In St. Joseph County

General election to fill 28 posts

by Terry Keene
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 election offices (including approval of five state lodgescap) and three constitutional questions.

Notre Dame students living on campus can vote in the RatSkiellar of LaFayette Student Center, not in Sorin Center as in past elections. The Election Board moved the site to LaFayette 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 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. at all locations.

Importantly the 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 in 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 people who doubt who the people who ran the government, the confidence in solutions to other problems like inflation, poverty, and pollution is shaky,” Bayh said.

American Party candidate Don L. Lee is also voting 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 in education.

Bayh vs Lugar

by Marlene Zloza
Managing Editor

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

Their race for U.S. Senator from Indiana has become of national importance in this partisan election year. Because Bayh, the current mayor of Indianapolis, was once considered President Nixon’s “favorite” mayor, he had been touted as a tough challenger to the more liberal Bayh. But since the president’s resignation and the recent presidential pardon, Bayh 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, which has gained him national recognition for his Senate performance. Bayh stressed in the Senate fight opposing both Haynsworth and Carrell for the Supreme Court nominations. He was also a successful sponsor of the 25th Amendment, which provided for replacing a vacancy in the vice-presidency.

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

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

As for the budget reforms, the Indianapolis mayor’s steps would entail, 1) some fixing of a yearly limit on spending, 2) Better accounting so that citizens and Congressmen know at each step how much has been appropriated so far, and 3) a new attack on the “uncontrollable” items, which Lugar considers programs that are funded for several years at a time and renewed automatically reducing the national budget. In contrast, Bayh considers the petroleum crisis the main cause of the nation’s economic ill. The Senator has pointed to the vast array of products and industries that depend on the petroleum situation and have been hurt by drastically increased prices. Bayh therefore favors a rollback of all oil prices, and excess profits tax focused on large oil profits, and closing tax loopholes such as the oil depletion allowance.

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

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

Bayh has outlined a broad and complete reform bill that would include a strengthening of the income tax check-off provision to provide full public financing of Presidential elections from small voluntary contributions; a new series of Federal laws to prevent political “dirty tricks;” and added penalties for those who fail to report campaign contributions and expenditures accurately. Bayh has also publicized his own action in releasing to the public all personal financial statements and tax returns since 1967.

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

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

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McLaughlin discusses candidates

Editor's note: The Notre Dame Student Government, in conjunction with the Joseph County Voter Registration office, registered 1969 new local voters in a drive that was held last month. The drive was begun to create a student vote on the issue of lowering the drinking age in Indiana. The following interview with Student Body President Pat McLaughlin discusses the candidates for State House of Representatives and the State Senate and the effort to pressure the state legislature to lower the drinking age.

Q: Which candidates impressed you most in their presentations?

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

Mr. DuCombs, he kind of impressed me. He was very short. Everybody else gave long drawn-out answers. He was short and to the point and said what he thought, and his reasoning was pretty good. Mr. DuCombs, I think, also left a chance to talk with him. He seemed up on things as did Rick Lindsey.

And Miss Bauer, she's the only woman of the group. That wasn't what you would call impressive, but she seemed relaxed, as she was at. I thought all of them were good. But I was really impressed by

Candiates listed

Student's vote tomorrow

(continued from page 1)

Notre Dame and St. Mary's students living on campus must choose among William Metzger (D) and Frank Mulligan (R), the two candidates for State Senate from District B.

Off campus students residing directly south of the Notre Dame campus are in Cincininnati Democratic County Council candidates. Thomas Catanizate (D) and Edwin Smith (R).

Bayless, David, Deputy Prosecutor, has been nominated for State Senator from District B.

Incumbent County Sheriff Dean Baker, who faces Republican William B. Johnson (R) in the election, has been nominated for State Senator from District B.

In the race for Portage Township Trustee, Thomas Cummins (D) and Frank Mulligan (R) are running against each other.

Candidates listed

Faces Republican Carolyn Metzger for County Assessor. Roman Korpal (D) will vie for the County Assessor post with Ruth Hoover (R).

Portage Township offices

The Notre Dame campus and part of the surrounding area are in Portage Township. In the race for Portage Township Trustee, Thomas Cummins (D) and Frank Mulligan (R) are running against each other.

