**Carter comments on crisis**

WASHINGTON (AP) - Former President Carter said last night that the Iranian crisis - and the Reagan administration's charge that it was a political move - "is a near-certainty the wrong approach." The president, in a statement on the hostage situation, also said that the United States needed to be "consistent with U.S. honor and interests.

**Embargo? What do you think about it?**

"I feel that the longer you..." (continued on page 11)

**Iran sets conditions for hostages' release**

By The Associated Press

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

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

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

"America's procrastination can provide the hostage problem and lead to their trial (as alleged spies)," Tehran Radio said.

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

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

When news of the Parlia
tment's action flashed back to Carter at 9 a.m. EST Sunday, President Carter broke off a campaign tour in Chicago and flew to Washington, where he conferred with President F. Mondale, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and other aides at the White House.

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

The decision came as Iran struggled into the seventh week of the worldwide hostage crisis. The Iranians' presumed need for American spare parts for their nuclear military e
equipment was believed to be a major factor in their action now on the hostage situation.

The Iranian news agency Pars reported on Sunday that 228 members present for the debate "decided majority" to approve the four conditions for the hos
tages' release recommended by a seven-member select com
ttee. The action had been expected for the past week.

According to an unofficial Pars translation of the com
titive report, Iran is demand
ing that the United States: 1.) make a "firm commitment to avoid all direct or indirect po
tical and military interfer
eence in Iran's affairs." 2.) release an estimated $8 billion in I
nian government assets in U.S. banks that were frozen by the Carter executive order last Nov. 14, 3.) a pledge of no
onference in Iranian affairs and a return of the property of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The initial U.S. reaction was guarded. Muskie and White House press secretary Jody Powell said the administration would not accept any proposal that conflicted with American in
terests and American honor.

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

**Quayle discusses senatorial battle**

Rep. Dan Quayle, is faced with the difficult challenge of unseating three-term Incum
ten Bob Dole. Birch Bayh in Tues
day's election. He was recently interviewed by Observer staff reporters Anne Jane Dregalla and Tom Jackman.

"My first question concerns what you said yesterday about Congress
sentative of the people. I would prefer to have Congress meet
islature, one that's truly repre
ought to have a citizen-type leg
be come a Wash
can accomplish?"

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

He said whatever the out
come of Tuesday's election, Iran will find Americans of both parties united in their desire for a settlement is being pursued
trough diplomatic channels and vowed that any action it takes will be in accordance with U.S. law and the Constitution.

He said he shares with the hostage families and all Americans a desire for the hos
tagets' release.

"I know also that all Ameri
Can will want their return to be on a proper basis which is worthy of the suffering and sac
ifice which the hostages have endured," Carter said.

The president said the ad
ministration has been consult
ng with Republican presiden
tial nominee Ronald Reagan and with leaders of both parties in Congress on the hostage situ
ation.

"I wish that I could predict when the hostages will return," he said. "I cannot.

Carter had cancelled his Sun
day campaign travels, and re
turned to Washington for a day of conferences on the hostage developments.

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

Students who were question
ed in the study constituted all
United States geographical are
as and all undergraduate clas
ses. Of those asked, 81.8 per
cent said they watched the de
bate or heard about it in detail through newspapers or through discussion. How
ever, only 6.6 percent stated that their choices for president changed because of the debate.

And of this group, 62.8 percent said they changed from Carter to Reagan, while 35.5 percent went from Carter to undecided.

In giving their vote for Presi
dent, 44.8 percent supported Reagan, 30.8 percent voted for Carter, 8.8 percent backed Anderson, while 6.8 percent were undecided and 4.8 percent refused to give their preferen
t. Of those who backed Reagan, 59.1 percent felt that their candidate won the debate while 40.9 percent said that neither Carter nor Reagan won.

35.5 percent of those who backed Reagan scored the debate a victory for the President, 12.5 percent for Re
gan, and 52.3 percent a tie.

The composite rating had 46.6 percent giving the debate to Reagan, 17.7 percent claiming Carter the victor with 53.7 percent vote
ning that neither candidate scored a win.

Ranking the debate on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 at poor and 10 as excellent, the stu
ents handed the event a 5.3.

Of the students polled, 88.8 percent expected to or had al
(continued on page 11)

Dan Quayle

A good mixture of people in Washington instead of just hav
ing professional politicians. I

(continued on page 12)
Almost totally paralyzed after oxygen deprivation during cancer surgery, a 20-year-old Miami woman is able to breathe and talk only because of a breathing machine. A member Dade County jury returned the verdict in a suit filed by Violet Branson, 20, and her husband, Rigoberto. Since the March 1979 surgery, Mrs. Reyes can move only her eyes and head, according to testimony. She will require continuous nursing care and will never return to work.

Tuesday, November 3, 1980 — page 2

Almost totally paralyzed after oxygen deprivation during cancer surgery, a 20-year-old Miami woman is able to breathe and talk only because of a breathing machine. A member Dade County jury returned the verdict in a suit filed by Violet Branson, 20, and her husband, Rigoberto. Since the March 1979 surgery, Mrs. Reyes can move only her eyes and head, according to testimony. She will require continuous nursing care and will never return to work.

