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THE OBSERVER

Vol. VII, No. 42 serving the notre dame - st. mary's community Monday, November 6, 1972

Seymour resigns

Saint Mary's Student Body President Jean Seymour officially resigned her position Saturday and withdrew indefinitely from school. A spokesman for student government attributed the resignation to "health reasons."

According to the student governance manual, Student Body Vice President Sue Welte will assume Seymour's post. A schoolwide election will be held within the next three weeks to choose her successor. Date of the election and nomination procedures will be set Wednesday by the student assembly and announced later this week.

For the past month Welte had taken over most of Seymour's duties in her absence. She also attended the Board of Regents meeting this weekend, but in the capacity of a non-voting student observer substituting for Seymour. The Saint Mary's administration has not yet received an official resignation statement.

Seymour last night declined to comment on the move, but indicated that she would release a public statement later this week.



Seymour: no comment now, statement forthcoming later this week.

SMC Board of Regents discusses tenure, nursing

by Maria Gallagher
Saint Mary's Editor

Decisions on tenure, a proposed nursing program, and The Observer took top priority at the Saint Mary's Board of Regents meeting this weekend.

Tenure and tenure policies were discussed and resolved, but details are being withheld pending notification of faculty members involved. An announcement is expected from the President's office later this week.

The baccalaureate nursing program proposal was returned to the Education Committee of the Board upon recommendation of that committee.

John J. Hof, assistant to the President and acting chairman of the Planning Committee, released the following statement concerning the move in conjunction with Dr. Edward Henry:

"Upon the recommendation of the Education Committee of the Board, the Board of Regents unanimously voted to delay consideration pending further study. The program has been under discussion for the last eighteen months by various committees within the college, most recently the Planning Committee. Dr. Hof and Dr. Mary Martucci, R.N., director of nursing research submitted a resolution to

the Education Committee. The Board of Regents upon recommendation of the Education committee, unanimously approved this resolution which stated that the proposed nursing program will be studied further by the Planning Committee, initially by a special task force with Martucci as chairman."

The Planning Committee will report and recommend a decision to the President on or about January 1, 1973, and the committee's recommendation will be reviewed for decision by the Executive Board of Regents about mid-January.

Hof explained that several questions concerning the proposed program remained unanswered such as the program's financial feasibility, its compatibility with the goals of the college, whether it will attract enough interested students, whether it will be open to men, its relation to other health fields, and where the students would receive clinical experience.

Concerning The Observer, the Board agreed that a \$2.00 subscription option which would cover both semesters of the year's Observer at St. Mary's be "billed separately" to students. Hof added that he was "very pleased with the new and refreshing professional character of The Observer."

Last Observer poll tabs McGovern

by Jerry Lutkus
Editorial Page Editor

George McGovern has retained his lead over President Richard Nixon in the final Observer presidential preference poll. However, that lead has been narrowed to one percentage point with McGovern ahead 44.9 percent to 43.9 percent.

The poll was taken by the Omnicrom Delta Epsilon, the economics honors fraternity and it covered a random sample of 226 students—180 at Notre Dame and 66 at St. Mary's.

The survey was again supervised by Larry Velcheck, the Vice President of the fraternity.

The three polls

The first Observer poll published October 6 showed President Nixon with a commanding 13 point lead, 49.7 percent to 26.8 percent. The second poll of October 27 had McGovern overcoming the Nixon margin and soring into a 50 percent to 37.5 percent lead.

The survey which was conducted in the past week turned out to be the closest of the three held.

It showed that McGovern holds a 5 point lead with Notre Dame registered voters. McGovern edged Nixon 46 percent to 41.1 percent. However, at St. Mary's, Nixon holds a solid lead of 54.5 percent to 40.9 percent.

This compares closely to the results of

the initial Observer survey. In that poll, SMC was also solidly behind Nixon, but this time by a 63 percent to 21 percent margin. That 42 percent margin has now been narrowed to 14 percent.

The Notre Dame results through the past three surveys have fluctuated more than that, however. The first poll showed Nixon by 4 percentage points at Notre Dame. McGovern captured the lead by 13 in the second poll. Now McGovern's Notre Dame margin has shrunk to that five point lead.

Class breakdown

Particularly interesting in the poll is the breakdown by class at Notre Dame. A breakdown of SMC classes is not included because the results proved insignificant.

Support for McGovern at Notre Dame increases per year of education with Seniors being by far the strongest McGovern group at Notre Dame.

Nixon support, however, is consistent throughout every class, all of them circling around the 37 percent mark.

Registered Voters

The other trend apparent in the poll is the upward movement of registered voters. The first survey showed 89 percent of the students registered to vote. 90 percent were registered in the second survey and the final survey has shown that mark climbing to 91 percent.

Are you registered to vote?

	ND	SMC	Total
Yes	163 (90.6)	44 (95.7)	207 (91.5)
No	17 (9.4)	2 (4.3)	19 (8.5)

If the election was held tomorrow would you vote for:

	ND--all respondents	ND--those registered	SMC--all respondents	SMC--those registered
McGovern	41.7	46	39.1	40.9
Nixon	37.2	41.1	52.2	54.5
Schmitz	1.7	1.8	---	---
Other	1.7	1.8	---	---
Undecided	8.3	9.3	4.3	4.5
Not Voting	9.4	---	---	---
Sample size	180	163	46	44

If the election was held tomorrow would you vote for:

	ND-SMC--all respondents	ND-SMC--those registered
McGovern	41.1	44.9
Nixon	40.2	43.9
Schmitz	1.3	1.4
Other	1.3	1.4
Undecided	7.5	8.2
Not Voting	7.5	---
Sample Size	226	207

If the election was held tomorrow would vote for:

	Notre Dame			
	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
McGovern	31.1	40.8	42.2	53.6
Nixon	35.6	38.8	38	36.6
Schmitz	---	2	2.2	2.4
Other	---	2	2.2	2.4
Undecided	11.1	8.2	11.1	2.4
Not Voting	22.2	8.2	4.4	2.4

world

briefs

(c) 1972 New York Times

Washington—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said Sunday that he had "every reason to think" that North Vietnam would agree to resume negotiations in the near future for a final agreement to end the Vietnam war. "I am completely satisfied myself that it (the Vietnam war) is near an end," he said. He expressed his views in a television interview.

Saigon—United States bombers dropped nearly 2.5 million pounds of bombs over South Vietnam and Southern North Vietnam in the past 24 hours, the Saigon command reported. North Vietnamese and Vietcong troops continued to engage in confrontation with South Vietnamese forces as attempts continued to secure territory before the expected cease-fire.

Washington—According to national public opinion polls, President Nixon stands on the brink of a national sweep of proportions. Both the Gallup and the Harris polls find that Nixon will receive more than 60 per cent of the popular vote. If they are correct, and if about 85 million Americans vote, the President's margin would approach 20 million votes.

on campus today

- 2:30—lecture, peter dembowski, la courtoisie and its problems, 147 regina
 4:00—lecture, fr. david burrell, st. augustine's confessions, library auditorium
 7:00—lecture, author pears, flanner pit
 7:30—duplicate bridge, rathskellar, basement of lafortune
 7:30, 8:30—slides, national action for research on military-industrial complex, lafortune ballroom
 11:00—radio program, tear n' tell, with special guest john dampeer, wsnd am and fm

More Faculty Manual talks

The University Academic Council will meet at 3:00 today to continue discussion of revisions of the Faculty Manual. The closed meeting will be held in the Center for Continuing Education.

A motion by Dr. Stuart McComas to make the council meetings open to the public will be the other major item on today's agenda. McComas is assistant dean for research and special projects.

The first article of the revised faculty manual to be discussed will be Article III, Section 5, which deals with revisions in the tenure code.

The revision would grant dismissed faculty 12 months notice instead of the 6 months presently received.

In addition, the new tenure rules would abolish normal tenure proceedings in the law school. The revision would permit indefinite hiring at the associate professor or full professor level without forcing the law school to grant tenure after four years.

The Academic Council is considering the tenure section out of order because faculty contracts come up for renewal this semester.

Resolving the tenure revisions early reduces the workload during contract renewals.

After the council is finished with the tenure proposals, the revised Faculty Manual will be considered in order. The first article deals with university academic officers.

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Traffic Board meets

by Jim Eder
 Staff Reporter

Campus traffic violators—students, faculty and staff members alike—claiming to have been unjustly ticketed, must now submit a written appeal to the new five-man campus-wide Traffic Appeals Board.

This single appellate board, representing each of the four major groups on campus, is designed to replace all the individual boards that formerly ruled on cases involving members of their own group.

"The new Traffic Appeals Board eliminates all those lengthy delays and judicial inconsistencies that were prevalent under the old system," commented Student Government Judicial Coordinator Greg Smith.

Under the new procedure, all appeals are to be filed with the Traffic Violation Bureau within 48 hours of the issuance of the ticket, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and

holidays. The applicant must provide a written statement explaining the circumstances under which the citation was received and the basis upon which he is appealing. The ticket itself should be attached to this statement.

The Traffic Violations Bureau is located in Room 105 of the Administration Building. Office hours are from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

All the appeals are then reviewed by Dame Grimmer, chairman of the board. If, in his opinion, the appellant is obviously "guilty" or "not guilty," he will rule accordingly. If, however, there is some doubt in his mind, the case will be brought before the entire board, at which time the appellant is allowed to make a personal statement.

Grimmer said that the majority of appeals that he has received so far have been from students who were ticketed for parking in the wrong parking lots or for not displaying their registration decals.

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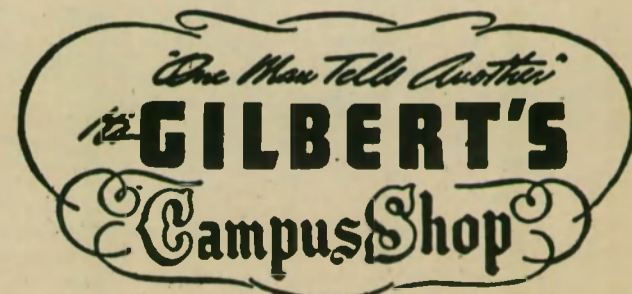


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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

ELECTION SUPPLEMENT

The stage is set for an extra-special election

by Jerry Lutkus
Editorial Page Editor

Tomorrow's presidential election will go into the history books for two obvious reasons and it may reach the books for a third mark still in the making.

The campaign which has pitted President Richard Nixon against Democratic hopeful Senator George McGovern is already the most expensive campaign in history. Over \$60 million has been spent far-exceeding the 1968 total of \$44.2 million...

The second historical mark is that for the first time 18 year olds will be casting ballots for a presidential candidate. In years past, the election age stood at 21, but by virtue of a constitutional amendment, the young adults will be joining the 21 and over crowd at the polling places.

Third, a New York Times survey has indicated that Nixon may carry at least 48 states on Tuesday. Within the realm of possibility lies sweep of all 50 states, which would be the greatest sweep in American political history.

Presently, the Times survey claims that McGovern holds a solid lead only in the District of Columbia. The two states where the issue is still in question are Massachusetts and Wisconsin. All three total 28 electoral votes.

McGovern is in jeopardy of losing even his home state of South Dakota according to Times reporter R. W. Apple who notes that it would be the first time since the campaign of Adlai Stevenson that this has happened.

Another poll by David Lawrence for the Chicago Daily News further supports the death knell that the Times Survey tolled for McGovern. Lawrence's poll indicates that President Nixon will tally 535 electoral votes to three for McGovern, these three coming for the District of Columbia.

All factors point to a popular vote total of between 55 and 60 percent for Nixon. Only in six states does McGovern seem to have any other hope outside of D. C., Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. Polls show Nixon holding inconclusive leads in California, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Nixon victory in all the other states is virtually assured.

All of this could prove quite troublesome not only for McGovern, but for Cronkite, Smith, and Chancellor who may have to find something to keep the American television public interested all Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

The congressional and gubernatorial elections provide the needed drama. There are many too-close-to-call races in the works.

The Times indicates that the Democrats are likely to retain their margin in the Senate. Presently, they are up 55-45 and only one or two seats are in jeopardy despite a number of close races.

In the House, the Republicans look to pick up 10 to 20 seats, far short of the number they require to control that legislative body.

Nixon Pulls and Pushes

Republicans are hoping that a Nixon landslide will pull GOP candidates into office, but for many embattled Republican office-seekers, this appears to only be a fond hope.

During the weekend, Nixon parlayed some rare campaign appearances into plugs for some of these embattled candidates. The President made stops in Chicago, Tulsa, and Providence hoping to give Gov. Richard Ogilvie of Illinois, and Senate candidates Dewey Barlett (Oklahoma) and John Chafee (Rhode Island) the pre-election day push that they need.

