After ordeal ends in Havana

Passengers of hijacked jet return

by Richard Witch
New York Dec. 12 -A Southern Airways jet landed in Miami last night with 31 exhausted passengers and crew members of a siterplane hijacked to Cuba by three heavily armed gunmen in a 29-hour melodrama that frequently seemed on the edge of catastrophe.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were waiting at the Miami field to interview the returning passengers and crew on their perilous experience-a nightmare marked by the shooting out of the plane's tires in Orlando, Fla., the wounding of the co-pilot and a final emergency landing on foam-covered Havana runway.

The three hijackers were taken into custody in Cuba.

wheels down on landing

The co-pilot, Billy Haryloyd Johnson, who was shot in the shoulder as the twinjet 119 left Orlando Saturday night for the final trip to Cuba, was taken to a hospital. It was not immediately known whether he was shot by one of the hijackers or by a stray bullet from one of the FBI agents who had fired at the tires in hopes of preventing the take-off.

After a long period of circling in the Havana area to burn off excess fuel, the jet came in wheels down, generating a spray of sparks as its main wheels contacted the asphalt.

For the passengers and crew, who had helplessly been swept back and forth across the continent to nine different airports, it was safety at last. Their nerves had been badly altered about 7:20 P.M. Friday when the trio of hijackers, two wanted in Detroit on rape charges and one a fugitive, boarded the plane and took the jet while it was en route from Memphis, Ala., to Miami. In the course of the next 29 hours, they

shuffled more than 4,000 miles, setting down at Jacksonville, Miss., Cleveland, Lexington, Ky., Chattanooga, Tenn., at Havana for an initial two-hour stay, Key West, Orlando, and finally Havana again.

medical attention

It was at Chattanooga that the airline handed over a reported $6 million of the $10 million in extortion money demanded. "The three authors of the incident (the hijackers) gained money said by Cuban sources to be $2.5 million. A Cuban radio broadcast, monitored in Miami, said three persons had required medical attention. One was the co-pilot, a 37-year-old resident of College City, Ark. His wife said officials of Southern had told her her husband was in good condition.

The other two were: an old passenger originally thought to have had a heart attack but later reported suffering only from shock, and a young girl with a fractured foot, possibly sustained in sliding down an escape chute after the Havana landing.

The Havana radio reported the shooting out of the jet's tires by FBI agents in Orlando, adding that as a result the landing was carried out under the strictest emergency conditions.

safety jeopardized

Not until the plane landed at Miami, unrestricted by the industry, did the officials reconstruct the decision-making or say who had finally given the order for shooting out the tires.

But what industry experts were asking is whether the crew had taken, particularly since it did not have the desired effect and jeopardized the safety of the landing in Havana, and might have produced a violent reaction from the jump hijackers.

The government officials said that once a hijacking occurs that officials finally decided that the situation was getting out of hand and it was safer to try to stop the plane than to let the hijackers continue with what looked like an open-ended flirtation with disaster. They were talking at the time of taking the \"small twin-engined jet in short North Atlantic hops to Switzerland.\"

A second major question being asked in the industry was how the hijackers-officially identified as Melvin Cale, 21 years old (the fugitive), Lewis D. Moore, 27, and Henry D. Jackson, 25-had been able to elude the screening system when they boarded at Birmingham.

passenger checking fails

Southern did have the system in operation. It is based on checking passengers to see if they show behavioral traits that have been found common to most hijackers. If so, they must be further checked at least one of three ways. Metal detectors may be used to check for weapons on their persons or in their luggage. They may be asked for identification. They may ultimately be tried by law-enforcement officers.

Well-informed sources in Washington said that all three hijackers had betrayed the telltale traits and that all had been subjected to scrutiny with a hand-held metal detector.

What was not yet determined was whether the detector did not work or whether its readings were ignored by Southern employees rushing off to complete boarding of the flight.

relief plane lands

The relief plane that brought the passengers and crew back from Havana today landed at Miami's airport at 5:26 P.M.

Four of those debarking, all men and one of them elderly, were taken off on stretcher. They were put in ambulances and rushed to hospitals in the area. While many details of the hijacking, one of the most frightening and bizarre in the annals of the air privacy, remained to be cleared up, some facts were clarified.

There had been reports that President Nixon, weekendin in Key Biscayne might have given the orders for the FBI to keep the hijacked plane from taking off from Orlando.

president kept informed

A spokesman at the Florida White House, asked about the reports, said:

"The White House was not involved in that.

