reagan, but cannot for some reason, have tended to abandon Anderson because of his liberal and essentially

Democratic ideas. Some liberals are equally dissatisfied with his borrowing from the Republican camp, although they find his liberal reforms acceptable.

Anderson's rejection is a sign of just how pronounced the separation between the two major candidates is. By rejecting the compromise candidate, American voters have said that they want either the Carter vision or the Reagan vision. Nothing in between, no compromises. There will be a vote, there will be a clear-cut winner and a clear-cut loser. Half of the people will be happy, the other half will be saddened and perhaps terrified. In either case, the next four years will be a test to see if the disaffected half can conform to the vision of the victor.

In many ways, this election seems reminiscent of the election of 1932, when the challenger Franklin Roosevelt defeated the incumbent Republican Herbert Hoover by a landslide. That year Americans chose to cast off the

status quo and take a new line toward solving the nation's economic difficulties. History has proven that voters of the '30s made the right choice. This election represents the same kind of choice: Do we want to follow the Republican philosophy to solve our problems or the Democratic program? The difference this time is that the incumbent, and the man who must take responsibility for those problems, is the Democrat, and the man offering change is the Republican.

Whatever the outcome, history will remember this election year as typical of the decade that preceded it. The '70s will be remembered as the time when America took her lumps. Watergate, sex scandals, social vapidity, and the taking of the hostages are only a few examples of this nation being torn down to size. Tomorrow, the nation will decide whether to roll with the punches and adjust to our new status; or to begin the crusade back to preeminence.

... Brademas

[continued from page 8]

John Brademas' long tenure in office may prompt the citizens of the Third District to cast their votes for Hiler, according to Kraemer. "Our research indicates that voters feel that the Congressman has lost touch; he no longer identifies with his voters, and his voters no longer identify with him," Kraemer stated.

Whether or not the voters take this, or any other point that has been made in this congressional campaign into consideration when casting their ballots tomorrow, no one can be sure. The campaign is winding down, and

now the fates of Brademas and Hiler lie behind the curtains of the voting booth.

On this election eve, when the campaign managers of the respective candidates were asked to offer their predictions of the results, both foresaw victory. Roos called for a close contest, with "Brademas winning by a two or three percentage point margin." While not offering a margin of victory, Kraemer expressed optimism. "We believe that our campaign is on target for the election of John Hiler on November 4," Kraemer claimed.

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Opinion

The electoral process: should it be revamped?

By Anthony Walton

The last two presidential elections have exposed some major flaws in our election process. In 1976, the Democrats ended up with Jimmy Carter as their nominee without really knowing anything about him, and this year the general consensus of the public seems to be against the three major candidates, in that there is a lot of distress and disappointment over the choices.

"Worst choices ever" and "the lesser of two (or three) evils" are catch-phrases bandied about this year, and there is a lot of concern as to how we got into this predicament. Aren't there better candidates out there? Why aren't they running? Why aren't more known quantities running? Where are the statesmen, the John Kennedys, the Adlai Stevensons, even the Dwight Eisenhowers and Richard Nixons. All these men, whether you liked them personally or not, had long records of public involvement and service. They were not professional presidential candidates, as the victorious candidates seem to have to be now. I think the recent trends form a serious indictment of the system, and illustrate the need for some specific reforms.

The way the current system is constructed, a person has to be independently wealthy and "meaningfully unemployed" to make a serious run at the presidency. This is because the best way to get elected is to spend two years canvassing Iowa and New Hampshire, especially New Hampshire, in order to make a strong showing in the early caucus and primary. Looking back at the 1976 election, Carter did not become a serious candidate until he won the Iowa caucus, and after this victory, he suddenly became the frontrunner. If you are a senator or congressman, you do not have the time to spend shaking hands, and if you are not independently wealthy, you do not have the money. So the possibility of making a concerted effort in a campaign becomes open to a select few who can meet these criteria. This flaw in the system resulted from, and is propagated by the most serious flaw, that of the primary system.

The primary system as it stands now is theoretically sound, in the sense that it allows for nationwide exposure of candidates while retaining local involvement and influence in choosing the preferred candidates and delegates. By stretching the process over a six month period, there is plenty of time to watch the candidates in action, and expose any shortcomings. But in practice the primaries tend to have a snowball effect, in that whoever wins the previous week's primary has the best chance of winning this week's. This is why New Hampshire and Iowa are so crucial. The news media pick up on these winners and make them the focus of attention, if only for a week. So an early win can give anyone credibility, and if that person runs an intelligent campaign, the win can be parlayed into a nomination.

There are several things wrong with this, the first



and most notable being the magnitude that this assigns Iowa and New Hampshire in the primary process. Why should two of the smallest and least diverse states in the union be given such influence? New Hampshire is rural, Yankee, white, and conservative. (It is also served by the most unscrupulous newspaper in the country, the *Manchester Union Leader*, published by William Loeb. Loeb has made a career of publishing scandalous, unsubstantiated attacks upon candidates, making them look bad without time to refute the charges. His hatchet jobs upon Phil Crane and Ed Muskie are the most notorious.) Iowa is rural, white, and dominated by one indus-

try, agriculture. If one comes across as farmer-oriented in Iowa, he will have a distinct advantage.

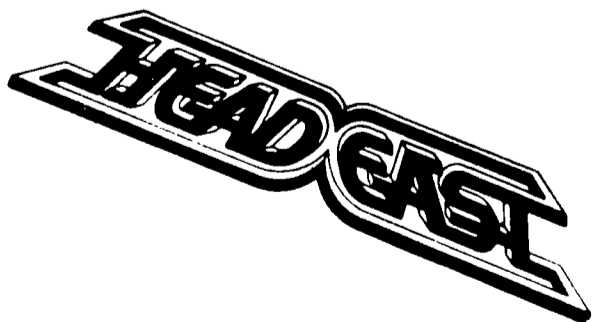
If there has to be a primary system like the present one, the first primaries should at least be held in a state like New York, California, Ohio, or Illinois, where there is a more representative diversity among the voters. I would rather, however, see a restructuring of the system into a national primary day, say the first Tuesday in June, where all primaries would be held on the same day. This would correct the irregularities I mentioned above. Another possibility would be four district primaries, with the country divided vertically into four north-south regions, all primaries to occur in the same month, the order rotating by election. The campaign could start on a specific day, say January 1. This would give the candidates plenty of time to tour the country, have televised debates, and make themselves known.

We don't need four-year presidential campaigns. (One of the reasons Reagan won this year was that his campaign machinery never really stopped after he lost in 1976.) These lengthy campaigns do nothing but waste money and time, and they force the incumbent to spend the last two years of his term, when he should be at his most effective, worrying about re-election. Why can other countries have elections in four to eight weeks time? I admit that this country is much larger and has more concerns, but six months should be plenty long enough.

A few other reforms that could be helpful would be an ending of federal financing, reopening of the conventions, and standardized forums for a meaningful exchange and comparison of platforms and ideas. Federal financing has no place in presidential campaigns. The candidates should be responsible for raising their own funds. This would increase public and party accountability, and decrease the waste that matching funds encourage. A maverick can enter the race, raise enough money (or use his own through "loans" to his campaign) for the early primaries, and then count on the federal money to sustain the campaign. If a candidate can't raise enough on his own, maybe he shouldn't be in the race. If he doesn't have party support to help in raising money, he shouldn't be in the party. The funding laws were established in

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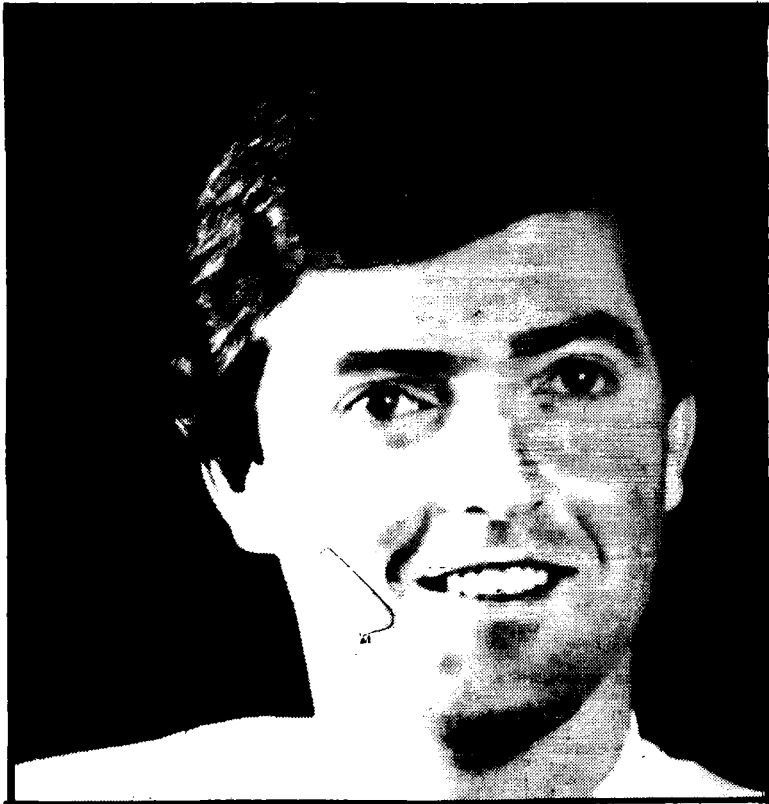
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John Hiler is a strong challenger for the congressional spot held by Rep. John Brademas, even though Brademas is the third most powerful man in the House of representatives.

