Carter comments on crisis

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

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

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

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

Carter's spokesmen had said earlier that the president probably would not have a year-end response to the Iranian terms on Sunday. The terms include the freeing of frozen Iranian assets, a pledge that the United States will not intervene in Iran's affairs, the dropping of legal claims against Iran and the return of the assets of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

"I don't feel that the longer you are in Washington, the more you can predict," Carter said.

Carter said the quest for a settlement is being pursued through diplomatic channels and vowed that any action he takes will be in accordance with U.S. law and the Constitution.

Iran sets conditions for hostages' release

The Associated Press

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

It was the most promising development in the U.S.-Iranian confrontation in the 563 days since the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. But the Iranian proposal, calling for U.S. concessions on complex financial matters, was fraught with potential difficulties.

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

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

Sadegh Ghotbiadeh, Iran's former foreign minister and a key figure in the U.S.-Iranian confrontation, said he hoped the "whole thing" could be over in one week. But he said it was impossible to predict whether the Americans to be freed by Tuesday, Election Day.

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

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

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

The decision came as Iran struggled into the seventh week of its occupation of the U.S. mission. The Iranians' presumed need for American spare parts for their U.S.-made equipment was believed to be a major factor in the situation now on the hostage question.

The Iranian news agency Pars, whose 228 members present for the presidential debate were told "there was no majority," to approve the four conditions for the hostages' release recommended by a seven-member select committee. The action had been expected for the past week.

According to an unofficial Paris translation of the committee report, Iran is demanding that the United States: 1) make a "firm commitment to avoid all direct or indirect political and military interference in Iran's affairs," release an estimated $8 billion in Iranian government assets in U.S. banks that were frozen by Carter's executive order last Nov. 14, 2) pledge not to interfere in Iranian affairs and 3) return of the property of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

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

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

Quayle discusses senatorial battle

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

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

A: I feel that the longer you are in Washington the more you become a Washington person. I really believe that we ought to have a citizen type legislature, one that's truly representative of the people. I would prefer to have Congress meet every two years, as long as the House of Representatives as well. I feel that it wasn't necessary for hostages' release.

President debate fails to change attitudes

by Paul McKee

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

Students who were asked, 81.8 percent expected to or had already changed because of the debate. Of this group, 66.6 percent said that their choices for president had changed because of the debate. And of this group, 66.4 percent said they changed from Carter to Reagan, while 33.5 percent went from Carter to undecided.

In giving their vote for President Reagan, 48.8 percent supported Reagan, 30.8 percent voted for Carter, 8.8 percent backed Anderson, and 6.8 percent were undecided and 4.8 percent refused to issue their preference. Of those who backed Reagan, 59.1 percent felt that their candidate won the debate while 40.9 percent said that neither Carter nor Reagan won. 35.3 percent of Carter's backers scored the debate a victory for the President, 12.3 percent for Reagan, and 52.3 percent a tie. The composite rating had 46.6 percent giving the debate to Reagan, 17.7 percent claiming Carter the victor with 57.7 percent saying that the belief that neither candidate scored a win. Ranking the debate on a scale of 1 to 10, 1 as poor and 10 as excellent, the students handed the event a 5.3.

Of the students polled, 88.8 percent expected to or had already changed because of the debate.
Almost totally paralyzed after oxygen deprivation during cancer surgery, a 20-year-old Miami woman is fighting for her life in a San Francisco hospital. A member Dade County jury returned the verdict in a suit filed by Vitamin and her husband, Benjamin. Since the March 1979 surgery, Mrs. Reyes can move only her eyes and head, according to testimony. She will require continuous nursing care, Dr. Benmer said. During surgery, she suffered severe brain damage from lack of oxygen. According to hospital records read in court, her heart stopped for 15 minutes. Named in the award suit Mount Sinai Medical Center, anesthesiologist Dr. Saul Miller and physician Dr. Robert Bedell. Miller said he did nothing wrong. Bedell's lawyer had no comment. — AP

Inside Monday

Thoughts on Election Eve

Margie Brasso

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

But today is Election Eve, and in autumn. crisp golden autumn at its finest. As I walked down the road to the college on an autumn afternoon, I can't help thinking how forever this land is protected by people. A government is necessary, it needs no government to guide it. And in the end this could make us weaker than a dictator, or monarchy. But not much. Next time, four years from now we better pay attention. We better make sure that right means a lot more.