The spokesman also disclosed that the hijackers, on two occasions during the hijacking, had asked to speak directly to the President. He added that several White House aides had been informed of the request but had felt "a conversation would not be productive."

The President, however, was kept informed of the hijacking, the spokesman said.

Cuban officials involved

Cuba's Premier, Fidel Castro, was somewhat more directly involved. He came to Havana's Jose Marti airport the first time the hijacked Southern jet landed there, and was reported to have tried to talk with the three gang members.

The attempt failed because the nervous hijackers wanted him to come aboard the plane instead of going out to meet him on the ramp. Cuban security guards forbade that.

One of the hijackers, wearing a bullet-proof vest obtained with the extortion money and carried by the guns of his colleagues, did at one point leave to pursue negotiations with Cuban officials. The trio was demanding certain conditions before agreeing to debark, and the Cubans evidently balked. In any case, after two hours of fruitless talks, the hijackers decided to depart, and the plane was once again taxied over Havana.

Jean Seymour returns to finish semester at SMC

Former Saint Mary's Student Body President Jean Seymour has returned to SMC to complete the present academic semester. The SMC senior gets to graduate with her class in May.

Seymour resigned as SBP last Sunday claiming that she was unable to hold the position because of personal reasons. At that time she planned to withdraw from the college.

"My health would not permit me to do both student government and academic work. Now, however, I am able to devote myself fully to my studies," Seymou said yesterday.

Seymour asked the college to disregard her request for withdrawal. "My teachers have been most cooperative in allowing me to finish the semester," she noted, adding that this cooperation made the task of gaining up student government easier.

The ex-SBP added that she regretted terminating her active role in student government. "I have very much enjoyed all the student government activities that occurred during my six months as student body president."

Seymour and running mate Sue Welte were elected to the top St. Mary's spots on March 2, 1972. Welte has succeeded Seymour as the SMC student body president.

Resignation still stands

The weekend trip to Denver turned out to be fun and profitable for both student fans and the football team. See page 8 for details.
The United States on Manpower
re-tires," insisted Hershey during a general in the Army. The only enlisted as a private in the Indiana prior to his association with Selective Service began when he enlisted as a private in the Indiana National Guard on February 16, 1911. He was not yet eighteen, but he wanted to go to Indianapolis "where the Guard trained every summer."

With 62 years of active duty and four stars on his shoulder, Hershey is now the second-ranking general in the Army. The only person with more active duty time is the retired Petersburg, Va., by General Hershey's only five star general. "But he will still be an active duty when he retires," jested Hershey during a telephone interview.

Hershey's affiliation with Selective Service started in 1936 when, as a major, he became secretary and executive officer of the Joint Selective Service Committee. This committee was established under the National Manpower Act to study and plan for manpower procurement in the event of national emergency. Recognizing the grave interdependence of the Joint Selective Service Committee had established a National Headquarters and alerted all groups which were to put state plans into operation by mid-summer of 1936. The nucleus of this nationwide organization was ready to function immediately when the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was enacted on September 16, 1940.

Under Lt. Col. Hershey's supervision, more than 16 million men were registered on October 16, 1940. This initial registration, however, would see 16 million men actually drafted into the Armed Forces before expiration of the 1940 Act on March 31, 1947.

Promoted to Brigadier General on October 25, 1940, Hershey was appointed Deputy Director and Executive Officer of the Selective Service System by President Roosevelt on December 19, and then named as its Director on July 31, 1941. He held this position until the Selective Service Act expired in March, 1947.

Congressional legislation enacted shortly before this time called for the establishment of the Office of the Selective Service Records. With Hershey named as its director on April 1, 1941, it's responsibilities called for the liquidation of the Selective Service System, and the preservation and maintenance of Selective Service records containing data for some 50 million men.

A 1948 act reestablished the Selective Service System and Hershey was once again named as director on July 17. Appointed Lieutenant General in 1966, and General in 1969, Hershey held the position of Director of the Selective Service System under six Presidents, up through and including Ronald Reagan. The 79-year-old Hershey finally retired as the System's director February 14, 1970. (continued on page 9)
The key question now, one official remarked, is how long Nixon and Kissinger are willing to put up with Thieu's opposition in their carefully planned settlement. The South Vietnamese leader himself, however, the official commented, is "playing a brand new shell game, where no one knows the rules."

The official speculated that in the Paris negotiations Kissinger may have purposely avoided demanding that Hanoi withdraw all its troops, since it would be almost impossible to enforce such a provision. Instead, the official suggested, Kissinger may have given some tacit understanding to Hanoi that it wanted to pull back some troops from the South.