... Hiler challenges

(continued from page 5)

figures as 16 percent in Elkhart, 10.5 percent in Laporte, and 11 percent in St Joseph County. These numbers comprise what Roos called "one of the worst unemployment situations in the state, and in the country."

One way to solve the problem of unemployment is to bring new industries to the area. The Brademas campaign claims that their man has done this, citing as examples a bank-hotel-office complex currently being constructed in South Bend, and a soon-to-be constructed synthetic fuels plant. The incumbent congressman has charged Hiler with wanting to prevent industry from developing in northern Indiana. Kraemer stated that this is just not so. Instead, the Republican candidate, according to Kraemer, is approaching unemployment on a broader level.

"The current economic woes are a result of a poor national program. We cannot look only to the resolution of our own economic woes," Kraemer pointed out.

Taxes have been another point of departure between the two candidates. Hiler is a proponent of the Kemp-Roth tax plan, which calls for an annual tax cut of ten percent for three consecutive years, coupled with tighter restrictions on government spending. In a news release dated October 14, Brademas called Hiler's tax promises "unrealistic and irresponsible."

"He (Hiler) thinks he can balance the budget, increase defense spending, and cut taxes at the same time. Brademas knows that this is unrealistic," Roos said.

This charge has been countered by Hiler's campaign. Kraemer pointed out that Brademas has not presented a tax plan of his own. Also, Kraemer claimed that the incumbent had not considered the entire proposal.

"One must look at the total Kemp-Roth plan. Brademas has only addressed the tax cut. The plan calls for some tightening of federal spending. This is feasible and practical," Kraemer explained.

On the subject of energy, Roos said that his candidate favors the development of synthetic fuels. He offered Brademas' involvement in the establishment of a new ethanol plant in South Bend as a case in point.

Hiler is also a proponent of synthetic fuel. In addition, Hiler favors the research and development of safe nuclear power, according to Kraemer. Kraemer pointed out that the money for this research could come from the revenue realized through the windfall profits tax. Amid charges from the Brademas campaign that Hiler would like to repeal the windfall profits tax, Kraemer explained that his candidate would like to see that part of the tax system modified so that a larger portion of the tax could be used to underwrite energy research. Kraemer stated that at the present time only 15 percent of the tax goes back into conservation and production. "We would like to see more money plowed back into energy research and development," Kraemer said.

Kraemer:

"the Congressman has lost touch."

The question of leadership ability has also entered into the contest. John Brademas has been in the House for 22 years, while Hiler has never held public office.

"John Hiler went to college, then graduate school. Then he went to work for his 'daddy,' lost an election for state senator and wants to go to Congress. He doesn't have any experience in government," Roos pointed out.

Kraemer felt that Hiler's inexperience will not pose a problem. "I don't see a lack of experience as a plus or a minus. People are looking for solutions, and John Hiler has them," Kraemer explained.

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The electoral college

Format favors two-party system

By Earl G. Rix

With every quadrennial presidential election, the efficiency of the uniquely American electoral college is again questioned. Is it representative of the people's choice? Is it an unnecessary step in the election process? Since independent John B. Anderson's candidacy could possibly take the choice from the electoral college (and the people) by sending it into the House of Representatives for a tiebreaker, the process has drawn even closer scrutiny in 1980.

The electoral college has chosen the president in the last 47 U.S. elections. Fourteen times the winner has not received a majority of the popular vote. Three times the winner of the popular vote did not become president.

In 1824 Andrew Jackson received 43.13 percent of the popular vote compared to John Adams' 30.54 percent. Adams became the president after the election was thrown into the House.

In 1876 Democratic candidate Samuel J. Tilden received 50.99 percent of the popular vote but lost the electoral vote to Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, whom he had beaten by 250,000 votes. This election was a classic case of the electoral college malfunctioning. Disputed slates of electors from four states were judged by a "bipartisan" committee elected by Congress. The eight Republican and seven Democratic committee members voted the party line and Hayes became president.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland beat Benjamin Harrison in the popular vote, but lost the electoral vote and, therefore, the presidency.

Tomorrow Americans will vote, not for the various presidential candidates, but for a slate of electors chosen by the various political parties. There is no provision in the Constitution or federal law to prevent an elector from voting for someone other than his party's candidates. On occasion electors have done just that. They are only bound by custom or pledge.

The system dictates that each state receives an electoral vote for each senator and representative. Indiana has 13 electoral votes by virtue of its two senators and 11 representatives. It makes absolutely no difference how many people in Indiana vote. The entire slate of electors of the party picking up the most votes in the statewide election is elected, and the electoral vote in each state is thereafter cast as a unit.

When no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives proceeds immediately to elect by ballot from the three candidates standing highest in electoral votes. A majority of states is needed for election.

The fact that each state receives just one vote, as decided by a majority of its representatives, has come under harsh criticism. If the election is thrown into the House, California gets one vote and so does Rhode Island. For vice president, if a majority is lacking in the electoral college, the Senate elects from the two highest candidates.

Although it is largely ignored,

the nuances of the electoral college almost had an effect in two recent elections. If Republican Thomas Dewey had received 0.6 percent more in just two states, the 1948 election would have been thrown into the House. That might have resulted in a deadlock, given the political alignment of the House at that time. In 1960, a shift of 23,000 votes in Texas and 4,500 votes in Illinois would have given Richard Nixon the presidency but not the popular vote.

John Kennedy's margin of 4,500 votes in the close 1960 presidential race shows us some of the political realities created by the electoral college. Illinois is the fifth largest state in the union and it almost was the difference in the 1960 election. Mayor Richard Daley's Chicago Democratic machine managed to barely offset a Republican majority downstate. Because he could get out the vote, legally or illegally (as some have alleged), and because he could deliver a state like Illinois to Kennedy, Daley wielded tremendous political power.

With the winner-take-all nature of the electoral college, with so much at stake in such a close election, the incentive for fraud is tremendous. A few thousand votes in a situation like Illinois in 1960 do not mean just a few thousand votes. They mean a very large block of electoral votes, and in 1960 they very nearly swayed the election.

As a result of the winner-take-all system, the closely contested populous states are crucial. That is where the candidates campaign and that is where the money is spent. Increasing the plurality in a state that a candidate expects to win comfortably pays him no dividends in terms of electoral votes. That is why Ronald Reagan has spent relatively little money and effort in Indiana, a state he expects to win without heavy campaigning.

The electoral college was originally a compromise between those who wanted the president elected by Congress, those who favored election by the state legislatures, and those who favored the popular vote. It also

was a compromise between the small states and the large states. In a concession to the small states, electoral votes were included for senators as well as representatives. It was expected that the election would be decided by the House more than proved to be the case. The small states wanted and received the provision that gives each state one vote if the election is thrown to the House.

The electorate was believed to be incapable of making an informed, educated, or even intelligent choice if left to their own devices. Alexander Hamilton said that the electors "will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite" to pick a good president. The electors quickly evolved from decision-makers to puppets. The fact that there are still electors rather than an automatic casting of the electoral vote demonstrates how this entire antiquated electoral college lingers on, no longer serving the purpose for which it was intended.

Those who defend the electoral college say that the two-party system is preserved by the present system's winner-take-all nature and say that our stable political structure would erode if a direct popular vote elected the president. The fact that a candidate must win a state to get any electoral votes discourages third parties and independent candidates. This is one reason the electoral college has been in effect so long. The two major parties have little to gain by a switch to a direct popular vote for president. The view that the discouragement of third-party and independent candidates is good for the country, however, is predicated on the judgement that the political parties are better able to choose candidates than the electorate is.

In 1967 the American Bar Association appointed a Blue-Ribbon commission to study the electoral college. The committee characterized the electoral college as, "archaic, undemocratic, complex, ambiguous, indirect and dangerous." It suggested that, "Direct popular vote would eliminate the principle defects in the present system."

... Roos

(continued from page 10)

went to college, then graduate school. After this he went to work for his daddy, lost an election for state senator, and wants to go to Congress. He doesn't have any experience in government.

Getting on to public policy issues, I think that there is a whole range of differences. Hiler is essentially a doctrinaire, laissez-faire, economic capitalist. He believes that the free enterprise system is fundamentally right and that it doesn't need correction by the government. He believes that in a variety of areas such as regulation policy, safety, and in national needs such as energy that essentially we should leave these to the private enterprise system, which many times means down in the lower standards.

The Third District Biblical Morality Society is handing out "smear" literature by the tens of

thousands. The Political Action Committee has also targeted his defeat. A tremendous number of groups have attempted to influence the outcome, so there has been a tremendous amount of attention paid in the race. I think it's a complicated set of factors.

Q: How would you respond to those who say that they will vote against the current establishment in Congress?

A: Well, of course everyone has their own theories. Personally, I don't think that makes a lot of sense. One always has the

Q: In The Observer mock election, Brademas was defeated by a 15 percent margin. What do you think that this signifies?

A: I think that essentially it tallies with schools like Notre Dame, which draw more and more from the upper-middle class constituency. Students from that background tend to be more conservative.

