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THE OBSERVER
serving the notre dame - st. mary's community
Monday, November 6, 1976

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 Basiliskellar of
LaFortune Student Center, not in St. Mary's 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," he said.
"It is the confidence in solutions to other problems like inflation, poverty, and pollution
that 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.

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 em-
phasized the importance of the

abortion issue 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 he
stopped short of supporting a law to
abolish it. According to the
Senate, "all the legal and medical questions on abortion
have not been answered and he
would not now vote for a con-
stitutional amendment to forbid
abortions."

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

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
blanked 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 import since this partisan election year. Because
Lugar, the current Mayor of
Indianapolis, was once considered President Nixon's "favorite
mayor," he has been viewed 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 has relied on a Senate fight op­posing both Haysworth and
Carswell for Supreme Court
nomination. He was also suc­cessful sponsor of the 25th
amendment, which proposes
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.

Bayh's plan for halting inflation includes bringing the Federal budget into balance or surplus
through budget reform, cuts in all
discretionary spending, in­cluding defense, public works, and human resources spending; and an
opening of the so-called "un-
controllable" budget items.

He also favors tax credits to en­courage capital reinvestment and
redirecting individual spending toward serviceable 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 "un-
controllable" items, which Lugar
considers programs that are
funded for several years at a time and
renewed automatically
leading to inflation.

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
levels, and a tax cut coupled with

income tax check-off provision to

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.

Bayh (continued on page 2)
McLaughlin discusses candidates

Editor's note: The Notre Dame Student Government, in cooperation with the St. Joseph County Voter Registration office, registered 1900 new local voters in a single-day drive in late September. The drive was begun to create a student voice on the issue of lowering the drinking age in Indiana. The following interview with St. Joseph County 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. I felt because of his experience, seemed to be aware of everything on every issue. He stood out from every candidate, first of all. And second because of his experience, seemed to be quite significant. That's why I'm impressed with Mr. Bodine.

Mr. Kovach also kind of impressed me. Everybody else gave long drawn out speeches, he got to the point and said what he thought and his reasoning was pretty good. Mr. Bolerjack didn't have too much to talk with him. He seemed uptight 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 had a reason when she was at. I thought all of them were good. But I was really impressed by Bodine and Kovack.

Q: Is the drinking age your number one criteria in judging these candidates?
A: Yes and no. Yes in the sense that it was one of the most important things 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 Bollerjack 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, someone right from this district who is concerned about lowering that drinking age and so he 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 thing?
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 said 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. Bollerjack was in favor of it. Lind­sey said no. Bollerjack 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: It will definitely be an issue in this next session of the legislature.

Q: Is your goal through all this to make the House, the Democrats or Republicans?
A: Right. We've come this far. We've registered 1300 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.

Students vote tomorrow

(continued from page 1)

Notre Dame and St. Mary's students living on campus must choose whether or not to vote. Walter Muehler (D) and Frank Mulligan (R), the two candidates for County Council District B.

Off campus students residing downtown and off campus students in the Cemilinian Diocese of Notre Dame are also eligible for voting in the race for the Portage Township offices. This includes Thomas Catanzarite (D) and Edwin Smith (R). William E. Voor (D), County Prosecutor for two terms, is running for re-election. His opponent, Republican William J. Mayette, has served under Voor as Deputy Prosecutor.

Incumbent County Sheriff Dean Bolerjack faces opposition from Republican Nester Stachowski, director of Security at USB and veteran of 30 years on the South Bend Police force, and Independent Harold Morgan, a night club proprietor and former county police officer.

In other county races Democratic incumbent W. Joseph Vorack is opposed by George Nutt for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Democrat Eugene Basker faces Republican Carolyn Metcalf for County Auditor. Ronald Kopol will vie for the County Assessor post with Ruth Hoover (R).

Portage Township offices

The Notre Dame campus and part of the surrounding areas are in the Portage Township. In the race for Portage Township, Trustee, Frances Welch (R) faces Al Pasek (D).

Seven candidates are vying for three seats on the Portage Advisory Board. They are Republicans Edwin Howard, Lois Kress, and Jack Smith, and Democrats Elanor Andregewsh, Joanne Broden, and Zigmund S. Domkowski.

Five candidates are running unopposed for various offices in Portage Township.

Judgeships

Voters must also decide whether to retain three Indiana state court judges and two St. Joseph County judges whose terms have expired. The judges will win another term only if the electorate votes their approval in this election. The ballot submits three Constitutional questions to voter referendum. Question 1 deals with the method of codification of state laws. Question 2 provides for the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor as a joint ticket. Question 3 deals with the make-up of the state militia.

