No one else has command needed to match job Gandhi did, says prof

By JOHN MATTHEWS
News Staff

No one else has the command needed to match the job Indira Gandhi did in keeping India's diverse religious living in peaceful coexistence, according to Cyriac Pullapilly, associate professor of history at Saint Mary's.

Pullapilly was born and educated in India, and is active in Indian politics. Last September, as part of Saint Mary's Semester Around the World program, Pullapilly talked with Gandhi for over two hours. The subject of the Punjib secessionist movement was one of the topics discussed.

Raju Gandhi, son of Indira Gandhi and successor to the rule of India, has had a "rather brief history in politics...it might be difficult for him" to replace his mother, according Pullapilly.

Indira Gandhi originally had been preparing her youngest son, Sanjay, to follow her as leader of India until he died in a plane crash in 1981. Only then did Rajiv take the position of successor, Pullapilly said.

As for the timing currently taking place in India, Pullapilly predicted "one more moment of high emotion" would occur after Gandhi's funeral next Saturday. Then it will be "hopefully followed in a couple of days or weeks" with a restoration of order.

"The government is taking all necessary measures to protect the Sikhs. Cartwheels have been placed on the major cities to discourage violence. The people are understandably upset," he said.

But as for the long-term controversy lying beneath the present hostilities, the outlook is not as bright, according to Pullapilly. The current fighting between Sikh extremists and the Indian government does not appear likely to subside, he said.

"The radical element of the Sikhs will not be satisfied with anything less than the secession of the Punjab district in northern India. Some of the majority of India's 13 million Sikhs, said Pullapilly.

But India "can't afford to give them independence," as it would not be a "good precedent" to show out of the office. "After twenty states of India, according to Pullapilly.

Also, the Punjab is the "food basket" of India, and "the Sikhs have said they wouldn't trade with India if they lose their independence," he said.

Pullapilly was born and educated in India. He said he has seen the people turning to religion in a "senseless frenzy."
**In Brief**

The Oregon Potato Commission has amassed a database of over 43 million people in the United States who enjoy eating French fries. This information is hoped to be useful for marketing and advertising purposes. The commission is looking for ways to reach this vast audience of fast-food enthusiasts.

**Gossip columnists note:** eight out of ten Nebraskans really don't care whether actress Debra Winger is going out with Gov. Bob Kerrey. In a recent survey, 83 percent of the 450 Nebraskans polled said they had no interest in the subject, 14 percent cared a little, 14 percent cared a lot. Seventy-seven percent said the governor's relationship with the star of "An Officer and a Gentleman" and "Terms of Endearment" would not affect Kerrey politically or were unsure what effect it would have, while 15 percent said it helped and 15 percent said it hurt. The Journal-Star said.

Shirley Weathers, the 62-year-old U.S. women's collegiate pool champion for 1984, says that no matter what the image of women is, "I enjoy the most part in a very gentlemanly fashion." The honor-roll nursing student at Triton College recently outshone 14 other women to capture the eight ball title in an Arkansas tournament sponsored by the American College Union International. Weathers, of Harwood Heights, Ill., says men have an advantage of height and reach over women, but that doesn't stop her from winning mixed tournaments. Men "get uptight if they see you might beat them, and then they really fall apart," she said. She began playing the game after her husband's death in 1965 and joined a league "formed by women who wanted to get out of the house in the morning.""AP

**Leadership**

Sanders said that she is more like Japan was 10 years ago, Sanders said. Today, she points out that if we need that kind of potato (suitable for processing), there is no other place to import it from. "The potato commission's dream doesn't stop with South Korea, however. It hopes to introduce processed potatoes to all of the Pacific Rim nations, which have more than 458 million potential French fry fanciers." AP

**Viewpoint**

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the greatest show on Earth. It is not all fun and games--actually it is very serious. It is not put on by Barnum and Bailey, it is not Hagenbeck-Todd and it is not Notre Dame football. It is the United States elections--presidential style. The current showing began approximately two years ago.