How they stand on the issues:

Carter	Reagan	Anderson
<p>Conservation is Carter's highest priority. He regards coal as the nation's greatest resource and supports a massive program to develop synthetic and alternative energy resources. Carter's platform supports a "phasing out" of nuclear power plants as these alternative resources become more readily available. He also opposes gasoline rationing and supports deregulation of oil and gas prices.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Energy</p> <p>Reagan believes conservation may help, but maintains that deregulation of oil to encourage domestic production will do the most good; oil prices should be left to the market. Reagan favors synthetic and alternative energy resources along with the acceleration of the use of nuclear energy. He also endorses the repeal of the windfalls profit tax.</p>	<p>Anderson holds conservation as a highest priority. He proposes a 50-cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline to cut consumption, with an accompanying 50 percent cut in Social Security taxes. He supports the windfall profits tax, and energy aid to the poor.</p>
<p>Carter supports a five percent increase in defense spending to keep pace with Soviet increases. He supports the MX missile, increased "rapid deployment forces," and SALT II. He stands against the B-1 bomber and has postponed deployment of the neutron bomb. Though Carter has called for draft registration he opposes a peacetime draft.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Defense</p> <p>Reagan believes Carter's defense spending proposals to be insufficient. He wants to increase spending on land based missiles, a stronger navy and other arms programs, such as the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine and the MX missile. He stands opposed to draft registration and the peacetime draft.</p>	<p>Anderson opposes the MX missile, draft registration and the peacetime draft. He supports SALT II and additional agreements along with increased commitment to NATO countries.</p>
<p>Carter blames inflation on higher oil prices, higher interest rates and tighter control on consumer credit. He opposes a plan to balance the 1981 budget and supports a large deficit to curb recession. He believes fiscal policy must remain a flexible economic tool. Carter is calling for personal tax reforms and plans to give businesses in high unemployment areas tax credits.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Economy</p> <p>Reagan believes inflation can be controlled only by fiscal and monetary restraint. He supports a constitutional amendment calling for a balanced budget and also endorses an across-the-board tax cut of 33 percent over three years. Reagan also supports the abolition of the minimum wage, or a lower wage scale for teenagers</p>	<p>Anderson has called for the elimination of unnecessary federal spending as a major step toward curing inflation. Balancing the budget is his top priority and he endorses no tax cuts until this has been accomplished. Anderson also supports indexing and a plan to use a federal tax on alcohol and tobacco to promote urban reinvestment, and a mass transit trust fund to aid cities.</p>
<p>Carter believes in a strong, consistent and principled policy toward the Soviet Union. He believes the grain embargo was a very severe blow to the Soviet Union's economy. He maintains that the United States Army is more combat-ready today than it has been in several years. Carter believes it has been the Soviet's policy which has cooled detente. In the Middle East, Carter has brought Israel and Egypt together, and sees this as the first step toward peace in that area.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Foreign Policy</p> <p>Reagan believes the United States can only negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of unquestioned principle and strength. He believes detente has been inequitable, and allowed the Soviet Union to gain clear military advantage over the US. Reagan viewed the grain embargo as ineffective and contradictory to other American actions. He maintains that we do not have the military forces to hold off any attack on the Persian Gulf, so he supports a build up of US defensive capabilities, and then the establishment of a stronger US presence in the Middle East. He also opposes US intervention in the Middle East peace processes, but he has been pro-Israel since its creation in 1948.</p>	<p>Anderson believes that the achievement of a strong economy and sound dollar is the only way to substantially improve America's prestige in the world. He favored the grain embargo and strongly supports detente. He supports reducing our dependence on imported oil, and believes in the development of moderate foreign assistance programs to counter Soviet presence in developing nations.</p>
<p>Carter has declared a personal commitment to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. He holds ratification as one of his highest priorities. He believes abortion is wrong but stands by the Supreme Court decision allowing abortion under certain circumstances. He favors federal payments only if the mother's life is in danger or in the case of rape or incest. He opposes a constitutional amendment to outlaw abortion.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Women's Rights</p> <p>Reagan has ended the 40 year Republican commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment. He supports equal rights for women but believes ERA would not be effective and would only increase the courts' legislative power. Reagan believes abortion is justified only if the mother's life is in danger, but opposes using tax money for abortion even if this is the case. He supports a constitutional amendment to ban abortion.</p>	<p>Anderson strongly supports the Equal Rights Amendment. He voted in 1978 to extend the ratification deadline. Anderson personally opposes abortion but defends a woman's freedom of choice. He opposes a constitutional amendment to ban abortion. He also makes a point of supporting federal payments for poor women.</p>
<p>Carter has proposed minimum welfare benefits equal to 65 percent of the federal poverty level, along with other reforms to ease dependence on this system. He has also proposed tax credits to offset Social Security increases in 1981. Carter's platform supported a National Health Insurance plan (which he formerly opposed) to provide catastrophic health care for all Americans.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Programs</p> <p>Reagan wants to return the control of the welfare system to the states and end welfare fraud and dependence by removing ineligible from the welfare rolls, tightening food stamp eligibility requirements and ending aid to illegal aliens and voluntarily unemployed. Reagan calls for reform in the Social Security system to insure it from collapse. He also opposes National Health Insurance because it would reduce quality treatment.</p>	<p>Anderson believes the welfare system should be reformed to provide a system that sets minimum benefit levels, eliminates fraud and provides adequate work incentives. He believes that welfare-work programs should run in cooperation with the private sector. He proposes a \$10 increase in monthly Social Security benefits, to come partly from a 50-cents-a-gallon gas tax which would cut the basic Social Security tax in half. Anderson believes any National Health Insurance plan must include both government and the private sector.</p>

... Walton

the spirit of reform, but the results have not been satisfactory. Gift and spending limits should be set, and let the federal government stay out of it after that.

The conventions were closed (the delegates were bound) to eliminate the party bosses, but this prevents the removal of an undesirable candidate after a sudden change. It also makes the conventions very superfluous, as many times the issue has already been settled. The conventions should be returned to their original, deliberative nature. A good candidate will be able to hold his delegates. The forum idea would encourage hard looks at the issues, rather than the empty exchanges of meaningless rhetoric. All candidates (even the Communists) could present their ideas and perhaps the public could see the differences. Also if a third party has something special, someone besides the intellectuals could hear about it.

I think that many of the problems in the presidential campaigns arose because of TV. Photogenic candidates, newsmakers and controversial figures all have advantages. It is too easy to take what someone says on TV at face value without delving into his record and policies. It discourages thoughtful, but dull figures, Adlai Stevenson of Illinois for example, from seeking office. This is very disturbing when you consider that we elected presidents for 160 years without TV. Most people never saw the president, as a candidate or in office, so the policies and results, not the personality, were the issue. But TV can be turned into an advantage, if it can be made to be more responsible to the voter.

Politics in America are not dead. All the great leaders are not gone. We just have to change the system so that good candidates will want to run. One side of this issue says, "Why would anyone want to run for president? Why have your personal life dragged out in front of people for two years? Why live out of a suitcase for that long?" Well I think that if it can be made a little easier and more attractive to run, those great statesmen may start appearing again. It doesn't have to be like this, these Carter-Ford and Carter-Reagan choices, but as long as the system is set up as it is, it will be.

(continued from page 5)

raising, recruiting volunteers, and getting out voter operations and registration.

Obviously I don't physically do all of these things. Our operation is really almost like a small institution. I have to decide on who is going to have what division of labor, and appoint people to have certain responsibilities in those areas.

Over the course of the campaign we've had about 3,000 volunteers involved. We have seven headquarters in three counties and a several hundred thousand dollar budget. Basically, I'm the chief executive officer in that operation.

Q: On the average, how many hours per week do you contribute to the campaign?

A: About 75 hours a week.

Q: By what margin do you expect Brademas to win?

A: Under ten percent. To be absolutely frank, I think that this is going to be a very close election, possibly within two or three percentage points.

Q: It has been said that this is the toughest bid ever for Brademas, as well as many other veterans of Congress. What do you see as the reasons for these problems?

A: Well, I hear several reasons. First, we have a temporary set of very dramatic economic conditions in the Third District of Indiana. That is to say we have approximately 16 percent unemployment in Elkhart, about 11 percent in St. Joe County, and

about 10.5 percent in LaPorte. This occurred in a period of four months, because of the heavy dependence on autos and auto related industry, which is the basic industry in this area.

Given that, we have one of the worst unemployment situations in the state, as well as in the country.

This was not particularly Brademas' fault. For example, last year the unemployment rate was below the national average. In most years, our level is below the national average. The sudden and dramatic increase came as the recession deepened in April and May. This set a very localized condition of discontent.

Secondly, I think that Brademas has been singled out to some extent because of his position of House leadership. That is to say that people are looking for easy answers, and since he is the Majority Whip, some assume that he is responsible for everything that happens in the country. This is a gross oversimplification. The House Whip does have a little more access and influence, but we have a very decentralized, multi-centered form of government, which doesn't allow even the president to control what happens.

Third, I think that some of the Republicans realize mainly the short-term economic problems

which make people upset. We have been targeted by an enormous number of groups. The Republican National Committee is one of these groups, both in terms of staff help, commercials, and financial help. The John Birch Societies were districts dramatically against Brademas. responsibility as a voter to try to evaluate the particular candidates and their impact on the system.