In a tense political campaign

President Carter confronted with his diplomatic high com inent at the White House while Ronald Reagan sought crucial Ohio votes yesterday in the closing hours of the campaign that was suddenly hostage to terms set by an alien parliament for the release of 32 captive Americans. Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, said the Iranian hostage crisis was a delicate matter to discuss. His running mate, George Bush, said it would not affect the outcome of Tuesday's election. Campaigning in Marietta, Ohio, Reagan said, "This is not the time or the place for me to be addressing such a sensitive matter. Obviously, all of us want this tragic situation resolved. That's my deepest hope, and I know it's yours." Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie said Carter did not regard the possible break of the hostage crisis as a major political concern. Nonetheless, it became the dominant concern of campaigners for both candidates. The eve of an election, public opinion polls said was too close to forecast. — AP

A 600-year-old Gothic cathedral in Milan is sinking. Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" fresco is fading and other monuments and churches here are disasters that have taken place in the world this year. The Associated Press reported that the Lombardy region and head of the Brera modern art gallery emphasized in a recent interview with politicians, a shortage of funds and red tape are major threats. Nonetheless, it became the dominant concern of campaigners for both candidates. The eve of an election, public opinion polls said was too close to forecast. — AP

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The Observer

News Briefs

by The Observer and The Associated Press

Thoughts on Election Eve

Margie Brasil

I really didn’t want to do this. In fact, I was making a very careful effort to stay away from the topic simply because everyone else was covering it. But then, it is Election Eve. Tomorrow any who haven’t sent in absentee ballots will be struggling with their consciousness to decide whether they should vote for it. It’s an important right, no matter how little difference it really makes.

But today is Election Eve, and it is autumn. Crisp Golden autumn at its finest. As I walked down the street today, the college campus was surrounded by little。Sherry Darling

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

by Hal Spencer
Associated Press Writer

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

"He has the knack. He could infiltrate a convent," saidCapt. Frank Ricci of Pawtucket, one of eight Rhode Island towns where Lombardi worked undercover as a hired gun.

"He's got guts. He fears no one," said Cap. Frank Rici of the arwick police department. "He certainly proved himself there.

MONDAY
FOCUS

Lombardi was hired as a detective for the Woonsocket police a year ago. But his "police academy" was a series of smoky bars and undercover buys of drugs and hot cars.

The heavy set, 30-year-old Lombardi picked a pool table in his living room where he relaxed one Sunday to tell his story while watching his favorite professional football team, the New England Patriots, on television.

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

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

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

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

"I did it for one reason, to get my job back. It's not that I enjoyed the danger. I just don't mind it too much," he said.

"He's never lost sleep worrying about things," confirmed his wife, Michelina, 30, even after Woonsocket police this year nabbed a man outside the town adjoining Providence with a can of gas and a note threatening Lombardi's life.

"I don't worry about him too much either," added Mrs. Lombardi. "I know Sal can handle himself."

Lombardi, bearded and blue-eyed, said his undercover work began when he took a job in Lincoln to help solve a rash of house burglaries. Night after night, Lombardi hung around a bar where the suspected burglars spent their time between jobs.

One night, he gave a lift home to a man who was too high on pills and liquor to drive. "That was the break I needed. They took me into the game."

The job led to the arrest of 20 people and made his undercover reputation. From there he moved into the nether world of crime in several towns.

"He has a real talent for undercover work. He can convince anybody or anything he wants," said Pawtucket police Sgt. Ted Nolan.

"One time when he was working for us, he went into a house to buy some drugs. The guy pulled a gun on Sal and asked him how he knew he wasn't a cop. By the time Sal got through talking, the guy had agreed to sell him not only drugs but the gun too."

Lombardi also has a talent for disguise. "I can change my appearance in simple ways - cut my hair or my beard, wear different clothes."

He once arrested a man for carjacking, then bailed him out again two years later. "The guy didn't even recognize me. I had change my hair style," Lombardi said.

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PROFILE (REGISTRATION) FORM ON FILE AT THE PLACEMENT BUREAU.

TIM THOMSON, NORMAN BURTON, MORGAN PAUL, GYVINGE HILFORD, EYE BRENT ASHE, JAMES LUKI

IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES, QUESTIONS MUST BE ASKED IN PERSON.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

JEAN STONE

The Observer

Eric Binford lives for the movies...

Sometimes he kills for them, too!

DENNIS CHRISTOPHER

FADE TO BLACK

IRWIN YABLANS — SYLVIO TABELT

A LEISURE INVESTMENT COMPANY & MOVIE VENTURERS LTD. PRODUCTION

DENNIS CHRISTOPHER • "FADE TO BLACK"

TIM THOMSON, NORMAN BURTON, MORGAN PAUL, GYVINGE HILFORD, EYE BRENT ASHE, JAMES LUKI

IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTIES, QUESTIONS MUST BE ASKED IN PERSON.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

JEAN STONE

The Observer

‘Pippin’ auditions tonight

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

Medical anthropologist to speak

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

PASSPORT

Mountain Ace Vest

Easy-care Dactron® Hollofil™ II fill provides the warmth for this vest made of 300T fabric with nylon backing. Large cargo pockets have Velcro closures and handwarmer pockets.