In this act the presidential hopefuls strive for their party's nomination. It starts with the candidates coming on stage and saying that he or she wants to be the next president. It is never a surprise because the media are informed well in advance to assure good coverage for the candidates.

In the next scene the candidates go out and try to convince the audience that, although they have the same ideals as the other candidates from their party, they are the better choice. They cut each others ideas down. This is where George Bush called Ronald Reagan's economic policies "Voodoo Economics." It makes for a good show.

The candidates go from state to state to participate in the primaries. It gives the audience a chance to practice voting so they will know what to do in the third act. It gives the candidates a good chance to practice their campaigning skills. Through the primaries it becomes clearer and clearer as to who will get the nomination.

The final scene of this act is party primary conventions. Each party goes off to some convention where the donkeys and the elephants rub shoulders. Differences are reconciled and party unity is strong. One candidate is put forward and what he will stand for is decided upon. Earlier in the century the conventions were where it was all done. More than 180 years ago, the first national conventions decided on a candidate, but now it takes just one. The person who has mustered enough support goes on to Act II.

**Act II**

This is where the now newly established lead characters, fresh from victory at the conventions, go back to head with each other. They stop in every city they can, with the goal of getting some votes and getting on the evening news to get some more.

The very presidential candidates come into the picture in this scene. They are there for a humoral side. It is clearly established that they have bad parking tickets and other crimes against humanity or use terms picked up in the world of sport. In the end it turns out that they are really not that bad but everyone had fun talking about them for a while.

In another scene the candidates face each other in front of the nations' target audiences in great debates. Where the people backstage get their cred, as the candidates are judged on such things as makeup, clothing and posture. It has become less and less what the candidates say and more and more what he says it is that is important.

One important role in this act is that of the pollsters. Everyone someday tells you that if the election were held today, this candidate or the other would win this much. Of course, what matters is what happens on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The polls just keep things from getting too exciting or surprising in Act III.

**Act III**

The elections are the climax and finale of the great show. The candidates get to go home, hide behind a curtain for a few minutes and come out smiling, knowing they got at least one vote. It is a fun time for the audience who has been watching all along. They get to see the performers and decide which one can do a better job throughout the show. Four years ago people were enraged when television networks picked winners before the voting was over. Nowadays, the politicians have shown an aged elephant well ahead of the donkey which may explain why only approximately half of the audience takes the initiative to get out of the show even though the outcome affects everyone.

The show lasts a long time and does have some drawbacks. It is time consuming and not always thrilling. Admission is free, although it is expensive to play a lead role. Despite the drawbacks the show has made the change of leadership in America a non-violent and non-violent transmission. The lead role is the most difficult to perform. It requires experience, skill and charisma. Trying this all into account it is no wonder we are about to elect an actor, again.

**The greatest show on Earth**

John Mennell
Assistant News Editor

Inside Monday

**Weath er**

Partly cloudy and cool today with a high near 50. Clear and cold tonight, with lows in the upper 20s. Sunny and cool tomorrow with highs near 60. Wednesday through Friday: fair and cool Wednesday with highs in the mid 50s and mid 60s, and lows in the upper 30s to mid 40s.

**AM STEREO**

Your dorn will be going AM Stereo soon---

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AM STEREO AM STEREO AM STEREO
Suspected larcenies in past month raise questions of building security

By CINDY RAUCKHORST
News Staff

Two suspected larcenies in the past month have raised questions about the present security system in the Architecture Building.

The first suspected larceny occurred in late September, when an unknown number of suspects allegedly entered the open building and walked away with approximately $400 worth of equipment and personal goods.

A second suspected larceny occurred on the morning of Oct. 21. The building was left open during midsemester break for use by students who remained on campus, as it has been done in the past.

Architecture student Ed Garagan, who was working in the building on Sunday morning, noticed the attempted larceny.

He heard unfamiliar voices, traced them to three suspects carrying a bag of items belonging to various architecture students, and then pursued them as they left the building and headed across campus.

The suspects then attempted to enter the Art Building and the Cush Hall of Engineering. It seemed the campus was "one big candy box," for the suspects, said Garagan.

Garagan apprehended the three suspects and summoned Notre Dame Security. Before security arrived, one of the suspects escaped.