Personally, one of the reasons that I work for John Brademas is because I think that the country does have problems. We haven't changed the international situation, we have unstable foreign relations, and people are frustrated with the prospects of a changed position in the world. It's at this time that we need people who have proven over a period of years that they are basically decent and honest; they must have demonstrated stability, good judgement, the courage to stand up, and they must have made basically right decisions in previous states of turmoil.

Q: What do you think are the major issues in this campaign?

A: One certainly would be the leadership question. That is to say, there is a question of who can significantly contribute to sound public policy decisions, and I think that the difference here is significant. Hiler has never "learned" anything in his life. He has never held an executive or elected position. Hiler

(continued on page 8)

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

... Quayle

(continued from page 1)

sarily a political move, I feel it was a right move. The embargo hasn't hurt the Russians at all, the embargo has hurt the Hoosier farmer and it hurt the farmers a lot more than it hurt the Russians. The Russians don't understand symbolic things like the Olympic boycott or grain embargoes, they only understand strength and influence and power. That's what the foreign policy ought to be based on rather than symbolic gestures which aren't going to do any damage at all.

Q: How do you judge the success of the Olympic boycott?

A: I suppose it had some degree of success as far as boycotting Moscow. I didn't like the site, I didn't want to boycott the Olympics. The Administration should have moved the Olympics elsewhere, so our athletes could have participated. Those athletes really worked hard, they trained hard, they are entitled to some sort of competition.

Q: It's not up to the Administration to move the Olympics.

A: No, but they could certainly have taken much more aggressive leadership. I'm sure that it was their influence that made the Olympic Committee

decide not to go. Had not the Administration decided not to go, I'm sure the Olympic Committee would have gone ahead and gone, since they pushed them in that direction they should have pushed the other governments to take the lead and try to find alternate sites. But there was very little action that was done.

Q: You don't think there was? You don't think that we pushed other governments to try to get an alternate Olympics set up?

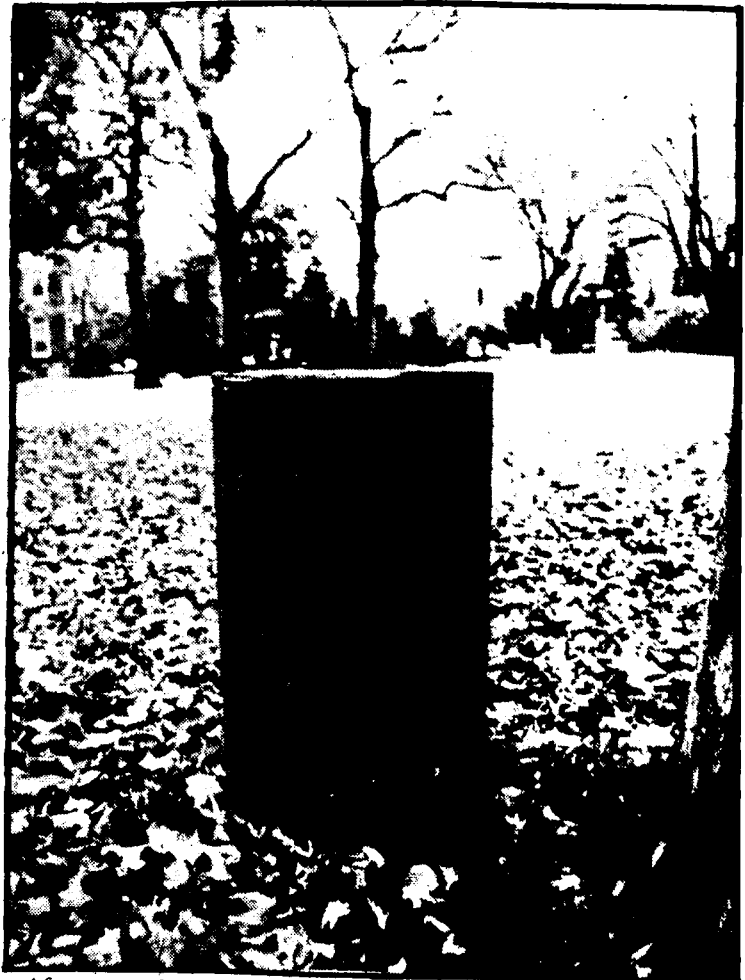
A: Very little.

Q: You said that you think places like the Soviet Union don't understand symbolic things, they understand power. What things are you supporting in that area?

A: There is no doubt about it that our military power is not what it once was. We don't have the shipbuilding, we don't have the tanks, we don't have the personnel. The aborted rescue mission in Iran underscored American impotence. The Soviet Union has a brigade in Cuba, nothing was done about it. The Cubans export revolution to Africa, and the Administration throws up its hands and says "so what." The Soviet Union invades Afghanistan and what's the response? Grain embargo, Olympic boycott and nothing else. We've got to say that we're going to have a strong, determined national security. The President campaigned on cutting defense spending and he's been very successful in doing it. That type of philosophy has gotten us into a very weakened international position.

Q: On another subject, Senator Bayh told us yesterday that while you charge that he has not moved to cut down government spending or government regulations, that you have not done that either. Do you agree with that assessment?

A: I was the one that led the fight to kill Ralph Nader's consumer protection agency that did away with thousands and thousands of bureaucrats. There was an amendment on the Department of Education that put the cap on the number of employees that the department of Education could have. I have been not only saying that I am opposed to an increase in



After years of extensive study, the government has concluded that the safest place to dump chemical waste is the main quad of the Notre Dame Campus. (photo by Chris Salvino)

SMC student body picks CANCO charity

by Linda Weeks

The SMC student government sponsored a charity survey several weeks before October break, and as a result of that survey the Child Abuse and Neglect Coordinating Organization (CANCO) is now the official charity of St. Mary's College.

This charity survey was the result of a decision made by the SMC student government to allow the student body to choose which charity it would support. In the past, United Way had been the school charity, but it had never actually been endorsed by the students.

SMC students had seven charities, including United Way, from which to choose. The survey ended in a tie between CANCO and St. Jude's Hospital. A second vote between the two was held, and CANCO was chosen over St. Jude's by a margin of 50.25% to 49.75%.

Because of such a close finish, St. Jude's will receive all proceeds from the SMC Christmas bazaar; in the past, all profits from the bazaar were divided between the official school charity and another charity.

In an effort to increase awareness and drum up support, the SMC student government will sponsor CANCO Week from November 17-24. CANCO representatives will present a film about child abuse and the CANCO organization. In each hall, each class will sponsor a fund raising event. There will also be door-to-door collections by students, something which has never been done at St. Mary's before; the goal for the collection is 100% participation.

CANCO is a community organization which deals with prevention and treatment of child abuse. Both parent and child are victims of child abuse, and CANCO has many programs designed to help both victims. CANCO operates an Emergency Child Care Center which provides immediate, short-term treatment for abused children. CANCO also sponsors a Parent's Aid Program, a Welcome Baby program, and a Diagnostic Counseling Service to give psychological aid to both parent and child.

Anyone wishing more information or desiring to help is asked to call Donna Shannon at 5103.

government, but my legislative achievements will reflect that. He's the one that has never once been recorded as voting against any agency, 399 have been created since he's been there for 18 years, not one time has he voted against any agency. He voted sincerely, and there's just a disagreement that more and more government is better for us. I don't think it is. I think it's time to reduce the size of the government.

Q: You do not agree with the existence of the consumer protection agency or feel that they are an effective organization?

A: There are about 23 different consumer affairs within each governmental branch. I think that is the best way to do it. I do not think that you should create one super consumer protection agency and leave all these other consumer protection agencies in there, this is just an idea that Ralph Nader's going to have. I find that there's a big difference between the consumer activists and consumers as whole, we're all consumers. What Ralph Nader proposes as far as air bags sometimes is not what the con-

sumer wants.

Q: Senator Bayh also charges that you missed one out of ever six votes in Congress last year. Can you respond to that?

A: I had a very good attendance record and I'd be glad to compare attendance records with Senator Bayh. My first two years in the United States Senate my attendance rating was 90 percent. His first two years in the United States Senate his attendance was 83 percent and 79 percent. His overall attendance rating is 75 percent compared with my attendance rating of 85 percent. So I have a much better attendance record than Senator Bayh, he knows that.

Q: What is your affiliation with the NCPAC (National Conservative Political Action Committee)?

A: I don't have any association with them. I have no idea who these people are. I have told them to stay out of the state. It's a free country and if they want to come in they can. He has his national abortion people coming into the state, I can't stop them and he can't stop these people. Neither one of us has any influence over it.

(continued on page 12)

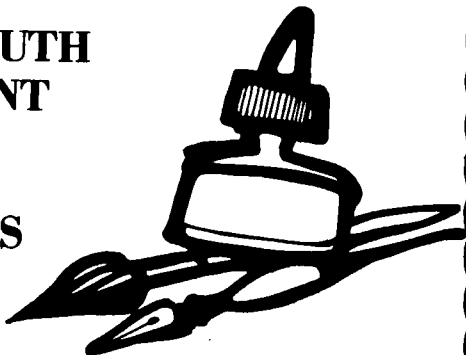
SMC REPORTERS

MEETING

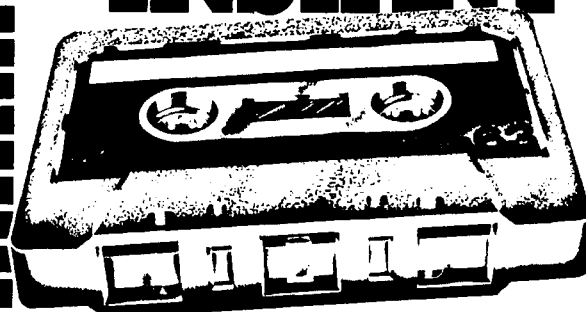
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Q and A with Quayle

(continued from page 11)

Q: How important is a Reagan victory to your campaign?