Times reporters called the Nixon excursion the "longest and most intensive" day of campaigning that the President has had since his victory in the Republican convention.

Before the Chicago crowd, Nixon said, "Rather than having an agreement before an election, we want to have peace for the next generation. I think the American people want the right kind of an agreement—peace with honor and not surrender."

McGovern in the final weekend before the election countered the Nixon statement with charges of "cruel political deception."

"And there has been no major breakthrough for peace," McGovern claimed. "Instead there has been a fatal

breakdown on the central issues and now this chance for an agreement is gone."

McGovern asserted that Nixon had only "pretended" to seek a settlement of the Vietnam conflict as part of a re-election strategy.

In the Beginning

McGovern's campaign became firmly rooted in mid-July when he scored a surprise victory in the Democratic National Convention. It was a big victory over rival Democrats Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie.

At the convention's end, a wave of Democratic discontent hurt McGovern as many Democrats felt he strayed too far from the party's traditional stance. Leading the discontent were labor bosses George Meany and I. W. Abel, the core of the union support the Democrats usually enjoy.

McGovern picked Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his running mate. Eagleton scored a deceptively simple victory despite a multitude of vice-presidential candidates that were nominated from the convention floor.

However, Eagleton's nomination ran into trouble when it was disclosed that he had been hospitalized and treated for psychological reasons. The public uproar was vociferous and media coverage forced the issue to a head. To complicate the problem, columnist Jack Anderson wandered into the fray by publishing a story claiming to have proof that Eagleton had a history of drinking and drunk driving charges. Anderson later was forced to withdraw the story because he couldn't produce sufficient evidence.

Despite his claim to be "1000 percent" behind the youthful Senator from Missouri, on week after the story broke, McGovern found it necessary to ask Eagleton to step down from the ticket. Eagleton cooperated.

In his place McGovern put R. Sargent Shriver, the former director of the Peace Corps. Shriver accepted the post and a mini-convention of the National Democratic Convention approved the nomination.

Democratic strategy has made Shriver the "personality" man of the campaign. He has stumped for McGovern-Shriver in factories, bars, and ethnic neighborhoods attempting to draw out the traditional base of Democratic voting strength.

Catch Up Politics

Sen. George McGovern for the 1972 nomination on January 18, 1971. Polls showed him far behind prior to the convention. The Gallup Poll of Feb. 11, 1972 showed support for McGovern dropping from 5 percent to 3 percent. But McGovern turned the trend around and found victory in Miami in mid-July.

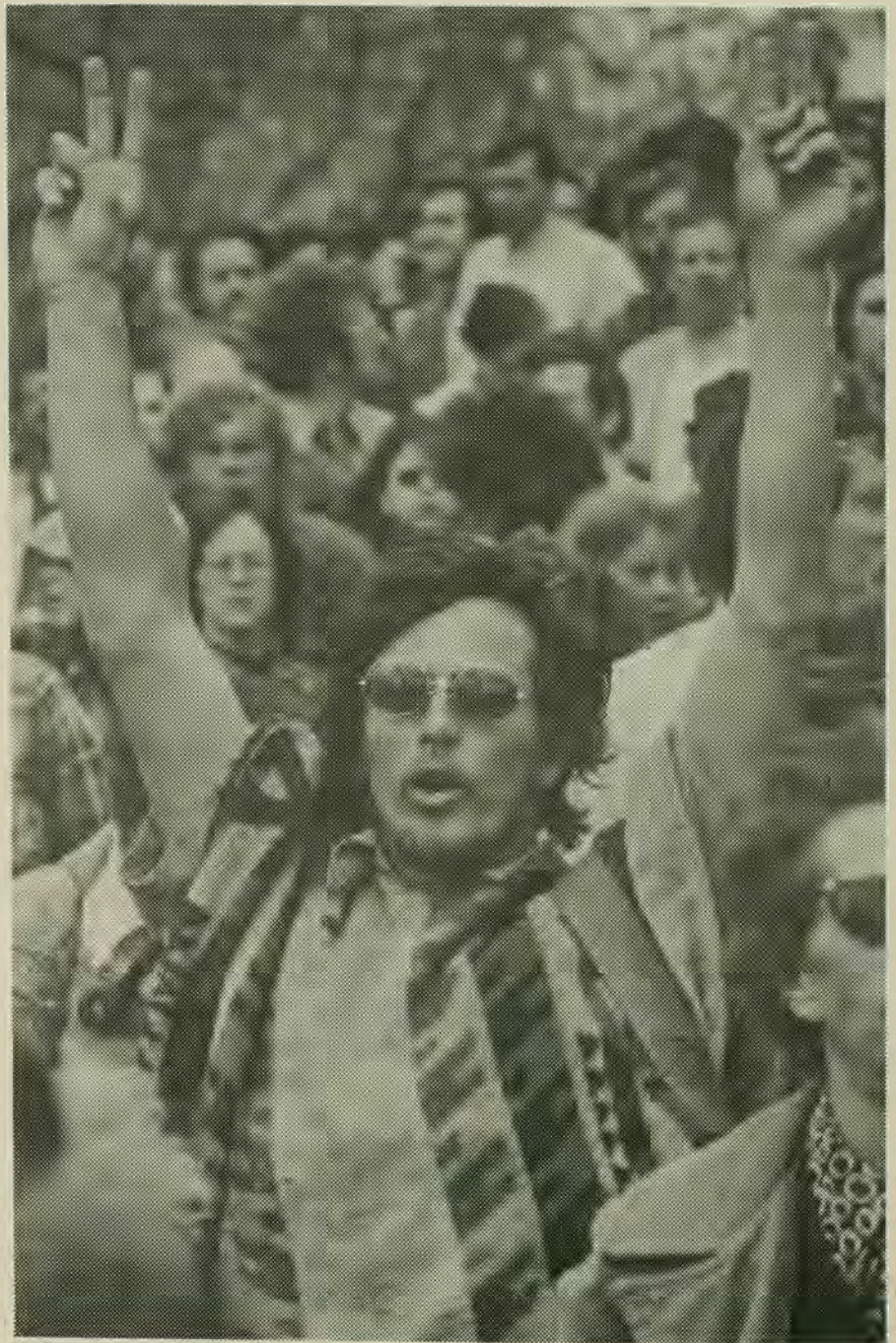
In 1962, he won his first victory, getting elected to the Senate by 597 votes after losing in 1960. He won reelection in 1968 by over 30,000 votes.

While in the Senate, McGovern focused his attention on the war in Vietnam. Along with Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, he presented a series of end-the-war amendments. He also worked hard on hunger and malnutrition in the United States as Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

After Robert Kennedy's death in 1968, McGovern announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. In the national eye for the first time, McGovern waged a 16 day campaign which garnered him 146½ votes, not enough for nomination. He was appointed Chairman of the Democratic Party's Commission on Party Structure and Delegate Selection where he worked on party reform prior to the 1972 convention.

Ignores History of Defeat

President Nixon's political career has been a different one. Labeled with a "loser's" tag, Nixon bounced back from a series of defeats in the early 60's to secure the Republican nomination in 1968 and squeeze by Hubert Humphrey to win his four year term in the White House.



Nixon served in the White House prior to his Presidential victory in 1968. In both 1952 and 1956, he won election to the vice-presidency running on the Eisenhower ticket. In 1960, Nixon was the Republican heir apparent to the Presidency but he lost to Democrat John Kennedy by a mere 119,450 votes. Despite the close popular vote, Kennedy defeated Nixon 308-219 in electoral votes.

After the Presidential loss, he attempted to bounce back but was soundly defeated in the California gubernatorial race. It was at that juncture that he told the press that they wouldn't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore.

Yet, in 1968, Nixon reappeared in the leadership of the Republican Party and made his bid for nomination. Overcoming the opposition of Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Governor Ronald Reagan of California, Nixon won a second chance.

Given the second opportunity, Nixon won a hard fought and close campaign to gain the right to enter the White House. Entering the mansion of Pennsylvania Avenue with him was his running mate Spiro Theodore Agnew. Agnew at the time was governor of Maryland.

Nixon's 1972 convention appearance was a shoe-in. He won all of the conventions first ballot votes save one. That single vote went to California Congressman Pete McCloskey. Again Agnew was tabbed to be Nixon's running mate.

Tomorrow the campaign comes to a close. The promise of two mid-summer conventions reach fruition. And the American

people can exercise their right to vote a man into the White House.

Is America Becoming Analytical?

But what do the people vote on? Most political analysts agree that the public votes consistently on a candidate's image. But a growing number of political scientists are exhibiting their faith in the analytical choice of the American voting populace. They claim that if Americans are reached on particular issues they will respond with intelligent votes.

This year it seems that this will be the case. The issues in the Presidential Election are major ones. The split between candidate's views on them are severe. A choice is evident.

Possibly the major issue of the campaign is the war in Vietnam. Nixon has favored a controlled withdrawal of American fighting troops. During his four years in office, Nixon has withdrawn over 90 percent of the troops. Recent developments include an agreement with the North Vietnamese to end the war.

However, the Administration has balked at signing the pact until some problems are ironed out.

McGovern has pledged to have the troops out of Vietnam 90 days after his election, but with the apparent peace agreement reached, Nixon seems to have taken the fury out of McGovern's major issue. The Senator has countered in the past week with charges of political deception claiming that Nixon

(Continued on page 8)

INDEX	POLLING PLACES
McGovernomics page 4	Notre Dame and St. Mary's student registered in St. Joseph County will have twelve hours to vote on campus tomorrow, reports county voter registration officials. Polls will be open from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00p.m. all over the county. Notre Dame students will vote in the entrance to the University Arts Center, while those of St. Mary's and Holy Cross Junior College will cast their votes in the north lounge of Augusta Hall. "If a student is registered," said one official at the county office, "he will be on the registration lists. Therefore, presentation of registration cards or any other kind of identification will not be necessary."
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Executive Editor: Don Ruane	
Contributors: Profs. Frank Jones, Bernard Norling, Donald Costello	
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McGovernomics

by Frank Jones
Prof., Economics

Political elections are rarely unanimous. To explain this, one must assume that different voters have different facts, relate the facts differently, or have different goals or values which affect their evaluation of the facts. At best, only the beholden facts are external and objective, the eye of the beholder must relate and evaluate the facts. In what follows, I will provide some economic facts for recent years and an eye's view of these facts.

President Nixon's inaugural inheritance in 1969 was a very low unemployment of 3.4 percent, a disconcertingly high rate of inflation of 4.2 percent (the rise in the consumer price index during 1968), and a satisfactory real growth rate of 4.6 percent. By a policy of gradualism, a gradual tightening of monetary and fiscal policy, President Nixon promised to cure the inflationary problem without causing an increase in unemployment (his economic advisors admitted to the necessity of a modest and short-lived increase in unemployment). And his promise to do this without wage and price controls guaranteed labor and management that their wage and price decisions could be made without government duress.

gradualism not successful

By the summer of 1971 gradualism had not achieved its desired results: unemployment had increased to 6 percent; inflation was proceeding at over a 5 percent rate and real gross national product was declining. With the economy in such dire straits, and the election only 1½ years off, President Nixon altered his "game plan" and chose, a reluctant choice for any administration, to implement wage and price controls. This program was designed to reduce the rate of inflation to the 2.3 percent range and the unemployment rate to 5 percent by the election.

As of September the unemployment rate remains at 5.5 percent and the consumer price index has risen at a 3.5 percent annual rate since the Phase II controls and at 4.6 percent during the third quarter of 1972, the worst since Phase II, with the wholesale price index increasing somewhat more quickly, 6 percent during the third quarter. Profits under the wage-price controls surged to a record level in the second quarter of 1972, up 14 percent over the same quarter of the previous year (a recent survey shows them up 15.9 percent for the third quarter). Meanwhile the recent rise in hourly compensation of nonfarm workers has been averaging less than the increase in their productivity, not a very satisfactory result even if inflation were not eroding their paychecks. The growth of real GNP is now quite high, 5.9 percent in the third quarter, but this is normal coming out of a recession with large excess capacity of capital and an high unemployment rate. The average annual growth rate during Nixon's administration was only 2½ percent.

Remarkably, although large Federal budget deficits have traditionally been associated with prosperity (and the Democratic party), this prolonged period of high unemployment and the recession of 1970, the first since 1960-61, was accomplished with budget deficits exceeding \$75 billion, more than the combined deficits over the 16 years of the Johnson, Kennedy, and Eisenhower administrations. The deficits were due largely to the low level of tax revenues generated by a depressed economy.

