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# THE OBSERVER

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## In St. Joseph County General election to fill 28 posts

by Terry Keeney  
News Editor

Notre Dame and St. Mary's students registered in St. Joseph County vote tomorrow in the General Election. On the ballot for the precincts encompassing both campuses are 28 elected offices (including approval of five state judgeships) and three constitutional questions.

Notre Dame students living on campus can vote in the Rathskellar of LaFortune Student Center, not in Stepan Center as in past elections. The Election Board moved the site to LaFortune because of its central location on campus.

St. Mary's students can vote in the west entrance of Augusta Hall.

Off campus students must vote in their local precinct voting centers. Students who do not know their polling place or precinct can contact the office of the Board of Elections for St. Joseph County.

The polls will be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. at all locations.

### Important Senate race

In a contest of national interest, incumbent Indiana Senator Birch Bayh is being challenged by Republican Mayor of Indianapolis Richard Lugar. Both candidates have made several appearances at Notre Dame and both have stressed the state of the economy in their statements. Lugar has categorized Bayh as a "big spender" and thus an advocate of inflation-causing governmental deficit spending.

Bayh is his last appearance on campus October 22 proposed extensive campaign reform legislation. He stressed the importance of restoring confidence in the political process.

"As long as there are those who doubt the people who run the government, the confidence in solutions to other problems like inflation, poverty, and pollution is shaky," Bayh said.

American Party candidate Don L. Lee is also vying with Bayh and Lugar for the Senate seat.

In the Third District Congressional race, incumbent Democrat John Brademas faces a challenge from Republican Virginia Black. Brademas, who has served 16 years in Congress, has campaigned on the issues of election reform, ending of military aid to Turkey, and his past record on education.

Indiana  
Election  
1974

Black, whose husband Anthony is a history professor at St. Mary's, has stressed her anti-abortion stance. She has criticized Brademas's reform bill and emphasized the importance of the economy as an issue in this election.

### State House races

Robert Kovach, former president of the Mishawaka Common Council, is the Democratic candidate facing William Bontrager, an Elkhart lawyer, for the District 11 State Senate seat.

In the race for State Representative, voters must choose two of the four candidates.

The two Republican candidates, Robert DuComb and Richard Lindsey, are incumbents. Elizabeth Ann Bauer, daughter of State Senator Burney Bauer, is seeking her first elective office. Richard Bodine, one-time Speaker of the House, is seeking to return to the House.

In other contests for state office, Larry Conrad (D) is running against William Allen (R). The State Auditor's race pits Mary Aikens Currie (D) against Jean Merritt (R).

Jack New (D) and Randall Miller (R) are vying for State Treasurer. Billie McCullough (D) faces Pat Yoho (R) in the race for Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

### County Commissioners

Richard Larrison, Democratic nominee for County Commissioner in the first District, faces Republican Jack Ellis, an Indiana Bell executive from Granger.

(continued on page 2)

### Bayh vs Lugar

## Senatorial campaign considered 'too close'

by Marlene Zloza  
Managing Editor

Competing in a hard-fought campaign considered "too close to tell" on the eve of the election, Incumbent Democratic Senator Birch Bayh and Republican hopeful Richard Lugar have blanketed the state challenging and debating each other on a variety of issues, most of which concern economic matters.

Their race for U.S. Senator from Indiana has become of national importance in this partisan election year. Because Lugar, the current mayor of Indianapolis, was once considered President Nixon's "favorite mayor," he had been touted as a tough challenger to the more liberal Bayh. But since the

president's resignation and the recent presidential pardon, Lugar has lost ground in his uphill battle to unseat Bayh.

Bayh, now serving his second six-year term as Indiana's junior senator, has been a staunch opponent of Nixon, while gaining national recognition for his Senate performance.

Bayh led the Senate fight opposing both Haynsworth and Carswell for Supreme Court nominations. He was also a successful sponsor of the 25th Amendment, which provides for replacing a vacancy in the vice-presidency.

The one topic that has occupied most of the candidates' time and interest during the campaign has been the economy. Both consider this the top priority problem facing the country, but each has very separate ideas for solving it.

According to Lugar, the main cause of inflation is deficit spending by the Federal government. Lugar's plan for halting inflation includes bringing the Federal budget into balance or surplus through budget reform, cuts in all discretionary budget areas including defense, public works, and human resources spending; and an opening up of so-called "uncontrollable" budget items. He also favors tax credits to encourage capital reinvestment and redirecting individual spending toward servicable items instead of consumables.

As for the budget reforms, the Indianapolis mayor's steps would entail, 1) some fixing of a yearly

limit on spending, 2) Better accounting so that citizens

and Congressmen know at each step how much has been appropriated so far, and 3) a new attack on the "uncontrollable" items, which Lugar considers programs that are funded for several years at a time and renewed automatically without adequate review.

In contrast, Bayh considers the petroleum crisis the main cause of the nation's economic ills. The Senator has pointed to the vast array of products and industries that depend on the petroleum situation and have been hurt by drastically increased prices. Bayh therefore favors a rollback of oil prices, and excess profits tax focused on large oil profits, and closing tax loopholes such as the oil depletion allowance.

Concerning the general economic conditions, Bayh sees as national priorities halting the rapid rise in the cost of living, cutting the unemployment rate, and increasing productivity.

To reach these goals, Bayh has come out in favor of Congressional pressure the Federal reserve to ease current interest rates to give the homebuilding industry an opportunity to recover, Congressional monitoring of export policies to avoid domestic scarcities and inflationary pressures on critical materials, reducing the national budget in areas such as defense without endangering necessary assistance levels, and a tax cut coupled with loophole-closing tax reforms.

State spending has also been a popular issue with the two candidates. Lugar has blamed Bayh for Indiana's position as last in states receiving Federal funding. Bayh countered this charge with the argument that although he can help to make Federal funds available to the state, this money must be brought into Indiana by the state legislature, which has turned back millions of dollars.

In addition to their differences on economic matters, Bayh and Lugar have diverse opinions on several other controversial issues. Bayh has devoted a large portion of his campaign advocating reforms in campaign financing methods, while Lugar has not addressed himself directly to this issue.

Bayh has outlined a broad and complete reform bill that would include a strengthening of the income tax check-off provision to provide full public financing of Presidential elections from small voluntary contributions; a new series of Federal laws to prevent political "dirty tricks;" and added penalties for those who fail to report campaign contributions and expenditures accurately. Bayh has also publicized his own action in releasing to the public all personal financial statements and tax returns since 1969.

On the abortion issue, the stands taken by the candidates differ to some degree.

Lugar has called the Supreme Court ruling "far too liberal," and advocates a more limited law. Lugar's position would allow

abortions only in cases of rape, incest, to save the life of the mother, or when a "predictable malformation of the fetus" can be shown.

Bayh has stated his personal opposition to abortion, but has stopped short of supporting a law to abolish it. According to the Senator, "all of the legal and medical questions on abortion have not been answered and he would not now vote for a constitutional amendment to forbid abortions.

Both candidates express some opposition to the practice of school bussing. The difference in positions is very clear. Lugar opposes all school bussing, while Bayh favors an amendment to the latest Education Act which would

(continued on page 12)



Lugar



Bayh

# McLaughlin discusses candidates

**Editor's note:** The Notre Dame Student Government, in conjunction with the St. Joseph County Voter Registration office, registered 1800 new local voters in a three-day drive in September. The drive was begun to create a student vote on the issue of lowering the drinking age in Indiana. The following interview with Student Body President Pat McLaughlin discusses the candidates for State House of Representatives and the State Senate and the effort to pressure the state legislature to lower the drinking age.

**Q:** Which candidates impressed you most in their presentations?

**A:** The candidate that impressed me most was Mr. Bodine who, because of his experience, seemed to be aware of everything on every issue. He stood out from every candidate, first of all. And second of all, he was speaker of the house from 1966 to 1970. He'd only been elected for the first time in 1962. That kind of experience, especially for someone in this district, is the kind of experience we want.

Mr. Kovach also kind of impressed me. He was very short. Everybody else gave long drawn-out answers. He was short and to the point and said what he thought, and his reasoning was pretty good.

Mr. DuComb - I didn't have that much chance to talk with him. He seemed up on things as did Rick Lindsey.

And Miss Bauer, she's the only woman of the group, she wasn't what you would call impressive, but she knew where she was at.

I thought all of them were good. But I was really impressed by

**Candidates listed**

## Students vote tomorrow

(continued from page 1)

Notre Dame and St. Mary's students living on campus must choose between Walter Mucha (D) and Frank Mulligan (R), the two candidates for County Council from District B.

Off campus students residing directly south of the Notre Dame campus are in Councilmanic District G. Candidates there are Thomas Catanzarite (D) and Edwin Smith (R).

William E. Voor (D), County Prosecutor for two terms, is running for re-election. His opponent, Republican Wilfrid J. Mayette, has served under Voor as Deputy Prosecutor.

Incumbent County Sheriff Dean Bolerjack faces opposition from Republican Nester Stachowicz, director of Security at IUSB and veteran of 20 years on the South Bend Police force, and Independent Harold Morgan, a nightclub owner and former county police officer.