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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 his Republican challenger, 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.

"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 in the area of supplying military aid to Turkey. As chairman of the Printing subcommittee, he has also held hearings on the disbursement of the Nixon peace plan.

The new campaign reform bill, which area Brademas representative Frank Sullivan called a "substantial legislative achievement," received input from members of the House and Black's 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 $75,000 limit on campaigns as being much too high, Black noted she would spend less than $10,000 on her campaign. She also complained that incumbents benefit from free 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," he 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 legalized 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 area." She added that her strong opposition to legalized 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 "thoughtful weighing 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 said 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 on middle-income taxpayers suggested instead that Congress should "plug all tax loopholes and make everyone pay their fair share.

Brademas has also advocated massive tax reform, and a reaffirming 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 surcharge 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 $42 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 aid 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 vetted 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 $506 in campaign contributions from Rockefeller and his family.

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

The observer
II

Disagree on student issues

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 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 30 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 is the responsibility of 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 held responsible for a minor's delinquency, Bontrager quoted Charles Dickens, "It 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 NID-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 contended. 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 jail."

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NOVEMBER 5

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STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 11

★ 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 trained, skilled police officers. Bolerjack is currently serving his third year 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 duties to the best of their ability. Bolerjack plans to continue the county police force as efficient and effective. He worked with the FBI 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 troop leader 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

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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 an area 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 age 55 and also life insurance for all men on the force. Bolerjack claimed that he improved working conditions for policemen and made possible increased salaries.

Bolerjack intends to continue using a professional radio communication system for the police department. He also plans to initiate 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 four years and plans to "continue keeping up with the times as best we can in cleaning the county of vice."

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Four candidates seek House posts

by Ellen Syberg
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 Lindsey. Bauer is a liberal arts graduate who is seeking her first elective office as a former graduate school teacher now working for a soft water service. Bodine, who lost a bid for lieutenant governor in 1972, served four terms (1965-79) 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-Saint 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, the same drinking age and supported such legislation during their first term.

Bodine stated that he would vote to lower the age to 19. He said, "I'm hesitant to lower it 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 those carry adult status and should be adult privilages." Bodine said he would favor a law to lower the age to 19 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 those carry adult status and should be adult privilages. "Bodine said.

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 do something for the tenant who because of his situation can't afford an expensive legal battle with the landlord," Bodine said.

Bodine 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 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 procurers 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 but now felt that it was necessary as a deterrent for these crimes.

REPRESENTATION: "Government as it ought to be."

One country was formed in the struggle for fair representation in government. Public officials everywhere have to make clear again that government serves and looks after the people for 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 builds trust in government.

These are changes. 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 headed 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 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.
Mayette against Voor
ND grads compete for prosecutor's office

by Pat Flynn

Wilfred Mayette, Republican and William Voor, Democrat, are the main candidates for the newly created county prosecutor's office in Joseph County.

Mayette believes that the office should be career-oriented and that the prosecutor should be a litigator, not an administrator. He also supports plea-bargaining, but only when it is in the best interest of justice.

Voor, on the other hand, is a former district attorney and states that he will prioritize community safety. He believes that plea-bargaining is a waste of time and that it undermines the legal system.

Mayette and Voor will face off in the general election on November 2, 1974, and the winner will be sworn in on January 1, 1975.
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 OPEC 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, revenue and services respectively, 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 about the cost or the issue or the 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 computer services in county government, and county-city cooperation to eliminate duplication of such services.

Larrison plans to cooperate with the highway and engineering department to help employ better-qualified people and keep up employee morale.

管制三种优先类项目：—By funding the county of federal revenue sharing fund, airport expansion to minimize hazards and increase safety, and complete communication systems for county highway management.

Improving management

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

First, to offset interest and bond debt, 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 cure crime.

Second, he will develop better working relations between the county council and other elected officials.

Third, he will "create a better understanding of 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 statute book and put them in a numerical system.

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

Politics versus leadership

"Jack Ellis is not a politician," Larrison 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 business leader, the Republican candidate for county commissioner would review anticipated income (taxes and expenses) and programs and services.

He would eliminate waste and cut expenses to income. He would encourage local business growth by reducing or eliminating red tape imposed by the county and seek out opportunities 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 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, prisoners' 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 "an outgrowth to cover up the existing city problems by taking on a whole new set of problems in suburban areas.