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

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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 in office if the electorate votes their approval in this election.

The ballot submits three Constitutional questions to voter referendums.

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.
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 state's Secretary of Education 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. On October 29, he addressed South Bend St. Joseph's High School, where he noted that Congress has worked to bring more financial aid to middle-class students.

"If one believes strongly that everyone should benefit from higher education, the congressman should have a chance," Brademas said, "and the fact that Congress failed to include middle-income kids be included is solid evidence that the American people think so, too."

Brademas has also been active in his recent urging the sending of military aid to Turkey. As chairman of the Printing sub-committee, he has also held hearings on the disposition of the Nixon papers and tapes.

The new campaign reform bill, which area Brademas representative Frank Sullivan called a "substantial legislative achievement," received input from Congressmen through his participation on the House Administration Committee. Sullivan praised the reform package as "providing strict financing limits for candidates in national elections."

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

Attacking the reform bill's $25,000 limit on campaigns as being too much, Black noted that she would spend less than $10,000 on her campaign. She also complained that incumbents benefit from existing campaign 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. "Abortion is now costing the American taxpayer $5 billion a year," she said. Brademas pointed out that Brademas has twice voted to spend federal money for abortions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brademas has also advocated major tax reforms and a reor- dering 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 also advised the "return to the Protestant work ethic of an honest day's work for honest day's pay." Black indicated 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, Brademas has been recognized for his liberalism on the budget. Black said, "There are simply too many dollars chasing after too few goods and services," she observed.

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

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

According to Mooney, Brademas initially thought Rockefeller was a capable position for the job, but in the process of Rockefeller's "throwing his weight around." Brademas received $500 in campaign contributions from Rockefeller and his family.

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

State Senate contenders vary in opinions

by Theresa Stewart
Staff Reporter

Candidates for the State Senate in District 11, William Bontrager and Robert Kovach do not agree on most student issues. Bontrager, a Republican lawyer from Elkhart, and Kovach, a secondary school teacher from Mishawaka, running on the Democratic ticket, expressed conflicting opinions on 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 physically 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 300 statutes in Indiana become questionable. It took 100 years to get a definitive statement and enforcement for the 14th Amendment (the Civil Rights Amendment) and we will be in court for another 100 years trying to find out what this amendment (ERA) means," he predicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kovach graduated with an MA 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 attuned to the problems of local government."

Kovach asked for the support of the ND-SMC Student Body, emphasizing the commitment he feels to Notre Dame-St. Mary's. "When I make a commitment, I am not going to vacillate or fluctuate in that commitment," he promised.

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

Kovach called into question some of the activities and opinions of his opponent. "Bontrager does not believe in dedicated funds for the state, but without them the states and cities could not function," he contested. Kovach charged that Bontrager said yes on the lottery at a meeting of Police and negated that to a Methodist Church Group. Kovach added, "Bontrager's Corrections Commission has not made one recommendation to the jail."
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 are highly experienced trained police officers. Bolerjack is presently serving his first four years as County Sheriff; Stachowicz is acting Director of Security at IUUS. Bolerjack is a former police chief; Stachowicz retired from the South Bend department as a captain in 1972.

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

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

role of county sheriff

The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer of the entire St. Joseph County. It is the only law enforcement office dictated by the Constitution.
The county sheriff’s jobs are many, but according to Bolerjack, the most important ones are to enforce the laws of the federal, state and local governments, to maintain the county prison, and to serve the county courts.

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

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

Bolerjack

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

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

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

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

Bolerjack also plans on initiating an investigative bureau to thoroughly research the work in the law enforcement department. To rid the county of vice is a major goal for Bolerjack. He contends that the vice rate in the county has decreased considerably within the past few years and plans to "continue keeping up with the times as best we can in cleaning the county of vice."

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

Stachowicz

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

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

Other items in his platform include:
- Representation-to establish a board representing citizens from the entire county drawn from such groups as PTA’s, the Better Business Bureau, clergy and ministers, and youth organizations. This six-member board will meet monthly to discuss and investigate complaints given to them by the sheriff and eventually report on the outcome of their findings.
- Participation-to give all citizens a chance in reducing crime.
- Cooperation-to cooperate with all law enforcement agencies, to make possible increased salaries.
- Education-to pursue education for all officers.
- Safety-to make safe jails for citizens and prisoners.