The other two were taken into custody by security officers. The third suspect is currently being sought in the South Bend area.

The two alleged thefts have caused an examination of the department's entire security system.

In past years, several architecture students have been victimized by isolated incidents of theft, but not to a serious extent, according to Bob Amico, chairman of the School of Architecture.

"Because of the high value of equipment stolen in the September incident as well as the failed second attempt, students and faculty decided to confront the problem more seriously than in the past," he said.

"Following the first conflict, students wrote a letter to Amico, asking for immediate action to ensure the safety of students, their equipment, and facilities."

Installation of a combination push-button lock system similar to the type used in the Art Building was proposed.

Both students and faculty agree that communication has been vital in the solution to the problem. Margaret Derwent, architecture student, said, "If you don't care for the needs of the students, a department cannot work successfully. The faculty are responsive to our needs."

"The combination lock will not completely solve the problem, but it will help to discourage thieves," he said. "Students are also becoming more aware of the importance of using personal security methods, such as taking care to lock up personal belongings when not working at the building. This is also an important aspect of our new security awareness," Amico said.

"If a building is left open, it will be more productive in the future. Perhaps the portable building will help to discourage thieves," Terry said.

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Students explore world of ex-cons

By KATHRYN HUMM
News Staff

Many of the stereotypes about ex-cons are not true, according to a Notre Dame student who spent a half break at a halfway house for ex-cons.

"There are many stereotypes about ex-cons and this was a chance to find out that these stereotypes just aren't true," said Vivian Ostrowski. "It was an opportunity to find out about people in less affluent positions."

Notre Dame students Carol Gales and Sue Berry accompanied Ostrowski on the visit.

They stayed at Diema House in Nashville, Tenn., a place where ex-cons can stay after leaving prison and before entering society.

New concentration focuses on Middle East

By DIANNE MCBRIEN
News Staff

A Mediterranean/Middle East area studies concentration will be offered at Notre Dame for the first time this year.

Created early this semester, the program is open for registration for the spring, and students may sign up in the Anthropology Office.

Directed by Professor Kenneth de Treville, who has just returned from six years of research in Egypt; and The Arab World History and Civilizations, MLAR 381, taught by Professor Nazih Daher, who came to the United States from Lebanon.

Before approval as a concentration, Mediterranean/Middle East studies activities were organized around a nine-member faculty committee formed in 1981. Since then it has augmented library holdings in the Middle Eastern area and arranged a Fulbright Award which brought a visiting professor from the University of Damascus to the campus for a year.

One of three such homes located in Tennessee, Diema House is run by the United Religious Community of Nashville. According to Ostrowski, it is a "Christian community where everyone helps one another."

"Diema House is a home, not a hotel. Each person has their own thing to do but they come together for community activities - dinner being the major daily activity and house meetings the required weekly activity," she said.

Ostrowski became interested in Diema House through Professor Nazih Daher, who spent a summer doing a service project there. Ostrowski, Gales and Berry spent their week meeting the people at Diema House and exploring Nashville.

Diema House is home to many types of ex-cons: men and women, young and old (the ages ranged from 20 to 80) and black and white, Ostrowski said.

She believes one of the reasons why she learned so much was that she entered into the spirit of Diema House. It was important for her to not be an outsider, she said.

Within three hours, she felt at home. She said, "The spirit between the ex-cons and the students was one of camaraderie rather than imitation."

"It was a lot of fun. I would definitely do it again," Ostrowski said. "It opened up a new culture and made a whole different group of Americans seem real to me. I would encourage other students to become informed about criminal justice."

Like to write?

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Features writing for The Observer

Wednesday, Nov. 7 at 7 p.m.
in the LaFortune Little Theatre

Writing topics include record, movie and book reviews, general human interest articles, and humor columns.

For more information contact Mary Healy at the Observer office, 239-5313.