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

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Pope John Paul II yesterday called for a negotiated settlement of the Iraq-Iran war in a manner respecting “human rights and national and territorial integrity” of the two Middle Eastern countries. “Unfortuneately the world’s efforts seems to got exactly to such episodes of terrible destruction,” the pontiff told a crowd of 25,000 gathered in St. Peter’s Square for a blessing. In the speech marking the Roman Catholic Church’s All Souls Day honoring the dead, John Paul said he was thinking of the victims of “recent episodes” including kidnappings, natural disasters and those who have taken place in the world this year.

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

In a tense political campaign President Carter and his Republican foe, Ronald Reagan, are at the White House while Ronald Reagan sought crucial Ohio votes yesterday in the closing hours of the campaign that was suddenly hostage to terms set by an alien parliament for the release of 52 captive Americans. Reagan, the Republican overrider of Iran, is meeting with cabinet officials and aides to plan his response to the hostage crisis. The White House late last night called for calm and restraint when an attack was made on a major American diplomatic mission.

The Associated Press

Iran's Oil Minister Mohammed Jawad Baquiri Tunguyan was reported captured by Iraqi troops in a separate ambush when an attack was made on a separate Iraqi refinery in northern Iraq last week. Officials of the Dubai, Iran's famed cathedral, recently reported that ten years of work and an expense of $13.2 million will be needed to strengthen the main pillars of the building which was begun in 1386. — AP

The 60-year-old Gothic cathedral in Milan is sinking! Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" fresco is fading and other monunents and churches are crumbling. The air pollution and traffic vibration are blamed but art experts also say indifference by politicians and a shortage of funds and red tape are major threats. "Insufficient money prevents us from dealing with the original causes of the ruin of art sources, which are pernicious and not obvious," Carlo Delvecchi, the director of the Lombardy region and head of the Brees modern art gallery engaged in a recent intervention on "The Associated Press."

Incidents of political indifference about the problems of art is an additonal plague." Reports that Leonardo's fresco was cracking and that the colors fading attracted widespread concern two years ago. But little has been done so far to preserve and restore the masterpiece, painted by Leonardo in the upper room of the Santa Maria delle Grazie church, 1482-86. Officials of the Duomo, Milan's famed cathedral, recently reported that ten years of work and an expense of $13.2 million will be needed to strengthen the main pillars of the building which was begun in 1386. — AP

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Undercover cop proves himself

by Hal Spencer
Associated Press Writer

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

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

"He's got guts. He fears no one," said Capt. Frank Ricci of the Warwick police department. "He has the knack. He could certain prove himself here."

MONDAY-FOCUS

Lombardi was hired as a detective for the Woonsocket police a year ago. But his "police academy" was a series of smoky bars and undercover buys of drugs and hue cars. The heavy set, 30 year old Lombardi packed a pistol even in his living room where he relaxed one Sunday to tell his story while watching his favorite professional football team, the New England Patriots, on television.

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

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

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

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

Lombardi said he gets no thrill from the danger of working among people who would kill a police officer without hesitation. "I did it for one reason, to get my job back. It's not that I enjoy the danger. I just don't mind it too much," he said.

"He's never lost sleep worrying about things," confirmed his wife, Michellina, 30, even after Woonsocket police this year nabbed a man outside the house to buy some drugs. The guy pulled a gun on Sal and asked him how he knew he wasn't a cop. By the time Sal got through talking, the guy had agreed to sell him not only drugs but the gun too."

Lombardi said he gets no one for disguise. "I can change my appearance in simple ways - cut my hair or my beard, wear different clothes."

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

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Placing Bureau, Student Affairs 11
Job Helps All Open

August Classes • • • • All Open

PROPOSED CURRICULUM

Observer

The schedule is from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Thursday, to
allow students and potential employers to attend. The job placement bureau
will be open from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Thursday.