Both men know what it takes to be a professional police officer. Bolerjack says of the candidates for sheriff expressed hope to cooperate with the Notre Dame Security Force and Arthur Pears, director of ND security, but neither are promoting specific targets in reference to student life.

Bolerjack commented that if re-elected, he will not impose any programs on the University, but he hopes to cooperate in certain areas of security.
Stachowicz intends to work hand-in-hand with Pears if he wins the election. He will cooperate with ND security like a regular police department.

Morgan sole Independent

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

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

RE-ELECT
WALTER A. MUCHA
DEMOCRAT FOR
COUNTY COUNCILMAN
DISTRICT B

QUALIFIED-EXPERIENCED
MACHINE NO. 16A

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

Qualified, Experienced, Competent
Former Captain of US Air Force
Chief Trial Deputy Judge Advocate,
Andrews Air Base
Former City Judge
Prosecuting Attorney 8 yrs.,
St. Joe’s County
Gov. Branegan’s Committee on Crime
Gov. Appointee to Drug Abuse Clinic
1974
Graduate of N.D. 1955
Graduate of Indiana U. Law 1957

The St. Joseph County
REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
William T. Means, Chairman
Four candidates seek House posts

by Ellen Syborg  
Staff Reporter

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

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

The republican candidates both of whom seek their second term as state representative, are Robert Ducomb and Richard Lindsey. Ducomb, 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 students. They discussed the issues of the campaign, especially those of interest to the Notre Dame-St. Mary's students.

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

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

"More arguments could be made that a 19 year old can handle this responsibility," said Bauer.

Bodine added and Bauer agreed, "From a practical standpoint a 19 year old limit would be much more likely to gain successful passage in the Indiana legislature," Bodine said.

The candidates differed in their views on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) which was rejected for consideration of the state legislature. Lindsey stated, "I don't think the ERA is necessary. We have enough laws to insulate the equality of women already, but we have something as nothing more than a policy statement and policy statements don't belong in the constitution."

Lindsey expressed the fear that ratification would satisfy many state laws. "It will take many years and many court cases to interpret the amendment. We don't know what its total effect will be," he added.

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

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

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

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

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

Bodine also explained that he had met with South Bend mayor Jerry Miller to discuss the problem of burglary of student housing. "Miller realizes the problem and feels they are making an effort to solve it. I think they are but I would advise you to keep the pressure on them, explain your problems and then you'll get results," Bodine said.

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

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

Ducomb stated, "I would vote against it now in light of the recent abuses we have seen." Lindsey added, "We were caught up in a 'stop crime' wave and we're lucky the governor vetoed the bill."

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

DICK LARRISON
DEMOCRAT FOR FIRST DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

REPRESENTATION: "Government as it ought to be."

Our country was formed in the struggle for fair representation in government. Public officials everywhere have to make clear again that government serves 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 in everyday government, not frills, not big budget items. They will make county government more like the way it ought to be.

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

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

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

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

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

Every year, making public budgets becomes more complicated. It is important for taxpayers to know what their tax dollars go for, but almost no one takes the time to investigate the endless columns of figures and translate them into clear language. A Commissioner must make known what each budget is expected to accomplish, not just the amount of money involved. The county budget, just like a family budget, shows what the government considers to be important. The sooner the taxpayers know what is in the works, the better.
Mayette against Voor

ND grads compete for prosecutor's office

by Pat Flynn

Wilfred Mayette, republican and William Voor, a democrat, the two candidates vying for prosecutor of St. Joseph County in the next election, are hoping to gain votes from the many Notre Dame students who feel a little neglected by the current office.

Voor feels that because of his excessive plea-bargaining, Mayette is not getting enough cases into court. Voor believes that Mayette should be more aggressive in handling cases and that plea-bargaining is an easy way out. Voor feels that this policy does not allow for equal treatment of the defendants that he will plead guilty.

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

Voor has pleaded guilty in the case of a law suit was because he believed that Tallarida was trying to intimidate him.