OUTPOST TRADING COMPANY

across from UNIVERSITY PARK MALL
Carter or Reagan: What's the difference?

By Michael Omfro
Editorial Editor

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

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

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

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

Hiler challenges Brademas in tough congressional fight

By Tim Vescidets
Senior Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

According to John Roos, Brademas' campaign manager, experience is one of the keys to the campaign. "It is at this time that we need people who have proven over a given period of time that they are basically decent and honest; they must
Young Republican Urges
"Vote For
A Change"
By Tom Jackman
Editorial Executive News Editor

Young, handsome and staunchly conservative, Dan
Danforth (Dan) Quayle comes to this campaign
directly out of the mold that the Reagan Party
has designed in its all-out effort to turn the
presidential elections into a referendum on the
targets such as Gary Hart,
George McGovern, Frank
Church and, of course,
Aircraft's Birch Bayh.
The GOP, sensing national
discontent with Democratic
leadership, feels the time is
time ripe to regain control not only of the
executive branch but also of the
upper house of the legislative
branch of government. Ac-
cordingly, a multi-million dol-
lar nationwide media blitz has
been staged urging voters to go
Republican, "For A Change." In
states with particularly objec-
table legislators, such as
Bayh, political action commit-
tees, have stepped up their
considerable weight on behalf of
the conservatives.
In Indiana, the strategy is
working. A statewide poll con-
ducted recently by Indiana
University not only gave
Quayle a surprisingly wide lead,
but also showed that nearly a
third of the voters polled attrib-
uted this specifically to the
conservative Party, whose activities in
Indiana have included spending
more than $175,000 in an effort
to defeat Bayh. Quayle publicity-
ously disavows the conservative
party, and has asked them
to vote for Governor
Bayh and Quayle is apparently not far
behind. Quayle charges that
Bayh makes the same charge
against Quayle, saying "he's got
a beautiful commercial about
regulators, and yet he hasn't
stopped one regulator, and I have.
And when regulation gets to the point
where it's self-defeat-
ing, where it really isn't serving a
legitimate purpose, I think
we have to stop that.
And I think that's the
point. If he talks, but he doesn't get any-
thing accomplished." Quayle
also pointed out that he has
decided to vote for the
Consumer Protection Agency and
the Department of Education.
Far more money than
ever before has been spent on
this campaign, and that has become
an issue as well. Bayh could
count spending over $2 million
in his own campaign, but
Quayle spent just over $1 million
to support his claim that
he has the "right choice of
any other point that has
been made this campaign is winding down, and"
(continued from page
Monday, November 3, 1980 — page 6

Dan Quayle responds to a question during his campus appearance last
month. Quayle is trying to defeat Sen. Birch Bayh in tomorrow's
election.

\[continued from page 3\]

\[continued from page 8\]


Reagan

\[continued from page 3\]

\[continued from page 8\]


Bradenas

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

Whether or not the voters take
this, or any other point that has
been made in this congressional
campaign into consideration
when casting their ballots tomor-
row, no one can be sure.
The campaign is winding down, and
now the fates of Brademas and Hitler lie behind the curtains of
the voting booths.

On this election eve, when the campaign managers of the res-
pective candidates were asked to offer their predictions of the
results, both forewary. Rose called for a close contest, with
"Brademas winning by a two or three percentage point
margin." While not offering a margin of victory, Kraemer ex-
pressed optimism. "We believe that our campaign is on target for
the election of John Hitler on November 4," Kraemer declared.
Opinion

The electoral process: should it be revamped?

By Anthony Walton

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

"Worst choices ever" and "the lesser of two (or three) evils" are catch-phrases bandied about this year, and there is a lot of concern as to how we got into this predicament. Aren't there better candidates out there? Who aren't they running? Why aren't more knowledgeable quantities running? Where are the statesmen, the John Kennedys, the Adlai Steversons, even the Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixons. All these men, whether you liked them personally or not, had long records of public involvement and service. They were not professionally oriented in Iowa, he will have a distinct advantage.

The nature of campaign finance is the most serious flaw, that of the primary system. The candidates should be responsible for raising their own funds. This would increase public and party accountability, and decrease the waste that matching funds encourage. A maverick can enter the race, raise enough money for the early primaries, and then count on the public support to help in raising money, he shouldn't be in the party. If he doesn't have party support to help in raising money, he shouldn't be in the party. The funding laws were established in

and most notable being the magnitude of this that assigns Iowa and New Hampshire in the primary process. Why should two of the smallest and least diverse states in the union be given so much influence? New Hampshire is rural, Yankee, white, and conservative. (It is also served by the most unscrupulous newspaper in the country, the Manchester Union Leader, published by William Loeb. Loeb has made a career of publishing scandalous, unsubstantiated attacks upon candidates, making them look bad without time to refute the charges. His hatchet jobs upon Phil Crane and Ed Muskie are the most notorious.) Iowa is rural, white, and dominated by one industry.