A: Well, obviously I hope Ronald Reagan does very well. I don't think it's critical to my campaign. My campaign is going to be decided between Dan Quayle and Birch Bayh. I don't think that Ronald Reagan is going to have that much of an impact in this United States Senate race. I really don't.

Q: How do you feel about the fact that Birch Bayh has spent \$1.8 million in this campaign, and do you plan to spend more than (Richard)

Lugar did in 1976?

A: I don't know what Lugar spent in '76, but I'm sure there's no way...

Q: About \$750,000.

A: We'll spend more than that. But there's no way we will be able to match what Senator Bayh will be able to raise and spend. He's the long term, well financed incumbent Senator. We're the challenger but we'll have adequate finances and try to be able to compete with him. I just don't think this election is going to be able to bought, I

just don't believe that.

Q: You charged that alot of his funding was coming from out of state, so he made public all of his donations and it seemed that a great deal of them came from in state.

A: What I was referring to was the itemized contributions on his reports that he has to file with the Federal Election Commission showed that 60 percent of his money came from outside the state. I think that's way to much.

Q: He claims that they came from political action committees that just

may be set up somewhere else

A: Ya, they "just happen" to have a mailing address of New York or Boston or Washington D.C, but it really comes from Indiana, well if you believe that you believe in the tooth fairy.

Q: Why should the voters of this area vote for you instead of a more powerful Senator like Birch Bayh?

A: Birch Bayh's influence is just exactly what we don't need. Senator Bayh, Ted Kennedy and George McGovern represent a very liberal faction of our society. I feel that liberalism has helped put people out of work, it has caused high inflation, it's contributed to the demise of our national defense. That kind of influence and that kind of leadership people of this area don't want and I'm convinced the people of Indiana do not want it either. I think they are going to vote for a new generation of leadership that is going to work to define the limits of the federal government, define where the federal government ought to be involved and to try and strengthen our superiority. So I would say that his kind of leadership is exactly what we don't need.

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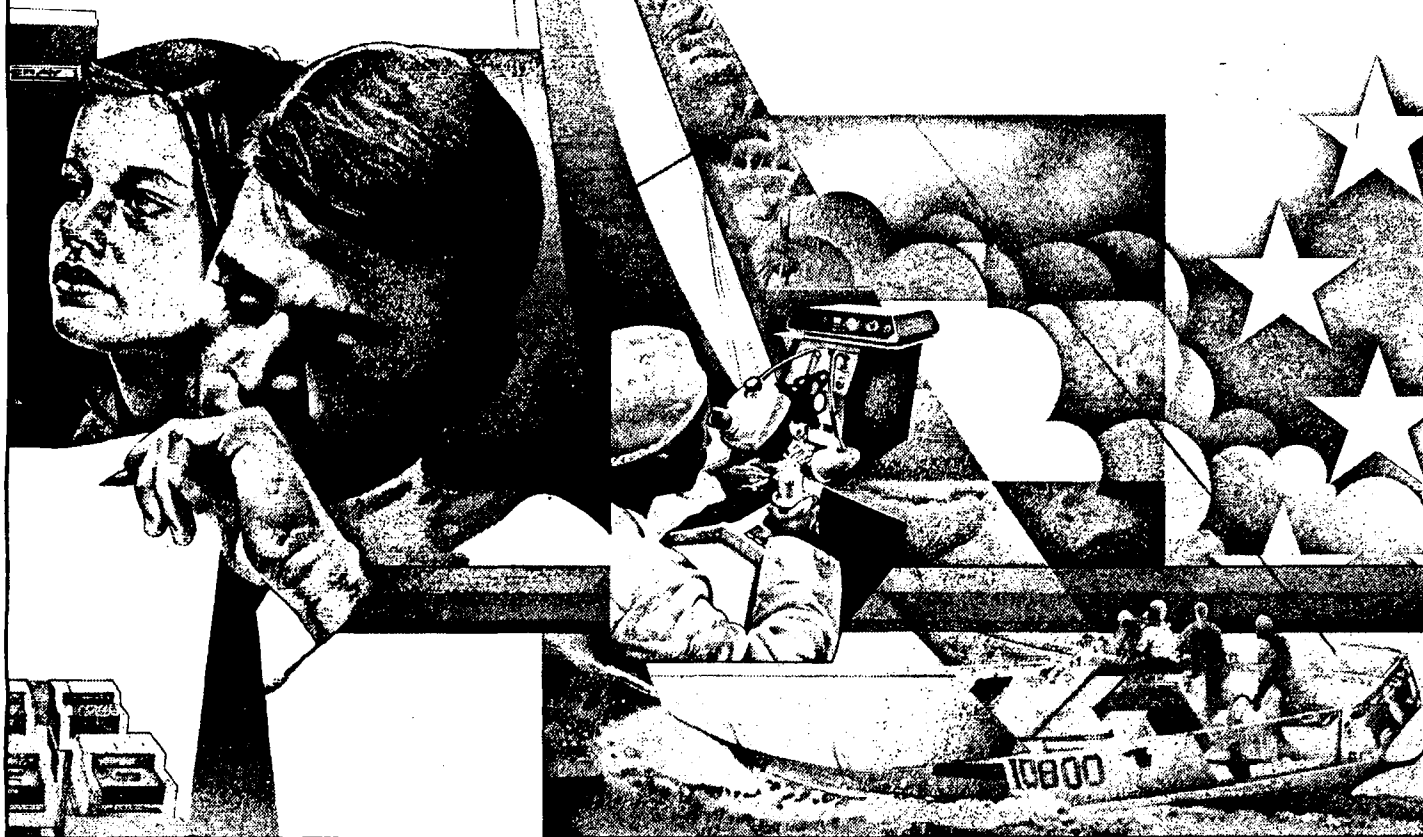
ready voted, 8.8 percent would not vote, and 3.4 percent were undecided.

As to registration, 33.3 percent were registered as Republican, 35.5 percent as Democrat, 24.4 percent as Independent, and 6.8 percent were not registered. Registered Democrats voted as follows: 68.75 percent for Carter, 12.75 percent for Reagan, 6.25 percent for Anderson, 6.25 percent undecided while 6.25 percent wanted to keep their vote secret. Republicans handed 80.0 percent of their vote to Reagan, 13.33 percent to Anderson, and 6.67 percent would not reveal their choice. 36.4 percent of Independents nodded assent to Reagan, 27.2 percent to Carter, 27.2 percent to Anderson, with 9.2 percent undecided.

If anything, the debate helped but to strengthen the respective campaigns, as most were reluctant to admit a decisive contest. The real face-off still rests at the polls tomorrow.

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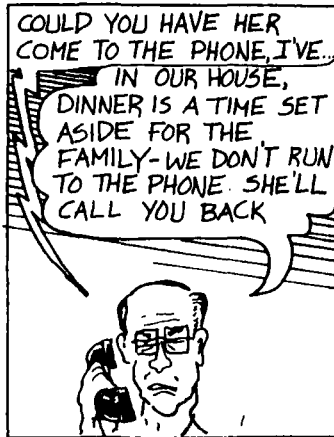
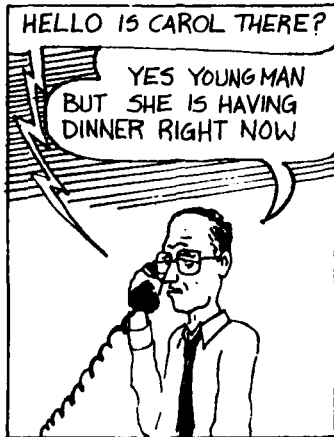
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- 7:30 p.m. — film: "double indemnity," and "the big combo," lib.aud.