Here are some facts. I am sure others would care to juxtapose them differently to make them more palatable to their predispositions. How do we evaluate them? To isolate the performance of unemployment and inflation under the Nixon administration, it is clear that unemployment is a much more serious problem than four years ago and inflation possibly somewhat less of a problem, a not unfamiliar tradeoff in economics. Could a better economic policy have achieved the present level of inflation with lower unemployment? Since the present state of macroeconomics policy is such that it is more of an art and less of a science than most economists care to admit (our policy prescriptions and the efficacy of them unfortunately make it obvious), unequivocal answers to such a question can not be given. Many economists think that an earlier implementation of wage-price controls would have obviated a recession to cure inflation. Many believe that when the controls were finally implemented they

were superfluous since the recessionary forces in the economy were already stemming the inflation. Other economists are against any utilization of wage-price controls because of the inefficiencies that result from prices and wages set by dictate.

It can be asked, however, whether the actual trade of increased unemployment for lower inflation was a "good" trade. Over two million more workers are unemployed than when President Nixon was inaugurated, a neither small nor short-lived phenomenon. The total number of unemployed is now about 5 million. The recession, the related unemployment and loss in income is also a basic cause for the increase in the number of families in poverty during the Nixon administration. The number of Americans in families with income below the poverty line fell steadily from 40 million in 1960 to 24.3 million in 1969 and then increased in 1970 and 1971 by 1.5 million, the first such increase since 1959 when the figures began to be tabulated. Does this increase of two million unemployed compensate for the decreases in the consumer price index from 4.2 percent in 1968 (or 5.4 percent in 1969) to the present 3.5 percent? Each voter will have to make this decision. I do not think it does.

Several issues on which there are substantial differences between the Nixon performance and proposals and the McGovern proposals, and on which each voter must evaluate these differences in terms of his values must also be discussed.

The Nixon administration apparently associates the U.S. economy's potential with an unemployment rate of 5 percent or a bit below. For comparison, the unemployment rate was less than the 4 percent Kennedy-Johnson goal from 1966 through 1969. The present administration minimizes today's unemployment rate of 5.5 percent by saying that less than 3 percent of the adult married males are unemployed and that a rising proportion of teenagers and women are unemployed. Granted that the financial pressures on teenagers and married women are often different than those on married males, it still seems glib to dismiss these categories of unemployment at a time when we are designing programs to instill work habits in those who are not accustomed to being in the labor force, and setting quotas for female participation in some occupations. There is also a creditable argument that the official unemployment rate underestimates the true problem because it disregards "discouraged workers" who have despaired of looking for a job in a soft labor market and are consequently not officially counted as unemployed.

the trade-off

What is at stake in this difference between unemployment targets of 4 percent and 5 percent? Simply \$35 billion of GNP, \$10 billion of Federal tax revenue and jobs to one million people, especially the poor, many of whom first became members of the labor force, at some expense, during the 1960's.

How will McGovern achieve his target of 4 percent unemployment? McGovern's program centers on the best answer to welfare being work and the best job incentive being a job opening. The main technique for providing more job opportunities in the private enterprise would be an expansionary monetary and fiscal policy. And if an eligible unemployed worker spent a reasonable time unsuccessfully searching for a job in private enterprise, he would be eligible for a new job in a public employment program. (Only last week the National Urban Coalition called for an expansion of a Public Employment Program, which has been effective, that liberal Democrats in Congress pushed on a reluctant Nixon administration.)

Expansionary fiscal and monetary policy to expand job opportunities in the private enterprise is the key to this program. Vigilance will consequently have to be exercised to assume that inflation does not accelerate anew. McGovern would not declare open season on wages and prices as President Nixon did in 1969. The philosophy

of the McGovern program of wage-price restraints—the details of which he has pledged to work out in cooperation with labor, business, and consumer representatives—is to let the forces of competition regulate the vast majority of prices and wages, but to have the government serve as a surrogate for those forces, as a very visible persuader, in areas where competition is not an effective policeman. Every effort would be made to iron out conflicts between the public and private interests without resort to sanctions. The rollback power would serve as the hidden persuader, to be activated only in cases of flagrant violations. In the longer run, McGovern would pursue greater enforcement of the antitrust statutes to broaden the scope of the economy in which competition is an effective force. There are indication that Nixon, on the other hand, would relax antitrust laws, as U.S. companies could compete in world markets.

McGovern is also committed to a thorough program of tax reform based on the premise that money made by money should be taxed at the same rate as money made by men. Loopholes in the tax code provide advantages to high income individuals and firms. Some 112 Americans with annual incomes of over \$200,000 paid zero federal income taxes in 1970 despite the heralded tax reform of 1969 and the new minimum tax of 10 percent imposed at that time. Taxpayers with incomes of \$200,000 pay an effective tax rate of 30 percent, the same as people with incomes over \$1 million. The ceiling 70 percent tax rate is irrelevant to high income people. The personal exemptions McGovern proposes to remove are briefly: lower taxes on capital gains; interest on municipal bonds (this exemption costs the federal government more than it benefits the municipal government) - McGovern would replace it by a federal subsidy of 50 percent of the interest payments by municipalities; the tax shelter for farm losses whereby the wealthy invest in farm properties and use deductions available to farmers to offset high bracket non-farm income—McGovern proposes preventing farm losses in excess of \$15,000 from being deducted against non-farm income; revising the death and gift taxes, making them progressive, but exempting bequests for a spouse.

The tax code for business would also be revised. In a July, 1972 report Congressman A. Vanik (D-Ohio) reported to the House that the profitable firms among the 100 largest corporations were paying an effective tax rate of 26.9 percent in 1969, 25.8 percent in 1970, and 24.4 percent in 1971 and this 26.9 percent rate for the corporate giants in 1969 compares with the 37 percent average tax rate paid by all corporations. Since 1954 the fraction of all Federal tax revenue paid by corporations has declined uniformly from 30 percent to under 20 percent now. A long list of tax breaks has eroded this source of revenue and provided advantages to large businesses. McGovern proposes to repeal the excellent depletion allowances on oil, repeal the accelerated depreciation writeoff of businesses, and to remove tax breaks to exporting firms, and to repeal special treatment on income earned abroad.

With these reforms, McGovern could reduce the entire rate schedule for personal income from the present maximum of 70 percent to a maximum of 48 percent. This would increase work incentives for those in upper income brackets (if any were paying

the high marginal rates initially). Removing the number of loopholes would also make tax reporting less complicated, cumbersome, and expensive. Even with these lower rates, reforms will save the government an estimated \$22 billion in revenues.

Fifteen billion of this would be provided to local governments to pay for educational expenses, the largest expense at this level, thus enabling them to grant property tax relief. This would be a more equitable way to grant property tax relief than relying on the value added tax which falls more heavily on the poor, as has been broached by the Nixon administration.

Given a need for a certain tax revenue, deciding whom to tax is a crucial problem. A loophole for one person leads to an increased tax bill for another. McGovern's proposals lead to a more equitable system in that it removes privileges which are available only to a small segment of the population. Whether this system is overall "better" again must be decided by each for himself. And similarly in evaluating government expenditures.

saving \$30 billion

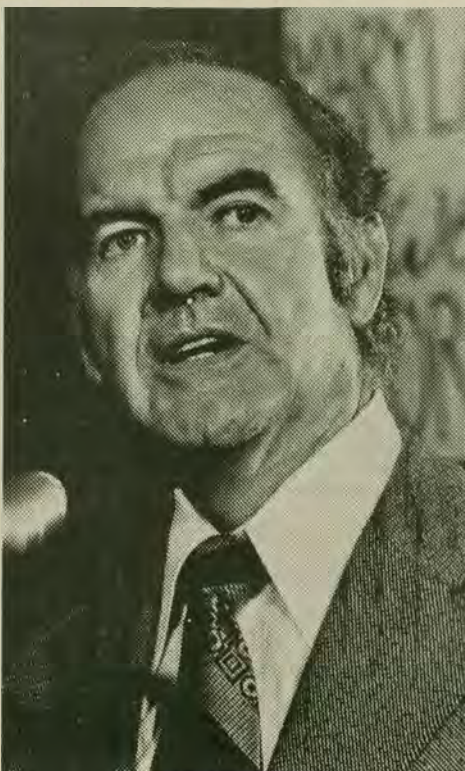
McGovern proposes cutting back the defense budget by \$10 billion per year for the next three years, saving \$30 billion. He would accomplish this by withdrawal from Southeast Asia, reduction of troops in Europe, and stopping of such military armament programs as the Trident submarine and the Safeguard missile system. These reductions are not arbitrary and capricious but explicit and considered as elaborated in the Congressional Record January 24, 1972. This program is not designed to permit the U.S. to become a second-rate power, but to reduce waste, replication, and excesses, with an awareness that there is a tradeoff between defense expenditures and important domestic expenditures. This proposal includes aid to displaced workers in defense industries, including refraining and re-employment in such pressing areas as urban transportation and pollution control. Under President Nixon, defense expenditures have been decreasing as a fraction of GNP but despite the fact that Viet Nam spending declined by about \$15 billion since 1969, the size of the defense budget remains roughly the same. President Nixon has recently signed a record defense budget while betoing education and pollution control bills as inflationary.

McGovern's first approach to welfare, as mentioned above, is to promote work by restoring high level of employment. McGovern's public employment program would further reduce the welfare rolls. And since not all the poor are able to work, McGovern would expand the Social Security program to include all the aged, blind, and disabled, with minimum payments of \$150 per month. These job creation and social security proposal are expected to reduce the welfare rolls by 30 percent, in contrast to the increase in the number of families on AFDC from 1.5 million in 1968 to 2.9 million in 1972 under Nixon.

And for a family headed by a person "unable to work," a national standard will be set, \$4,000 for a family of four. Such a new standard will increase benefits in about 30 states, leaving unaffected the benefit levels in the remaining states where standards are already above the proposed minimum. The effect will be to more nearly equalize aid to the poor regardless of their location, reducing the present artificial incentives to migrate (from Mississippi to New York for example). The federal government would finance the cost of this program.

The total cost of these welfare proposals would be \$14 billion. To summarize the balance sheet, this cost along with the \$15 billion for educational support to local governments would be more than covered by the \$22 billion from tax reform and \$30 billion from the defense budget (after three years), leaving room in the budget for other domestic proposals.

President Nixon's Family Assistance Program was in many ways a promising approach to welfare. It included an income guarantee of \$2,400 for a family of four. But as the Senate Finance Committee observed, there was a gross inconsistency between its stated objective of providing greater work



(continued on page 6)

McGovern will give needed moral leadership

Why I'm for George McGovern
by Donald P. Costello
Director of Undergraduate Studies
Department of English

Last night my wife and I were walking down Wayne Street with Bill and Elaine Storey, just after seeing Kurt Vonnegut's *Slaughterhouse 5*. We were talking about guilt. We tried to remember who it was who incinerated those tens of thousands of civilian refugees in Dresden, or was it hundreds of thousands, maybe a million—I never could conceive of such big numbers, even if each single component of the big number was not a component but a person with burning flesh, loved by other persons who would cry at his death. So who was guilty? We decided that it was the English. But then we looked at each other and knew that there was something real in bigger guilt, and that Auschwitz had succeeded The Crusades, and that Hiroshima had succeeded Dresden, and that napalm had succeeded fire-bombs, and that smart bombs had succeeded V-2 rockets.

All nations in the past are guilty; but can nations be guilty? Or is it Nixon who is guilty because a million people—or is it hundreds of thousands?—have been fried, blown-apart, perforated in Viet Nam since he took office? Or is it the people who elected him who are guilty? Or the people who will vote for him again? Or me because I didn't join those brave Notre Dame student-friends who are now in jail for speaking and acting their moral outrage at innocent people being put to flame? I don't know. And I'm tired of such questions. And everything begins to sound like partisan propaganda in a long election year, especially when I have classes to prepare for tomorrow and when I remember the good old American advice of *Slaughterhouse 5* to remember the good things and to forget the bad. So to hell with it.

And then we passed the new South Bend Federal Savings and Loan Association and Elaine laughed at the plastic grass, and Bill said how much preferable good old honest concrete would be, and Christine couldn't believe that even the gravel was fake until she kicked it and it didn't budge. And we all looked across the street and saw Richard Nixon smiling down on his world. The plastic soul. The natural victimized to the

efficient. The Republican Convention instead of the Democratic. The issue-hidden campaign glossed over by the image-creating TV commercials. Not fertile black soil for the George McGovern whom we had loved and admired for years, the person in the personless society. The man who speaks of guilt and responsibility and morality in a plastic world that has lost its soul, its innocence, and its interest.