In other county races Democratic incumbent W. Joseph Doran is opposed by George Nicholas for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Democrat Eugene Basker

Bodine and Kovack.

**Q:** Is the drinking age your number 1 criteria in judging these candidates?

**A:** Yes and no... Yes in the sense that it's the most important thing we asked all of them. And no, because we can't judge them because five of the six of them (the state state representatives and state senate candidates from the Notre Dame district) are in favor of lowering the drinking age.

It's an important criteria in the senate race because Kovach is for it, and Bontrager is against it. Since it is our most important thing, we'd like somebody in there who will vote for lowering the drinking age. Kovach is the one.

As far as the House race goes, all four candidates are in favor of lowering it. The two incumbents, the two Republicans, voted to lower it before. Voting to lower and their influence on other members could be quite significant. That's why I'm impressed with Mr. Bodine.

It's said that if the Democrats carry the House there's a good chance Bodine will be Speaker of the House. And that's the kind of person we could use in there, somebody right from this district who is concerned about lowering the drinking age, and then be in a position to influence, such as the Speaker's job.

**Q:** Are you trying to encourage students to vote on the basis of the drinking position?

**A:** I'm not trying to encourage them to vote any way at all. I'm just saying that most of the students that have asked me have been most interested in the drinking thing. Many of the

students that registered were most interested in the drinking thing.

**Q:** So then, the goal of the registration drive was the drinking age?

**A:** Yes. That is why it was begun.

**Q:** And your participation in the election as far as the state races go, is mainly as a result of the drinking law?

**A:** Yes.

**Q:** You brought only state House and Senate candidates to campus simply because of the drinking age?

**A:** Yes.

**Q:** How aware are students on other issues and other candidates?

**A:** I don't think they are that much aware at all. It's kind of sad that they aren't really up on all the issues, but there aren't that many issues that affect them. Certainly the alcohol thing will affect them. There's a lot of problems with security off campus, but then again nobody has the answers.

There's a lot of people on campus concerned about Indiana passing the Equal Rights Amendment. That was one of the questions asked of all the candidates. Two of the Democrats were for it. Only one of the Republicans was for it. DuComb was in favor of it. Lindsey said no; Bontrager said no. Miss Bauer, the Democratic candidate for representative, said she wasn't sure, but if she had to vote on it now, she would vote for it. That's certainly a difference.

**Q:** ERA will definitely be an issue in this next session of the legislature?

**A:** I think so. Right now there are 33 states that have passed it and they only need five more to ratify it. Indiana rejected it once already

and it's going to be coming up again. On some of these other issues, everybody is concerned about what taxes are going to be like because we pay taxes, just like everybody else, especially the sales tax. That was increased 2 percent since we've been here.

It is obvious that the major issue is drinking. I'd be fooling everybody if I said anything else.

**Q:** Is your goal through all this participation in the election and the voter registration drive to make the Notre Dame student vote a powerful constituency?

**A:** Yes, well, it's about time somebody listened to us, first of all. We have about six to seven thousand students here and they are spending their money here and their time here. There is no reason why they shouldn't vote here.

**Q:** How do you plan to follow up after the election with the candidates who are elected?

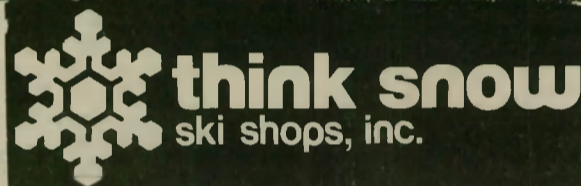
**A:** That really hasn't been discussed yet. First, we want to see who is elected. Some big factors are who's going to carry the House, Democrats or Republicans. It will be easier to work with the candidates we elect depending on whether their party is in power. There's a good chance the Democrats will take over, at least in the House, possibly

the Senate. But that's something that we will have to see. What we'll do afterwards is we'll start contacting the other schools and start writing all the legislators to find someone to sponsor the bill. And then we'll see.

**Q:** So the voter registration drive was just the first step in the process?

**A:** Right. We've come this far. We've come

**A:** Right. We've come this far. We've registered 1800 students, so let's not let it slide there. A lot of people have put a lot of time and a lot of trouble to get that many people registered and to register themselves. I just hope we don't let it fall.



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## In Third Indiana District

## Brademas faces Black for district position

by Ken Bradford  
Staff Reporter

Democratic incumbent John Brademas will be challenged tomorrow in his bid for re-election to the Third Indiana District seat in Congress by local high school teacher Virginia Black.

The Brademas campaign has emphasized the congressman's achievements during his eight terms in Congress. Last year, Brademas was chosen to be Chief Deputy Majority Whip in the House and currently chairs two House subcommittees on Education and Printing.

Throughout his political career, Brademas has been recognized for his leadership in the field of education. Having written much of the federal legislation concerning elementary, secondary, vocational and higher education, he has been called "Mr. Education" by many of his congressional colleagues.

A principal sponsor of the 1972 Higher Education Act, Brademas recently told area high school students that federal financial aid programs are often "underutilized" because students aren't aware of what assistance is available to them. At an October 29 address at South Bend St. Joseph's High School, he noted that Congress has worked to bring more financial aid to middle-class students.

"I for one believe strongly that everyone able to benefit from higher education should have a chance," Brademas said, "and the fact that Congress has insisted that middle income kids be included is solid evidence that the American people think so, too."

Brademas has also been active recently urging the end of supplying military aid to Turkey. As chairman of the Printing subcommittee, he has also held hearings on the disposition of the Nixon papers and tapes.

The new campaign reform bill, which area Brademas representative Frank Sullivan called a "substantial legislative achievement," received input from Brademas through his participation on the House Administration Committee. Sullivan praised the reform package

as "providing strict financing limits for candidates in national elections."

Black called the reform bill "unrealistic" and proposed the adoption of the British system for financing campaigns. Black said the British government allows candidates to spend only \$5,000 on campaigning and provides equal time in the media.

Attacking the reform bill's \$70,000 limit on campaign as being much too high, Black noted she would spend less than \$10,000 on her campaign. She also complained that incumbents benefit from having various privileges stemming from the powers of their offices and said, "No way is it equitable for other candidates."

Black also criticized Brademas for his stand on liberalized abortion. "Abortions are now costing the American taxpayer \$50 million every year," she stated. Black pointed out that Brademas has twice voted to spend federal money for abortions.

"I am opposed to the taking of life and will support all legislation to outlaw liberalized abortion," Black stated.

She observed that the abortion controversy is not normally a political issue, but the Supreme Court decision to allow abortions "threw the problem into the political arena." She added that her strong opposition to liberalized abortion was a major factor in her decision to run for Congress.

Brademas aides disputed Black's charges that the congressman is pro-abortion. Administrative Assistant James Mooney noted the issue needs a "thorough airing before a decision is made by the lawmakers."

What we are talking about is an amendment to the Constitution to overturn the Supreme Court decision and this is a very serious matter," Mooney stated.

According to Mooney, Brademas has asked the House Judiciary Committee to begin hearings on the abortion issue and will weigh their recommendations before making a decision. Mooney noted that Brademas' voting record in Congress has reflected neither favor nor disfavor for liberalized abortion. He added that abortion is not the foremost issue in this election.

Both candidates agreed that the country's economic crisis is the most important issue in the election.

Brademas attacked President Ford's proposal for a 5 percent tax surcharge for middle-income taxpayers. He suggested instead that Congress should "plug all tax loopholes and make everyone pay their fair share."

Brademas has also advocated massive tax reforms and a reordering of Ford's spending priorities. The congressman has been especially critical of policies which send money to South Korea, Chile and Turkey for military

purposes.

Black blamed the Democratic Congress for the current economic problems. She agreed with Brademas, though, that Ford's proposed surtax should not be passed by Congress and called the surtax "gouging the little guy."

Black advanced a three-step approach to curbing inflation.

"First, the Democratic-controlled Congress must eliminate deficit spending," Black stated. She said the current deficit is \$428 billion and labelled the deficit as a significant factor in inflation.

The second step, according to Black, is to cut federal spending by two percent in all programs where such a cut would be possible.

An increase in productivity is the third solution to the problem, Black said. "There are simply too many dollars chasing after too few goods and services," she observed.

Black also advised the "return to the Protestant work ethic of an honest day's work for an honest day's pay." Black said Brademas' promise to close tax loopholes is not consistent with his record as a 16-year congressman. "I don't know why they haven't chosen to close the loopholes before," she stated.

The energy shortage, Black noted, could be alleviated by developing full technology for the use of coal. She called America "the Saudi Arabia of coal" and estimated there is enough coal in America to supply the country with energy for three generations.

In discussing other campaign issues, Black charged Brademas with voting against legislation which would allow prayer in public schools. Black vowed to "work tirelessly to bring prayer into our schools."

The nomination of New York

Governor Nelson Rockefeller for Vice-President drew support from neither candidate. Black noted that Rockefeller has been rejected three times by the Republican party as a candidate for president.