Vietnamese sources in the presidential palace reported today that Hanoi had not yet told Thieu the United States had been given in discussions that North Vietnam would withdraw all its troops, since it would be almost impossible to enforce such a provision. Instead, the official speculated, Kissinger may have given some tacit understanding to Hanoi that it wanted to pull back some troops from the South.

Student govt' care program

Popcorn plan announced

Boeing is back.

Jazz continues tonight in student center

Boeing Computer Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Boeing, has decided not to pursue further the development of new systems that's rebuilding. Strong. Healthy. And dedicated to the future and could represent as much as 25 percent of total sales in a decade.
A new life
for outcasts

by Joseph Abell
Managing Editor

Imagine a room, one not much larger than a
classroom. It has no doors, no tables, no shelves; its
only outstanding feature is the floor: a cold, hard slab
of concrete. Now imagine about fifty to sixty babies
lying on that floor without mattresses, sheets or
blankets. A few kick and cry at the hundreds of flies
buzzing around their naked bodies, but most are quiet,
too weak to even move. They are fed perhaps once a
day, and their wastes are cleaned up maybe once everyour or five hours. Meanwhile the only life they know is
endless waiting on the bare concrete floor.

Such is the fate of many Vietnamese children living
in orphanages in their home country, according to Phil
Conroy, a senior NROTC midshipman. And he has a
source of information better than any Vietnam War
propagandist: he's from there.

Last summer, Phil and three other Notre Dame
midshipmen went on a summer cruise near Vietnam.
Phil was assigned to the USS Midway, stationed off the
North Vietnamese coast. While on this short tour of
duty, Phil became aware of a situation not so much
publicized in the United States: the adoption dilemma
of Vietnamese orphans, most with American GI
fathers, by American families.

Before the summer was out, that awareness was to
blossom into his escorting seventeen Vietnamese or-
phans, ranging in age from eight months to five years,
to their new American homes in Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa
and New York.

“I wanted to help”

After his mandatory duty had been completed, he
recalled, “I wanted to see what the war had done to the
country. My own family had been through adoption
procedures for two orphans last year, so I knew some
of the problems involved. But when I got over there, I
became aware of other adoptions from U.S. families
having problems. I wanted to help.”

He contacted the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral
 Zumwalt, for permission to go into Vietnam (Naval
regulations forbid NROTC midshipmen from visiting
the country near which to take their summer cruise).
After receiving his permission, and the permission of the
Commander of the United States Military Assistance
Command, Vietnam (COMUSMACV), Gen. Frederick
Weyand, both through the intervention of Phil’s own senator, Carl
Curtis (R-Ne.), he began a long month of red tape,
travelling and adventures in Vietnam that lead him
through such varied places as the American Embassy
in Saigon, many small South Vietnamese hamlets and
even one war zone. He found willing assistance from
such officials as Admiral Zumwalt, Secretary of
Defense Melvin Laird, and Senator Curtis. And most of
all, he found a lot of work cut out for him.

Phil’s first stop was the office of Do Ngoc Phi, a
Vietnamese lawyer that specializes in adoption of
orphans by American parents. Phil filled him in on the
problems and the best courses of action of the adoption
procedures, and between the two of them, a plan was
formed to expedite the adoption of seventeen children.

Phil’s job: to speed up the immigration process by
continuously prodding the Vietnamese officials. The
difficulties were immense.

“Lots of red tape”

“First of all, there’s the Viet government passports.
These were free, but the problem was that to leave the
country, you had to be a National.”

This is a major one in the adoption process, he
added. Vietnamese regulations require that any
emigrant have an official birth certificate, and only
Vietnamese Nationals, which half-American children
are not recognized as, are issued such certificates.

“It’s really a shame, since there are something like
fifty to sixty families in America for each child available
for adoption,” he said. The supply and
demand are both great, but the Viet laws cause many
problems in the procedures.

One solution was offered by the French government
at the time of French withdrawal in 1954. When these
lumbered across the ocean with the Viet Cong soldiers,
whether legitimate or not, were left with a legacy:
French citizenship, entitling them to free education and
other benefits. Many thousands took the French
government up on their offer and travelled to France.

However, the United States has yet to provide such
offer.

The solution to the American problem, then?
Fabricated birth certificates. Phil estimated that
nearly one-third of all Vietnamese adoptions involve
such certificates, usually taking two forms: totally
fabricated documents and the dead children.

“My Vietnamese brother certificate,” he mentioned.