The Second Annual

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The world is more than the evening news

The 1984 presidential election has told us a lot about the role of the press in deciding public opinion. Reagan's tremendous lead has largely been the result of favorable press, while the name Mondale has become synonymous with "wimp." The tremendous illusion which had established itself during

David Kroeger
Wednesday's child

the first few months of the campaign largely evaporated with the Louisville debate. The American people were at last able to see both candidates as who they were, and who they were not.

Columnist James Reston has ruefully described the Reagan campaign as "the best public relations team ever to enter the White House." Reagan has held the fewest press conferences in ten years, and each public appearance ends with a planned quick and a quick run to a helicopter or airplane to avoid any embarrassing questions. It is no wonder that pollster Lou Harris said, "Mondale cannot beat Reagan, only Reagan can beat Reagan."

This situation should bring some disturbing questions into the minds of all who certainly need to read the press as a check against the evils, real or perceived. He favors cutting for teachers in public schools and tax credits for parents in private schools both efforts to improve the quality of education. Mondale opposes both measures. Mondale seeks a much stronger stand on the abortion issue. He opposes federal funding of abortions and supporting a Constitutional ban of the operation. Mondale does not consider the matter to be a governmental question.

On international matters, the most crucial question of our time is nuclear proliferation and the threat to humanity which it implies. Reagan does not believe in meeting with the Soviets just for the sake of meeting. His plans call for negotiation in producing an equitable, verifiable agreement which stabilizes or lowers nuclear forces. Though the failure to produce such a document during the last four years may lead some to question the president's sincerity, the president seems to understand the risk at hand. It seems that even Mondale, in spite of his desire to negotiate with the Soviets, has struggled with the problem of verification, as evidenced in the second debate. An agreement must be reached, but the best interests of the country would be served by one negotiated by Reagan, not by Mondale.

In Central America, Reagan has supported a strong military presence in the area in order to assist leaders such as Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador. Yet the attempt to subvert governments such as the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua is counter-productive. The United States has a responsibility to assist allies and to support the struggle against totalitarianism. Yet it seems that some of the president's methods may not lead to the desired goal.

There are other stands Reagan is ahead of Mondale, at best, short of his re-election. The environmental problems of acid rain and chemical waste cry out for important, expensive solutions in order to prevent catastrophe years from now. The president's programs so far have been insufficient and underfunded. The same can be said about education land energy. Reducing grants to colleges and college students means that excellence will be obtained by fewer people in a time when such excellence is needed by more and more. And the energy crisis has not gone away; it just has been hidden by the short-term glitz. The world's supply of fossil fuels diminishes more each day, and the United States should not let day-to-day market conditions determine its energy policy.

No one expects perfection in a candidate; one must accept a little bad with the good and then attempt to change the bad. Right now, President Reagan clearly offers more good than bad. He instills confidence and hope, and he has shown the ability to lead, not to languish in ineptitude. And finally, he has qualified vice presidential candidate in George Bush, whose experience in international affairs is substantial. There are drawbacks. A major drawback of the Observer's editorial board, those drawbacks should not prevent the re-election of the president. By all five to three vote, with one abstention, this board endorses Ronald Reagan.

The Observer endorses Ronald Reagan

Students at Notre Dame and Saint Mary's will have the opportunity to vote tomorrow in not just a presidential election, but a referendum, on a vote for Ronald Reagan, one vote for a continuation of the policies of the past four years, namely a form of supply-side economics combined with more ambitious defense goals both at home and elsewhere. By voting for Walter Mondale, one votes for a more direct effort by the federal government to solve the nation's ills, combined with a shift in the focus of defense spending to conventional forces.

The distance is clear; it's the choice between candidates whose policies contain serious drawbacks, sufficient enough for one entrepreneur to market "Nobody for President in '84" bumper stickers. But a choice should be made for the candidate whose ideas we would like to see as students of the future. That candidate is President Reagan.

The future did not appear bright four years ago. Humbled by international failure and domestic economic chaos, Americans resoundingly defeated a president who seemed to have few answers to the questions of the day. They elected a man who made many promises - some of them outstanding - but who would deliver on many of those promises.