We were simply four McGovernites walking down a deserted South Bend downtown street. Nixon didn't put in that plastic grass, and if we weren't all academic intellectuals who live in the world of symbol, perhaps we wouldn't be tempted to connect Nixon with the fact that America has acquired a plastic soul. But it has. And he is. And we are desperate for moral leadership. We can't get it from a political beast who does not live on the plane of symbol, let alone on the plane of moral values. Listen to "The President's" words sometime. (Notice that his person has so disappeared within the packaging that even his name has been blocked out of the campaign.) He talks of peace "with honor."

He means saving face instead of saving lives. He means keeping an eye on history instead of on human suffering.

Arrogance of Power

Listen to the cast of mind, quite beyond the specific acts, from the ancient history of faking pictures against Helen Gahagan Douglas to the current espionage and burglary, the cast of mind which warns against crime in the streets but not against political crime that erodes the whole electoral system. Listen to the arrogance of power: the demand that the "opinion leaders" agree with him on the "necessity to stand by the President of the United States when he makes a terribly difficult, potentially unpopular decision," like widening the war which he had pledged to end, and like dropping more bombs on the moon-cratered surface of North Viet Nam since he took office than were dropped in all of World War II, including Dresden. What goes on in the mind and attitude of a man who nominates G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court? Behind every issue is the cast of mind. The mind that appeals to self-interest, not to ideals. The mind that tells the mass of Americans to forget the poor—the poor blacks, the poor nations. The mind that vetoes social legislation. The mind that

Norman Mailer has coined "the Einstein of the mediocre and the inert."

The Reason

What do we do when a nation has lost its soul? Like you would do or I would do if we came to the consciousness that we had lost our personal soul, we ought to try to find it again. Where? In George McGovern. The *Observer* has asked me to tell why I am supporting George McGovern. That's the single biggest reason: for moral leadership. He is the thoroughly decent man. His opponents grant him that. He has compassion and maybe can bring our sleeping consciences back to compassion. Maybe America can be turned around, back to its ancient ideals, "back home" as that eloquent acceptance speech of McGovern's put it so insistently.

Prophetic voices are sometimes strident, sometimes corny, offend tiresome, never comfortable. It's hard to listen to George McGovern because America is tired of ideals, which we have betrayed in a vicious war that has corroded us into self-hatred, no matter how some bunting-clad mentalities may bluster in defense of our interference and bombings and minings. It's hard to listen to George McGovern because his campaign has been honest instead of skillful, and in a cellophane-wrapped, one-minute commercial, antiseptic world, fumbling somehow seems less forgivable than corruption.

It's hard to remember that a persistent, and dominant, and effective Senator certainly has the skills and the experience to be a creative and competent President even though he has not neatly packaged the superficial skills to run a knockout campaign. It's hard to listen to George McGovern because his voice is high and not powerful, because he is not pre-packaged, because he has neither charisma nor machismo, and we'd rather laugh at him for not coming across as powerfully as a Pepsi ad, than listen to his lovely vision of what we could all be, how we could all find our personal political souls by recommitting ourselves to something more noble than "I'm alright, Jack."

One of the jobs of the President must be moral leadership; it can come from no other source these days. We have not had it for many years, and our soul, our spirit, our aspirations, our better selves, drift away into war-guilt, in racial suspicions, in

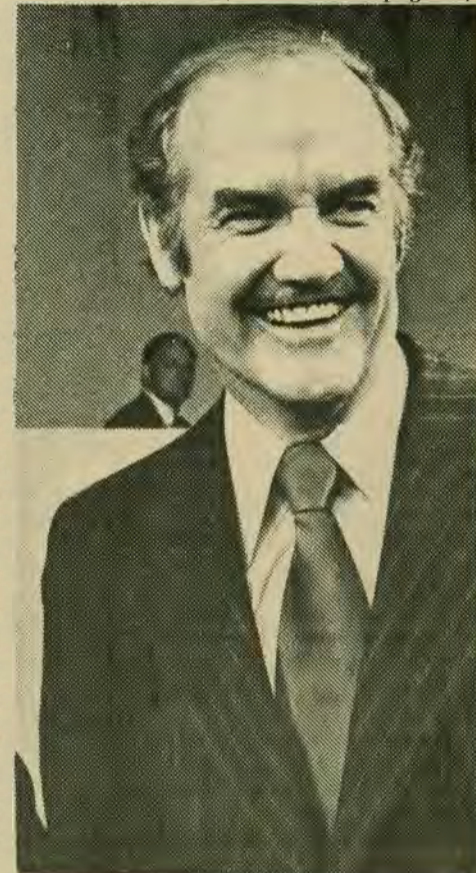
economic worry, and in a most frightening insularity which says it's time to look after number one.

Why? Because I'm...

I'm supporting George McGovern because in a country sick with cynicism his proposals tell us how to keep the faith.

I'm supporting George McGovern because I'm an American ethnic. My name ends with a vowel. All four of my European grandparents came to America because they were hungry and because they had ideals. Not a WASP among them, they had a hard time. This is corny talk, but they were not corny people. And they shared what they had. Are we too far gone into selfishness that we can no longer share? Think of the contrasting political attitudes: Big Business versus the little guy. George McGovern might be able to teach us to share again. Socialism? Well, at least social.

(Continued on page 10)



Nixon has realistic defense & foreign policy

WHY VOTE FOR NIXON IN 1972?
by Bernard Norling
Chairman, Department of History

Seldom, if ever, does the ordinary citizen have an opportunity to vote for a candidate whom he admires without reservation. All candidates have some deficiencies. Most have serious deficiencies. Thus most presidential elections involve trying to choose the better of two uninspiring alternatives. This election is no exception. Richard Nixon's domestic accomplishments, while real, have been modest and his personality has never thrilled millions. George McGovern arouses paroxysms of joy chiefly among congenial radicals and malcontents, some of the academic community and, possibly, the North Vietnamese. Pollsters have uniformly reported that in this strangest of

Presidential races apathy is rampant.

Domestically, President Nixon has imposed wage and price controls, taken us off the gold standard, talked vaguely of a guaranteed annual wage, and plunged the nation some \$70,000,000 further in debt. The last is a mere continuation of the rake's progress that has characterized every Administration, Democrat or Republican, since 1932. That for forty years neither politicians nor the voting public have seriously resisted this suicidal course raises serious questions about our national honesty and collective self-control; indeed about the future of all democratic government. Against this historical background, one should prefer Nixon to McGovern mostly because the Senator would probably race faster and more enthusiastically down this road toward financial and ethical bankruptcy.

Other domestic accomplishments of the Nixon Administration are more impressive. Most important, on the Supreme Court four social architects have been replaced by judges. A less obvious but no less useful service to the nation has been a general toning down of the utopian talk in which Lyndon Johnson habitually wallowed. When President Johnson had a compulsion to indulge in incessant predictions of everlasting peace, the abolition of poverty, the end of racial animosity, or some other marvel if only enough laws were passed, programs invented, and money wasted. Irresponsible verbiage of this genre is always harmful to a nation since it constantly arouses expectations which can never be fulfilled. This leaves in its wake millions of people who are disappointed, disillusioned, resentful, and increasingly unwilling to support more modest objectives which are attainable. One of the best deeds for President Nixon has been to reduce (Alas! not eliminate) this relentless verbal overkill.

Defense and Foreign Affairs

For a great Power in the Nuclear Age the management of national defense and the conduct of foreign policy is necessarily of vastly greater importance than any domestic issue. Only defense and foreign affairs immediately and directly involve the very existence of the whole society. It is in this area that the difference between Richard Nixon and George McGovern is

most pronounced, and the superiority of Nixon most evident. Whether standing by Israel against Russia's Arab clients in the Middle East, journeying to Moscow and Peking to regularize relations with two hostile Great Powers and thereby improve somewhat our capacity for diplomatic maneuver between them, or winding down a Southeast Asian conflict which we were unwise to enter and unwilling to win, the President has shown himself to be cool and restrained, yet determined and realistic. Senator McGovern, by contrast, has proclaimed himself willing to crawl on his belly to Hanoi to beg for peace. He overrates the spinelessness of his countrymen. No self-respecting people could elect such a man to lead them. It was the McGovernites of the 1930's in England and France who slashed defense budgets, declared that they would not fight for King and Country, and told everyone that Hitler did not mean what he said. In the United States their ilk cut military appropriations, passed neutrality legislation, and assumed an attitude of sour disdain towards the rest of the world. The result is history. If great nations follow such cretinous "leaders" in the Nuclear Age they will be doomed, for no longer do we have years in which to repair the results of negligence.

Indeed, the most pressing reason for voting for Richard Nixon this year is that the alternative is George McGovern. What can be said for a Presidential candidate who does not appear to be aware of the simplest and most fundamental facts of international life, who does not understand that powerful enemy states are restrained only by the threat of superior force? Does he not know that the Communist Great Powers are dedicated to our ultimate destruction; that in the words of the late President Kennedy, "We have little reason to take comfort from the fact that they disagree chiefly in how to go about it?" Has he not heard of the Russian occupation of East Central Europe at the end of World War II? How does he suppose Russia was prevented from taking Greece, Turkey, and Azerbaijan at the end of that war? Who does he suppose incited the North Koreans to attack South Korea in 1950? Who entered that war in 1951 to save the North Koreans from defeat? Who repressed libertarian movement in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1967? Who has for

years supplied the North Vietnamese invaders of South Vietnam? Who has supported Castro for twelve years? Whose tanks, artillery, planes and advisors are scattered all over the Middle East now, working feverishly to undermine the state of Israel, and by indirection, American influence in the whole area? In foreign affairs Senator McGovern would have been a worthy colleague of Ethelred the Unready, Lord North, or, more recently, Neville Chamberlain.

On domestic issues it is difficult to be critical of the Democratic nominee since it is close to impossible to discover what his real beliefs are. Many months ago he assumed "advanced" positions on such subjects as abortion, legalization of marijuana, treatment of draft evaders and military deserters, tax policies, and a guaranteed annual income. Once the Democratic nomination was secured, however, he realized the limited electoral appeal of these stances. He has been watering them down or explaining them away ever since. His economic program, in particular, has undergone so many revisions that the Senator himself probably has little idea what he would attempt should he be elected.

The most ludicrous aspect of this campaign has been the spectacle of McGovern, the great man of "principle" who promised to campaign on the "issues," and to elevate the whole moral tone of American life in the process, spewing forth one wild charge after another in a vain endeavor to discover something that will prove electorally usable, all the while deluging President Nixon with personal abuse. Particularly amusing has been his synthetic indignation about Republican "scandals" such as the Watergate affair. Of course, a considerable amount of fiscal and electoral skulduggery has taken place during the Nixon Administration. But does Senator McGovern think this is unique in the annals of politics? Has he never heard of the Teapot Dome scandal, the deeds of Representative Andrew May in the Roosevelt Administration, General Harry Vaughan's mink coats in the Truman years, Sherman Adams and vicuna coats under Eisenhower, or Bobby Baker and Nathan Voloshin in the Johnson Administration?

(Continued on page 10)





Carl Albert

Election Review

Nixon on brink of sweep

by R. W. Apple Jr.
(C) 1972 New York Times

Washington, Nov. 5—With only 36 hours remaining until the voting booths open, the national public opinion surveys reported tonight that President Nixon stood on the brink of a national sweep of landslide proportions.

Three months of arduous post-convention campaigning by Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the Democratic nominee, appeared to have gained him little. From the moment when his views came under attack in the California primary, and more emphatically since the controversy over his original running mate, Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, McGovern himself has been the key issue. Even as he made a final foray into New York City tonight, he remained on the defensive.

In their final surveys, based on interviewing completed yesterday, both the Gallup and Harris polls showed Nixon with more than 60 percent of the popular vote. If they are correct, and about 85 million Americans cast ballots, the President's margin would approach 20 million votes.

The Gallup poll, which has erred by less than 2 percent in presidential races since 1948, gave Nixon 61 percent, McGovern 35 and other candidates 1, with 3 percent undecided. It was based on "secret ballots" cast by 3,550 persons in 350 precincts, poll officials said.

With the undecideds allocated, the major-party split came to 62-38—a 24-point difference. That is the second largest final spread the poll has shown since its inception in 1936, exceeded only by a 28-point spread in 1964.

In the last previous Gallup survey, Nixon held a 23-point lead. Since then he has gained ground in the South, where he now has more than 70 percent of the vote, but lost a bit elsewhere.

The Harris poll reached an almost identical conclusion, reporting 59 percent for Nixon and 25 percent for McGovern, with 6 percent still undecided. With the undecided voters excluded, the figures were 61-39—a spread of 22 percentage points.