We don't need four-year presidential campaigns. (One of the reasons Reagan won this year was that his campaign machinery never really stopped after he lost in 1976.) These lengthy campaigns do nothing but waste money and time, and they force the incumbent to spend the last two years of his term, when he should be at his most effective, worrying about re-election. Why can other countries have elections in four to eight weeks time? I admit that this country is much larger and has more concerns, but six months should be plenty long enough.

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

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The electoral college

Format favors two-party system

By Earl G. Rix

The question of leadership ability has also entered into the contest. John Brademas has been in the House for 22 years, while Hiler has never held public office.

"John Hiler went to college, then graduate school. Then he went to work for his daddy, lost an election for state senator, and wants to get in Congress. He doesn't have any experience in government," Kraemer pointed out.

The system dictates that each state receives an electoral vote for each senator and representative. Indiana has 13 electoral votes by virtue of its two senators and 11 representatives. It makes absolutely no difference how many people in Indiana vote. The electoral vote of the people is cast and each state is then cast as a unit.

When no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives proceeds immediately to elect by ballot from the three candidates with the most votes. A majority of states is needed for election.

The fact that each state receives just one vote, as decided by a "bipartisan" committee elected by Congress, is no provision in the Constitution or federal law to prevent an election from taking place.

"We favor the popular vote. It also was a compromise between the small states and the large states. In a concession to the small states, Senator Thomas Dewey had received 0.6 percent more in 1948 than in 1944. Illinois, which had not been thrown into the House.

That might have resulted in a deadlock, given the political alignment of the House at that time. In 1948, a small plurality of 3,000 votes in Illinois would have given Richard Nixon the presidency but not the popular vote.

The electoral college has chosen the president in the last 47 U.S. elections. The system was created in 1787, and it has become part of the fabric of American society. But many people in Indiana vote.

"The system was created in a time when the country was divided, and it was thought that the system would prevent industry from collapsing. But that hasn't happened, and the system is now in dire need of reform," Kraemer said.

John Hiler is a strong challenger for the congressional seat held by Rep. John Brademas, even though Brademas is the third most powerful man in the House of representatives.

Kraemer: "the Congressman has lost touch."

On the subject of energy, Roos pointed out that Hiler favors the development of synthetic fuels. He offered Brademas' involvement in the establishment of a new ethanol plant in South Bend as a point in his favor.

Hiler is also a proponent of the Kemp-Roth tax plan, which calls for an annual tax cut of 10 percent for three consecutive years, with tighter restrictions on government spending. In a news release dated October 14, Brademas called Hiler's tax plan "unrealistic and irresponsible."

"He (Hiler) thinks he can balance the budget, increase defense spending, and cut taxes at the same time," Brademas said. "It is quite the unimplementable program." No one, not even Hiler, has ever been able to balance the budget, increase defense spending, and cut taxes simultaneously.

"I think it's a complicated set of issues. One always has the dilemmas of the small states versus the large states. One always has the dilemma of the small states versus the large states. The electoral college is again questioned. That might have resulted in a deadlock, given the political alignment of the House at that time. In 1948, a small plurality of 3,000 votes in Illinois would have given Richard Nixon the presidency but not the popular vote.

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"The system was created in a time when the country was divided, and it was thought that the system would prevent industry from collapsing. But that hasn't happened, and the system is now in dire need of reform," Kraemer said. It suggested that, if a candidate were to be elected with a small plurality of votes, the electoral college would erode and the system would collapse. The two major parties have little to gain by a direct popular vote election, and in 1960 they very nearly swayed the election.

As a result of the winner-take-all system, the two major political parties are still the winners. That is not what the candidates of the independent and small parties are talking about, and that is where the money is spent. Increasing the plurality in a state that a candidate expects to win comfortably pays him no dividends in the electoral college. That is why Ronald Reagan has spent relatively little money in a state that he expects to win without heavy campaigning.

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## How they stand on the issues:

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<td>Carter supports five percent increase in defense spending to keep pace with Soviet increases. He supports the MX missile, increased &quot;rapid deployment forces,&quot; and SALT II. He stands against the B-1 bomber and its proposed deployment of the neutron bomb. Though Carter has called for draft registration he opposes a peace time draft.</td>
<td>Reagan believes conservation may help, but maintains that deregulation of oil to encourage domestic production will do the most good; oil prices should be left to the market. Reagan favors synthetic and alternative energy resources along with the acceleration of the use of nuclear energy. He also endorses the repeal of the windfall profits tax.</td>
<td>Anderson holds conservation as a highest priority. He proposes a 10-cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline to cut consumption, with an accompanying 30 percent cut in Social Security taxes. He supports the windfall profits tax, and energy aid to the poor.</td>
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<td>Reagan believes Carter's defense spending proposals to be insufficient. He wants to increase spending on land based missiles, a stronger navy and other arms programs, such as the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine, and the MX missile. He stands opposed to draft registration and the peace time draft.</td>
<td>Anderson opposes the MX missile, draft registration and the peace time draft. He supports SALT II and additional arms along with increased commitment to ban the MX missile, draft registration and the peace time draft.</td>
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<td>Reagan believes inflation can be controlled only by fiscal and monetary restraint. He supports a constitutional amendment calling for a balanced budget and also endorses an across-the-board tax cut of 15 percent over three years. Reagan also supports the abolition of the minimum wage, or a lower wage scale for teenagers.</td>
<td>Anderson has called for the elimination of unnecessary federal spending as a major step toward curing inflation. Balancing the budget is his top priority and he endorses no tax cuts until this has been accomplished. Anderson also supports indexing and a plan to use a federal tax on alcohol and tobacco to promote urban reinvestment, and a mass transit trust fund to aid cities.</td>
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<td><strong>Foreign Policy</strong></td>
<td>Carter believes in a strong, consistent and principled policy toward the Soviet Union. He believes the grain embargo was a very severe blow to the Soviet Union's economy. He maintains that the United States Army is more combat-ready today then it has been in several years. Carter believes it has been the Soviet's policy which has cooled detente. In the Middle East, Carter has brought Israel and Egypt together, and sees this as the first step toward peace in that area.</td>
<td>Reagan believes the United States can only negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of unquestioned principle and strength. He believes detente has been inequitable, and allowed the Soviet Union to gain clear military advantage over the US. Reagan viewed the grain embargo as ineffective and contradictory to other American actions. He maintains that we do not have the military forces to hold off any attack on the Persian Gulf, so he supports a build up of US defensive capabilities, and then the establishment of a stronger US presence in the Middle East. He also opposes US intervention in the Middle East peace processes, but he has been pro-Israel since its creation in 1948.</td>
<td>Anderson believes that the achievement of a strong economy and sound dollar is the only way to substantially improve America's prestige in the world. He favored the grain embargo and strongly supports detente. He supports reducing our dependence on imported oil, and believes in the development of moderate foreign assistance programs to counter Soviet presence in developing nations.</td>
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<td><strong>Women's Rights</strong></td>
<td>Carter has declared a personal commitment to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. He fields ratification as one of his highest priorities. He believes abortion is wrong but stands by the Supreme Court decision allowing abortion under certain circumstances. He favors federal payments to the poor, takes exception to the Equal Rights Amendment. He supports ERA and views it as an infringement of women's rights. He supports a constitutional amendment to ban abortion.</td>
<td>Reagan has ended the 40 year Republican commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment. He supports equal rights for women but believes ERA would not be effective and would only increase the courts' legislative power. Reagan believes abortion is justified only if the mother's life is in danger, but opposes using tax money for abortion even if this is the case. He supports a constitutional amendment to ban abortion.</td>
<td>Anderson strongly supports the Equal Rights Amendment. He voted in 1978 to extend the ratification deadline. Anderson personally opposes abortion but defends a woman's freedom of choice. He opposes a constitutional amendment to ban abortion. He also makes a point of supporting federal payments for poor women.</td>
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<td><strong>Social Programs</strong></td>
<td>Carter has proposed minimum welfare benefits equal to 65 percent of the federal poverty level, along with other reforms to ease dependence on this system. He has also proposed tax credits to offset Social Security increases. SEIU's platform supported a National Health Insurance plan (which he formerly opposed) to provide catastrophic health care for all Americans.</td>
<td>Reagan wants to return the control of the welfare system to the states and end welfare fraud and dependence by removing ineligible from the welfare rolls, tightening food stamp eligibility requirements and ending aid to illegal aliens and voluntarily unemployed. Reagan calls for reform in the Social Security system to insure it from collapse. He also opposes National Health Insurance because it would reduce quality treatment.</td>
<td>Anderson believes the welfare system should be reformed to provide a system that sets minimum benefit levels, eliminates fraud and provides adequate work incentives. He believes that welfare work programs should run in cooperation with the private sector. He proposes a $10 increase in monthly Social Security benefits, to come partly from a 50-cents-a-gallon gas tax which would cut the basic Social Security tax in half. Anderson believes any National Health Insurance plan must include both government and the private sector.</td>
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... Walton

the spirit of reform, but the results have not been satisfactory. Gift and spending limits should be set, and let the federal government stay out of it after that.

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

I think that many of the problems in the presidential campaign arose because of TV. Photogenic candidates, newsmakers and controversial figures all have advantages. It is too easy to take what someone says on TV at face value without delving into his record and policies. It discourages thoughtful, but dull figures, Adlai Stevenson of Illinois for example, from seeking office. This is very disturbing when you consider that we elected presidents for 160 years without personalities, were the issue. But TV can be turned into an advantage, if it can be made to be logical and reasonable, if it can be made to be more responsible to the voter.

Politics in America are not dead. All the great leaders are not gone. We just have to change the system so that good candidates will want to run. One side of this issue says, "Why would anyone want to run for president? Why have your personal life dragged out in front of the people for two years? Why live out of a suitcase for that long?" Well I think that if it can be made a little easier and more attractive to run, those great statesmen may start appearing again. It doesn't have to be like this, but it has to be set up as it is, it will be.