“Other problems included phong, approval of a parent
often simply give their child without the proper-document
notifications, to allow adoption - medical examinations and

All procedures are

He emphasized that all had already been started by the
entrenched. The involved. The long had two
years, the shorter for all.

“Ordinarily, a child will be the bottom of the stack to
be placed,” he said. “Only recently you allow children to be released
the adoption. This left it open
and expedite the children home
finishes.”

This, he added, solves what the
time element:

“The amount of time involved, and in that time a child
statistics that claim that all
inhabitants in orphanage in the
resulting mainly form similar
centuries to suffer from malnutrition

This is mostly in the But
quickly added, where the
the donations to that group
the children in conditions similar
the beginning of the article.

The figures are not so bad
which he dealt, however. In the
Tan Binh orphanage in Ca’s
hearts a small outfit that accepts
months, oftentimes babies' arms
the market-stalls and care for them
until they become old enough
Most of these babies are the
American soldiers and the
which are prostitutes and
estimate the number of such
800,000 mark. Some guesses
Myth of Lujó helped out the next
a lot of the manipulations

A special
Phil also visited two other
travels: the Viet Hou and the
was that the Vung Tau orphan
Buddhist orphanages, though

A short stopover at a Saigon orphanage
provides a rest for twelve of the travelling
children before the long flight to their new
homes. For both Nguyen Van Duc (left,
back row) and Nguyen Anh Dung (third
from left, front row) the journey was one of
wonder and excitement for the first time
upon arrival. Both recovered. Duc from
pneumonia, Dung from an ear infection.
use of those, and has another child’s releases from the orphanges, such as birth cer-

ten to the orphanges, parents in Vietnam
releases from the orphans can be a vital problem: for someone to help out before com-
dition of the children to the comparatively richer American

The return home

Finally, at the beginning of August, Phil was ready to return with his entourage to the United States. American authorities stepped in to help out at this point. Communication with the American families had to be completed before the children could leave, and Phil cites the MAES (Military Affiliate Radio System) network as the biggest help. This organization of ham radio operators, which normally transmits and receives personal messages of military personnel, completed an electromagnetic link from Saigon to San Francisco so long-distance telephone calls could be made to the families.

Other authorities, most notably Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and the State Department, helped out at the actual departure time. The State Department provided help via the American Embassy in Saigon. ("They gave us all the help we needed."). And Secretary Laird insured the use of Navy helicopters to whisk the children from the two orphanages, Viet Hua and Tan Bin, to a central meeting point in Saigon.

Once in Saigon, the group of seventeen was split into two groups, the first, led by registered nurse Bonnie Bickel, who delivered them to San Francisco, where their new parents met them, on August 11. The second, led by Phil, brought the remaining eight the next day to the hometown of Omaha, from which they were met by their new parents and taken to their respective new homes.

Trip saved lives

For some of the orphans, the trip literally saved their lives. Phil said. As soon as one child reached his new home, doctors discovered he had pneumonia. "He was taken to the hospital and put under intensive care for a few days. He was eventually in the hospital for ten days."

Another had an infection of the middle ear, a type that causes eventual deafness, and was described as "very painful."

The doctors wondered how the kid stood it. Phil reported, adding that the pain would have killed the child within a week. The doctors were able to relieve that pain and save the child’s ear.

Incredible response

The response he met upon his return was tremendous. Hundreds of letters and telephone calls greeted him from parents who believed he brought back children regularly. And some of the calls were a little less than believable, according to Phil:

"One family called and wanted a child by the next day. They hadn’t even started adoption procedures, and they thought I could bring them one. They said they wanted it ‘to show off at a family reunion.’"

Phil also said that parents are not able to simply apply and receive a child; they must be very thoroughly screened by many agencies, including the American Welfare department, various state agencies, and the Vietnamese adoption agencies. And despite this, it is still very hard to get a Vietnamese child; special contacts are a must.

"You really have to know somebody to do it," Phil said regretfully, adding that he felt that "it makes no sense to have a child die in Vietnam orphanage when there’s so many people waiting to adopt them."

A reunion

Recently, Phil journeyed to Cleveland for a special meeting: a reunion of some of the children and their new parents.

Though not all of the nine former orphans in the Cleveland area made it to the reunion ("Some of them live out in the sticks"), Phil said he ‘got a chance to see just about all of the kids.’

He discovered that the children had had no problems in adjustment to their new mode of living at all. The parents had been apprehensive about the adjustment of the children to the comparatively richer American food. But they reported that "the kids seemed to handle anything thrown at them."