Molarity



Michael Molinelli

NOTRE DAME 33. NAVY 0

Scoring
First Quarter

5:33 ND Barber 9-yard run (Oliver kick failed) 6-0

2:45 ND Buchanan 3-yard run (pass failed) 12-0 Second Quarter

12:40 ND J. Stone 13-yard run (Vehr pass from Condeni) 20-0

10:43 ND Oliver 41-yard field goal 23-0

1:26 ND Oliver 50-yard field goal 26-0 Third Quarter

No scoring Fourth Quarter

9:47 ND Bell 27-yard run (Oliver kick) 33-0 Total First Downs

Notre Dame 19. Navy 11 Net Yards Rushing

Notre Dame 331. Navy 44 Net Yards Passing

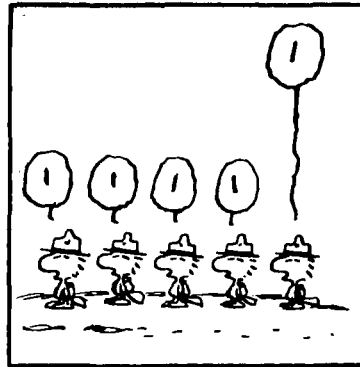
Notre Dame 49. Navy 86 Total Offensive Yards

Notre Dame 380. Navy 130 Total Yards Penalized

Notre Dame 56. Navy 40

Attendance 76,891

Peanuts (R)



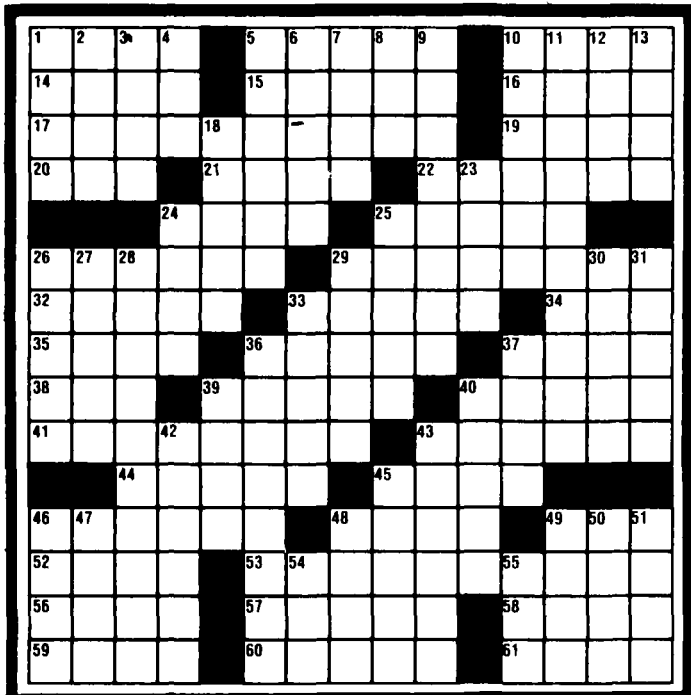
Charles M. Schulz

Bowling Green 24, Ball St. 21
Cent. Michigan 51, E. Michigan 15
Drake 38, Wichita St. 15
Indiana St. 37, W. Texas St. 18
Iowa 22, Wisconsin 13
Kansas 20, Kansas St. 18
Michigan 35, Indiana 0
Minnesota 21, Illinois 18
Nebraska 38, Missouri 16
N. Illinois 35, Kent St. 14
Ohio St. 48, Michigan St. 16
Purdue 52, Northwestern 31
Toledo 17, Miami, Ohio 14
W. Illinois 27, Illinois St. 0
W. Michigan 13, Ohio U. 7

SOUTHWEST
Furman 35, Marshall 0
Houston 37, Texas Christian 5
Louisiana Tech 28, Arkansas St. 0
McNeese St. 31, Texas-Arlington 17
Oklahoma 41, N. Carolina 7

Rice 17, Arkansas 16
San Jose St. 30, Baylor 22
Southern Meth. 27, Texas A&M 0
Texas Tech 24, Texas 20

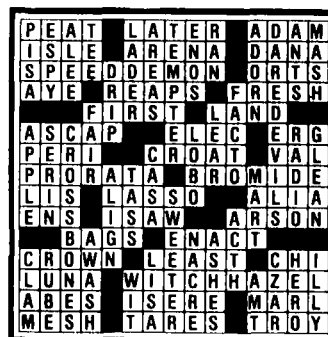
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- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 24 Maple genus | 43 Protect | 13 Target |
| 1 Song of praise | 25 Scottish island | 44 Nolan and Robert | 18 More pleasing |
| 5 Travel by car | 26 "The Complaint —" | 45 Chair | 23 Mine products |
| 10 Pierce | 29 Bridge strategies | 46 Amicable one | 24 Haley |
| 14 Long time | 32 El toro, perhaps | 48 Drench | 25 Trace |
| 15 Actor's line | 33 Ties | 49 Undressed leather | 26 Seaweed products |
| 16 Passing from side to side, for short | 34 Weep | 52 Genuine | 27 Prickly pear |
| 17 February greetings | 35 Summit | 53 Exhilarated spirits | 28 Certain chants |
| 19 Part of QED | 36 Toots one's horn | 56 Bancroft | 29 Decreases |
| 20 Before | 37 Nee | 57 Chaucer tale-teller | 30 A Flynn |
| 21 Willow genus | 38 Tatter | 58 Welsh symbol | 31 Church council |
| 22 Hidden | 39 Excite | 59 Assay | 33 Nutritional fibers |
| | 40 African dry mesa | 60 Glutton | 36 Eye flaps |
| | 41 Blackthorn drinks | 61 Ancient Persian | 37 Lure |

Friday's Puzzle Solved



- DOWN
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Own | 40 Military dress |
| 2 Calendar word | 42 Type of embroidery |
| 3 Breakwater | 43 Made fast |
| 4 Vane | 45 Unravel |
| 5 Mind over — | 46 Campus org. |
| 6 Willow | 47 Descartes |
| 7 Ms Louise | 48 Beef fat |
| 8 Lyric poem | 49 Leg joint |
| 9 Cancels | 50 Chilled |
| 10 McQueen and Allen | 51 Lap dog, for short |
| 11 Sixty | 54 Actress Lillie |
| 12 Sandarac tree | 55 Tree |

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- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
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- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
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Services Commission

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL

Representatives from the University of Chicago will be on campus for a presentation on admissions, financial aid, joint programs, etc.

WHO: Dean Richard Badger
WHEN: Monday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m.
WHERE: 104 O'Shaugnessy

Sign-up outside 104 O'Shag
or Lemans lobby

Irish dominate trenches

by Gary Grassey
Sports Writer

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Dan Devine refused to single out anybody or any unit as the key to success for his Notre Dame football team, despite the pleas of the Eastern press. "A team is a team is a team,"

was all the departing Irish coach would offer during the inquisition that followed Notre Dame's romp over the Navy. "I can't separate the special teams from the offensive line or the defense. This team just stuck together today like they have every week this season."

But it was obvious to anybody who witnessed the Irish domination of the Midshipmen that this Notre Dame team has made its rise to the top by dominating in the one area where all games are won and lost — in the trenches.

For the seventh straight week, the Irish offensive line punched out enough holes to produce a 100-yard game for whoever happens to be playing tailback at the time.

"Our offensive line has just been opening the holes," said this week's 211-yard man in the backfield, Jim Stone. "I just went out and got my job done."

Stone, and the man he replaced, Phil Carter, have been doing their job so well, the Irish have rarely had the need to put the ball in the air.

"We're still a balanced attack team," said freshman quarterback Blair Kiel, who threw just eight passes in the Navy game. "But it just so happens we've had the edge in the rushing half

of it. We haven't needed the pass that much, but when we do, we'll use it."

All-America center John Scully expected to see a little more passing on offense going into the season, but the potent rushing attack (286.9 yards per game) has made him a believer in land warfare.

"From an experience point of view, I originally expected the receivers to bear more of the brunt of the attack," said the senior co-captain. "But we've been going with what we do best."

Credit the youthful offensive line, despite disabling injuries to All-America guard Tim Huffman and starting guard Robb Gagnon, and its four first-time starters around Scully with one of the unexpected performances of a season that gets more surprising every day.

Of course, with two-thirds of the front-line receiving corps sidelined (Tony Hunter and Dean Masztak), the air game has been partially depleted and that factor may be forcing some of the ground emphasis, however, assistant coach Brian Boulac did explain some of the reasons for the vast abundance of running plays (73 against Navy).

"A lot of questions had to be answered at the beginning of

the year about the offensive line," he remarked. "And while they've played well and controlled the line, with the opponents on our schedule, we've tried not to put our defense in a hole. We've stuck to a ball-control attack and tried not to make mistakes."

Saturday afternoon's ball control effort on offense gave the improving Irish defense lots of vacation time on the sidelines, especially in the first half when the contest was decided.

"Our defensive line made the plays today," said linebacker Mark Zavagnin. "When the defensive line is making the tackles, that makes our (linebacking) job a lot easier. They played a great game."

The best of the season? "That was their best," smiled line coach Joe Yonto.

Navy generated a grand total of four yards on offense in the first half — all coming on the ground. The Irish pass rush (Scott Zettek, John Hankerd, and Joe Gramke had seven tackles for minus yardage), especially, kept the Middies from even completing a pass until 2:21 remained in the third quarter. And they have now gone 16 quarters without grudging a touchdown on the ground.

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Notre Dame ACC

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FRANK ZAPPA



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Notre Dame ACC

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THE HAMMES NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE

Sports Briefs

by The Observer and The Associated Press

Bear Bryant summed up Alabama's first loss to Mississippi State in 23 years by saying: "This must be a test. Maybe the Good Lord intended it that way. This loss proved we're not as good as some people think we are."

This weekend the women of the midwest braved the chilly November waters of Lake Lansing to place third overall among six schools. This outing was the team's final regatta before the regional eliminations next Saturday at Michigan and then the Nationals over Thanksgiving in Chicago.

There will be a meeting this Wednesday in 203 O'Shag at 6:30 for all people interested in sailing. The club is presently looking for big boat racers to sail in Annapolis this spring. Anyone with such experience should contact Greg Fisher at 277-7750 or attend the Wednesday night meeting.