Four years ago, candidate Reagan promised to control the rate of inflation, which in 1980 approached 13 percent. Inflation now stands at approximately five percent. Reagan's tremendous lead has largely been the result of favorable press, while the name Mondale has become synonymous with "wimp." The tremendous illusion which had established itself during...
A your eyes flicker open your professor is staring at the chalkboard, and off-handedly saying, "Be sure that you thoroughly understand this concept. It will be a major part of the upcoming exam." Your eyes dart to the clock. 8:20. But it seems like you just got to class. Surely you couldn't have slept for 1.5 minutes! Perhaps your calculus class is so boring that you can't keep your eyes open. Try as you might, your head drops an inch each minute until your chin hits your chest and you're awake again. This process is repeated 3 or 4 times as you struggle to stay awake, until you finally give in and lean against the wall for a snooze.

You're not alone. You realize this as you look around the room. More than likely you see someone drifting off to dreamland—or already for 15 minutes! As we all know, falling asleep in class can bring about a lot of trouble. Stories were flying a few weeks ago about students sleeping in Dean Hofman's Chemistry lecture. Hofman has a strict policy about this matter. He notes, "Not only is the student missing valuable information, someone else suffers a loss—the tuition payer. Most likely that means Mom and Dad, but it could also come from a scholarship, grant, or other contributor. Hofman usually handles a problem by having his teaching assistants note the sleeping student. If it happens more than once, he has a conference with the student to see if there is an underlying problem."

Professor Holly Martin, Assistant Professor of the Freshman Writing Program, says, "I don't find students falling asleep to be a big problem, because the classes I teach are small, discussion classes." She adds that she usually has one student a week fall asleep. Unless it becomes a habit, the student will usually not confront the student. She does suggest, however, that if you are sleepy, to sit in the front of the class. It forces you to pay attention and you're less likely to fall asleep. Maybe you've tried everything to stay awake: a Pepsi before class, doodling, writing letters, even paying attention!), but somehow those eyelids are just too heavy. Let's face it—by 8:30 it's just too early to have a class, and come to think of it, so is 5:00 (by 10:10), you're thinking of all the game shows you're missing. Since you can't stop thinking about lunch during your 11:15, you decide a snappy nap will help shorten the wait.

Although the dining hall didn't quite cooperate with your dream lunch, you arrive at your 1:15 course and ready for a few Zzz's. At 2:20, you remember that you're missing General Hospital, so you console yourself by allowing a few minutes of shuteye. Any class after 3:25 is definitely competing with some heavy-duty afternoon slumber so you don't bother taking yourself into staying awake. If you somehow have an evening class—forget it! Once the sun goes down, it's only natural instinct that puts you away.

According to Dorm Magazine, there are a few things to try (besides the obvious tip of going to bed before 4 a.m.) to make sleeping outside of class a more satisfying, sufficient restoration so that in class sleeping can be eliminated.

- Take naps when you need them.
- Don't overindulge in caffeinated beverages.
- Be moderate with alcohol.
- Find a comfortable room temperature for sleeping.
- Try a glass of hot milk—it's not just good advice from Mom!

Sweet dreams—but not in class!

Campus Celebrity of the week...

by Patti Tripathi
features staff writer

When he arrived at Notre Dame, Milton Jackson did not let that discourage him. Through his dedication and quest for perfection, he has proven his outstanding athletic abilities. In seven games, he has scored four touchdowns and averaged 12.5 yards per reception. For all his talent, however, Jackson does not want to be treated specially. When a student once apologized for not knowing who he was, he smiled casually and said, "Don't be sorry. I didn't know you either."

Jackson possesses humility, a unique attribute amongst gifted athletes. He said, "I don't see why I should be treated differently. I'm just another student. I just play football!" He adds, "I don't want to be treated as an idol. There's only one idol...that's God!" Through the years, Jackson has become very religious. "People have laughed at me, but I'm not one to please the crowd," admits Jackson.

Jackson spends his Sundays reading the Bible, listening to religious music, and praying. "I can set at least one day aside for the Lord," he says. "One day I looked at everything I had accomplished—all the articles that were written. I said, somebody had to have been helping me...Lord in heaven," says Jackson of his reason for becoming religious.