Phil was impressed with some of the families that had adopted the seventeen he brought back.

One family had nine children, two biological and seven adopted. And the seven came from a wide background: some part black, some part Japanese, and others. This was their first Vietnamese child. I was taken aback, and wondered what they’d want with another one until I got to know the family."

Phil said the families anticipated no further problems of adoption. All but two of the orphans’ papers had been cleared through the Vietnamese and American authorities. "If you get the child home, it’s over the hill."

The only hitch some of them have is that some states, Ohio and Nebraska are two—don’t legally recognize a foreign adoption. It’s just a formality, however, to readopt the child in that state,” he said.

"A rewarding experience"

He summarized his feelings by saying that “it was a very rewarding experience. I’d like to help out more families sometime in the future, and eventually get into a sort of peace-corps program in the Navy later on."

Perhaps the Vietnamese orphanages haven’t seen the last of Phil Conroy.

The stopover in the Saigon airport produced a few happy faces as Nguyen Tien Hung insisted that his hand would make a better subject for Phil than the other children. The victory. Nguyen Tien Hung, of course: his hand admirably taking the place of another boy’s face.

Bonnie Bickel, the registered nurse that later took nine of the children to San Francisco, comforts a young girl with Mickey Mouse ears, protect human ears from the deafening, unannounced roar of helicopter engines.

photos courtesy the department of the navy
Weekend war action

U.S. bombing raids continue

by James P. Sterba

The New York Times

Sajgon, South Vietnam, Nov. 12—Milita r y spokesmen reported today that heavy Communist artillery barrages and American bombing raids highlighted Vietnam war action over the weekend as both sides continued to move supplies into South Vietnam in anticipation of a possible cease-fire.

Ronhna Airbase, 17 miles north of Saigon, was struck by 122-mm rockets early this morning, killing three children, wounding ten other persons, destroying a napalm storage depot containing about 150 tons of ammunition and damaging one South Vietnamese Air Force F-5 fighter bomber. Thirteen Americans were reportedly injured.

The base is one of several into which American transport planes have been airlifting large amounts of weapons and supplies during the last two weeks. It is located about three miles from the U.S. army's former headquarters, which was turned over to the South Vietnamese army yesterday.

The heaviest of some 69 Communist shelling attacks reported in the 24 hours this morning was aimed at South Vietnamese marines north of Quang Ninh and south of the demarcation line. There, 1,000 artillery, rocket and mortar shells hit the marine positions, killing seven troops and wounding 29 others, a South Vietnamese spokesman said. F-105s flew six three-plane raids over the same territory, five other such raids were concentrated against suspected Communist troop locations about 20 miles south of Pleiku City in the central highlands. Those were among 21 such missions flown over South Vietnam. Twelve other missions were aimed at supplies in North Vietnam, south of the 20th parallel. The raids over the North also included more than 240 tactical air strikes by planes based on aircraft carriers, and at bases in Thailand, 129 more tactical raids were flown over South Vietnam, the American military command reported.

A third heavy Communist mortar barrage was reported in the central coast province of Binh-Long. A South Vietnamese army spokesman said Saigon infantry positions were hit by about 300 mortar shells five miles south of Bongson, and 15 more mortars and rockets hit South Vietnamese army bases nearby.

Scattered fighting was reported 25 miles north of Saigon in Binh-Dinh province.

For the last month up to 5,900 Communist troops have been reported moving from the Cambodian border toward Saigon, presumably to be in position near the capital in the event of a cease-fire. According to Allied officers, most of the hamlets the Communists have tried to occupy during the last month's fighting are settlements where the Vietnamese were traditionally supported by the people.

In the area near the capital the Communists have not made any effort to win district, provincial capitals, or hold villages where they did not feel they could hold popular backing.

In contrast, in the recent fighting in the central highlands, the North Vietnamese have concentrated on overrunning the isolated border posts near their Cambodian and Laotian base areas.

In Navy air raids over North Vietnam, pilots reported hitting 36 tracks, 1,065 bridges, 2 highway bridges, 10 warehouses, 2 bocars, 1 tank, and 2 other armored vehicles. They also reported destroying a runway at Raw prison, 20 miles northeast of Thanhoa 16 times.

‘Sexuality at ND’ will be discussed Nov. 14

"What do Notre Dame students know about sexuality?" and "What relevance does Christianity have for those deciding about pre-marital sex?" are some of the questions treated in tomorrow's Campus Ministry program.