Off-campus athletes are reminded that the deadline for submitting rosters for interhall basketball and hockey is tomorrow. Those interested in hockey should sign the roster in the Non-Varsity Athletic Office (C2) of the ACC, or call Mike Kennedy at 233-5939. Those interested in basketball should organize their rosters and then contact Off-Campus Sports Commissioner Tom Disser at 277-8730 by today so that fees can be settled and rosters finalized. All athletes are reminded that proof of insurance is required.

...Icers

[continued from page 16]

McNamara.

Pat Haramis made it 2-0 at 9:05 with Notre Dame's Jeff Logan off for holding. The Irish were 0-for-3 in power play attempts in the first period.

A five minute major cross checking penalty assessed to Dave Poulin of Notre Dame carried over to the start of the second period and resulted in the third Clarkson goal. Claude Bourck intercepted a pass in front of McNamara and his wrist shot at 1:48 made it 3-0.

Sophomore center Rex Bellomy, Notre Dame's leading scorer with eight points in five games, scored his fourth goal of the year at 8:36 on a power play to make it 3-1. But Colin Patterson regained the three-goal lead for the Golden Knights at 17:33 with a slapper that made the score 4-1 after two periods.

Poulin closed the gap to 4-2 with four minutes to play when he beat goalie Don Sylvestri with a wrist shot from 20 feet. The Irish then pulled McNamara with a minute left, but it was for naught as Cruickshank finished the evening with an empty net goal, his second of the game, with 26 seconds to go.

McNamara stopped 34 shots while Sylvestri made 25 saves.

Friday night in Syracuse, a goal pushed in by Clarkson defenseman Bob Armstrong got the Irish rolling towards the win.

Both teams were scoreless after the first 30 minutes. Irish

goalie Dave Laurion, receiving help from the post once, stopped three breakaways during this time. Kirt Bjork gave the Irish a 1-0 lead at 13:47 of the second period after a nifty setup from freshman Adam Parsons. Clarkson's Bruce McDonough evened things with a power play tally at 7:46 of the third stanza.

The score remained 1-1 until the fluke goal at 14:56 of the final period. Irish defenseman John Schmidt fired a slap shot on goalie Rick Mills from the right boards which Mills appeared to clear out of danger. But Armstrong, standing to the right of his goalie, knocked the puck down and was in turn knocked down by Notre Dame's Dick Olson. Armstrong's momentum started the puck towards the net and it slid under Mills' outstretched pad.

Olson received credit for the unassisted goal and Bellomy and Kevin Humphreys closed the scoring for the Irish. Humphreys' goal was his first of the year.

Laurion totaled 30 saves in picking up his first win of the year while Mills stopped 21 shots.

ICE CHIPS: After tomorrow's game at Bowling Green, Notre Dame travels to Minneapolis to take on first place Minnesota. The Gophers swept Michigan this weekend, 9-4 and 5-2, to remain the league's only undefeated team at 4-0. In other action: Wisconsin moved into second place by sweeping Colorado College.

Hockey

WCHA STANDINGS

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pct.
Minnesota	4	0	0	27	17	1.00
Wisconsin	3	1	0	21	17	.750
North Dakota	2	2	0	24	20	.500
Notre Dame	1	1	0	10	7	.500
Denver	1	1	0	8	8	.500
Michigan Tech	1	1	0	8	9	.500
Minnesota/Duluth	1	1	0	9	8	.500
Colorado College	1	3	0	16	23	.250
Michigan State	0	2	0	7	13	.000
Michigan	0	2	0	6	14	.000

Scores Friday

Wisconsin 6, Colorado College 4
Minnesota 9, Michigan 4
North Dakota 6, Michigan State 3
Michigan Tech 4, Minnesota/Duluth 2

Scores Saturday

Wisconsin 7, Colorado College 5
Minnesota 5, Michigan 2
North Dakota 7, Michigan State 4
Michigan Tech 4, Minnesota/Duluth 7

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Campbell Conference						
Patrick Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Philadelphia	7	3	2	47	31	16
Calgary	6	4	2	43	42	14
N.Y. Islanders	4	5	3	43	49	11
Washington	3	4	4	36	33	10
N.Y. Rangers	3	8	1	41	57	7

Smythe Division

St. Louis	6	3	3	41	45	14
Chicago	6	4	2	48	46	14
Vancouver	6	3	2	47	35	14
Colorado	5	4	2	41	42	12
Edmonton	2	4	4	32	36	8
Winnipeg	1	6	2	36	47	4

Wales Conference

Norris Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Los Angeles	8	1	1	52	29	17
Hartford	5	4	3	43	50	13
Montreal	4	6	1	45	37	9
Pittsburgh	4	6	1	45	54	9
Detroit	2	8	1	36	50	5

Adams Division

Minnesota	6	1	2	39	26	14
Buffalo	6	2	2	36	24	14
Toronto	6	4	1	53	49	13
Quebec	1	6	4	37	52	6
Boston	2	7	1	27	34	5

Saturday's Games

Buffalo 4, Detroit 2
Vancouver 4, Hartford 4, tie
Philadelphia 3, Quebec 3, tie
Washington 2, Edmonton 2, tie
Montreal 7, New York Rangers 4
Los Angeles 7, New York Islanders 3
Colorado 5, Toronto 4
Minnesota 6, Pittsburgh 3
Calgary 3, St. Louis 2
Yesterday's Games

Yesterday's Games

Vancouver at Buffalo
Boston at Philadelphia
Los Angeles at New York Rangers
Colorado at Quebec
St. Louis at Chicago
Calgary at Minnesota
Washington at Winnipeg

Today's Game

Pittsburgh at Edmonton

Basketball

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Eastern Conference				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	9	2	.818	—
New York	7	2	.778	1
Boston	6	4	.600	2½
New Jersey	5	8	.385	5
Washington	2	9	.182	7

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Ugly Duckling Rent-A-Car. Priced from \$7.95 a day and seven cents a mile. Phone 255-2323 for reservations.

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four bedroom house for rent close to campus immediate occupancy call 287-5361

WANTED

Will swap two USC for two Bama fix. Call 1295.

NAVAL OFFICERS — The Naval Reserve is looking for ensigns thru Lt. Commanders for affiliation with the reserve program. Pay billets are currently available. For information contact Cdr. Peter Rumely, 272-9053.

PERSONALS

Gibby,
You ARE Wonderful!
Happy Birthday!
Love, Mo

Trish, gracias por las clases de español y su amor.

Yo te quiero.

Jim Male. He's selling out, too.
Just when you thought it was safe to be clueless..... CLUE MAT 2 The Bahamas Clue Gang announces the opening of 4 new Clue Mat locations at 219 Lyons, 101 Lyons, 342 Lyons, and 237 B-P. This week's specials include the "Cool-out Bro..." Clue, the "Hey tall boy, wanna buy some coke?" Clue, and the "Who will be #4?" Clue. All clues are on sale for \$2.50, but for you, 2 for \$5. All clues can be used seven different ways. "Sing a song for a clue" specials are available only at our 237 B-P outlet.

Classifieds

LOST/FOUND

LOST: TI-56 calculator Before break if found PLEASE Call #1876

LOST Light Brown english style cap. Great sentimental value. If found, please call 3527.

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Hey, we're No. 1!

EAST RUTHERFORD, NJ — It started as a joke to break the monotony of a 90-minute flight from Newark to South Bend.

"Hey, did you hear UCLA lost?" Mike Boushka told Pete Buchanan through a grin he tried hard to conceal. But Buchanan didn't buy it and neither did Nick Vehr, Jeff Leuken or any of the others Boushka tried to fool. They had already been surprised by Alabama's roll-over-and-play-dead performance against Mississippi State. A Bruin loss would mean — ah, why think about it. Boushka was just joking anyway.

Five minutes later as they walked off the plane, the Notre Dame players and coaches found out that Boushka's joke was no joke at all. Then everyone started laughing — for real.

The small, well-intentioned crowd waiting at the circle did little to dampen the growing enthusiasm that stemmed from the knowledge that they were all of a sudden members of the number one football team in the land.

"Hey, we're number one!" they pinched each other as talk quickly turned from exhaustion and injuries to celebration of this unexpected turn of events. And why not? After all, it isn't everyday you can tell your mother her son plays for the No. 1 college football team in all of Christendom. It's a feeling most people can't relate to because you have to actually be a part of it — a player or coach — to know what it means to be No. 1.

And just what does it mean?

Well, you get a lot more attention, publicity and hate mail for one thing. Of course, a good argument would be how much more of any of those things could Notre Dame possibly receive? But look at it this way: the interest in the Fighting Irish football team reached incredible levels when they were 7-4.

Just imagine what it will be like now that they're the top-ranked team in the land.

And just what does all of that mean?

Pressure.

The questions:

"How do you like being No. 1?"

"Do you think you deserve it?"

"Can you keep it going?"

Pressure.

The concentration:

"Hey man, we're the No. 1 team in the country!"

"Hey man, maybe they'll put us on the cover of Sports Illustrated."

"Hey man, we can beat anybody!"

Pressure.

The challenge:

"They're Notre Dame. They're No. 1. We're gonna do our damndest to kick their ass."