"County government flip-flops on issues such as 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 an Northern Indiana Chamber's Assistant Chairman of the Natural Resources Board. Ellis resides in South Bend.

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.
INFLATION
A balanced federal budget is essential to combat inflation, and only a new Congress is going to accomplish that,
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 posture. 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 IN INDIANAPOLIS
Indianapolis under a Lugar Administration unemployment has averaged about 4.2 per cent, below national and state averages; the civil defense program is declared an essential function; and, in consecutive years: water pollution has declined by 14 per cent since 1966 and particularly 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, GAS AND COAL.

“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 stimulus to domestic energy, 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.”

- DEREGLULATE 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 wellhead price, it made domestic production of natural gas such a bad bet that domestic development came to a relative standstill. Great potential resources of this clean, necessary fuel exist in the U.S. and a deregulation of the wellhead price, graduated over a number of years to protect the consumers and dependent industries, would spur production.”

- 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 OWNERSHIP OF PIPELINES.

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

“The 50-year old oil depletion allowance is outdated. 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 companies.”

- AGGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS.

“A check of seven locations in Washington has revealed no listing. 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. And the Federal law did not go into effect until April 7, 1972.
During the debate, Bayh said that almost everyone 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. I’ve given money to me is who contributed in the first place. He (Bayh) ran for president very, very publicly because he knew 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 restate. Apparently the mayor didn’t hear what I said a while ago. If he will go to the Senate Accounting Office he will see where that money came from, because it’s all listed.”
Mitchell Daniels, communications director for the Lugar campaign, said three times this week people have checked with him. In 1960, 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 on three proposed amendments to the Indiana State Constitution on the November 5th ballot. The subject of the proposed amendments concerns: 1) the legislative revision, 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 1882 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 revision, or rearrangement 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 as 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.

The Legislative Council Research Division sees two advantages to this proposal: 1) "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 would not only consist of males, but both sexes, 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," but also all "persons of the same political party," and those enrolled in the militia would be divided into active and inactive classes, and the militia could be organized into the same political party as the person elected Governor by the people."

Next time you're researching a term paper, don't limit your source material to books and periodicals. There are probably several doctoral dissertations highly relevant to your topic — and they're easier to find than you think. Visit the new, Dissertation Center display in the main library, and learn about the resources designed to help you locate the right dissertation. Resources include:

- The COMPREHENSIVE DISSERTATION INDEX — a definitive 37-volume reference available in the library, which enables you to quickly determine what dissertations have been written on your subject.
- DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL — a monthly publication containing synopses of dissertations, also available in the library.
- DATRIX II Search Service — a computerized, mail-order system which will prepare, in response to your individual inquiry, an interdisciplinary list of dissertations related to your topic.
- Xerox University Microfilms' dissertation publishing service, which will produce copies of most dissertations — either on microfilm @$5.00 or paperbound @$11.00 — at your request.

For further explanations, and DATRIX II and Dissertation Order Forms, come to the Dissertation Center. Your term paper stands to benefit.
ND voting to be held in LaFortune

by Bob Quakenbush
Staff Reporter

The LaFortune Rathskellar and the west entrance of Augusta Hall will serve as the polling places for both the 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 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. in the basement of the 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 203-4681 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 284-9725. 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: 1324 N. Notre Dame Ave., Northern Indiana Regional Hospital and Developmental Disabilities Center (North Side of Front Lobby); Precinct 5: 340 South Carroll, Salvation Army County Coordinator Office; Precinct 6: 1411 North Michigan Street, St. Joseph's High School.

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

Concerning education and experience, both Lugar and Bayh are college graduates and holders of intensive 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 20 he was elected to the Indiana General Assembly, where he served eight years in the State House of Representatives, four as a Democrat, and two as a Republican. 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 50 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 U.S. Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations.

Lugar has served as the mayor of Indianapolis for the past seven years.

Lugar, Bayh pitted in senatorial race

Hard-fought campaign

Student precincts in South Bend will take place between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Tuesday. Marion county, St. Joseph's School, Precinct 8: 719 North Notre Dame Avenue, Oliver A.M.E. Church; Precinct 9: 803 North Notre Dame, Northeast Neighborhood Service Center; Precinct 10: 532 West North Shore, Eugene D. 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: 1501 E. Jefferson Blvd., First Christian Church; Precinct 15: 1005 McKinley Avenue, No. 3 Fire Station.

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