She noted that Rockefeller vetoed anti-abortion legislation in his state and was "a tremendous big spender" as governor. Also, his wealth makes it likely that Rockefeller will have interests conflicting with his office, Black stated.

According to Mooney, Brademas initially thought Rockefeller was qualified for the position but is now disturbed by Rockefeller's "throwing his weight around."

Brademas received \$500 in campaign contributions from Rockefeller and his family.

Mooney said Brademas has devoted much of his congressional career to increasing government care for "vulnerables."



Black



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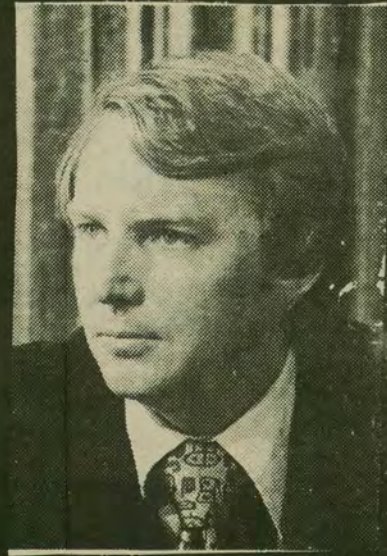
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## Disagree on student issues

## State Senate contenders vary in opinions

by Theresa Stewart  
Staff Reporter

Candidates for the State Senate in District 11, William Bontrager and Robert Kovach do not agree on most student issues. Bontrager, a Republican lawyer from Elkhart, and Kovach, a secondary school teacher from Mishawaka, running on the Democratic ticket, expressed conflicting opinions on reducing the drinking age, ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, the landlord-tenant problem and the drug laws.

Bontrager, in his first race for elective office, said, "At the moment, I just cannot buy lowering the drinking age." He cited the increase in 18-21 year-old rape and auto accidents in Michigan, which lowered the age limit to 18 recently. Bontrager added, "A car is a dangerous vehicle, an 18-year-old has only two years of driving experience and is physiologically not as



Kovach

capable as an adult in handling drinking and driving."

Kovach, President of the Mishawaka City Council for two years, pointed out, "If they are going to make 18 year-olds equal citizens, then they should be consistent." He qualified this stance by saying, "From a practical standpoint, a 19 year-old vote would have more of a chance of passing the legislature."

Concerning the Equal Rights Amendment, Bontrager, a member of the Indiana State Board of Correction, recommended a review of some recent court decisions, detailing a case of a discriminatory pregnancy clause which was overruled. He used this as an example that the ERA is not needed.

"Speaking as an attorney, if you pass an amendment, automatically all 300 statutes in Indiana become questionable. It took 100 years to get a definitive statement and enforcement for the 14th Amendment (the Civil Rights Amendment) and we will be in court for another 100 years trying to find out what this amendment (ERA) means" he predicted.

Kovach feels the situation in the country calls for the ERA. "Some say state laws will change things but a constitutional amendment is a more permanent, more lasting thing, a healthy thing for the country," Kovach stated.

In regard to the off-campus burglary and landlord dilemmas, Kovach believed the city is going to double up police in the heavily student-populated Northeast area. "As far as housing goes, we have tougher housing codes in South Bend-Mishawaka than anywhere else in the state," he said. Kovach stressed the role of student leadership, not state action, to improve the quality of off-campus housing.

Bontrager blamed the housing conditions on the political mess in the City-County Building. "It's who you know that determines whether you see the housing inspector or not," Bontrager said. He supported the idea of a State Housing Agency which would remove local politics from the housing situation.

Bontrager hasn't made up his mind about the decriminalization of marijuana, though he very definitely draws a line between a consenting adult user and a seller. "I think a strict-controlled legislation on hard drugs can be helpful in cure programs," he added.

Kovach, voted a city-wide Councilman-at-large after two terms as a Mishawaka Council member, doesn't think the full impact of marijuana is known yet. He would support a reduction of penalties for the first, not the second, offense for possession of marijuana. "I don't think decriminalization of marijuana would be accepted," he said.

Referring to the recent Indiana Supreme Court decisions on underage drinking in which an adult is held responsible for a minor's delinquency, Bontrager quoted Charles Dickens, "If that is the law, the law is an ass."

He elaborated, "If you had a student drunk out of his mind and a 'father' passes by him and doesn't grab him, well I don't see it." Bontrager reported that the Supreme Court of Indiana has backed away from the cases where the adult has been sued for providing alcohol to a minor because the record did not disclose enough evidence.

Bontrager is married, has three sons, graduated from Indiana University with a Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education (1963) and a Jurisprudence Degree (1966) and has a general law practice with the firm of Bontrager and Spahn in Elkhart, Indiana.

Kovach graduated with an MAA from Ball State and taught Social Studies in a South Bend-Mishawaka High School for ten years. He observed, "Because of my experience in city government, I have seen the problems develop at a local level which I feel need some solutions at a state level. With seven years of City Council experience behind me, I believe I am attune to the problems of local government."

Kovach asked for the support of the ND-SMC Student Body, emphasizing the commitment he feels to Notre Dame-St. Mary's. "When

I make a commitment, I am not going to vacillate or fluctuate in that commitment," he promised.

Kovach predicted the most important issue of the campaign is the frozen tax rate and levy, which does not provide for a decent wage for city employees, cuts back on people programs while the three school corporations in this District cannot keep up with inflation. He advised using some of the surplus from the property tax relief fund to help combat these problems.

Kovach called into question some of the activities and opinions of his opponent. "Bontrager does not believe in dedicated funds for the state, but without them the states and cities could not function," he contested. Kovach charged that Bontrager said yes on the lottery at a meeting of Police and negated that to a Methodist Church Group. Kovach added, "Bontrager's Corrections Commission has not made one recommendation to the jails."



Bontrager

## VOTE DEMOCRATIC NOVEMBER 5

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- ★ **ELIZABETH ANN BAUER**  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 9
- ★ **RICHARD C. BODINE**  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 9

# Three vie for County Sheriff office

by Jeanne Murphy  
Copy Editor

Dean Bolerjack: candidate for County Sheriff, Democratic Party, seeking second term in office.

Nester Stachowicz: candidate for County Sheriff, Republican Party, running for first term as sheriff.

Harold J. Morgan Jr.: candidate for County Sheriff, Independent, running for first term in office.

Both Bolerjack and Stachowicz call for a professional police department. Both are highly experienced trained police officers: Bolerjack is presently serving his first four years as County Sheriff; Stachowicz is acting Director of Security at IUSB. Bolerjack is a former police chief; Stachowicz retired from the South Bend department as a captain in 1972.

Both men know what it takes to develop a professional police force, and both men aim to fulfill their programs to make the county police department as efficient and skilled as possible.

Morgan claims that morale is low among county police officers because of the present merit system. He is calling for a change in the merit system.

## role of county sheriff

The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer of the entire St. Joseph County. It is the only law enforcement office dictated by the Constitution.

The county sheriff's jobs are many, but according to Bolerjack, the most important ones are to enforce the laws of the federal, state and local governments, to maintain the county prison, and to serve the county courts.

"The sheriff must have a cooperative understanding with all cities in the county," Bolerjack commented.

The office of County Sheriff is a four-year term with a two-term limit per elected official. It is a full-time salaried position.

## Bolerjack

Bolerjack plans to continue the same policies he has enforced through out his first term in office to improve the county police force. "I intend to do as I have done in the past four years as sheriff—to maintain a professional police department, to cooperate with all agencies, and to keep the county clean with reference to vice," he stated.

In his first term the Democratic candidate for sheriff obtained benefits for policemen that they never before received. He acquired a pension for retired officers at age 55 and also life insurance for all men on the force. Bolerjack claimed that he improved working conditions for police and made possible increased salaries.

Bolerjack intends to continue using a professional radio communication system which he established. "Patrolmen should use radio language as it should be used," he commented.

When Bolerjack began his term as sheriff, thirty men in the department had no official training. Now there are only two men without training, the two most recent recruits, and they will begin school in the near future, Bolerjack stated. He hopes to continue formal educating of officers to further develop a professional force.

Bolerjack also plans on initiating an investigative bureau to thoroughly research the work in the law enforcement department.

To rid the county of vice is a major goal for Bolerjack. He contends that the vice rate in the county has decreased considerably within the past few years and plans to "continue keeping up with the times as best we can in cleaning the county of vice."

A graduate of Notre Dame and former school teacher Bolerjack was police chief and trooper and spent four years in the South Bend force. He worked with the FBI and was a member of the State Legislature. The sheriff is a resident of Mishawaka, Indiana.

## Stachowicz

Nester Stachowicz is also calling for a more professional police force as well as more security and safety for all citizens. "Security and safety work hand-in-hand. Where there is no security, there is no safety," Stachowicz commented.

"We need a professional organization in order to deal efficiently with common problems," he stated. "When the police work professionally, they can work effectively."