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raising, recruiting volunteers, and getting out voter operations and registration.

Obviously I don't physically do all of these things. Our operation is really almost like a small institution. I have to decide on who is going to have what division of labor, and assign people to have certain responsibilities in those areas. Over the course of the campaign we've had about 7 volunteers involved. We have seven headquarters in three counties and a several hundred thousand dollar budget. Basically, I'm the chief executive officer in that operation.

Q: On the average, how many hours per week do you contribute to the campaign?

A: About 75 hours a week.

Q: By what margin do you expect Brademas to win?

A: Under ten percent. To be absolutely frank, I think that this is going to be a very close election, possibly within two or three percentage points.

Q: It has been said that this is the toughest bid ever for Brademas, as well as many other senators of Congress. What do you see as the reasons for this problem?

A: Well, I hear several reasons. First, we have a temporary set of very dramatic economic conditions in the Third District of Indiana. That is to say we have approximately 16 percent unemployment in Elkhart, about 11 percent in St. Joe County, and about 10.5 percent in LaPorte. This occurred in a period of four months, because of the heavy dependence on auto-related industry, which is the basic industry in this area.

Given that, we have one of the worst unemployment situations in the state, as well as in the country. This was not particularly Brademas' fault. For example, last year the unemployment rate was below the national average. In most years, our level is below the national average. The sudden and dramatic increase came as the recession deepened in April and May. This set a very localized condition of different situations.

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

Third, I think that some of the Republicans realize mainly the short-term economic problems which make people upset. We have been targeted by an enormous number of groups. The Republican National Committee is one of these groups, both in terms of staff help, commercials, and financial help. The John Birch Societies were districts dramatically against Brademas, responsibility as a voter to try to evaluate the particular candidates and their impact on the system.

Personally, one of the reasons that I work for John Brademas is because I think that the country does have problems. We haven't changed the international situation, we have unstable foreign relations, and people are frustrated with the prospects of a changed position in the world. It's at this time that we need people who have proven over a period of years that they are basically decent and honest; they must have demonstrated stability, good judgement, the courage to stand up, and they must have made basically right decisions in previous states of turmoil.

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

A: One certainly would be the leadership question. That is to say, there is a question of who can significantly contribute to sound public policy decisions, and I think that the difference here is significant. Hiler has never "learned" anything in his life. He has never held an elective or elected position. Hiler...
A: I suppose it had some degree of success as far as Boy Scout... Jude's by a margin of 50.25% to 49.75%. It does not necessarily reflect the policies of the administration of either institution. The news is reported to all members of the community, and through letters, is encouraged.

Q: You don't think there was? You don't think that Neglect Coordinating Organization (CANCO) is now the official charity of St. Mary's College. It does not necessarily signify a political move, I feel it more a political move. I feel it was their influence that certainly had a lot more than it hurt. We don't have the shipbuilding, we don't have the tasks, we don't have the personnel. The aborted rescue mission in Iran underscores American impotence. The Soviet Union has a brigade in Cuba, nothing was done about it. The Cuban export revolution to Africa, and the Administration thinks this is what it's all about. "What's up with the Soviets?"

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...Quayle

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The Observer

Q and A with Quayle

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Q: How important is a Reagan victory in your campaign? A: Well, obviously I hope it happens. Ronald Reagan does very well. I don't think it's critical to my campaign. My campaign is going to be decided between Dan Quayle and Birch Bayh. I don't think that Ronald Reagan is going to have that much of an impact on this United States Senate race. I really don't.

Q: How do you feel about the fact that Birch Bayh has spent $7.8 million in this campaign, and do you plan to spend more than Richard Lugar did in 1976? A: I don't know what Lugar spent in '76, but I sure there's no way...

Q: About $750,000. A: We'll spend more than that. But there's no way we will be able to match what Senator Bayh will be able to raise and spend. He's the long-term, well-funded incumbent Senator. We're the challenger but we'll have adequate finances and try to be able to compete with him. I just don't think this election is going to be able to bought, I just don't believe that.

Q: You charged that alot of his funding was coming from out of state, so he made public all of his donations and it seemed that a great deal of them came from outside the state. A: What I was referring to was the itemized contributions on his reports that he had to file with the Federal Election Commission showed that 60 percent of his money came from outside the state. I think that's way to much.

Q: He claims that they came from political action committees that just may be set up somewhere else. A: Ya, they "just happen" to have a mailing address of New York or Boston or Washington D.C. but it really comes from Indiana, well if you believe that you believe in the tooth fairy.

Q: Why should the voters of this area vote for you instead of a more powerful Senator like Birch Bayh? A: Birch Bayh's influence is just exactly what we don't need. Senator Bayh, Ted Kennedy and George McGovern represent a very liberal faction of our society. I feel that liberalism has helped put people out of work. We've been going through a great inflation, it's contributed to the demise of our national defense. That kind of influence and that kind of leadership is just exactly what we don't need.