10/30/80

Pippin' Auditions Tonight

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

Medical Anthropologist to Speak

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

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

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

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

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

Hiler challenges Brademas in tough congressional fight

By Tim Vercellotti
Senior Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

According to John Roos, Brademas’ campaign manager, experience is one of the keys to the campaign. “It is at this time that we need people who have proven over a given period of time that they are basically decent and honest; they must have demonstrated stability, good judgement, and the courage to stand up, and they must have made basically right decisions in previous states of turmoil,” Roos explained.

Wayne Knaemer, who heads the Hiler organization, offered sound economic training as one of his candidate’s advantages. Hiler earned his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1977, one of the major centers of economic thought in this country, and he runs a private business in LaPorte, Indiana.

One of the major concerns of both candidates has been the high rate of unemployment in the Third District. Roos cited the (continued on page 8)
Young Republican Urges A Change

By Tom Jackman
Executive News Editor

Young, handsome and staunchly conservative, Danforth (Dan) Quayle comes to this campaign directly out of the mold that the modern Party has designed in its all-out effort to dominate any and all of the executive branch but also of the upper house of the legislative branch of government. Accordingly, a multi-million dollar nationwide media blitz has been staged urging voters to go Republican, "For A Change." In states with particularly objectionable legislators, such as Bayh, political action committees have funded the campaign considerable weight on behalf of the conservatives.

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

The candidates themselves have been spending more than ever before has been spent on this campaign, and that has become an issue as well. Bayh could end his spending spree by February 2nd, but he has spent just over $1 million to date. Richard Lugar and Quayle are apparently not far behind. Quayle charges that Bayh is raping the treasury by picking up enormous out-of-state contributions. Bayh replies that many of these came from political action committees with out-of-state mailing addresses. Quayle, hearing this, laughed and said, "if you believe that you believe in the tooth fairy." Bayh responded in kind last week, expressing that Quayle is backed by "big oil" by distributing a detailed listing of all the oil affiliated donations Quayle has received over the campaign.

The mud has, indeed, been thick, the rhetoric perhaps thicker. But a more personal, gut issue could be the deciding factor in this race: unemployment. The Indiana labor force has been ravaged worse than almost any other state in the union. Voters are looking for someone to blame, and Republicans are quick to direct the finger-pointing at incumbent Democrats like Bayh. Bayh responds that he has fought to recruit and keep industries in the state, but an unemployment rate nearly double the national norm has spoken loudly, and has clearly hampered him.

Despite this, labor unions in the state are again solidly behind Bayh, but it appears even they are feeling the strain of a state without a strong leader. An all-out effort by Quayle to unseat at least one general target in 1980. When Birch Bayl first won election in 1962, he was campaigning for an unprecedented fourth term, and lost by less than 15,000 votes. But Homer Capehart did not have the responsibility for high unemployment and inflation rates, as Bayh must now, and coupled with the conservative atmosphere of this election year, the situation ap­pears very favorable for Dan Quayle to unseat at least one general target in 1980.

(continue from page 5)

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(continue from page 8)

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

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

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

... Brademas

... Reagan
The Observer

Monday, November 3, 1980 — page 7

Opinion

The electoral process: should it be revamped?

By Anthony Walton

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

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

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

The primary system as it stands now is theoretically sound, in the sense that it allows for nationwide exposure of candidates while retaining local involvement and influence in choosing the preferred candidates and delegates. By stretching the process over six months, there is plenty of time to watch the candidates in action, and expose any shortcomings. But in practice the primaries tend to have a snowball effect, in that whoever wins the previous week's primary has the edge in the next. This, in turn, gives the campaign machinery a certain cachet, and makes the incumbent the frontrunner in the next race. With this in mind, I don't think the primary system is as flawed as some people suggest.

So what are the flaws? At least three major flaws in our election process can be highlighted. First, the primary system is too long. The way the current system is constructed, a person has to be independently wealthy and "meaningfully unemployed" to make a serious run at the presidency. Second, federal financing has no place in presidential campaigns. This would give the candidates plenty of time to tour the country, have televised debates, and make themselves known.

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

(continued on page 10)

Student Union Record Store Announces
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Elvis Costello — Taking Liberties $5.30
Joe Jackson — Beat Crazy $5.70
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STATE REPRESENTATIVE

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Hiler challenges

"the Congressman has lost touch."