Other items in his platform include:

Representation—to establish a board representing citizens from the entire county drawn from such groups as PTA's the Better Business Bureau, clergy and ministers, and youth organizations. This six-member board will meet monthly to discuss

and investigate complaints given to them by the sheriff and eventually report on the outcome of their findings.

Participation—to give all citizens a chance in reducing crime.

Cooperation—to cooperate with all law enforcement agencies, to exchange problems and to work hand-in-hand.

Education—to pursue education for all officers.

Safety—to make safe jails for citizens and prisoners.

Research—to find out in the beginning what facilities are available and what are needed. He plans to add 20 cells on the fourth floor in the county jail to room those prisoners that need confinement.

Response—to make officers respond as quickly as possible to any type of call.

Dedication and Quality—to hire only qualified people who are dedicated to doing a good job, regardless of party.

Patrol Cars—to use efficient means of patrol reporting without creating excess driving mileage and time to report in town.

Stachowicz has attended many different schools for courses in traffic control, rescue and first aid, nuclear warfare, human relations, narcotics, explosives and sabotage, police management, supervision and training. From 1943 to 1946 he served in the Marines until he was honorably discharged. He has worked in all departments of the South Bend

police force. He was an instructor until 1969 at the Indiana Law Enforcement Institute and the South Bend Police Academy.

## Stachowicz resides

Stachowicz resides in South Bend.

## cooperate with ND security

Both candidates for sheriff expressed hope to cooperate with the Notre Dame Security Force and Arthur Pears, director of ND security, but neither are promoting specific targets in reference to student life.

Bolerjack commented that if re-elected, he will not impose any programs on the University, but he

hopes to cooperate in certain areas of security.

Stachowicz intends to work hand-in-hand with Pears if he wins the election. He will cooperate with ND security like a regular police department.

## Morgan sole independent

Marold J. Morgan Jr. is the only candidate running on an independent ballot. He favors a revamping of the county police merit system and advocates a change in state law giving the sheriff power to appoint merit board members.

Morgan, a resident of South Bend and presently nightclub owner, is a former county police of three years.

**RE-ELECT**  
**WALTER A. MUCHA**  
**DEMOCRAT FOR**  
**COUNTY COUNCILMAN**  
**DISTRICT B**  
**QUALIFIED-EXPERIENCED**  
**MACHINE NO. 16A**

**Re-elect William E. Voor, Jr.**  
**for Prosecuting Attorney**

**Qualified, Experienced, Competent**

**Former Captain of US Air Force**

**Chief Trial Deputy Judge Advocate,**

**Andrews Air Base**

**Former City Judge**

**Prosecuting Attorney 8 yrs.,**

**St. Joe's County**

**Gov. Branegan's Committee on Crime**

**Gov. Appointee to Drug Abuse Clinic**

**1974**

**Graduate of N.D. 1955**

**Graduate of Indiana U. Law 1957**

**WE WANT**  
**YOU**  
**TO WIN THE**  
**ELECTION**  
**VOTE REPUBLICAN**

The St. Joseph County  
REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
William T. Means, Chairman

# Four candidates seek House posts

by Ellen Syburg  
Staff Reporter

The race for state representative in Indiana's 9th House district offers four candidates, two democrats and two republicans, for the two seats to be elected.

The democrats who are seeking to unseat the two republican incumbents are Elizabeth Bauer and Richard Bodine. Bauer, who is seeking her first elective office is a former grade school teacher now working for a soft water service. Bodine, who lost a bid for lieutenant governor in 1972, served four terms (1963-70) as a 9th district representative. Bodine, a lawyer, was elected Speaker of the House during his second term and minority leader for his third and fourth terms.

The republican candidates both of whom seek their second term as state representative, are Robert Ducomb and Richard Lindsey. Ducomb is a 1967 graduate of Indiana University Law School. Lindsey, a 1971 Anderson College graduate, was the youngest member of the legislature during his term.

The candidates of both parties met in separate sessions with representatives of Notre Dame government and the Observer. They discussed the issues of the campaign, especially those of interest to the Notre Dame-St. Mary's students.

Indiana's present law sets the drinking age at 21 and all four candidates favor some change in the requirement. Ducomb and Lindsey favor 18 as the legal drinking age and supported such legislation during their first terms.

Bodine stated that he would vote to lower the age to 19. He said, "I'm hesitant to lower it to 18 because many 18 year olds are still in high school. By age 19, a person is either in college, married, in the service or working and any of these carry adult status and should have adult privileges." Bauer would favor a law to lower the age to 19. "More of an argument can be made that a 19 year old can handle this responsibility," said Bauer.

Bodine added and Bauer agreed, "From a practical standpoint a 19

year old limit would be much more likely to gain successful passage in the Indiana legislature," Bodine said.

The candidates differed in their views on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) which was rejected by the 1973 session of the state legislature. Lindsey stated, "I don't think the ERA is necessary. We have enough laws to insure the equality of women already. It would serve as nothing more than a policy statement and policy statements don't belong in the constitution." Lindsey expressed the fear that ratification would nullify many state laws. "It will take many years and many court cases to interpret the amendment. We don't know what its total effect will be," he added.

Bauer stated, "I am undecided as to how I will vote on the ERA. It takes away state power and grants it to the federal government. Women may lose some of their privileges if this goes into effect. There is a commission working now to determine its effect and I will wait to see their report before I decide."

Bodine and Ducomb will both vote in favor of ratification. Ducomb said, "It's too important to be ignored because it may produce some court cases. It won't go into effect until two years after it is ratified and that is enough time for the states to prepare."

Bodine stated, "The country won't change fast enough on its own without it."

The candidates, asked what the state representatives could do to help the Notre Dame off-campus student, offered some solutions. Bodine stated that the landlord-tenant relationship needed "toughening up." "We ought to see if we can do something for the tenant who because of his situation cannot afford an expensive legal battle with the landlord," Bodine said.

Lindsay stated he is willing to meet with representatives of Notre Dame to discuss the problem and see if legislation is needed.

Bodine also explained that he had met with South Bend mayor Jerry Miller to discuss the problem of burglary of student housing. "Miller realizes the problem and feels they are making an effort to

solve it. I think they are but I would advise you to keep the pressure on them, explain your problems and then you'll get results," Bodine said.

Asked if they would favor the decriminalization of marijuana, all of the candidates replied that they would not. They opposed legalization of the drug because not enough evidence had been gathered to judge its effect. All of them did agree that they would favor lowering the penalty

for possession for a first offense.

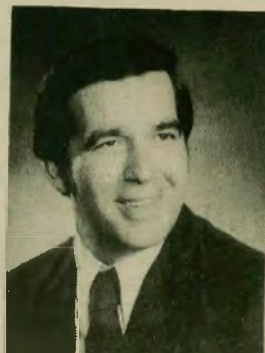
The incumbents, Ducomb and Lindsey, were asked to explain their votes on two bills that had been considered in the last term. One of the bills, which was passed in 1973 but was vetoed by Governor Bowen, would allow county prosecutors to utilize wiretaps with the approval of county judges. Both voted in favor of the bill but now regard it as a "mistake."

Ducomb stated, "I would vote against it now in light of the recent

abuses we have seen." Lindsey added, "We were caught up in a 'stop crime' wave and we're lucky the governor vetoed the bill."

The other bill, which is now in effect, designated the death penalty as mandatory in cases of murder of a police officer, prison guard or murder in connection with a kidnapping. They both voted in favor of the bill and explained that they felt it was necessary as a deterrent for these crimes.

## DICK LARRISON DEMOCRAT FOR FIRST DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



**LARRISON!  
LARRISON!  
LARRISON!**

### REPRESENTATION: "Government as it ought to be."

Our country was formed in the struggle for fair representation in government. Public officials everywhere have to make clear again that government serves and stands for people or respect for it will vanish. Some steps that will help:

- Commissioners' meetings where all three Commissioners are always present or represented.
- More efforts, through open meetings, to discover citizen opinion and account to it in major decisions, such as revenue-sharing.
- Careful attention to board and commission appointments in an effort to include those whose interests are at stake and not exclude them from being heard and having a vote.
- Rapid and accurate answers to questions and complaints of individual citizens. Such citizen service gets things done and it builds trust in government.

These are changes in everyday government, not frills, not big budget items. They will make county government more like the way it ought to be.

### PLANNING: "The future is written in the unsorted information about the present."

I will put dedicated citizens to work planning for our community, and I will put planning to work in close support of daily county government. I will re-examine the whole range of boards and commissions for which the County Commissioners have responsibility.

When we put public authority in a citizen board, we have to install balance and concern as well as competence. That's the kind of board that works. It can put together plans and programs which ring true to the needs and opinions of the people, and its members should be heeded by the elected officials who appoint them.

Good planning gives guidance and a sense of direction. After all, if we don't decide where we want to go, then how will we ever get there?

### MANAGEMENT: "Showing what programs do, as well as what they cost."

Every year, making public budgets becomes more complicated. It is important for taxpayers to know what their tax dollars go for, but almost no one takes the time to investigate the endless columns of figures and translate them into clear language.