In addition to his other duties, Voor claims to have three mutual speaking engagements with him except for the legal arguments. At one time those arguments overlapped and the students appeared together at any event was before the Women's Committee Sexual Offense Staff.

Tom O'FeL, Treasurer

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

The State Senate Candidate with legislative experience.
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 Luger 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.

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."
Larrison, Ellis seek County office

by Jeanne Murphy

Republican candidates 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 of urban services, and "flip-flops." Both candidates are calling for more efficient means of managing revenues, and services responsible and organizing the departments, under the office of County Commissioner.

Democratic candidate Richard Larrison Sr. intends to "bring the government to the people." He believes, "If people are not involved in their government, they don't care, and eventually lose interest in government." To make the county government more serviceable to the citizens, Larrison hopes to initiate evening public hearings so 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 would cooperate with the highway and engineering department to help employ better qualified people and keep up expenses.

First, to offset interest and bond debts, Larrison will invest more money in savings. His top five spending priorities for county funds include: data processing and computer, juvenile rehabilitation, county roads, bridges both new and upkeep on old, rehabilitation centers to help curb crime. Third, he will develop better working relations between the County Council and other elected officials. Third, he will "create a better understanding in the community on issues of parks and open land." Another area of improvement which the Democratic candidate would like to pursue is organizing the law and statute books.

Larrison stated that he would try to accept the proposal made by Notre Dame to organize the departments, and revamping them in a numerical system. Larrison is a former councilman and president of the council. He is employed by Ries Plumbing company and resides in South Bend.

Politics versus leadership

Jack Ellis is not a politician. He is a proven administrator. He will run county government like a business, not like a political club," he stated in a campaign brochure. As a businessmam-leader the Republican candidate for County Commissioner would review anticipated income (taxes) and expenses (programs and services.) He would eliminate waste and fit expenses to income. He will encourage local business growth by reducing or eliminating red tape imposed by the county and seek out of these processes to increase availability of jobs for all, young and old.

Ellis intends to implement plans for county roads and highways to establish safe roads using citizen participation to establish priorities and not special interest groups. He plans to investigate all alternative means of urban services in suburban areas, and if necessary, he would 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 programs for youth and adults, airport development, road and highway improvement, jail facilities, property construction and 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 annihilation of areas surrounding the city of South Bend is another attempt to cover up the existing city problems by taking on a whole new set of problems in suburban areas.

"County government flip-flops on issue of air pollution control, trash collection, landfill operation, where and when to build bridges," Ellis stated. He plans to change "hasty reactions" to the problems and develop a program of "careful constructive management." Ellis served as an Indian Chief's Chairman of the National Association of Bilingual Education chairman of the River Bend Plaza Advisory Board, vice-president of IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

County Council affects student life

(continued from page 7)

"I think of nothing I can do for them," Smith said. He admitted that he may later spread to the county.

FRANK V. MULLIGAN

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL DISTRICT B

SINCE BOTH CAMPUSES ARE IN DISTRICT B, THIS MAN WILL BE YOUR MOST DIRECT LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

ASK YOURSELF IF YOU'RE SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT COUNCIL MAN.

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

WE THINK YOU SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ESPECIALLY AS IT AFFECTS CAMPUS LIFE.

VOTE FRANK MULLIGAN NOW 16-B
INFLATION

A balanced federal budget is essential to combat inflation, and only a new Congress is going to accomplish that reform. Wage and price controls are a proven disaster, and Dick Lugar opposes them. Controls and threats of controls artificially suppress production of new goods 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 World War II, and that a rising portion goes to salaries in maintaining a volunteer army.

Lugar supports initiatives abroad and increased foreign trade.

LUGAR IN INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis under a Lugar Administration reemployment has averaged about 4.2 percent, below national and state averages; the civilian tax rate has declined for consecutive years; water pollution has declined by 14 percent since 1968 and particularly matters in the air has been reduced by 34 percent.

On June 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 Chair 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 SEASBeds FOR OILRIEELS

"The present auction bidding system requires the winning bidder to pay millions of dollars in cash before commencing operations, and this puts most acquisitions beyond the reach of small oil firms. If the bidding were based on a percentage of the value of the oil produced, competition among 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 apportioned." 