The question of leadership ability has also entered into the contest. John Brademas has been in the House for 22 years, while Hiler has never held public office. "John Hiler went to college, then graduate school. Then he went to work for his daddy's law firm," Kraemer said. "That puts the guy on the outside of politics." Kraemer pointed out that Hiler's "experience will not a problem, I don't see a lack of experience as a plus or a minus. People are looking for solutions, and John Hiler has them," Kraemer explained. (continued on page 6)

The electoral college

Format favors two-party system

With every quadrennial presi­
dental election, the efficiency of the uniquely American elec­
torial college is again questioned. Is it imperative of the people's choice? Is it an unnecessary step in the election process? Since independence, the electoral college's candidacy could possibly take the candidate out of the electoral college (and the people) by send­ing it into the House of Representa­tives. Of course the House will then have to decide the presidency, but not the popular vote.

John Kennedy's margin of 49,700 votes in the 1960 presidential race shows us some of the political realities created by the electoral college system. He could get out the vote, legally or illegally (as some have alleged), because he could rig the election in a state like Illinois to Kennedy, Daley wielded tremendous po­

tural power.

With the winner-take-all nature of the electoral college, the larger portion of the tax could be used to underwrite the winnors and to give the losers very little. Kraemer pointed out that the money for this research could come from the revenue realized through the windfall profits tax. "We need a revenue sharing program, with the money from the windfall profits tax go back into the community," Kraemer said. (continued on page 10)
## How they stand on the issues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carter</th>
<th>Reagan</th>
<th>Anderson</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
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<td>Conservation is Carter’s highest priority. He regards coal as the nation’s greatest resource and supports a massive program to develop synthetic and alternative energy resources. Carter’s platform supports a “phasing out” of nuclear power plants as these alternative resources become more readily available. He also opposes gasoline rationing and supports deregulation of oil and gas prices.</td>
<td>Reagan believes conservation may help, but maintains that deregulation of oil to encourage domestic production will do the most good; oil prices should be left to the market. Reagan favors synthetic and alternative energy resources along with the acceleration of the use of nuclear energy. He also endorses the repeal of the windfalls profit tax.</td>
<td>Anderson holds conservation as a highest priority. He proposes a 50-cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline to cut consumption, with an accompanying 50 percent cut in Social Security taxes. He supports the windfalls profit tax, and energy aid to the poor.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Defense</strong></td>
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<td>Carter supports a five percent increase in defense spending to keep pace with Soviet increases. He supports the MX missile, increased “rapid deployment forces,” and SALT II. He stands against the B-1 bomber and has postponed deployment of the neutron bomb. Though Carter has called for draft registration he opposes a peacetime draft.</td>
<td>Reagan believes Carter’s defense spending proposals to be insufficient. He wants to increase spending on land based missiles, a stronger navy and other arms programs, such as the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine and the MX missile. He stands opposed to draft registration and the peacetime draft.</td>
<td>Anderson opposes the MX missile, draft registration and the peacetime draft. He supports SALT II, and added in 1978 to extend with increased commitment to NATO countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
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<td>Carter blames inflation on higher oil prices, higher interest rates and tighter control on consumer credit. He opposes a plan to balance the 1981 budget and supports a large deficit to curb recession. He believes fiscal policy must remain a flexible economic tool. Carter is calling for personal tax reforms and plans to give businesses in high unemployment areas tax credits.</td>
<td>Reagan believes inflation can be controlled only by fiscal and monetary restraint. He supports a constitutional amendment calling for a balanced budget and also endorses an across-the-board tax cut of 55 percent over three years. Reagan also supports the abolition of the minimum wage, or a lower wage scale for teenagers.</td>