A Commissioner must make known what each budget is expected to accomplish, not just the amount of money involved. The county budget, just like a family budget, shows what the government considers to be important. The sooner the taxpayers know what is in the works, the better.

## THE DOOBIE BROTHERS

IN CONCERT

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23

8:30 P.M.

NOTRE DAME ATHLETIC AND  
CONVOCATION CENTER

TICKETS: \$7.50, \$6.50, \$6.00

NOTE: THE STUDENT UNION ASSIGNMENT OF  
TICKETS GO ON SALE TUESDAY AFTERNOON,  
NOV. 5, 2ND FLOOR LABOR UNION

TICKETS ALSO NOW ON SALE AT THE A.C.C. GATE  
10 TICKET OFFICE

## Mayette against Voor

# ND grads compete for prosecutor's office

by Pat Flynn

Wilfred Mayette, republican and William Voor Jr. Democrat incumbent square off in the St. Joseph County prosecutor's election race. In the campaign, Mayette, a former deputy prosecutor for St. Joe County for seven years, has charged Voor, County Prosecutor for St. Joe County since 1967, with excessive plea-bargaining.

Plea bargaining occurs when a prosecutor agrees to press lesser charges in exchange for an assurance from the defendant that he will plead guilty.

Both Mayette and Voor were one time students at Notre Dame. Mayette is a graduate from Notre Dame Law School. Voor recieved his B.A. from Notre Dame. Both men are Catholics.

Mayette charged that Voor has been a "do nothing" County Prosecutor, plea-bargaining on 80 percent of the felony cases handled through his office.

Mayette thinks Voor's bartering of cases are particularly out of line in the areas of drunken driving, fraudulent checks and the carrying of concealed weapons. "In these areas, almost no cases are prosecuted," Mayette asserted. "The plea-bargaining would not

be so bad if it was done in a disciplined way," Mayette said.

"Mr. Voor has no guidelines for his office setting down what and how offences are to be plea-bargained." "He prefers to leave this decision completely up to his deputy prosecutors," Mayette affirmed.

Mayette believes that this policy does not allow for equal treatment under the law. "Under Voor, whether a case is plea-bargained or not depends on who the defendant is -especially concerning his financial state," Mayette charged.

Mayette maintained that when he worked under Voor as deputy prosecutor, he had attempted to formulate a set of guidelines for plea-bargaining in the prosecutors office. Voor, however, would not accept them.

Mayette also claims that because of his excessive plea bargaining, Voor has little support from his own party. "Joseph Doran, St. Joseph County Democratic Chairman, waged a 'dump Voor campaign' prior to the election primary," Mayette claimed. "A group of county judges disgusted with Voor's lack of effectiveness in prosecuting major crimes initiated the move," he continued.

"Voor retained his slate on the party ticket only because the

Democrats could not find another candidate," Mayette charged.

For this reason, Mayette believes that he has a good chance of winning this election despite the traditional Democratic strength in St. Joseph County; 65,000 registered Democrats vs. 25,000 registered Republicans.

Voor denies most of Mayette's allegations, calling them "lies." "No one in the office of County prosecutor can avoid frequent plea-bargaining," Voor said. "Our staff is simply too thin."

"We try to concentrate on the major felonies; street crime, rape, aggravated assault, murder, etc.," Voor said.

Voor pointed out, that while working under him, Mayette himself had engaged in plea-bargaining. "In the Ginny Sue Lin case, we picked up the defendant at Scottsdale Mall and charged her with first degree murder," Voor said. Mayette prosecuted the case and bargained for a second degree murder charge.

Instead of uniformity, Voor stresses the need for compassion from the office of the county prosecutor. "It is important that the County prosecutor should be an individual of compassion and mercy," Voor maintained. "The decisions of this office after all

effect the lives of many human beings," he continued.

Each of the candidates pointed out something which he had to offer specifically to Notre Dame students.

Mayette claims that during his term as deputy prosecutor he researched and found the legal grounds needed to prosecute robbers and muggers preying on Notre Dame and St. Mary's students on the outskirts of campus. "After many long hours of work, I finally found these grounds in terms of rout and riot charges," Mayette said. Mayette claims that he handled most of the law suits based on these rout and riot charges himself.

Voor emphasized his close relationship with University Counsel Philip Faccenda, and his work as County Prosecutor to treat Notre Dame students fairly.

In addition to his other charges, Mayette complains that Voor has refused to participate for the most part in the County Prosecutors campaign. According to Mayette, Voor has refused to debate with him and refused all mutual speaking engagements with him except one. "The only time we appeared together at any event was before the Women's

Committee Sexual Offense Staff (S.O.S.)," Mayette said. "The only reason that Voor agreed to this engagement was that the S.O.S. threatened to announce his failure to appear at the event if he did not show up." Mayette charged, however, that Voor arrived 20 minutes late for the S.O.S. meeting and left shortly after arriving. Mayette also responded to claims made about himself by Fr. Tallarida, Director of Student Affairs, reported in the Oct. 11 issue of the Observer.

Tallarida reported that Mayette had informed him that his campaign manager and client Ray Milliken intended to file suit against six Notre Dame off-campus students. Milliken and Mayette refused to work out an agreement with the students outside of court. The students were renting a house owned by Milliken.

Mayette asserted that the only reason he had raised the question of a law suit was because he believed that Tallarida was trying to intimidate his client, Mulech, with the University's name. "Frequently, the university tries to intimidate the citizens of South Bend in this way and it is an abuse of their legal resources and position," Mayette maintained.

## Districts B&G

# St. Joe County Council affects students

by Robert Jacques  
Staff Reporter

In the races for seats on the newly established nine-person St. Joseph County Council, two contests directly affect Notre Dame and St. Mary's students. In district "B," which encompasses the ND and SMC campuses, Democrat Walter Mucha, current member of the council, is being challenged by Republican Frank Mulligan. Off-campus students living south of Notre Dame are in District "G." The two candidates are democrat Tom Catanzarite and Republican Edwin Smith. Neither has served on the council in the past.

All persons living on campus at Notre Dame and St. Mary's will vote in District "B." Also, anyone resideing in the following areas will vote in "B": East of the St. Joe River; south of Cleveland from

the river to Ironwood and south of the Toll Road from Ironwood to the Clay Township line; west of the Clay line; north of Edison and Angela. Also the area bounded by (starting from the east) the river, Angela, Wilbert, U.S. 20, the South Bend city limits (Woodland), Bergan, Hamilton, and Oakwood.

The polling place on campus is the Rathskellar in LaFroetuen Student Union.

All persons living in the following area will vote in District "G": South of Angela and Edison and south of Douglas from Gumwood to Elm; west of Elm and west of Elder from Day to U.S. 20; north of U.S. 20 from Elder to Greenlawn and north of Wayne and Monroe; east of Main from Wayne to Angela.

The polling places for District "G" can be obtained from the county courthouse in South Bend.

The two candidates for the four-

year term in District "B" are Walter Mucha (D) and Frank Mulligan (R). Mucha has served a total of eleven years on the old board, of which two terms were appointed to fill vacancies. Mulligan has served in no previous elected offices.

The following are various topics and questions and the reactions of the two candidates:

++Serving the needs of ND-SMC students: Mucha said he was not familiar with student needs but added, "I will work for the welfare of Notre Dame students." Mulligan stated that, although he

feels that Notre Dame is nearly self-sufficient and needs little that the council can offer, the expansion of Ironwood and the rerouting of Juniper traffic to Ironwood would not only improve campus security but also its appearance.

-Priorities for county funds: Mucha cited the upgrading of criminal justice systems, record keeping computerization, environmental services, administrative planning, and human resources. Mulligan stressed elimination of duplication, more efficient management of welfare

programs, increased flow of federal funds, and better communication with the people.

--Elimination of county-city duplication of government functions: Mucha said "I don't know." Mulligan called for the elimination of competition and distrust and expressed interest in a quarterly county-city meeting to solve such duplication.

-Centralized county purchasing, budgeting, and hiring: Mucha said, "It may be a good idea. I'd be willing to try it. It is possible it will work. Again, it will have to be

(continued on page 9)

## NICKIE'S



## MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL SPECIAL!

3 FOR \$1.00 FROM THE  
OPENING KICKOFF TO  
THE FINAL GUN -  
EVERY MONDAY

TELL NICK YOU SAW IT  
FIRST IN THE OBSERVER



Congressman Brademas and Bob Kovach  
discuss federal aid for northern Indiana.

The State Senate  
Candidate with  
legislative  
experience.

## BOB KOVACH DEMOCRAT STATE SENATOR

Paid for by Bob Kovach for State Senator Comm.  
Tom Opfel, Treasurer

# SENATOR BAYH THINKS YOUR VOTE IS IN THE BAG. DICK LUGAR DOESN'T.

## THE RECORD

Dick Lugar's first step in rebuilding Indianapolis was to go out and compete against other parts of the country for new business and industry. He talked about Indy's good location, growth potential, and especially its strong work force...and his message sold. Since 1968, 227 new firms have chosen Indianapolis over other states, bringing 50,000 new jobs and billions of dollars with them. An all-time record for new construction was set in 1969 ... broken in 1971 ... broken again in 1972. In all, one quarter of all property value in Marion County has come into existence since Lugar took office.