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Today

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Campus

• 3:30 p.m. — itt lecture, “japan and the united states in a turbid world: myths and reality,” norman macrae will speak on “lessons from japanese experience,” merr. lib. aud.
• 6:15 p.m. — english majors: find out about what you may do next year, mr 105 o’shag

Peanuts ®

ALL RIGHT, TROOPS! ANSWER AS I CALL YOUR NAMES... BILL! CONRAD! OLIVER! WOODSTOCK! HARRIET!

Peanuts ® by Charles M. Schulz.

Molarity

HELLO IS CAROL THERE? YES YOU’RE MAN BUT SHE IS HAVING DINNER RIGHT NOW.

COULD YOU HAVE HER COME TO THE PHONE, I’VE GOTTEN IN OUR HOUSE DINNER IS A TIME SET ASIDE FOR THE FAMILY. WE DON’T RUN TO THE PHONE SHE’LL CALL YOU BACK.

BUT IT’S IMPORTANT I’VE GOT TO TELL HER SOMETHING! MY LADY DINNER IS A SACRED RITUAL HERE. NOTHING DISTURBS IT, NOT EVEN A CALL FROM YOU. OK, OK, TELL HER I’VE GOT VD TOO.

Hello Carter, I’m hearing you. Would you like a glass of milk? I’d love to have a glass of milk with you.

CAROL! COME STRAIGHT TO YOUR ROOM WITHOUT STOPPING!

The Daily Crossword

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The Observer

Michael Molinelli

University of Chicago Law School

Representatives from the University of Chicago will be on campus for a presentation on admissions, financial aid, joint programs, etc.

WHO: Dean Richard Badger
WHEN: Monday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m.
WHERE: 404 O’Shagnessy

Sign-up outside 101 O’Shag or Lemans lobby

S.U. VAN LINES

is running weekends again

Restaurant Discounts offered on the route:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With Student ID</th>
<th>Without Student ID</th>
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<td>Pizza Hut (10%)</td>
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and Movie Theaters on the route offer discount tickets:

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— available through the Ticket Office, 2nd Floor LaFortune

Ride VAN LINES: $1.00/semester — ticket office Services Commission
The Observer

Irish dominate trenches

River City Records & Jam Productions Present

VAN HALEN
IN CONCERT

November 6 & 8:00 p.m.

Tickets: $9.00/$8.00 all seats reserved. Good seats still available at the ACC Box Office and River City Records, 50970 U.S. 31 North — 3 miles north of campus.

Friday, November 14 • 8:00 p.m.

Notre Dame ACC

Tickets: $8.50 reserved seats still available at the ACC Box Office and River City Records, 50970 U.S. 31 North — 3 miles north of campus.

AN EVENING WITH

FRANK ZAPPA

Monday, November 3, 1980 — page 14

was all the departing Irish coach would offer during the inquisition that followed Notre Dame's romp over the Navy. "I can't separate the special teams from the offensive line or the defense. This team just stuck together today like they have every week this season." But it was obvious to anybody who witnessed the Irish domination of the Midshipmen that this Notre Dame team has made its rise to the top by dominating the trenches.

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

"Our offensive line has just been opening the holes," said this week's 211-yard man in the backfield, Jim Stone. "I just went out and got my job done." Stone, and the man he replaced, Phil Carter, have been doing their job so well, the Irish have rarely had the need to put the ball in the air.

"We're still a balanced attack," said Stone. "I threw just eight passes in the Navy game, "But it just so happens we've had the edge in the rushing half of it. We haven't needed the pass that much, but when we do, we'll use it."

All-America center John Scully expected to see a little more passing on offense going into the season, but the potent rushing attack (286.9 yards per game) has made him a believer in land warfare.

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

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

Of course, with two-thirds of the front-line receiving corps sidelined (Tony Hunter and Dean Maustka), the air game has been partially depleted and that factor may be forcing some of the ground emphasis, however, assistant coach Bruno Boulac did explain some of the reasons for the vast abundance of running plays (73 against Navy).

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

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

"Our defensive line made the tackles, that makes our (line-backing) job a lot easier. They played a great game." The best of the season. "That was their best," smiled line coach Joe Yonto.

Navy generated a grand total of four yards on offense in the first half — all coming on the ground. The Irish pass rush (Scott Zernek, John Hanksen, and Joe Gramke) held the Middies from even completing a pass until 2:21 remained in the third quarter. And they have now gone 16 quarters without producing a touchdown on the ground.

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

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This weekend the women of the midwest braved the chilly November waters of Lake Lansing to
raise funds for breast cancer research. This outing was the
team’s final regatta before the regional eliminations
next Saturday at Michigan and then the Nationals over Thanksgiv-
ing weekend in Chicago.

There will be a meeting Wednesday in 203 O’shie at
6:30 for all interested in sailing. The club is presently
looking for big boat racers to sail in Annapolis this spring.

Coach Leonard has requested that interested contact Greg Fisher.