<td>Anderson has called for the elimination of unnecessary federal spending as a major step toward curing inflation. Balancing the budget is his top priority and he endorses no tax cuts until this has been accomplished. Anderson also supports indexing and a plan to use a federal tax on alcohol and tobacco to promote urban reinvestment, and a mass transit trust fund to aid cities.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Policy</strong></td>
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<td>Carter believes in a strong, consistent and principled policy toward the Soviet Union. He believes the grain embargo was a very severe blow to the Soviet Union’s economy. He maintains that the United States Army is more combat-ready today than it has been in several years. Carter believes he has been the Soviet policy which has cooled detente. In the Middle East, Carter has brought Israel and Egypt together, and sees this as the first step toward peace in that area.</td>
<td>Reagan believes the United States can only negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of unquestioned principle and strength. He believes detente has been inequitable, and allowed the Soviet Union to gain clear military advantage over the US. Reagan viewed the grain embargo as ineffective and contradictory to other American actions. He maintains that we do not have the military forces to hold off any attack on the Persian Gulf, so he supports a build up of US defensive capabilities, and then the establishment of a stronger US presence in the Middle East. He also opposes US intervention in the Middle East peace processes, but he has been pro-Israel since its creation in 1948.</td>
<td>Anderson believes that the achievement of a strong economy and sound dollar is the only way to substantially improve America’s prestige in the world. He favored the grain embargo and strongly supports detente. He supports reducing our dependence on imported oil, and believes in the development of moderate foreign assistance programs to counter Soviet presence in developing nations.</td>
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<td><strong>Women’s Rights</strong></td>
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<td>Carter has declared a personal commitment to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. He holds ratification as one of his highest priorities. He believes abortion is wrong but stands by the Supreme Court decision allowing abortion under certain circumstances. He favors federal payments only if the mother’s life is in danger or in the case of rape or incest. He opposes a constitutional amendment to outlaw abortion.</td>
<td>Reagan has ended the 40 year Republican commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment. He supports equal rights for women but believes ERA would not be effective and would only increase the courts’ legislative power. Reagan believes abortion is justified only if the mother’s life is in danger, but opposes using tax money for abortion even if this is the case. He supports a constitutional amendment to ban abortion.</td>
<td>Anderson strongly supports the Equal Rights Amendment. He voted in 1978 to extend the ratification deadline. Anderson personally opposes abortion but defends a woman’s freedom of choice. He opposes a constitutional amendment to ban abortion. He also makes a point of supporting federal payments for poor women.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social Programs</strong></td>
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<td>Carter has proposed minimum welfare benefits equal to 65 percent of the federal poverty level, along with other reforms to ease dependence on this system. He has also proposed tax credits to offset Social Security increases. Carter’s platform supported a National Health Insurance plan (which he formerly opposed) to provide catastrophic health care for all Americans.</td>
<td>Reagan wants to return the control of the welfare system to the states and end welfare fraud and dependence by removing incentives from the welfare rolls, tightening food stamp eligibility requirements and ending aid to illegal aliens and voluntarily unemployed. Reagan calls for reform in the Social Security system to insure it from collapse. He also opposes National Health Insurance because it would reduce quality treatment.</td>
<td>Anderson believes the welfare system should be reformed to provide a system that sets minimum benefit levels, eliminates fraud and provides adequate work incentives. He believes that welfare-work programs should run in cooperation with the private sector. He proposes a $10 increase in monthly Social Security benefits, to come partly from a 50-cent-per-gallon gas tax which would cut the basic Social Security tax in half. Anderson believes any National Health Insurance plan must include both government and the private sector.</td>
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Compiled by Anne Jane Dregalla
the spirit of reform, but the results have not been satisfactory. Gift and spending limits should be set, and let the federal government stay out of it after that.