In 1967, when Dick Lugar established his new administration for Indianapolis, whites were leaving the city amid rising crime rates, a deteriorating tax base and increasing unemployment.

Now, after seven years of innovative leadership, Indianapolis has turned around. The optimism and idealism of Dick Lugar permeates the city, bringing fresh energy to Indianapolis.

What has happened to Indy during the Lugar administration?

- unemployment has averaged about 4.2%, well below the national and state averages.
- the civil tax rate has declined for seven consecutive years.
- water pollution has declined by 14% since 1968 and particulate matter in the air has been reduced by 34%.

### ECONOMY LEADS NATION

On May 11, 1974, the U.S. Council on Municipal performance rated Indianapolis the city with the healthiest economy in the nation, with the most equal distribution of income in any city studied.

Indianapolis is the most prosperous city in the nation, the safest city in the nation and is recognized around the world for its energetic and responsive government.

DICK LUGAR FOR INDIANA.



## DICK LUGAR A Senator For Indiana Students

If Dick Lugar sounds like a college professor when he speaks it's because he insists that the solutions to the problems of today aren't simple. Lugar, a Rhodes Scholar, knows that students are looking for leaders who have a true understanding of economics and of inflation. Students demand intelligent and comprehensive answers — and that's why over 40% of Lugar's speaking engagements are in front of young people. Lugar gives complex answers to complex problems and students like what they hear. They know that what this country needs is some brilliant leadership.

## THE ISSUES

### ECONOMY:

Dick Lugar has proposed the following inflation-fighter platform:

1. the balancing of the federal budget,
2. the stimulation of domestic productivity,
3. the easing of high interest rates with policies consistent with moderation in the growth of the money supply,
4. the embarking on foreign policy initiatives to promote international cooperation in the battle against inflation, and
5. the elimination of governmental interference with the free workings of the market structure.

### ENERGY:

Dick Lugar has proposed a seven point program to confront the energy crisis. He knows that simply "rolling back oil prices" as Senator Bayh suggests, is impossible since the price of oil is set by the O.P.E.C. and not the U.S. Lugar's plan might not sound as good as Birch Bayh's, but it will work:

1. the utilization of a royalty system in leasing public lands and seabeds for oil drilling
2. the prohibition of oil company ownership of pipelines
3. the divestiture of oil companies of retail marketing operations
4. institute a domestic exploration tax credit and repeal the oil depletion allowance
5. repeal the tax credit on royalties paid to foreign governments
6. deregulate national gas and build a trans-Canadian natural gas pipeline
7. increase coal research and production

### ERA:

Mayor Lugar feels that the United States Constitution at this time excludes women from the "due process clause" of the Fifth Amendment and the "equal protection clause" of the Fourteenth Amendment. His position: "The Equal Rights Amendment is a necessary addition to the Constitution in order that all persons will be assured full rights of citizenship."

# NOTRE DAME STUDENTS FOR DICK LUGAR

Leo Buchingni, Chairman

# Larrison, Ellis seek County office

by Jeanne Murphy  
Copy Editor

Richard L. Larrison Sr., Democrat, and Jack Ellis, Republican are vying for County Commissioner in the first district in this year's election.

Larrison's platform consists of modernization of government, cooperation with the highway and engineering department, and improvement of management.

Ellis confronts such issues as government waste, bad roads, annexation, urban services and "flip-flops."

Both candidates are calling for more efficient means of managing and organizing the departments, revenues, and services responsible under the office of County Commissioner.

Democratic candidate Richard Larrison Sr. intends to "bring the government to the people." He believes, "if people are not involved in their government, they don't care, and eventually lose interest in government."

To make the county government more serviceable to the citizens, Larrison hopes to initiate evening public hearings so the people may actively participate.

Larrison is calling for modernization of government, for example, the application and extension of data processing and computer services in county government, and county-city

cooperation to eliminate duplication of such services.

Larrison would cooperate with the highway and engineering department to help employ better qualified people and keep up employee morale. For him the three priorities for spending by the county of federal revenue sharing funds include bridges and overpasses, airport expansion to minimize hazards and increase safety, and complete communication systems for county highway equipment.

## Improve management

There are three areas which Larrison plans to improve management as County Commissioner: finances, relations, and recreation.

First, to offset interest and bond debts, Larrison will invest more money in savings.

His top five spending priorities for county funds include: data processing and computer, juvenile rehabilitation, county roads, bridges both new and upkeep on old, rehabilitation centers to help curb crime.

Second, he will develop better working relations between the County Council and other elected officials.

Third, he will "create a better understanding in the community on issues of parks and open land."

Another area of improvement

which the Democratic candidate would like to pursue is organizing the law and statute books. Larrison stated that he would like to accept the proposal made by Notre Dame to organize the ordinances and laws by putting them in a numerical system.

Larrison is a former county councilman and president of the council. He is employed by Ries Furniture Company and resides in South Bend.

## Politics versus leadership

"Jack Ellis is not a politician. He is a proven administrator. He will run county government like a business, not like a political club," he stated in a campaign brochure.

As a businessman-leader the Republican candidate for County Commissioner would review anticipated income (taxes) and expenses (programs and services.)

He would eliminate waste and fit expenses to income. He will encourage local business growth by reducing or eliminating red tape imposed by the county and seek out new businesses to increase availability of jobs for all adults, young and old.

Ellis intends to implement plans for county roads and highways to establish safe roads using citizen participation to establish priorities and not special interest groups.

He plans to investigate all

alternative means of urban services in suburban areas, and if necessary, seek state help. Ellis wishes to work towards establishing additional parks in the county.

His five top spending priorities for county funds include: job opportunity program for youth and adults, airport development, road and highway improvement, jail facilities, priority construction of bridges and overpasses.

For Ellis, the three priorities for spending by the county of federal revenue sharing funds are jail facilities and crime prevention, reduction in tax rates by the use of funds, and expanded programs for senior citizens.

Ellis believes that annexation of areas surrounding the city of South Bend is "another attempt to cover up the existing city problems by taking on a whole new set of problems in suburban areas."

"County government flip-flops on issue after issue--on air pollution control, trash collection, landfill operation, where and when to build bridges," Ellis stated. If elected, he plans to change "hasty reactions" to problems and develop a program of "careful constructive management."

Ellis served as Northern Indiana's Chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen, chairman of the River Bend Plaza Advisory Board, vice-president of

Junior Achievement, and president of the South Bend-Mishawaka Area Chamber of Commerce. He is an executive for Indiana Bell and lives in Granger, Indiana.

## Role of County Commissioner

The duties of the County Commissioner include: make an annual report of the state of the county to the people; recommend programs to the County Council for county improvement and welfare of the residents; submit annual budget; supervise and maintain county property; establish procedures for departments, offices and agencies under their jurisdiction; and administer all laws.

The three County Commissioners of St. Joseph County will become the executive branch of the county government as of January 1, 1975. Today the role is both legislative and administrative, but New Year's it becomes strictly administrative.



FRAN SAYS  
LESSON IS:  
Rock 'N Roll

AT  
NOTRE DAME

LAFORTUNE BALLROOM  
ON  
MON. EVE NOV. 4  
7 P.M. SHARP  
A LESSON EVERY MONDAY  
\$2 EACH LESSON

ALWAYS A BEGINNER  
LESSON  
OVER 100 NOW IN CLASS  
COME ALONE, GROUP,  
DATE

WATCH FOR US  
SOON ON  
WNDU-TV  
STUDENT PARTICIPATION  
SHOW

# County Council affects student life

(continued from page 7)

seen." Mulligan pointed to a newly enacted state law requiring the centralized functions. "Some are apparently unaware of it being law. There is no need for me to give an opinion since it is law and will be soon facilitated," Mulligan said.

Mulligan has called for an increased use of federal funds and wiser use of those already obtained. He cited the recent county rejection of a \$172 million federal program for low cost housing. He also blamed the present county council for the potential loss of \$50,000 per month in welfare funds because of its failure to register welfare recipients with the state.

## District G

The two candidates running for the position of representative in District "G" are Tom Catanzarite (D) and Edwin Smith (R). The term is for two years this election, but will become a four year term in 1976 to stagger the election of new

members to the board. Catanzarite has held no previous elected office. Smith has served for four years on the city council.

The following are various topics and questions and the reactions of the two candidates:

--Serving the needs of the ND-SMC students: Catanzarite said that he is of student age and, being once a student himself, can easily understand the students' situation. Smith called for good, responsible government. "Specifically, I can think of nothing I can do for them," Smith said.

--Outbreak of burglaries: Catanzarite stated that the punishment for those caught should be stricter. He also said that the council may be able to help the situation beginning in 1975. Smith

cited the need for more cooperation between the police and sheriff and the prosecutor's office.

--Priorities for county funds: Catanzarite noted human resources, bridge fund, roads, parks and recreation, county airport. Smith stressed drainage, solid waste disposal, road improvement, bridge maintenance and construction, airport.