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

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

- Deregulate Natural Gas

"National policy has badly mismanaged our energy situation in terms of oil, but equally serious errors have occurred in utilizing our natural gas potential. First of all, by the government's tinkering around controlling the wellhead price, it made domestic production of natural gas such a bad bet that domestic development came to a relative standstill. Great potential remained 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."

- 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 allowances should be repealed and replaced with a sensible system of tax credits which will provide meaningful incentives for production."

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BAYH IN THE SENATE

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

Birch Bayh is among the highest spenders in the Senate. In 1973, he voted for $25 billion more in expenditures than the Congress as a whole, whose budget represented a deficit of $114 billion.

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

He opposed the Alaska Pipeline to the end, despite the need to increase domestic energy production. He has actively worked for passage of gun control legislation in Congress. While Senator Bayh has voted for excessive federal spending, Indiana ranks last among the states in money received per capita from the federal government.

AGRICULTURE

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

List Of Donors Not Where Bayh Said

Indianapolis News, Sept. 6, 1974

A check of seven locations in Washington has revealed no listing of Sen. Birch Bayh's financial contributors to his 1971 presidential campaign, contrary to what the senator said on statewide television Sunday. During the debate between Bayh and his Republican opponent, Indianapolis Mayor Richard G. Lugar, the subject of political contributions came up. At that time of Bayh's presidential campaign there was no law requiring disclosure. A new Federal law did not go into effect until April 7, 1972.

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

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

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

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

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

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

by Matt Yokom
Staff Reporter

Indiana voters will decide to either reject or accept three proposed amendments to the Indiana State Constitution on the November 5th ballot. The subject of the proposed amendments concerns: 1) the legislative re-codification and organization of present state laws; 2) election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and 3) modernizing Article 12 of the constitution concerning the state militia. As required by law each of the three proposals have been introduced and passed by both the House and Senate at two different sessions of the Indiana General Assembly. The final test confronting the proposals is approval by a majority of Indiana voters.

Legislative Proposal

Question one on the ballot reads, "Shall Section 19 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended to read as follows: 'An act, except as 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 1822 to the present date."

The present provision, adopted in 1900, 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 in that year. The Court held the 1971 code was not within the meaning of a sentence of the 1900 provision which said, "the requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to original enactments of codification of laws" because the code is not confined to a single subject which the provision required.

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

Election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor

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

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

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

Militia

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

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

by Rob Quakenbush
Staff Reporter

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

Balloting for Portage Township Precinct 1 will take place between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., in the basement of the Augusta Hall Student Center. This is a change from the originally scheduled 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

Hard-fought campaign

(continued from page 1)

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

According to Common Cause, the Indiana Senate race is one of "labor vs. business," with Lugar being the largest recipient of business and professional donations in the nation, totalling $110,000. Bayh has received $141,200 in labor donations, second highest total in the country. These figures were based on contributions as of October 14.

The combined spending of the two candidates will be in excess of $1 million, up from the previous total reported in excess of $1 million.  Bayh has said he will spend approximately $800,000 to Lugar's 2 million.

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

The Republicans have used a recent Lugar poll to claim that the candidates each have about 30 percent of the vote total with over 20 percent undecided. They feel the race comes up the winner in a close race.

Democratic forces, meanwhile, have announced that their poll shows Lugar ahead by 4 percent. They are mainly concerned with voter apathy, fearing a low turnout will hurt their candidate.

Both sides have conceded that the crucial area is northwestern Indiana, where Bayh must win by more than 10,000 votes to oust a strong Lugar vote in the south. Marion county, which contains Lugar's Indiana title, is expected to support the Republican mayor.

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

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

Bayh is a native of Terre Haute, received a B.S. in agriculture from Purdue University and a law degree from the Indiana University Law School. As of the age of 25 he was elected to the Indiana General Assembly, where he served eight years in the State House of Representatives, four as Democratic leader, and two as Speaker. He was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1962. In 1972, Bayh became the first Indiana member of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee in over 100 years.

Lugar is a graduate of Denison University, where he was valedictorian and a Rhodes Scholar. He is a former Navy officer and a Methodist lay minister. In the Navy, Lugar was an Intelligence Brieller 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.