Scores Saturday

McNamara 6, Colorado College 4
Minnesota 9, Michigan 4
Michigan Tech 4, Michigan/Duluth 2
Scores Sunday

Michigan 7, Colorado College 5
Minnesota 10, Michigan 5
National Hockey League

Compliments of

Patrick Division

Philadelphia 7 3 2 47 31 17
Columbus 5 4 3 45 47 19
N.Y. Islanders 5 4 3 43 49 11
N.Y. Rangers 4 1 3 41 57 7

Ahl Division

Chicago 7 3 2 48 46 14
Colorado 7 3 2 45 42 12
Edmonton 6 3 2 47 37 14
Winnipeg 6 2 3 36 47 7

Waterfront Conference

Los Angeles 8 1 1 52 29 17
Phoenix 5 4 3 43 30 13
San Diego 4 3 2 42 40 12
Detroit 3 0 0 21 26 0

Saturday’s Games

Buffalo 4, Dallas 3
Boston 4, Hartford 4
Philadelphia 1, Seattle 3
New York 3, Washington 2

Sunday’s Games

Boston 3, New Jersey 2
Dallas 5, New York Islanders
San Diego 4, St. Louis 3

Indiana/North Dakota

Michigan 10 3 833
Institute 3 0 0 27 26 0

South Bend 2 0 644
Chicago 3 3 336
Cleveland 0 0 0

Central Division

Michigan 10 3 833
Institute 3 0 0 27 26 0

South Bend 2 0 644
Chicago 3 3 336
Cleveland 0 0 0

Midwest Conference

Today’s Game

Chicago at Cleveland

Tomorrow’s Game

Cleveland at Seattle

Tonight’s Game

Cleveland at Seattle

Scores Friday

McNamara 6, Colorado College 4
Minnesota 9, Michigan 4
Michigan Tech 4, Michigan/Duluth 2

Saturday’s Games

Michigan 7, Colorado College 5
Minnesota 10, Michigan 5

Today’s Game

BEAT THE DEADLINE

The N 1 honor being a
one step at a time with all
the “Who will be #4?” Clue. All clues
are provided before 5:30 p.m. 

GRID BITS — Harry Oliver
hit on second quarter field
goals in all 4 of the
14th and 15th of the season, to
break Chick Maile’s record of 15 in a
week. Dave Bell completed a fourth quarter
drive started by Rich Keel re-
placement Mike Courey by go-
ing 27 yards around left end to
his first-four touchdown.
Hey, we're No. 1!

EAST RUTHERFORD, NJ — It started as a joke when the Notre Dame team arrived by a 90-minute flight from Newark to South Bend.

"Hey, did you hear UCLA lost?" Mike Boushka told Pete Buchanan through a grin he tried hard to conceal. But Buchanan didn't buy it and neither did Nick Yehr, Jeff Leukens or any of the others Boushka tried to fool. They had already been surprised by Alabama's roll-over-and-gulp performance against Mississippi State. A Bruin loss would mean — ah, why think about it. Boushka was just joking anyway.

But a few hours later, as they walked off the plane, the Notre Dame players and coaches found out that Boushka's joke was no joke at all. Then everyone started laughing — for real.

The small, well-intentioned crowd waiting at the circle did little to dampen the growing enthusiasm that stemmed from the knowledge that they were all of a sudden members of the number one football team in the land.

"Hey, we're number one!" they pitched each other with nearly turned from exhaustion and injuries to celebration of this unexpected turn of events. And why not? After all, it isn't everyday you can wash away 10 years of a winless season with a 90-minute flight from Newark to South Bend.

Just imagine what it will be like now that they're top-ranked and what does it all mean?

Just what does all of this mean?

...Pressure.

The questions:

"How do you like being No. 1?"

"Can you keep it going?"

"Do you think you deserve it?"

"How do you like being No. 1?"

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

"But they're not going to let it get in their way."

"Hey man, we're the No. 1 team in the country!"

"Hey man, maybe they'll just pat us on the back of Sports Illustrated!"

"Hey man, we can beat anybody!"

The challenge:

"They're Notre Dame. They're No. 1. We're gonna do our damned best to keep that Notre Dame ranking number one."

Ahh...the paradox that has plagued college football since the No. 1 ranking is No. 1 is when you plan for, recruit for, work for...it's what you tell your players they can achieve if they are

Irish sink Midshipmen

gary Grazev

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The third-ranked Notre Dame football team, looking much like presidential candidates do when they stump, ventured to the nation's media center this weekend, known for being the home of commerce points from the New York (Sic. New Jersey) press as its ongoing ad for national acclaim.

What the Irish brought along with their impressive 3-0 streak of rapidly deteriorating performances, along with their impressive 33-0

by Brian Belgren

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Notre Dame hockey team — a club which scored five power play goals a week ago at Colorado College — succumbed to the power play Saturday night against Clarkson College.

The Golden Knights grabbed a 3-0 lead on power play goals and won 5-2 victory over the Irish at the Rochester War Memorial. Notre Dame took a 4-1 decision in the non-league series opener at the Onondaga County War Memorial in Syracuse Friday night.

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

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

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

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

Players of the Game

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

OFFENSIVE PLAYER OF THE GAME

Jim Stone (42) tackled for 211 yards on 33 carries versus the Midshipmen of Navy (photo by Phillip Johnson)