--Priorities for federal funds: Catanzarite listed county airport, bridge fund, police. Smith noted maintenance of county equipment, completion of County-City Building and the jail, airport expansion with other counties participating.

--Means of increasing federal funds: Catanzarite stressed the need for more state legislative

cooperation with the federal government, "In the past Indiana has been in isolation from the federal government," Catanzarite said. Smith said he would like more funds but didn't know where they could be obtained.

--Expansion of Ironwood and closing of the ND stretch of Juniper: Catanzarite said he wanted to see Juniper stay open as long as possible. Smith expressed no opinion on the issue.

Concerning the recently disputed HUD program (\$174 million in experimental low-cost housing to the city and St. Joe County in the next ten years), Catanzarite said it has already been accepted by the city as of last September. He added that it may later spread to the county.



## FRANK V. MULLIGAN REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL DISTRICT B

SINCE BOTH CAMPUSES ARE IN DISTRICT B,  
THIS MAN WILL BE YOUR MOST DIRECT  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.  
ASK YOURSELF IF YOU'RE SATISFIED WITH  
YOUR PRESENT COUNCILMAN.

FRANK MULLIGAN IS 43, A GRADUATE OF MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE (B.S.) AND HARTFORD U. (BSME). HE HAS TWO KIDS IN COLLEGE NOW WITH TWO TO GO. HE RUNS A SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING FIRM IN TOWN AND BECAME INTERESTED IN PUBLIC OFFICE WHILE LEADING ANTI-ANNEXATION BATTLES. HE BELIEVES STRONG MANAGEMENT INSTINCTS ARE NEEDED IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

WE THINK YOU SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT, ESPECIALLY AS IT AFFECTS CAMPUS LIFE.  
VOTE FRANK MULLIGAN ROW 16-B

Nester P.  
Stachowicz

for

Sheriff

Ad paid for

by Stachowicz,

Chairman

Terri Lichkai

# LUGAR

# FOR SENATE



## INFLATION

A balanced federal budget is essential to combat inflation, and only a new Congress is going to accomplish that reform. Wage and price controls are a proven disaster, and Dick Lugar opposes them. Controls and threat of controls artificially suppress production of new supplies and create shortages, while failing to curtail inflation.

Federal budget reform and a consistent economic policy will contribute to economic health and free market expansion.

## FOREIGN POLICY

The success of U.S. diplomatic initiatives depends upon a strong military position. While recognizing that a balanced budget will require trimming of defense spending, Dick Lugar warns against careless wholesale cuts. He recognizes that the current defense budget represents the smallest percentage of total spending since WWII, and that a rising portion goes to salaries in maintaining a volunteer army. Lugar supports initiatives abroad and increased foreign trade.

## LUGAR IN INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis under a Lugar Administration: unemployment has averaged about 4.2 per cent, below national and state averages; the civil tax rate has declined for seven consecutive years; water pollution has declined by 14 per cent since 1968 and particularly matter in the air has been reduced by 34 per cent.

On May 11, 1974, the U.S. Council on Municipal Performance rated Indianapolis the city with the healthiest economy in the nation, with the most equal distribution of income in any city studied.

A Rhodes Scholar, former Navy officer, and Methodist lay minister, Dick Lugar is now 42 years old. He and his wife Char have 4 sons, Mark, Robert, John, and David, who attend the Indianapolis Public Schools.

## ENERGY

The energy crisis is real, and Dick Lugar has devised a comprehensive energy policy to deal with the problem.

Lugar's specific proposals and comments included:

### • SWITCH TO A ROYALTY SYSTEM IN LEASING PUBLIC LANDS AND SEABEDS FOR OIL DRILLING.

"The present auction bidding system requires the winning bidder to pay millions of dollars in cash before commencing operations, and this puts most auctions beyond the reach of small oil firms. If the bidding were based on a percentage of the value of the oil produced, competition for drilling rights would be increased and the revenues to the national treasury would be greater."

### • INCREASE COAL RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION

"The greatest energy opportunity for the nation and for Indiana lies in expanded use of coal. Here, more than any other single aspect, and if need be at the expense of other aspects, is where government research dollars should be applied."

"The U.S. contains 48% of the world's known coal deposits, and Indiana contains a substantial portion of that. Aggressive development of coal as the nation's primary energy source would simultaneously provide a tremendous stride toward optimal energy independence, and serve as an economic rebirth for much of Southern Indiana. It deserves #1 priority attention."

Lugar concluded, "We need innovations and we need breakthroughs in domestic energy production. We need competition among the alternative fuel sources, and this means preventing oil, gas and coal production from being concentrated in the same hands. The strength of our dollar, our industrial economy, and our entire strategic position in the world depend on our success in accomplishing these goals."

### • DEREGULATE NATURAL GAS

"National policy has badly mismanaged our energy situation in terms of oil, but equally serious errors have occurred in utilizing our natural gas potential. First of all, by the government's tinkering around controlling the well-head price, it made domestic production of natural gas such a bad bet that domestic development came to a relative standstill. Great potential reserves of this clean, necessary fuel exist in the U.S., and a deregulation of the well-head price, graduated over a number of years to protect the consumers and dependent industries, would spur production."

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### • PROHIBIT OIL COMPANY OWNERSHIP OF PIPELINES.

"Almost all the oil pipelines are owned by the major oil companies, giving them a hammerlock on the smaller producers and refiners. Railroads and other carriers are not allowed to own an interest in the goods they haul, and I propose that the same rule apply to the pipelines as carriers of the nation's petroleum goods."

### • DIVEST OIL COMPANIES OF RETAIL MARKETING OPERATIONS.

"The most excessive concentration of economic power in the industry flows from the integration vertically right through to the service station. This puts the major oil companies in a position to squeeze independent wholesalers and retailers, and the evidence is that they take advantage of this position."

### • INSTITUTE A DOMESTIC EXPLORATION TAX CREDIT AND REPEAL THE OIL DEPLETION ALLOWANCE.

"The 50-year old oil depletion allowance is outmoded. It provides inadequate incentives to reinvest company profits in searching for new energy. The depletion allowance should be repealed and replaced with a sensible system of tax credits which will provide meaningful incentives for profits to be plowed straight back into the quest for new domestic energy."

## BAYH IN THE SENATE

In 1973, Senator Bayh received an 85 per cent rating from the liberal Americans for Democratic Action. His voting record was thus scored 5 points left of Senator George McGovern.

Birch Bayh is among the highest spenders in the Senate. In 1973, he voted for \$25 billion more in expenditures than the Congress as a whole, whose budget represented a deficit of \$14 billion.

He has cast upward of 20 record votes in favor of busing, including two within the past year on anti-busing proposals which failed by a single vote.

He opposed the Alaska Pipeline to the end, despite the need to increase domestic energy production.

He has actively worked for passage of gun control legislation in Congress.

While Senator Bayh has voted for excessive federal spending, Indiana ranks last among the states in money received per capita from the federal government.

## AGRICULTURE

The only way to lower food prices is to increase food supplies—to encourage farmers to plant more crops and to raise more livestock. Because liberal plans for export controls on farm products and storage of surplus grain will threaten a fair return to farmers, and thus discourage farm production, Dick Lugar opposes these actions. He supports free market agriculture to increase food supplies and lower prices.

## List Of Donors Not Where Bayh Said

Indianapolis News, Sept. 6, 1974

A check of seven locations in Washington has revealed no listing of Sen. Birch Bayh's financial contributors to his 1971 presidential campaign, contrary to what the senator said on statewide television Sunday.

During the debate between Bayh and his Republican opponent, Indianapolis Mayor Richard G. Lugar, the subject of political contributions came up. At the time of Bayh's presidential campaign there was no law requiring disclosure. A new Federal law did not go into effect until April 7, 1972.

During the debate, Bayh said that anyone could see who paid off the debt and that the debts (from the campaign) were paid.

After Bayh's statement of the debt, Lugar said, "That's not the question. We want to know who contributed in the first place. He (Bayh) ran for president very, very hard. He still hasn't answered where he got the money to run, who gave it, not who paid it off, but who gave the money and how much there was . . . Everyone who has given money to me is known."

Bayh's reply was, "Let me repeat. Apparently the mayor didn't hear what I said a while ago. If he will go to the General Accounting Office he will see where that money came from, because it's all listed."

Mitchell E. Daniels, communications director for the Lugar campaign, said three times this week people have checked with the GAO, the secretary of the Senate, the Senate Committee on Standards and Conduct, the clerk of the House of Representatives, Congressional Quarterly magazine, Common Cause and Citizens Research Foundation.

"Nothing was found," Daniels said, about an itemized list of the 1971 contributors.

In a 1971 story, columnist Jack Anderson wrote that "the source of Bayh's (presidential) campaign cash has been one of Washington's great mysteries."