Last-minute newspaper polls in key states, which were not taken in 1948 when the national polls were wrong, indicated that the electoral vote was likely to be as lopsided as the popular vote.

Only in Massachusetts, where the Boston Globe's final survey gave McGovern a 49-to-39 per cent lead, did local polls indicate a likely divergence from the national pattern. There were no newspaper polls in Wisconsin, where McGovern is also given a chance.

In Michigan, the Detroit News gave the President a 49-to-42 advantage, his smallest in the eight largest states. In California, the field poll gave Nixon a 14-point margin. In Illinois, the Chicago Sun-Times poll gave a 20-point spread. In New York, The Daily News straw poll gives the President 62 points to 38 for McGovern.

The picture in smaller states was not vastly different. The Minneapolis Tribune's last survey, for example, showed Nixon slipping slightly, but McGovern still lagging by 17 percentage points in the state where liberals are popular.

Finally, the New York Times-Yankelovich survey of 16 key states con-

Congressmen amass large treasuries showing influence in legislation, politics

by David E. Rosenbaum
(C) New York Times

Washington, Nov. 4—Many influential members of Congress who are running for re-election this year without significant opposition have nonetheless amassed sizable campaign treasuries.

Some of these men have spent much of their money on easy primary races or on campaign organizations that were set up before it was clear that they would have no opponent.

Others have passed along a portion of their contributions to other candidates who are in contested races.

But most of these powerful legislators apparently have set aside the bulk of their contributions for use in some future campaigns when the money might be needed.

The fact that these men who are running unopposed or against feeble opposition could raise so much money is testimony to their influence on legislation and in political affairs. Many of them have far larger campaign chests than junior members of the House who are in tough races for re-election.

All incumbent Senators who are running for re-election have some opposition. There are some, however, like James O. Eastland, D-Miss., Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who raised large amounts to campaign against an opponent who posed no threat.

Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, the House Majority Leader, whose plane was lost over Alaska last month, was able to raise more than \$100,000.

Boggs spent about \$24,000 this year on a primary race in which he had token opposition and won with 84 percent of the vote. With no opposition in the general election, the rest of his money has gone unspent, according to reports he filed with the clerk of the House.

Most of Boggs's campaign chest was raised before the new financial disclosure law went into effect April 7, and, thus, the donors have not been reported.

But, among those who contributed to his campaign after April 7 were the Chairman of the International Business Machines Corp., the President of the Kennecott Copper Corp., and the President and nine Vice Presidents of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.

To take another example, Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon, the second ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, raised more than 50,000 this year, and, having no opponent in either the primary or the general election, he spent only about \$5,000.

The Ways and Means Committee has jurisdiction over all tax and trade legislation. Ullman's contributions came from both business and labor, most of it as a result of two fund-raising dinners early in the year.

Ullman said that he wrote to all of his donors in August when it became apparent that he would have no opposition and offered to return the money, but, he said, there were no takers.

Ullman said he would keep most of the money in a bank account and would use it to keep his name before his constituents and to campaign two years from now.

This was the first time that Ullman's seat had not been contested, and he suggested that his large war chest may have been one of the reasons that no one has been willing to battle against him.

The Speaker of the House, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, and the House Republican Leader, Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, have both amassed large campaign funds even though they have no significant opposition.

Albert, who won with 84 percent of the vote in a primary contest and who has no general election opponent, raised about \$40,000 and spent less than \$7,000. Albert could not be reached for comment on what he would do with the rest of the money.

Ford is expected to win easily in Tuesday's election against the same Democratic opponent who took less than 40 percent of the vote against him two years

ago. Through the middle of October, Ford had raised more than \$150,000. He spent about \$90,000, much of it in contributions to other Michigan Republicans.

Some powerful House members spent large sums of money of primary campaigns in which their opponent was no real threat.

An example is Rep. Robert L.F. Sikes, D-Fla., the Chairman of the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee. He spent \$35,000 before a primary election in which he took 80 percent of the vote.

Some influential legislators, however, neither received nor spent any money or only token amounts in a year that they were running unopposed. Examples include Rep. George H. Mahon, D-Tex., Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Joe D. Waggoner Jr., D-La., Leader of the Southern Bloc in the House, and Edward P. Boland, D-Mass., head of the Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Subcommittee.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, took in no money for his re-election to the House but received considerable amounts for his bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Even members of Congress who receive no contributions, however, are able to reinforce their positions of influence by directing their potential donors to give money instead to other specific candidates.

While members holding positions of influence were able to command contributions, even when they had no opposition, many junior members had trouble raising enough for a campaign. An example is Rep. David R. Obey, a Democrat from Wisconsin in his second term. Last month he told the Congressional Action Fund, an organization that aids liberal Congressmen, that he needed \$40,000 for a successful campaign and had been able to raise only a quarter of that.



Hale Boggs

McGovernomics and business

(Continued from page 4)

incentives and the actual proposals which would have enabled many recipients to be better off financially if they worked less. While this difficulty has been largely remedied, the new version is very harsh on welfare mothers, requiring them to work unless they have children under the age of three. And given the somewhat careless initial design of the bill and Nixon's recent refusal on a modest compromise with Senator Ribicoff, Nixon's commitment to the bill is suspect.

And finally, in an area where facts are, and will probably remain, scarce there have surfaced several cases in which the Nixon administration has allegedly granted covert favoritism to big businesses. A voter has little substantial evidence on which to decide whether this is a serious problem, but more discreet and overt acts by the administration would have prevented the suspicion from arising.

Few, if any, of the facts presented lead to unequivocal conclusions. Most are merely the grist for an evaluative decision. Economists are candid in admitting that, qua economist, they have no particular expertise in making value judgements. But each voter must make such judgements on the severity of the unemployment-inflation problem, the equity of a tax system, the priorities of government expenditures, and many others. Evaluations of government expenditures are especially difficult today when it is evident that there is a difference between merely spending money on a program and getting results from a

program. We frequently hear criticisms of the ineffectiveness of government spending for both national defense and domestic programs, although these criticisms usually come from different groups. And President Nixon seems asymmetrical in his concern. Since 1970 he has vetoed at least ten bills related to education, hospital construction, manpower training, water pollution and other human contact programs because they were wasteful or inflationary. Alternatively or military spending it is President Nixon who plays the spendthrift and Congress which penuriously cuts his budgets.

McGovern's economic program has been subject to more controversy than Nixon's because there is more to it. According to Time (Oct. 30, 1972), "...Nixon, aside from his generalized pledge to hold down spending and taxes, has refused to let himself be smoked out on many economic subjects." Contrarily, "McGovern, as the propounder of new ideas, has made himself the focus of discussion..." The same article later describes a Nixon proposal as "a mystery" and a McGovern proposal as "admirably explicit." The same could be said for the entire economic programs of each, respectively.

Probably no voter will agree with every aspect of either candidate's platform. I do not. I do find McGovern's program well-considered, constructive, and comprehensive. I also find his commitment to low unemployment and a fair welfare system, his concern for equity in the tax code, and his reassessment of the priorities of federal expenditures compelling reasons for favoring his economic program.

Presidential, Gubernatorial, and Senatorial Election Night Guide

state	votes	Nixon	McGovern	gubernatorial race	senate race	state	votes	Nixon	McGovern	gubernatorial race	senate race
ALABAMA	9			NONE	★ D Sparkman R Blount	MONTANA	4			D Judge R Smith	★ D Metcalf R Hibbard
ALASKA	3			NONE	★ R Stevens D Guess	NEBRASKA	5			NONE	★ R Curtis D Carpenter
ARIZONA	6			NONE	NONE	NEVADA	3			NONE	NONE
ARKANSAS	6			★ D Bumpers R Blaylock	★ D McClellan R Babbitt	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4			D Crowley R Thomson I McLane	★ D McIntyre R Powell
CALIFORNIA	45			NONE	NONE	NEW JERSEY	17			NONE	★ R Case D Krebs
COLORADO	7			NONE	★ R Allott D Haskell	NEW MEXICO	4			NONE	R Domenici D Daniels
CONNECTICUT	8			NONE	NONE	NEW YORK	41			NONE	NONE
DELAWARE	3			★ R Peterson D Tribbitt	★ R Boggs D Biden	NORTH CAROLINA	13			D Bowles R Holshouser	D Galifianakis R Helms
FLORIDA	17			NONE	NONE	NORTH DAKOTA	3			D Link R Larsen	NONE
GEORGIA	12			NONE	D Nunn R Thompson	OHIO	25			NONE	NONE
HAWAII	4			NONE	NONE	OKLAHOMA	8			NONE	R Bartlett D Edmondson
IDAHO	4			NONE	D Davis R McClure	OREGON	6			NONE	★ R Hatfield D Morse
ILLINOIS	26			★ R Ogilvie D Walker	★ R Percy D Pucinski	PENNSYLVANIA	27			NONE	NONE
INDIANA	13			D Welsh R Bowen	NONE	RHODE ISLAND	4			D Noel R De Simone	★ D Pell R Chafee
IOWA	8			★ R Ray D Franzenburg	★ R Miller D Clark	SOUTH CAROLINA	8			NONE	★ R Thurmond D Zeigler
KANSAS	7			★ D Docking R Kay	★ R Pearson D Tetzlaff	SOUTH DAKOTA	4			★ D Kneip R Thompson	D Abourezk R Hirsch
KENTUCKY	9			NONE	D Huddleston R Nunn	TENNESSEE	10			NONE	★ R Baker D Blanton
LOUISIANA	10			NONE	D Johnston R Toledano I McKeithen	TEXAS	26			D Briscoe R Grover	D Sanders ★ R Tower
MAINE	4			NONE	★ R Smith D Hathaway	UTAH	4			★ DRampton R Strike	NONE
MARYLAND	10			NONE	NONE	VERMONT	3			D Salmon R Hackett	NONE
MASSACHUSETTS	14			NONE	★ R Brooke D Droney	VIRGINIA	12			NONE	★ D Spong R Scott
MICHIGAN	21			NONE	★ R Griffin D Kelley	WASHINGTON	9			D Rosellini ★ R Evans	NONE
MINNESOTA	10			NONE	★ D Mondale R Hansen	WEST VIRGINIA	6			D Rockefeller ★ R Moore	★ D Randolph R Leonard
MISSISSIPPI	7			NONE	★ D Eastland R Carmichael	WISCONSIN	11			NONE	NONE
MISSOURI	12			D Dowd R Bond	NONE	WYOMING	3			NONE	★ R Hansen D Vinich
Totals	275			Dem Rep	Dem Rep	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3			NONE	NONE
★ represents the incumbent						Totals	263			Dem Rep	Dem Rep

An election history will remember

(Continued from page 3)

has set the war to his own political advantages.

On foreign policy, Nixon has concentrated on trips to Russia and China. He says that it is time that American allies begin to assume the major burden of their own defense. And the U. S. would maintain a strong shield of nuclear defense against outside aggression.

McGovern has defined a new form of internationalism which would focus on economic and technical aid to other countries while de-emphasizing U. S. military intervention and aid. He would withdraw 170,000 troops from Europe and continue military and economic aid to Israel.

McGovern wants to cut \$10 billion a year of the defense program claiming that there is fat that can be cut without reducing the military defense of the country.

Nixon though, thinks that this unnecessary and he hopes to increase military research and development without upping the defense budget.

The third major policy issue of the campaign is economics. Nixon wants to extend his Phase II program which sets limits of 5.5 percent as acceptable increases in wages and prices.

The rise in unemployment during the Nixon years has been the subject of many attacks by the Democratic candidate. McGovern feels that every able-bodied American should be guaranteed a job opportunity. He believes that full employment is necessary and possible even if the program must be federally funded.

He wished to see the institution of a \$4,000 minimum annual in-

come to every family of four, higher taxes for those making more than \$22,500, and a funneling of more money into domestic policies.

Watergate

Over and above these major

policy issues, the Watergate affair has taken the headlines as an election year issue. Early in the campaign a group of men were apprehended within the Democratic Party headquarters. They had ties within the Republican Party and were paid with checks that came from the

Committee to Re-elect the President.

The Democrats have attempted to make the issue an election deciding one, but polls have indicated that it has not had that sort of an effect on the voters.

Nonetheless, that is the way the election stands. Polls not

withstanding, the decision will be made tomorrow. In the POLLING PLACES FROM Bangor, Maine to Big Sur, California, America will be voting for a President. And tomorrow night we can all turn on the tube and let the trio of Cronkite, Smith, and Chancellor tell us who won.

Nixon sets goals

regardless of vote

by Robert B. Semple Jr.