Ah...the paradox that has plagued college football coaches for years. Being No. 1 is what you plan for, recruit for, work for... it's what you tell your players they can achieve if they are

Frank
LaGrotta



dedicated; if they give their best; if they get a few breaks.

So when they finally get there, why all the stony glances from the same coaches who now are swearing they'd rather not be there — or, at least not until January 2. They must know something the rest of us don't.

This young Notre Dame team, that starts more freshmen and sophomores than juniors and seniors, is getting the crash course on pressure. But the lessons are sketchy. A coach can teach a player how to block and tackle, how to run and pass, even how to talk to reporters. But he can't stick his players in a solitary cell block to insulate them from fans, students, parents who want to know, "How you feelin'? How's the team lookin'? The hell with Georgia Tech! Can we beat Alabama?"

"We're playing Georgia Tech next week," Dan Devine reminded his team after the Navy game. "We don't talk about, think about, plan for or worry about any team but Georgia Tech."

Good advice — if it's taken.

"Twenty years ago I coached a Missouri team that beat Oklahoma and was ranked number one," Devine remembers. "Then, the next week, we lost to a good Kansas team and lost the No. 1 rating."

And while we're playing "Remember when?" one can only shudder when one recalls the last time the Irish played Georgia Tech with visions of Bear Bryant growling in their heads. In 1976, Notre Dame traveled to Atlanta the week before the Alabama game. Tech solidly defeated the Irish and they didn't even have to attempt a forward pass to do it.

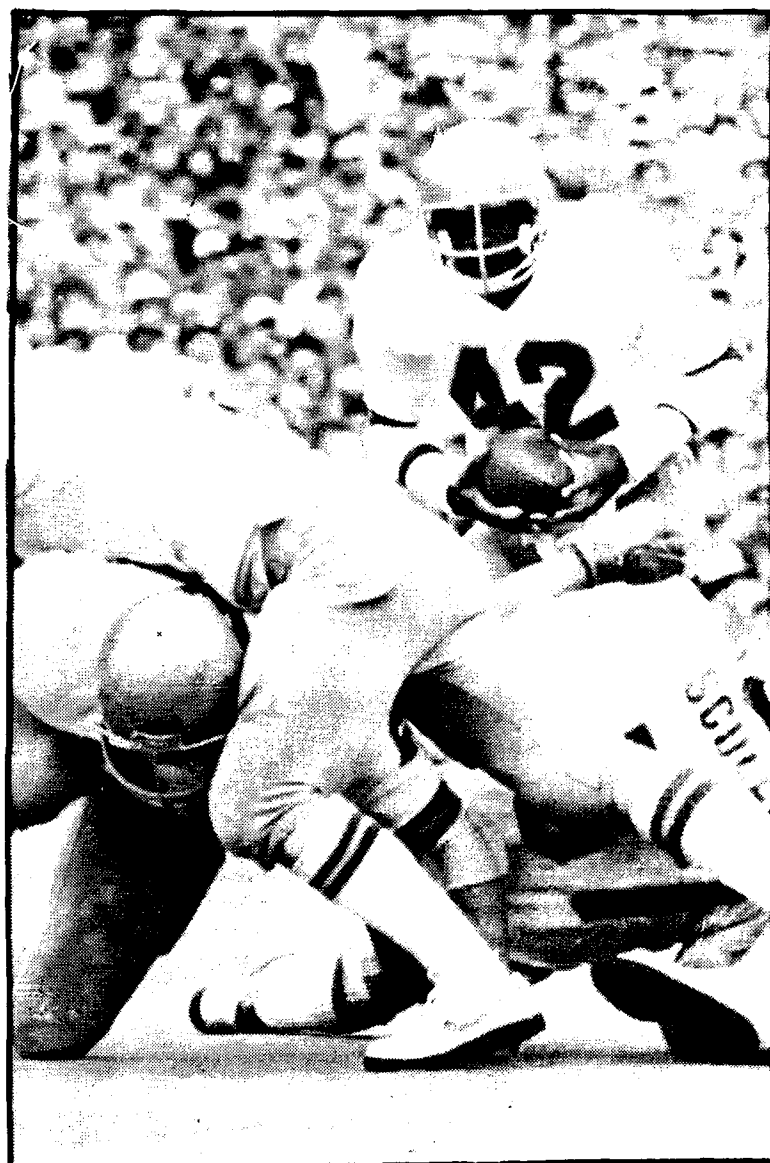
If the Irish go back to Atlanta on Saturday waving their press clippings and wagging those index fingers, the same thing could happen again.

"But we're not going to let that happen," promises Devine. "This team has been through too much adversity to let down now. Look at the schedule they've played. Look at the injuries they've had to put up with. They've worked hard and they deserve this honor."

"But they're not going to let it get in their way."

So, here come the Irish with a No. 1 ranking they probably deserve more than any other team in the nation. But they could have easily done without it.

At least for now.



Jim Stone (42) rushed for 211 yards on 33 carries versus the Midshipmen of Navy. (photo by Phillip Johnson)

Icers split with Clarkson

by Brian Beglane
Sports Writer

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Notre Dame hockey team — a club which scored five power play goals a week ago at Colorado College — succumbed to the power play Saturday night against Clarkson College.

The Golden Knights grabbed a 3-0 lead on power play goals and went on to a 5-2 victory over the Irish here at the Rochester War Memorial. Notre Dame took a 4-1 decision in the non-league series opener at the Onondaga County War Memorial in Syracuse Friday night.

The split gives the Irish a 2-3 overall record heading into tomorrow's match at Bowling Green. Notre Dame is tied for fourth in the Western Colleg-

iate Hockey Association with a 1-1 mark.

Clarkson, a member of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference, picked up its first win in three games.

"Friday night it was encouraging to see us give up only one goal," said Irish coach Lefty Smith. "Saturday, we got away from our hitting game and became too tentative on offense. And penalties hurt us as well."

Clarkson's Steve Cruickshank opened the scoring Saturday with a power play tally just four seconds after Rex Bellomy entered the penalty box for holding at 1:28. Mike Prestidge fed Cruickshank off a faceoff to the right of Irish goalie Bob McNamara and Cruickshank skated between two defenders to beat

(continued on page 15)

33-0

Irish sink Midshipmen

by Gary Grasse
Sports Writer

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The third-ranked Notre Dame football team, looking much like a presidential candidate on the stump, ventured to the nation's media center this weekend, courting brownie points from the New York (sic, New Jersey) press in its ongoing bid for national acclaim.

What the Irish brought home, however unexpectedly, along with their impressive 33-0 stomping of rapidly deteriorating Navy, should be the No. 1 ranking in the country come tomorrow morning's weekly straw vote.

By process of elimination — top-rated Alabama's shocking 6-3 loss to Mississippi St. and No. 2 UCLA's 23-17 fall to Arizona — the Irish should inherit the exalted ranking atop the polls that has eluded them since the 1977 national cham-

pionship season.

"I suppose I'd rather be first than 20th," maintained Notre Dame head coach Dan Devine.

As surprising as Notre Dame's sudden leap to the No. 1 spot, was the lack of punch from George Welsh's 5-3 Midshipmen. Among the capacity crowd of 76,891 in attendance at Giants Stadium were representatives of the Garden State Bowl committee hoping to see Navy display some of the talent seen in their 24-10 upset of Washington the previous week.

But it took just one brief first quarter to put the Middies to rout.

After Navy's Lex Lauletta uncorked a 69-yard punt that pinned the Irish inside their own ten, Jim Stone, on his way to a 211-yard day, set up Notre Dame's first score. The senior tailback, whose fourth consecutive 100-yard-plus performance established an Irish record, took a third-and-one

handoff through the Middies' right side and raced 73 yards to the Navy nine before he was caught by defender Jon Ross.

"It was a short yardage situation and everybody (on the Navy defense) pinched down," described Stone. "I just beat them to the outside."

Ty Barber covered the final nine yards on the next snap from scrimmage giving the Irish a 6-0 lead with 5:37 left in the quarter. Harry Oliver's extra point attempt was blocked.

On Navy's first play after the kickoff, Middie tailback Eddie Meyers coughed up the football into Notre Dame tackle Tim Marshall's waiting arms with 5:16 remaining.

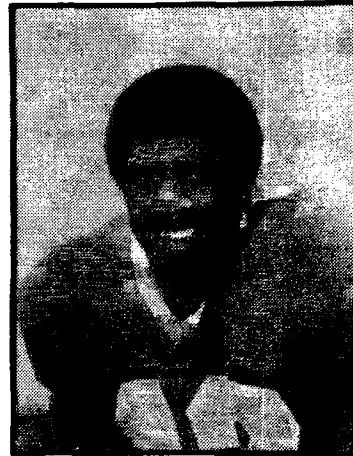
Six plays and 21 yards later, the Irish had their second score on a three-yard run over left tackle by Pete Buchanan. Kiel's pass for the two-point conversion fell incomplete.

(continued on page 15)

Players of the Game



Defensive Player of the Game — Scott Zettek, who was accredited with eight tackles including three sacks for a total of 21 yards lost. *Honorable Mention* — Tim Marshall, Mark Zavagnin and John Hankerd.



Offensive Player of the Game — Jim Stone, who set a Notre Dame record by rushing over 100 yards in four straight games. Stone ran 33 times for a total of 211 net yards. *Honorable Mention* — The offensive line.