The discussion, "Human Sexuality and the Notre Dame Student: Two Viewpoints," will be held tomorrow evening, November 14th, at 8 p.m. in Washington Hall. Two perspectives of the topic will be offered by Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., and Dr. Gerald Gian-tonio. Their opening remarks will be followed by audience participa-tion.

The purpose of this program will be to provide an opportunity for students to hear two highly-qualified men reflect in a very specific and personal way on an issue of deep concern," according to Father Thomas McNally, C.B.R.C., Associate Director of Campus Ministry, who is Chairman for the event.

Burrell, chairman of the theology department, is a Fulbright, Woodrow Wilson and Kent Fellowship winner. In addi-tion to his academic duties, he is assistant rector of Grace Hall and has been a counselor and friend of Notre Dame students for many years.

Gian-tonio is an assistant professor of psychology, and currently teaching a very popular course, "Topics in Human Sexuality," in which 100 students are enrolled.

Prof. G. Gian-tonio
Rev. David Burrell
Moderator: F. Giiuffrida

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sponsored by campus ministry
Icers sweep Wolverines 5-2, 8-5

by Stan Erskar

Notre Dame's WCHA hockey fortunes were launched resoundingly over the weekend, as the Irish outfought off-shuffled defensive performances to sweep a four-game series with Michigan. Paul Hogan, Eddie Bumbaco, and Ian Williams combined for 11 goals and nine assists, with each member of that trio scoring a three-goal "hat trick," and the Irish took a pair by scores of 5-2 and 8-5.

Despite the continued display of offensive power, coach "Lefty" Smith noted the need to shore up the defense. "We have to do much better when we go out to Denver this weekend," commented the Notre Dame boss. "Allowing seven goals is a very poor job."

"The team realizes this, though," Smith added. "We've cleared the first major hurdle of our goals--a sweep at home. Now we have to make sure to go out and do it on the road."

Assistant coach Tim McClellan also emphasized the need for backline improvement. "We have to maintain a consistent team balanced defense if we're to succeed in the WCHA," McClellan noted. "We were fortunate to open at home against Michigan, but now we have to look out for a sweep this weekend." Though both games were won by the Irish, it was much closer than the score indicated due mainly to the play of their outstanding goalie, Hubie Moore. The 5'9" freshman made 31 saves in Friday's game, and was going strong with 16 in a period and half of the game before a severe knee injury forced him out of action.

"That kid is going to be one super goalie," co-captain Regan Bolles was forced into his first action due mainly to the play of junior Adam Treadaway's right shoulder at 3:19. Waiting M.T. was called in to make his debut.

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Iris see red in win over Falcons

by Jim Donaldson
Sports Editor

The Air Force Academy Falcons and the six-man officiating crew tried to flag Notre Dame's football team Saturday afternoon in Colorado Springs but found out that what was in front of the Fighting Irish only makes them stronger.

Despite an assessment of 62 yards in penalties, which cost Notre Dame at least another 75 yards, the officials dismissed the game, the Irish hustled the stubborn Falcons a 27-17 victory.

The officials weren't hesitant about dropping their flags—the officials were penalizing both teams or blowing their whistles. Notre Dame, however, only had a 1-2 disadvantage from officials who call the games, but there is such a thing as inexperience and lack of knowledge that took place on the field.

Although Notre Dame ran only 46 plays to the Falcons' 77, the Irish outgained Air Force, 386 yards to 298.

The Irish were held in check only one time, in the second quarter and the final offensive play, but the #15 Irish did enough to win the game.

Offensively, however, the Irish did not score well enough to win the game but there was never a doubt that we had the better team.

The defense, which was already good, led by the four-man line and the six-man officiating crew, did enough to hold the Falcons to 14 points.

The Irish defense was in the backfield early and their pressure forced a three and out, and left the Falcons with less than a minute to go.

The Irish defense was in the backfield late in the quarter, covering 78 yards in only six plays, after Townsend's first interception gave the Irish another possession with 1:12 to go.

At first, it looked as if Notre Dame was going to win the game but the Falcons had different ideas. They drove inside Notre Dame's 20 yard line at the end of the first quarter and reached the 13 before Tim Rudinick intercepted a pass from the Falcons quarterback Richard Haynie and returned the ball that led to a 19-yard field goal.

The Irish finally started moving after a short punt by the Falcons' Currier and reached the 26 for 26 yards on six kicks, gave them field position at the 35.

Clements and Townsend combined on a 25-yard passing play that set up a fourth down. Reicking carried over from the two for the score seconds later.

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