(c) 1972 New York Times News

San Clemente, Calif., Nov. 5— President Nixon today set forth 10 goals to which, he said, both Presidential candidates should dedicate themselves in the next four years, regardless of the outcome of Tuesday's election.

In a nationwide radio address, Nixon said that these goals did not represent "campaign promises" on which any single man could deliver in a four-year span, but, rather, were ideal targets to which the victor in next Tuesday's national election should aim the country.

The goals included "a world at peace," and ranged from the need to eliminate racial and sexual discrimination in American life to the creation of a country "free from fear."

The speech was the President's only major political activity in an otherwise uneventful and restful Sunday. Nixon spent the day at his San Clemente home conferring with aides and preparing for tomorrow night's election-eve televised address to the nation.

A general and unmistakable aura of confidence surrounded the Nixon entourage here, and this optimism extended even to Sen. George McGovern's increasingly bitter charges that Nixon had fooled the nation by promising an imminent peace in Vietnam.

According to aides close to the President, the Nixon staff was informally canvassed following the South Dakota Democrat's original charge against the President in a television speech Friday night. The sources said that no one recommended any unusual response by the President.

According to these aides, the President remains confident that the draft agreement reached with Hanoi represents a

"breakthrough" toward a

(continued on page 9)

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Campaign history's most expensive official total clears sixty million

by Ben A. Franklin
(c) 1972 New York Times

Washington, Nov 3—The final pre-election financial reports of President Nixon and Sen. George McGovern confirmed today the firecasts that 1972 would be the most costly Presidential campaign year in history.

Even without including an estimated \$8 million to \$10 million in additional Republican spending that Nixon's aides have refused to acknowledge or disclose, the reported, official totals for both major party candidates rose today to more than \$60 million.

The roughly comparable figure in 1968—from less complete data reported under a weak financial disclosure law, but in a three-way general election that included a \$7-million expenditure by Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama not included this year—was \$44.2 million.

Moreover, the reported 1972 total of more than \$60 million reflected only the latest Federal fund raising and expenditure statements, covering the 10-day period from

Oct. 17 to 26, and thus left for disclosure in post-election reports to come next January, the heavy spending of the crucial 12-day campaign climax through Nov. 7. The final 1972 campaign total is certain to be higher.

Today's spending reports under the mandatory disclosure provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act followed the publication by the Republicans last night of a list of 283 previously-concealed wealthy contributors to Nixon.

The list was obtained by Lawyers for Common Cause, the reformist "citizens" lobby, in an out-of-court partial settlement of a suit against the finance committee of the Committee for the Re-election of the President. The suit had sought to force disclosure of all hidden Republican contributors, but the settlement provided for publication of major Republican donors only between Jan. 1, 1971, and last March 9.

The 283 donors of \$4.9 million included two at the \$800,000-to-\$1 million level, the largest individual gifts ever publicly acknowledged by any presidential candidate, and

a dozen contributors of \$100,000 or more. Another \$100,000 was given jointly by 17 partners of one New York investment firm, Salomon Brothers.

An analysis today of donors previously reported by Nixon fund raising committees—since they began making the required disclosures on April 7—showed that many of the concealed donors had continued making heavy contributions throughout the post-April period of mandatory public identification of all campaign givers. A major Republican argument in resisting the disclosure amde Thursday night had been that unwanted publicity would deter giving.

More than 120 of the 283 contributors on the list of those formerly unreported have appeared since April 7 in required Republican government disclosure statements as donors of amounts of up to \$85,000. Their total Republican giving since April 7—with full publicity—has passed

\$572,000.

The March 9 cutoff date of last night's report was the financial reporting deadline under the old Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. The Republicans have said they ignored that reporting requirement because the old law did not require reports from "primary election" candidates. They contended that Nixon was only a nominee, not a bona fide candidate in a general election, until he was re-nominated at the Republican convention in Miami Beach last August.

Under the new federal election campaign act, which superceded the old law on April 7, primary candidates must report, and the Republicans began compliance then. But the effect of last night's disclosure was to leave in mystery the amount and sources of millions of dollars reported to have poured into Nixon's finance committees during the 27 days between March 10 and April 7, with the inducement of anonymity for the donors.

Nixon's goals

(continued from page 8)

negotiated settlement and that final details will be resolved in the near future. Moreover, it is the view of the people around the President, as well as Nixon himself, that McGovern's last-minute charges have an air of what on eaide called "desperation" and are therefore not likely to be credible to large segments of the voting public.

Among the goals outlined by the President are:

—A "world at peace" in which peace would be defined "not just as an interlude between wars, but a time of lasting friendship and cooperation among all people."

—The elimination of "discrimination and quotas" in American life so that all citizens regardless of race or religion, age or sex, wealth or national origin,

could enjoy "equal rights before the law and unlimited opportunities for realizing his or her fullest potential."

—"A healthy America" in which all citizens would enjoy "steadily better health and increasing longevity" and where hunger would be "unknown" and where drug abuse would be rapidly curtailed.

—"An educational system that calls each of us to excellence in all that we do," that, in Nixon's words, would provide quality education for all citizens while preserving the concept of "neighborhood schools."

—Economic prosperity—that is, in Nixon's words, a "secure and prosperous American where there are jobs for all who can work" as well as a "decent income with dignity for those who cannot work."

PLACEMENT BUREAU

INTERVIEWS FOR THE WEEK OF NOV. 13

Interviews are for seniors and graduate students. Sign-up schedules are in Room 207, Main Bldg. Interview times must be selected and signed for in person. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day, except Friday. The Placement Manual gives additional information regarding interviews and procedures.

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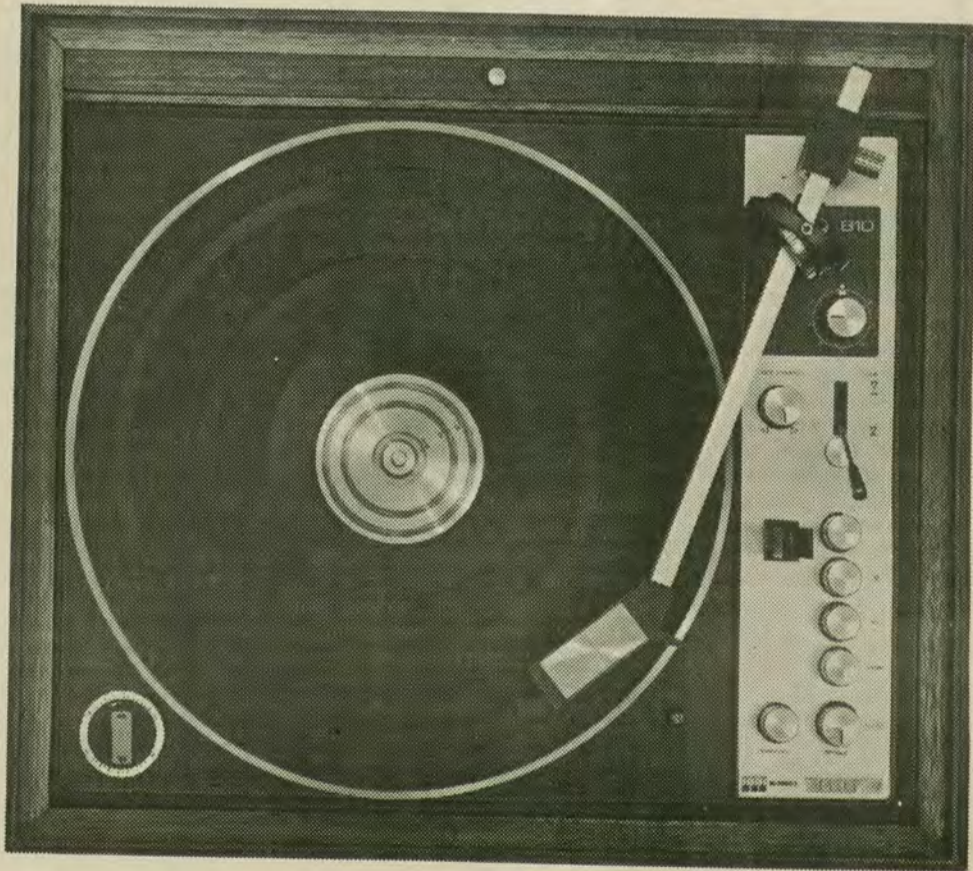
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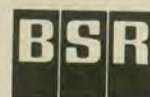
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Nixon won't bend to Great Powers in crisis

(Continued from page 5)

How does it happen that in all his years in politics his indignation was never aroused by the accomplishments of such Democrat stalwarts a Frank Hague, Tom Pendergast, and the operators of the "machines" in Chicago and in Gary, Indiana? Mayor Daley alone has been credited by some political observers with voting enough graveyards, vacant lots and skidrow bums in Chicago to secure the Presidency for John Kennedy in 1960. How does it happen that Senator McGovern does not deplore the action of Daniel Ellsberg, who stole important national security materials and gave them to the press? For that matter, what are we untutored voters to make of McGovern campaigning last spring as the "moral" candidate, so happily unlike vulgar "politicians" of the

ordinary sort, and then, once the one the nomination was secured, rushing to mend his fences with Richard Daley and Lyndon Johnson?

The Senator's moral sensibilities are as highly selective here as are those of his followers in apportioning responsibility for suffering in Vietnam. Interestingly, the Senator appears pained that the U.S. voting public remains massively unconcerned about rascality in politics. He might reflect that many years' experience of comparing the words with the deeds of "idealists" like himself has contributed a great deal to that attitude.

McGovern's administrative capacity appears as dubious as his moral posturing. To fo, in a week, from backing Senator Eagleton "1,000" to unceremoniously

throwing him off the Presidential ticket was awkward enough. This deed, blended with all the public squabbling among McGovern's staff, and with their chief's many changes of front, has left the suspicion that the Senator cannot manage his own campaign, much less the nation's business. In the Eagleton affair, to be sure, the gaffe appears to have been due to the failure of a McGovern staff member. Yet if McGovern insists upon pinning responsibility for Watergate on Nixon he must, according to his own logic, accept responsibility for the Eagleton debacle.

Altogether, this writer finds it difficult to believe that any Republican could defeat any Democrat as overwhelmingly as the pollsters are predicting. Be that as it may, President Nixon deserves the support of all

thoughtful people in this election. While he does not evoke my unstinting admiration he is a man of realistic outlook and demonstrated ability, especially in the crucial area of foreign affairs. Senator McGovern, by contrast, has no serious qualifications for high office. He is merely another ambitious politician whose particular stock-in-trade happens to be "earnestness" and "morality."

By any standard, he is one of the three or four least impressive presidential candidates nominated by either major party in this century. On grounds of both ideological orientation and native ability he should aspire not to the Presidency but to something like the editorial board of a radical political journal.

McGovern's priority is peace

(Continued from page 5)

I'm supporting George McGovern because he was right about the Viet Nam war way back in 1963, when very few people were. I trust that kind of steadfastness and strength of purpose and political courage. I trust that kind of moral and political sensitivity—that kind of attitude toward priorities of peace and toward the immorality of supporting dictatorships, even anti-Communist ones, that kind of attitude toward the arrogance of trying to be policeman for the world that doesn't want our billy-clubs. I trust that kind of attitude to keep us out of other Viet Nams; I don't trust the future actions of a Nixon who found it possible to support the hawk position so long, even though he has now, under political pressure, been forced to act in agreement with George McGovern's position. When George McGovern told the 15,000 people at the University of Iowa that those who opposed the war deserved much of the credit for the peace, he was right; and I trust those who opposed this war to keep us out of the next one.

I'm supporting George McGovern because by mind goes back to those brave and morally sensitive Notre Dame students, those men who learned the finest in the air of this fine place, who said "no" to the government's demand that they aid in the killing of the innocent, and who are now in jail. I'm horrified at the crudeness of a President who can call them cowards, and I'm inspired by a George McGovern whose sensitivity can see that "amnesty" is not an accurate word for those who have committed a crime only by refusing to do something wrong, that "amnesty" is not an accurate word for those whose individual consciences were the leaders of our national conscience.

I'm supporting George McGovern because I'm afraid of the pride and the violence and the hard divisions in the American character, and because in McGovern's person and in his programs—those that he has supported in the Senate and those that he has proposed in the campaign—I see a humility and a gentleness and a simple, beautiful, and creatively naive cry for unity and even—God help us—love.