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

I think that many of the problems in the presidential campaigns arose because of TV. Photogenic candidates, newsmaners and controversial figures all have advantages. It is too easy to take what someone says on TV at face value without delving into his record and policies. It discourages thoughtful, but dull figures, Adlai Stevenson, remarkable Illinois for example, from seeking office. This is very disturbing when you consider that if it can be made a little easier and more responsible to the voter.

Stevenson was turned into an advantage, if it can be made to be satisfactory. Gift and spending limits should be set, to eliminate the party bosses, but this prevents the party from effective operation. Possibly within two or three years without delving into his record and policies. The system is set up as it is, it will be.

A: Whatever you think of the people who are running for president?

Q: What do you think is Brademas' fault? For example, last year the unemployment rate was below the national average. In most years, our level is below the national average. The sudden and drastic increase came as the recession deepened in April and May. This set a very localized condition of our unemployment rate.

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

Third, I think that some of the Republicans realize mainly the short-term economic problems which make people upset. We have been targeted by an enormous number of groups. The Republican National Committee is one of these groups, both in terms of staff help, commercials, and financial help. The John Birch Societies were districts against Brademas' responsibility as a voter to try to evaluate the particular candidates and their impact on the system. Personally, one of the reasons that I work for John Brademas is because I think that the country does have problems. We didn't change the international situation, we have unstable foreign relations, and people are frustrated with the prospects of a changed position in the world. It's at this time that we need people who have proven over a period of years that they are basically decent and honest, who have demonstrated stability, good judgement, the courage to stand up, and they must have made basically right decisions in previous states of turmoil.

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

A: One certainly would be the leadership question. That is to say, there is a question of who can significantly contribute to public policy decisions, and I think that the difference here is significant. Hiler has never "learned" anything in his life. He has never held an executive or elected position.
A: I suppose it had some degree of success as far as boycotting the Olympics. The Administration didn't move the Olympics elsewhere, so our athletes couldn't participate. Those athletes really worked hard, they trained hard, they were qualified to do some sort of competition.

Q: It's not to the Administration to move the Olympics?

A: No, but they could certainly take more aggressive leadership. I'm sure that it was their influence that made the Olympic Committee decide not to go. Had not the Administration decided not to go, I'm sure the Olympic Committee would have gone ahead and gone, since they pushed them in that direction they should have pushed the other governments to take the lead and try to find alternate sites. But there was very little action that was done.

Q: You don't think there was? You think other governments tried to get an alternate Olympics set up?

A: Very likely.

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

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

Q: I'm particular about, Senator Bayh said yesterday that while you charge that he has not moved to cut down government spending to a government regulation, that you have not done that either. Do you agree with that assessment?

A: I was the one that led the fight to kill the Nader consumer protection agency that you have spent hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of bureaucrats. There was an amendment on the Senate of Education that put the cap on the number of employees that the Department of Education could have. We have not been only not saying that I am opposed to an increase in government, but my legislative achievements will reflect that. He's the one that has never once been recorded as voting against any agency, 399 have been created since he's been there for 18 years, not one time has he voted against any agency. He voted sincerely, and there's just a disagreement that more and more government is better for us. I don't think it is. I think it's time to reduce the size of the government.

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

A: There are about 23 different consumer affairs within each governmental branch. I think that it is the best way to do it. I do not think that you should create one super consumer protection agency and leave all these other consumer protection agencies in there, this is just an idea that Ralph Nader's going to have. I find that those are differences between the consumer activists and consumers as whole, we're all consumers. What Ralph Nader proposes for as air bags sometimes is not what the consumer wants. Senator Bayh also charges that you missed one out of every six votes in Congress last year. Can you respond to that?

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

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

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

Security Agency offers a wide range of challenges, including security-related problems, performing language-related research, and evaluating new techniques for communications security.

Eligibility: N.S.A. offers a wide range of challenges, including security-related problems, performing language-related research, and evaluating new techniques for communications security.

Eligibility:

- Language majors involving translation, transcription, and written language.
- Proficient in one or more computer programming languages.
-愿意参与国家安全相关研究与开发的数学类、计算机科学、计算机工程专业的学生。

Qualified applicants must be willing to accept temporary assignments in computer networking and security for up to one year.

- Applicants must meet minimum security standards set by the U.S. government.
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Irish dominate trenches

The Observer

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

"A team is a team is a team,"

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

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

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

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

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

"We're still a balanced attack," said freshman quarterback Blair Kiel, who threw just eight passes in the Navy game, "But it just so happens we've had the edge in the rushing battle of it. We haven't needed the past that much, but when we do, we'll use it."

All-Americans center John Scully expected to see a little more passing on offense going into the season, but the potent rushing attack (266.0 yards per game) has made him a believer in land warfare.

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

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

Of course, with two-thirds of the front-line receiving corps sidelined (Tony Hunter and Dean Masztak), the air game has still a balanced attack, with the ball in the air.

"That was their best," smiled line coach Joe Yonto.

Navy generated a grand total of four yards on offense in the first half — all coming on the ground. The Irish past rush (Scott Zettek, John Haskerd, and Joe Gramke had seven tackles each) did explain some of the reasons for the vast abundance of running plays (73 against Navy).

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

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

"Our defensive line made the tackles, that makes our (linebacking) job a lot easier. They played a great game."