# Voters to decide on amendments

by Matt Yokom  
Staff Reporter

Indiana voters will decide to either reject or accept three

proposed amendments to the Indiana State Constitution on the November 5th ballot. The subjects of the proposed amendments concern: 1) the legislative re-codification and organization of

present state laws; 2) election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and 3) modernizing Article 12 of the constitution concerning the state militia. As required by law each of the

three proposals have been introduced and passed by both the House and Senate at two different sessions of the Indiana General Assembly. The final test confronting the proposals is approval by a majority of Indiana voters.

## Legislative Proposal

Question one on the ballot reads, "Shall Section 19 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended to read as follows: 'An act, except an act for the codification, revision, or rearrangement of laws, shall be confined to one subject and matters properly connected therewith?'"

This is basically a housekeeping amendment which, according to the Indiana Legislative Council Research Division, will allow the General Assembly "to consolidate and make comprehensible the laws of Indiana which are now scattered throughout books published every year or two as the state statutes were enacted from 1852 to the present date."

The present provision, adopted in 1960, was to allow for revision and codification of laws as a unit, concerning only one subject. The Indiana code of 1971 was passed unanimously for this purpose, but was invalidated by the Indiana Supreme Court later in that year. The Court held the 1971 code was not within the meaning of a sentence of the 1960 provision which said, "the requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to original enactments of codification of laws" because the code is not confined to a single subject which the provision required.

The proposed amendment, requires an act to be confined to one subject "except an act for the codification, revision, or rearrangement of laws." This would allow a code similar to that of 1971.

## Election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor

In 1960 Democrat Matthew E. Welsh was elected Governor and Republican Richard O. Ristine was elected Lieutenant Governor. This peculiar arrangement was because the Indiana Constitution, enacted in 1851, requires separate election of Governor and

Lieutenant Governor.

The second Constitutional question of the November ballot will read: "Shall the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended to provide that candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor run for election jointly so that a vote cast for one is a vote cast for the other; and to provide for the selection of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor in the event of a tie vote in a general election?" If approved candidates for the two offices would run as a team as the United States President and Vice President do.

The Legislative Council Research Division sees two advantages to this proposal: 1) "as members of the same political party, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor would be more apt to operate in harmony in discharging their duties as state officers than they would be if they were leaders of opposing political parties," and 2) "In the event the Governor dies or leaves office, he would be succeeded as Governor by a person of the same political party as was the person elected Governor by the people."

## Militia

The final Constitutional question is "Shall the constitution of the State of Indiana be amended to provide that the militia consist of all persons over the age of seventeen (except those persons exempted by law), that the militia be divided into active and inactive clauses, and that certain other specified changes be made concerning the militia?"

The most striking change this proposal would create is that the militia would not only consist of all "able-bodied male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years," as the constitution now reads, but rather "all persons," (i.e., females and males). According to the legislative council "the primary purpose of the proposed amendment is to remove nineteenth century provisions and language" and replace them with more modern provisions and language. For example, according to the council, "a person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms would no longer have to buy an exemption to avoid serving in the militia."



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**MAKE-UP OF CONGRESS**

# ND voting to be held in LaFortune

by Bob Quakenbush  
Staff Reporter

The LaFortune Rathskellar and the west entrance of Augusta Hall tomorrow will be the polling places for those University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College students who are registered voters in the state of Indiana.

Balloting for Portage Township Precinct 1 will take place between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. in the basement of the LaFortune Student Center. This is a change from the previously announced voting site, Stepan Center, made in order to provide a more convenient and centrally located voting facility.

On the St. Mary's campus, Augusta Hall's west entrance will be designated Portage Township

Precinct 1A. The same voting hours will be in effect.

Students should note that only those students who actually reside on campus are eligible to vote at the above locations.

For students who live off-campus and are registered voters, both the County Election Board and the South Bend Tribune are sponsoring telephone answering services to furnish information on the proper precinct location for voters residing within St. Joseph County.

Callers may contact the Tribune telephone operators by dialing 233-6161 on Monday between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. or on Tuesday between 5:30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The County Election Board will provide information during election hours Tuesday. Call 284-

9734 or 284-9735.

The County Clerk's Office has issued a reminder that misrepresentation at the polls (for example, attempting to vote twice) is a felony.

The area due south of campus wherein resides a heavy concentration of Notre Dame students is designated South Bend's District 4. The district's 21 precincts are listed below: Precinct 3: 1234 N. Notre Dame Ave., Northern Indiana State Hospital and Developmental Disabilities Center (North Side of Front Lobby)

Precinct 4: 115 South Francis, Educational Building, Sunnyside Presbyterian Church

Precinct 5: 540 South Carroll, Salvation Army County Coordinator Office

Precinct 6: 1441 North Michigan

Street, St. Joseph's High School  
Precinct 7: 216 North Hill, St. Joseph's School

Precinct 8: 719 North Notre Dame Avenue, Olivet A.M.E. Church

Precinct 9: 803 North Notre Dame, Northeast Neighborhood Service Center

Precinct 10: 523 West North Shore, Eugene R. Sriver residence

Precinct 11: 1234 North Notre Dame Avenue, Northern Indiana Children's Hospital (south side of front lobby)

Precinct 12: 740 North Eddy Street, Perley School

Precinct 13: 1430 E. Sorin Street, J. L. White residence

Precinct 14: 1101 E. Jefferson Blvd., First Christian Church

Precinct 15: 1805 McKinley Avenue, No. 3 Fire Station

Precinct 16: 915 N. Ironwood, St. Peter's United Church of Christ  
Precinct 17: 2405 E. Edison Rd., Teamsters Union Local 364

Precinct 18: 3425 E. Sorin Street, Canfield residence

Precinct 19: 1021 Manchester Drive, Good Shepherd Lutheran Church

Precinct 20: 2701 Eisenhower Drive, Thomas Edison School

Precinct 21: 915 N. Ironwood Drive, St. Peter's United Church of Christ

Precinct 22: 1710 Turtle Creek Drive, Community Room, Turtle Creek Apartments

Precinct 23: 1600 Wildflower Way, North Shore Woods Club House

## Hard-fought campaign

## Lugar, Bayh pitted in senatorial race

(continued from page 1)

outlaw cross district bussing "except in cases of de jure or proven de facto segregation in school systems."

Bayh and Lugar have both been vocal advocates of the ERA. As for this year's campaign expenditures, both candidates have charged the other with discrepancies and secrecy.

According to Common Cause, the Indiana Senate race is one of "labor vs. business," with Lugar being the largest recipient of business and professional donations in the nation, totalling \$110,000. Bayh has received \$141,200 in labor donations, second highest total in the country. These figures were based on con-

tributions as of October 14.

The combined spending of the two major candidates in the new report totaled more than \$1.65 million. Lugar said that he and Bayh will probably both spend about \$1 million, while Bayh has said he will spend approximately \$800,000 to Lugar's 2 million.

No matter what the final totals are, it is already evident that this Indiana race has attracted a great amount of national interest and concern. It was the focus of several national magazine articles and is mentioned by both parties as crucial to their overall success.

The Republicans have used a recent Lugar poll to claim that the candidates each have about 39

percent of the vote total with over 20 percent undecided. They feel Lugar can come out the winner in a close race.

Democratic forces, meanwhile, have announced that their poll shows Bayh ahead by 6 percent. They are mainly concerned with voter apathy, fearing a low turnout will hurt their candidate.

Both sides have conceded that the crucial area is northwest Indiana, where Bayh must win by more than 25,000 labor votes to counter a strong Lugar vote in the south. Marion county, which contains Lugar's Indianapolis home, is expected to support the Republican mayor.

In addition to the two major candidates, there is another challenger. Con Lee, candidate of the American Party, has advocated returning property rights and government control to the state and away from the Federal government. Less is expected to gain less than 1 percent of the total vote.

Concerning education and experience, both Lugar and Bayh are college graduates and have extensive government service records.

Bayh is a native of Terre Haute, received a B.S. in agriculture from Purdue University and a law degree from the Indiana University Law School. At the age of 25 he was elected to the Indiana General Assembly, where he served eight years in the State

House of Representatives, four as Democratic leader, and two as Speaker. He was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1962. In 1972, Bayh became the first Indiana member of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee in over 100 years.

Lugar is a graduate of Denison University where he was valedictorian and a Rhodes Scholar. He is a former Navy officer and a Methodist lay minister. In the Navy, Lugar was an Intelligence Briefer and U.S. Chief of Naval Operations. He has been President of the National league of cities and Vice Chairman of the I.S. Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations. Lugar has served as the mayor of Indianapolis for the past seven years.

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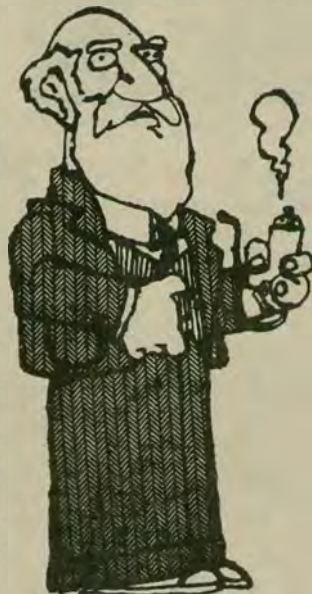
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