I'm supporting George McGovern because I'm an educator. I believe in education, in young people, and in a future nourished by the best of the past. That is McGovern country. Nixon calls us "bums." Money for education dries up. Nixon whips up the anti-intellectuals to punish the dissenters who, from inside university walls, started asking those embarrassing questions about that embarrassing war. The universities hang on to McGovernism, for within the future of the McGovern vision, man has the freedom and the responsibility to work for a just society. That is what the alienated young have demanded throughout the decade of the 60's. Justice instead of hypocrisy. The future must lie with that attempt, and with the spirit of that decade, not with the sleepy self-serving decade of the 50's. Nixon proposes to continue turning us to the 50's; McGovern proposes to build upon the 60's.

This is the election of clear choice. This year we have the best opportunity to effect real change in the country since 1932. George McGovern and my students of the 60's have issued the same challenge: To make the America of the future "the great and good land it should be," to "call America home to the founding ideals that nourished us in the beginning."

I'm supporting George McGovern because America has

lost its soul. McGovern sees that the real America does not lie in bombers or in business, does not lie in hatred or in money, does not lie in cynicism or in complacency. There is something foolish about fighting the arrogance of power. There is something foolish in supporting George McGovern. Father Daniel Berrigan admits it:

"I put to myself a fool's calling take seriously a few things that for inattention, distraction (the irresolute eyes of the rich and drugged) go by the century's board At center eye lost among money sacks, staining them red I see, as though eyes were for seeing (a fallacy) and cried aloud (a crime) Murder murder murder for sale for hire for lending for free—apples and lemons and chestnuts and murder products service murder, statistics goods murder..." Foolish or not, I support George McGovern who challenges America to leave all that, and to come back home.

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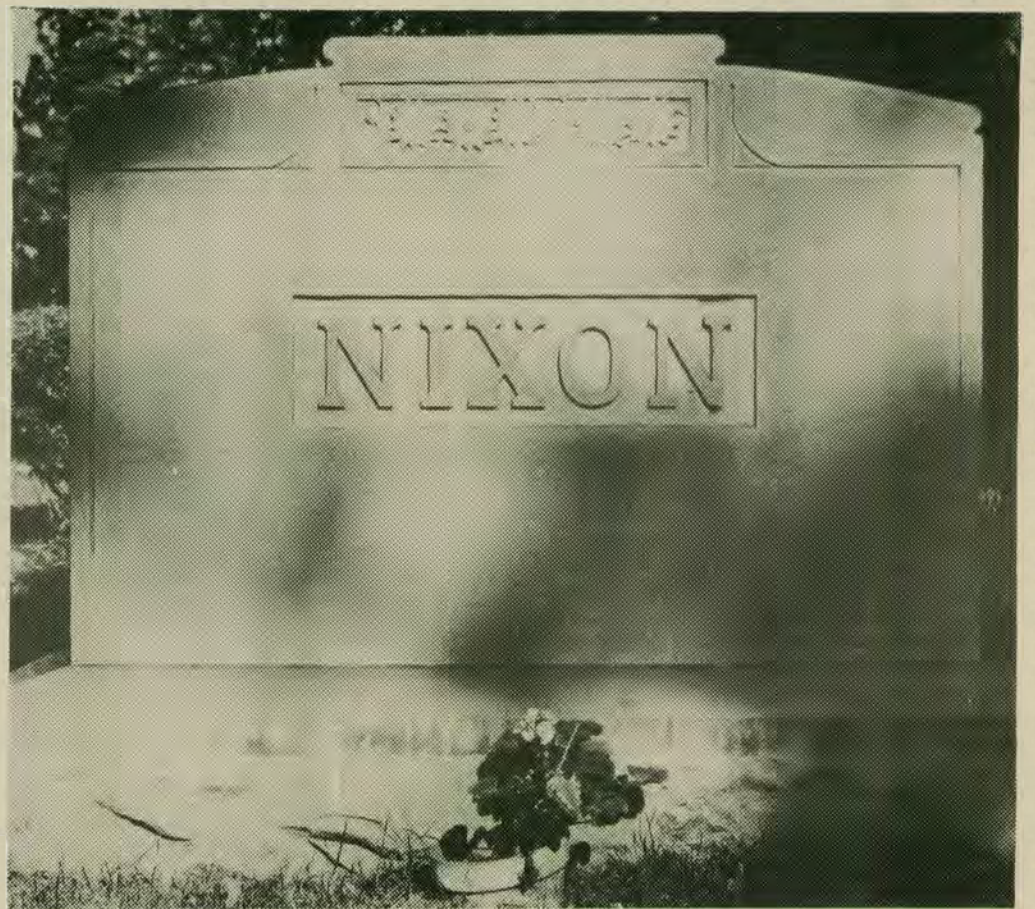
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Icers split with Bowling Green

(Continued from page 12)

struck hard and fast in last night's rematch. With both Ray DeLorenzi and Ric Schafer sitting out minor penalties just over four minutes into the first period, Bumbacco took a faceoff at center ice, deked past Falcon point man Gord McCosh at the B.G. blue line, and fired a hard 15-footer over goalie Don Boyd's right shoulder for a 1-0 edge that Notre Dame never relinquished.

"That first shorthand goal was the key to the game," Smith happily remarked. "We stuck them when they had a two-man advantage, and then kept the pressure on."

The first of four penalties against Falcon defenseman Brian Celentano resulted in a power-play at 7:33, with Regan circling behind the net and cramming his patented "stuff" shot between the helpless Boyd's pads.

Eight minutes later, a slashing call against Ricky Cunha led to another Irish shorthand marker. Mike Bonk and Mike Tardani made big plays as penalty killers, and Regan followed up by setting up Bumbacco for an unmolested shot from ten feet out.

Bowling Green struck right back, with winger Mike Bartley, the leading career goal scorer at B.G. with 62, flicking Roger Archer's rebound past a prone Kronholm just five seconds after Cunha left the penalty box. That cut the Notre Dame edge to 3-1 after the opening stanza.

DeLorenzi was tagged with an elbowing call five minutes into the second session, but the Irish again threatened with good shots by Regan and Schafer while holding B.G. to nothing more than a weak wrist shot from outside the blue line.

The Falcons didn't quit, though. DeLorenzi went after center John Stewart at 7:52, and was handed a five minute major for fighting, plus a game misconduct penalty. Bowling Green used the advantage to score, Rich Nagai deflecting Stewart's centering pass over Kronholm's left shoulder, making it a 3-2 game.

But whatever comeback hopes B.G. entertained quickly came to a

halt. "When Ray was ejected, we knew we had to give that little extra," Regan commented afterwards. The Irish gave that little extra and then some, rattling off six straight goals to lock it up.

Archer was caught hooking Pat Conroy at 13:41 to put Notre Dame back on the power-play and Schafer took his turn, flipping a backhander off Boyd's right pad into the goal with just 12 seconds left in the penalty.

The Irish all but clinched it at 18:03 when Regan took a Williams lead pass and came racing in on a breakaway. The center's wrist shot bounced off the goal post, but came right back onto Bumbacco's waiting stick, and the Sault Ste. Marie junior got the hat trick.

Boyd made some super saves early in the third period, robbing sophomore Mike Dunphy on a short backhand try, then stealing a sure deflection goal from Williams. But the Falcon netminder's luck didn't hold out.

Williams slid in a Steve Curry rebound at 6:37 for another power-play marker, and second-year man Cliff Maison got his first varsity score, likewise beating Boyd on a rebound of a Curry drive.

Regan made it 8-2 by deflecting Bill Green's centering pass over a scrambling Boyd when both teams were two men short, and N&D capped their scoring at 15:18 with Williams taking passes from Bumbacco and Bill Nyrop to slam home his second goal of the night.

"We definitely overcame the nervousness we had on Friday," said co-captain Green, a senior defenseman. "Mark made some great saves in goal, and we gave it a real team effort on defense."

That defense was notably absent in Friday night's fiasco at the B.G. Ice Arena. Chris Cathcart faced 26 Falcon blasts in the first period, and for most of the initial session, had only four Irishmen on the ice to help him.

Bob Dobek got things going at 3:51, and Bob Watson and Steward also converted before eight minutes were gone. Williams made it 3-1 with a power play goal at 9:50, but that was as close as Notre Dame ever got.

Archer hit from the point at 16:35, and Bartley blew by Nyrop at the blue line for another breakaway that made it 5-1 after those first deadly twenty minutes.

The Irish clicked again in the second period with a two-man advantage, on a Green-to-Bumbacco-to-Williams passing exhibition, but Dobek got his second goal and McCosh and Nagai both added breakaway scores to give the Falcons an 8-2 lead.

Notre Dame started to come around in the third session, firing 21 shots at a frantic Boyd, but it was too little and too late. Bartley's second score made it 9-2 with just under 19 minutes left, but the Irish ripped off three straight goals within six minutes, as Regan and Bumbacco tied, and Williams completed the hat trick at 12:27.

"If you're going to be a contender in the WCHA, you have to be able to bounce back from the bad ones," Smith ended. "The boys did bounce back, and now we're ready."

The Irish officially open conference play next weekend when the Wolverines invade the ACC. Game time for both Friday and Saturday night is 7:30 p.m.



Irish stars Eddie Bumbacco (left) and Paul Regan rejoice after an Irish goal in Sunday night's 9-3 victory over Bowling Green at the ACC. Bumbacco scored three times and Regan, twice, against the Falcons.

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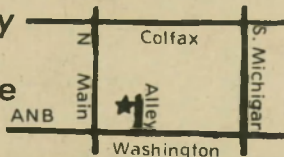
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Irish breeze past Middies, 42-23

by Jim Donaldson
Sports Editor

Philadelphia—Sparked by Gary Diminick's game-opening 84-yard kickoff return for a touchdown, Notre Dame's Fighting Irish scored the first five times they had the football and breezed by Navy, 42-23, Saturday afternoon in Veterans' Stadium.

Employing an almost unstoppable rushing attack, Notre Dame powered for 282 yards on the ground in the first half while building up a 35-0 lead and coasted to its sixth win in seven games this year.

Fullback Andy Huff, having the best day of his career, was Notre Dame's top ball carrier, picking up 121 yards in 16 carries.

Soph halfback Eric Penick turned in his third 100-yard rushing effort of the season, gaining 101 yards in only 11 carries, although he sat out the entire second half with a sore shoulder. Quarterback Tom Clements almost joined the 100-yard club, covering 95 yards in 13 tries and Diminick added 81 yards in 14 attempts. All in all, the Irish gained 526 yards rushing, their top effort this season, while averaging 6.6 yards per carry.

"Our offensive line commanded the line of scrimmage," coach Ara Parseghian said. "We moved the ball effectively and capitalized on some breaks that we got."

Diminick provided the first of those "breaks" when he broke through a circle of Navy tacklers after fielding the opening kickoff and sprinted down the sidelines for Notre Dame's first kick return

score since Nick Eddy went 96 yards with one in 1966.

Navy's Roger Lanning purposely squibbed the kickoff—"We were hoping for a fumble," he said afterwards—and Wayne Bullock was the first Notre Dame player to touch the ball, leaping high at the 30 and deflecting it slightly. Diminick then swooped in on the ball, had a little trouble picking it up before finding the handle on it at the 16, broke through Navy's wall of onrushing tacklers and sprinted down the sidelines to pay dirt.

"There was a real wall there and I saw it and just ran and ran," Diminick said.

"The ball took a crazy bounce and Navy was unable to determine which way it would go," Parseghian remarked. "Gary popped the seam in the coverage and sprung loose and we were able to wall off the sidelines for him."

Diminick crossed the goal line only 12 seconds after play began and, when Bob Thomas added the extra point, the Irish had a 7-0 lead and Thomas had the Notre Dame record for consecutive points-after-touchdown. The PAT was the 31st straight for the junior, soccer-style kicker, breaking Scott Hempel's old mark set during the 1968-69 seasons.

After picking up a first down following the ensuing kickoff, Navy was forced to punt and the Irish unveiled their devastating rushing attack, moving 85 yards in only nine plays for a touchdown.

Huff, who had a 17-yard gain, and Clements, who swept right end for 21 yards, provided the big plays

to move the Irish into scoring position and Clements capped the march by darting around the left side untouched for 18 yards and the touchdown. Thomas' conversion came just 7:09 into the quarter.

Navy looked as if it might stay close, driving to the Irish 14 on its next possession before being set back because of an offensive interference penalty. Lanning tried a field goal from the 37-yard line, but it fell short.

Then, the Irish took over at the 20 and, again, powered their way through the Middies' defense. Taking advantage of a Navy personal foul that gave the Irish a first down when they would otherwise have had to punt, Notre Dame drove 80 yards in 15 plays for its third touchdown. Huff's 11-yard gain on the first play was the longest gain in the march but the Irish consistently picked up yardage and Clements carried four yards for the score with 11:52 left in the half. Thomas converted.