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

This weekend the women of the Midwest braved the chilly November waters of Lake Lansing to head six schools. This outing was the team's final regatta before the regional eliminations next Saturday at Michigan and then the Nationals on Thanksgiving Day.

There will be a meeting this Wednesday in 203 O'Shaughnessy at 6:30 for all interested people is sailing. The club is presently looking for big bear racers to sail in Annapolis this spring, and anyone interested should contact Greg Fisher at 277-2790 or attend the Wednesday night meeting.

Off-campus athletes are reminded that the deadline for submitting rosters for intercollegiate basketball and hockey should be turned in to Mike McNamara with a minute left, or contact Off-Campus Sports Commissioner Tom Desser at 277-8750 before the weekend.

Any questions that arise should be directed to Mike McNamara with a minute left, or contact Off-Campus Sports Commissioner Tom Desser at 277-8750. The gridiron athletes are reminded that proof of insurance is required.

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Icers

McNamara. Pat Hanrahan made 2-0 at 9-05 while Notre Dame was 1-0 at 17:33 with a slapper by Olson, Notre Dame's leading point producer.

John Schmidt fired a slap shot from in front of McNamara, receiving help from the post once, this time. Kirt Bjork gave the Knights at 17:33 with a slapper by Olson, Notre Dame's leading point producer.

Sylvestri made the score 4-1 after 1-0 at 17:33 with a slapper by Olson, Notre Dame's leading point producer.

But Armstrong, standing to the right boards which Mills intercepted a pass in the second period after a nifty setup by Greg Fish and a feed off the post once, this time. Kirt Bjork gave the Knights at 17:33 with a slapper by Olson, Notre Dame's leading point producer.

The score remained 1-1 until the Irish rolling towards the end of the game, with 1-0 at 17:33 with a slapper by Olson, Notre Dame's leading point producer.

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This weekend the women of the IHOC, or call Mike Kennedy at 233-5939. Those interested are encouraged to call.

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The Irish effort of the second period was a lot of other things affected us today, like Notre Dame. They lost for the first time this year, but our 237 (Alabama) did."
Hey, we're No. 1!

by Brian Beglane
Sports Writer

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The Notre Dame football team, looking much like a presidential candidate on the stump, ventured to the nation's media center this weekend, carrying a patriotic banner of pride riding on the coattails from the New York (Six Vew Jersey) press as it made its ongoing trek to South Bend.

What the Irish brought home, however unexpectedly, skewed towards the 35-0 victory over the Irish in their season opener at the Onondaga County War Memorial in Syracuse Friday night. It was a 5-2 victory at the Rochester War Memorial. The Golden Knights grabbed a 3-0 lead on power plays and went on to a 5-2 victory over the Irish here at the Rochester War Memorial. Notre Dame took a 4-1 decision in the non-league season opener at the Onondaga County War Memorial in Syracuse Friday night.

The split gives the Irish a 2-3 overall record heading into tomorrow's match at Bowling Green. Notre Dame is tied for fourth in the Western Collegiate Hockey Association with a 1-1-1 mark.

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

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

Clarkson's Steve Cruickshank opened the scoring Saturday with a power play tally just four seconds after Rex Bellomy entered the penalty box for holding at 1:12. Mike Prestidge led Cruickshank off a faceoff to the right of Irish goalie Bob McNamara and Cruickshank skated between two defenders to beat

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

 Offensive Player of the Game — Jim Stone, who set an Notre Dame record by rushing over 200 yards in four straight games. Stone ran 55 times for a total of 211 net yards. Honorable Mention — The offensive line.

33-0 Irish sink Midshipmen

by Gary Gracey
Sports Writer

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The Notre Dame football team reached incredible enthusiasm that stemmed from the knowledge that they were all of a sudden members of the top-ranked team in the land.

"Hey, we're number one!" they punched each other in the shoulder and soaked in the invective and injuries to celebration of this unexpected turn of events. And why not? After all, it isn't everyday you can be the top team in the country.

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

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

"And we're not going to let it get in their way.""So, here come the Irish with a No. 1 ranking they probably deserve more than any other team in the nation. But they could have easily done without it."

At least for now.

35-0 Indian sink Midshipmen

(continued on page 15)