Ken Schlezes' 46-yard punt return just four plays later again put the Irish in scoring position. Fielding a low, line drive punt from John Stuffbeem, Schlezes was sprung loose by some good blocks and he managed to break a couple of tackles before being knocked out of bounds on the Middle 16.

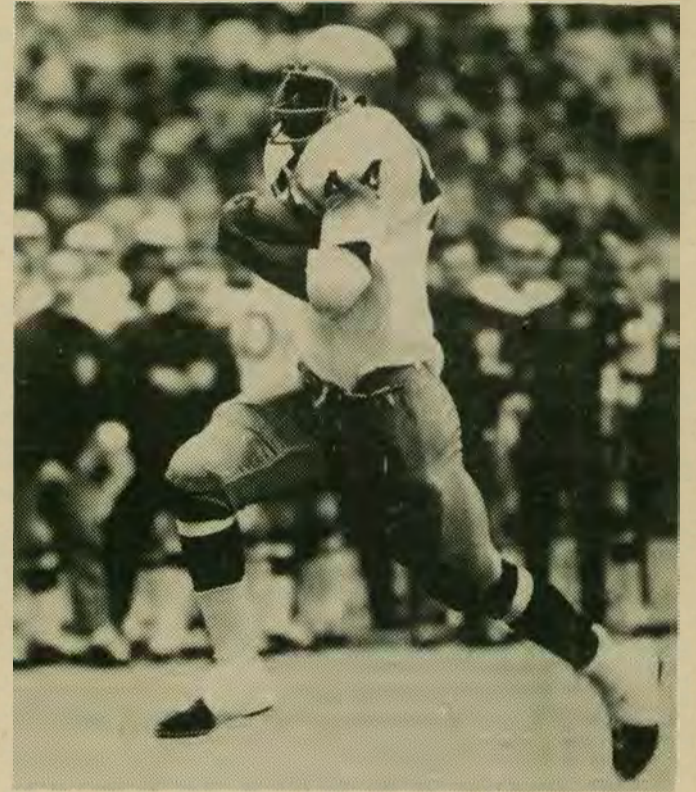
After an illegal receiver penalty pushed the ball back to the 30 and Diminick had gained three yards on a screen pass, Penick darted outside right end on a draw play and sprinted untouched into the end zone. Thomas' PAT came with 10:05 yet to play before halftime.

Navy didn't have the ball long as, four plays after the kickoff, Mike Townsend came up with another acrobatic interception, his third in the last two games, to give Notre Dame possession on its own 17.

This time, it took the Irish only 10 running plays to cross the goal line. Penick had runs of 24, 10 and nine yards in the drive and Clements picked up 16 yards on a keeper to help get the ball into scoring position at the seven yard line. Diminick brought it in from there and Thomas added the extra point to put the Irish on top, 35-0.

Notre Dame took that lead into the locker room at halftime and, at that stage, the issue was pretty well decided.

The Irish played like they knew they had the game won in the second half and Navy, refusing to quit, took advantage of Notre



Eric Penick sprints toward the end zone for Notre Dame's fourth touchdown Saturday in Philadelphia.

Dame's uninspired play to put three touchdowns on the board, the first time since 1963 that the Midshipmen have scored so often on the Irish.

Navy wasted no time once the third quarter started, putting together a 74-yard scoring drive on the accurate passing of Al Glenny. Glenny, who hit on 17 of 26 passes for 277 yards during the afternoon, completed five of five in the Middies first touchdown march, including a five-yard scoring pass to Bert Calland. Lanning kicked the extra point.

Neither team seriously threatened again until late in the quarter when the Irish, still moving solely on the ground, powered from their own 17 to the Navy three before the fired-up Middies made a spirited goal-line stand, dropping Clements at the four in a fourth-and-goal situation.

The Middies promptly showed their ability to move the ball, going 96 yards in just six plays for their second touchdown. Cleveland Cooper, Navy's star running back who had been kept in check by the Irish, broke loose for gains of 15 and 24 yards and Glenny tossed a 36-yard pass to wide receiver Jack Forde to aid in the drive, which culminated in a three-yard TD pitch from Glenny to Calland.

Navy lined up as if it were going to kick the extra point but, instead, faked the try and Glenny fired a strike to fullback Andy Pease in the end zone for a two-point conversion, making the score 35-15 with 13:13 remaining.

Notre Dame came close to scoring twice in the final quarter, but a 46-yard field goal try by Thomas fell short (the first place kick he had missed all year) and the Middies again came up with an outstanding defensive effort to stop the Irish four yards short of the goal line.

The Irish weren't to be denied, however, and finally added their sixth touchdown on a four-yard run around left end by reserve halfback Al Samuels. A 23-yard gain on an end-around play by Pete Demmerle and a 14-yard Cliff Brown-to-Bullock pass set up the score.

But Navy kept hustling until the final gun and, with Glenny passing and running well, the Middies added a touchdown against a hodgepodge Irish defense just 22 seconds before the end of the game. Glenny took the ball in himself from three yards out and the flipped a two-point conversion pass to halfback Dan Howard.

Navy's offensive prowess impressed Parseghian, who commented, "Coach Forzano has done a sensational job with the Midshipman. They attacked our defense as well or better than any team we've faced all season."

"Our team was a little disappointed in the final score because they had set goals defensively that they didn't achieve," Parseghian continued. "We had a natural letdown after halftime but Navy's execution was outstanding in the second half and they deserve credit."

Jim Donaldson

The Irish Eye

Irish run Navy aground

Notre Dame and Navy brought college football to Philadelphia's new Veterans' Stadium for the first time Saturday afternoon and staged an exciting offensive show for the meagre crowd of 43,089 who turned out to watch the 46th annual meeting between the traditional rivals.

Perhaps alienated by the brand of ball played by the normal inhabitants of Veterans' Stadium, the hapless Eagles and hopeless Phillies, Philadelphia's sports fans left more than 20,000 brightly colored seats open for view. Flashy pastels, rather than waving pennants of blue and gold, dominated the upper deck and, to the Fighting Irish, who are used to playing before capacity crowds, the scene was reminiscent of the annual spring game—uniforms, a stadium, but not an awful lot of people around.

For the first half, at least, Notre Dame treated what Navy coach Rick Forzano and his staff think is the best Midshipman squad since the days of Staubach like the second stringers who are manhandled every May in the Blue-Gold game.

Starting with the opening kickoff, everything went right for the Irish, who scored the first five times they had possession of the football. Ara Parseghian said, "We dominated the line of scrimmage offensively in the first half," and as usual, the Irish coach was being conservative. Notre Dame's offensive line pushed the smaller Middies all over the field and, on occasion, threatened to knock a few Navy defenders up into the empty seats.

Initially, the Middies tried to stop Notre Dame's power game inside, but, after being burned several times on plays to the outside, the Middies opened up a bit. Then the Irish rammed up the pipe. They just couldn't be stopped.

Notre Dame's front line of Dave Drew, Frank Pomarico, Gerry DiNardo, John Dampeer, Dave Casper and Mike Creaney paved the way for the powerful thrusts of Andy Huff and Wayne Bullock and the quick bursts of Gary Diminick and Eric Penick.

Huff, having the best day of his collegiate career, ran for 121 yards and Penick, although he sat out the second half, was over the 100 mark too, gaining 101 in 11 carries.

Quarterback Tom Clements, faking like a veteran in the backfield, often decided to hang onto the football himself and, using deceptive speed and those oh-so-smooth moves, ran for 95 yards and a pair of touchdowns.

The game was reminiscent of past contests in Notre Dame history, when the Irish came East and ran the local heroes into the ground. Perhaps Navy was out of its element—after all, the Midshipmen aren't trained to stop ground attacks. Certainly not one so devastating as Notre Dame's.

The brigade of Midshipmen brought along a vintage cannon from Annapolis and it went off with a boom that might have shaken the walls in old Franklin Field across town when the Navy team ran onto the field. But, while the Irish were running wild, that solitary cannon blast was all the offensive firepower the Middies could muster. Notre Dame's defense, still smarting from the blasts leveled at it following the Missouri loss, kept the potent Middle offense out of the end zone.

And when halftime finally came, giving respite to gasping Notre Dame rooters who had had something to cheer about virtually every minute since the game began, the issue had been decided. The remaining 30 minutes were merely a formality. Navy had still to satisfy its pride by getting on the scoreboard, but the Irish knew they had win number six in the bag.

The Irish were complacent in the second half, missing a couple of good scoring opportunities and allowing the Middies to put 23 points on the board. But it really didn't matter.

John Paul Jones and Rick Forzano might have been pleased that the Middies didn't quit but, in the end, Navy ended up walking the plank and plunging to its fifth defeat in eight games while Parseghian and his Fighting Irish took to the air, finally, flying home to South Bend with an impressive victory.

Team Statistics

	N.D.	Navy
FIRST DOWNS	33	25
Rushing	29	7
Passing	3	17
Penalties	1	1
YARDS RUSHING	542	191
Lost Rushing	16	21
Net Rushing	526	170
TIMES CARRIED	79	58
PASSES	10	26
Completed	7	17
Had Intercepted	1	1
YARDS PASSING	71	277
TOTAL PLAYS	89	84
Interceptions	1	1
Yards returned	0	14
PUNTS	0	5
Punting average	0	37.4
Punts returned	1	0
Yards returned	46	0
Kickoffs returned/ yards	4/125	7/134
PENALTIES/Yards	6/71	6/60
FUMBLES/Lost	1/1	3/1

Individual Statistics

NOTRE DAME
Rushing — Andy Huff, 16 for 121; Eric Penick, 11 for 101; Tom Clements, 13 for 95; Gary Diminick, 14 for 81; Wayne Bullock, 14 for 36; Russ Kornman, 7 for 39; Al Samuel, 3 for 10; Pete Demmerle, 1 for 23.
Passing — Tom Clements, 6 out of 9, 1 intercepted, 53 yards; Cliff Brown, 1 of 1 for 18.
Receiving — Diminick, 3 for 12; Mike Creaney, 2 for 33; Willie Townsend, 1 for 8; Bullock, 1 for 18.
Returns — Punts — Ken Schlezes, 1 for 46; Kickoffs — Diminick, 3 for 125 yards; Tom Bolger, 1 for zero; Interceptions — Mike Townsend, 1 for zero.

NAVY
Rushing — Cleveland Cooper, 20 for 96; Dan Howard 8 for 23; Jack Forde, 3 for 19; Al Glenny, 5 for 26; Andy Pease, 2 for 4.
Passing — Al Glenny, 17 for 26, 277 yards, one intercepted.
Receiving — Jack Forde, 8 for 153; Bert Calland, 6 for 76; Robin Ameen, 3 for 48.
Punting — John Stuffbeem, 5 for 37, 0 average.
Returns — Kickoffs — 4 for 91 yards, Ike Owens, 3 for 43; Interceptions — Carban, 1 for 14.

ND icers post split

by Stan Urankar

Tired smiles of joy were in order last night after Notre Dame salvaged a much-needed series split with Bowling Green in the home opener for coach Charles "Lefty" Smith's icers.

Paced by seven goals from the veteran line of Paul Regan, Eddie Bumbacco, and Ian Williams, the Irish rolled to a 9-3 victory over B.G. before 3,031 fans and "Fanatics" at the ACC Arena. The win made amends for a 9-5 Falcon shellacking in Bowling Green Friday night that left Notre Dame barely-eyed and shaken.

"The whole team knew that tonight (Sunday) was a big game," said Regan, the senior center who chalked up three goals and four assists for his weekend's work. "Say Bowling Green beats us again, then we go on to finish well in the WCHA playoffs. People would start asking why we were there when Bowling Green had beaten us twice."

"We were much more ready tonight that Friday," coach Smith added. "In a five-week preparation period, you get stale

just scrimmaging the junior varsity. We were flat on Friday, but tonight we turned it around."

Junior goalie Mark Kronholm turned away 30 Falcon shots Sunday, but was quick to credit a unified Irish defense that had fallen victim to blazing speed and pinpoint passing in the opening loss. "The defense was picking off their wings breaking in tonight," Kronholm noted. "We were 100 percent more alert...they got one shot and that's all."

The Irish, hampered with eight penalties in the first twenty minutes of Friday's slaughter, struck hard and fast in last night's rematch.

With both Ray DeLorenzi and Ric Schafer sitting out minor penalties just over four minutes into the first period, Bumbacco took a faceoff at center ice, deked past Falcon point man Gord McCosh at the B.G. blue line, and fired a hard 15-footer over goalie Don Boyd's right shoulder for a 1-0 edge that Notre Dame never relinquished.

The Irish, hampered with eight penalties in the first twenty minutes of Friday's slaughter, (Continued on page 11)