He comments, "Joe Howard and coaches Mike Stock and Gerry Faust also deserve a great deal of credit for helping me out and making me believe in myself. Milt is also thankful to his parents and family for their encouragement and understanding."

Disagreed with all the criticism of Coach Faust, Jackson feels, "Win or lose... he is always the same man. He motivates everyone no matter how down he is. He's a wonderful man." The third-year athlete hopes the fans will be loyal through both the bad times and the good. He said, "I'm tired of being compared to what we did in past years. In my opinion, athletes have changed, because of the NCAA rules, a college can no longer recruit all the best players. Any team can win or lose now."

"I hear people saying they are sick of Notre Dame play," says Jackson in regard to the attitudes of the fans and wishes to impress on them, "Don't watch us play with that attitude. Be behind us all the way."

Jackson, a junior accounting major and a Zahm Hall resident, is planning to pursue an MBA degree and consider law school in his future. He places great emphasis on his education. "I am a student before an athlete," he affirms.

Although he was injured in the Louisiana State game, Milt "Silk" Jackson will be bouncing back soon to live up to his nick name, a title referring to his usual smooth and sticky running pattern.
Eating Ice Cream, a fine art
by Lisa Marie Visingardi

When we created our masterpieces, it took us several minutes of deliberation before each one of us could decide. During this time, we learned that all of the ice cream is home-made by the owner himself, Chris of course (the same man standing behind the counter). In addition, he informed us that his sundaes are made with homemade hot fudge or butterscotch topping and only fresh fruit. If that’s not enough, even the whipped cream and ice cream cones are homemade.

Overwhelmed by the number of possibilities we finally made our selections and chose a table which allowed for maximum viewing capacity. Looking around we noticed the interesting artwork on the walls. With further inquisition, Chris gave us a brief history of how this place came to be. Having heard our comment, he offered to fill our cups with ice cream and thanked Chris for his help and information and pledged our support and loyalty to our newly found escape.

As for our next quest, we still have many more masterpieces to create!

---

Cavalier corruption

Marc Ramirez
features columnist

Strange days indeed

W ell, with the pro basketball season has begun, I had wanted to do an entire basketball preview, but the editor says to me, "Look, son, maybe about three whole percent of the people on this campus care about pro basketball. We’re gonna have to narrow your scope and make it interesting." Well, then, can I do a conference preview, Mr. Editor? "No, you’re not even a sports writer. Narrow it down." "A division, maybe?" "Pay dues to, "A little of both"?" "Well." naturally, we found ourselves sitting down and one that made a rule that allows teams to buy players with very few exceptions, but there is no one except me who watches TV. That NCAA’s because it’s all good.

So now I have to talk about our team, and since Mr. Editor has put me into a very wicked mood, I do not feel like taking about my very favorite team, the Phoenix Suns. I feel like taking about something to the left of this list are all of the examples, if you were suffering ground up and mixed in for an example, if you were suffering ground up and mixed in for an addition, he informed us that his sundaes are made, I became curious as to Chris’ reason for selecting South Bend as home for his ice cream heaven. He answered my curiosity by pointing out that mix-ins are quite popular around college campuses, and to this date his place is the first and only one of its kind near Saint Mary’s and Notre Dame. As for choosing this area in the first place, he comments, “It’s up and coming.”

Having heard our fill of ice cream, Chris thanked me for my support and loyalty to our newly found escape. As for our next quest, we still have many more masterpieces to create!

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Junior Connie Dove and sophomore Gretchen Weiss and Michele Sebo indulge in some masterpieces at Chris’ Ice Cream Parlor.

The Observer / Carol Gales

One of the non-edible works of art found at Chris’.

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Monday, November 5, 1984 — page 7

The Observer / Carol Gales

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The Observer / Carol Gales

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Budget Deficits

Walter Mondale has a plan to reduce the staggering budget deficits which threaten to cripple our economy. This year's deficit of 205 billion dollars is by far the highest in U.S. history. Deficits add to our already enormous national debt, hurt businesses and foreign trade, and create interest rates too high. They must be dealt with, and Mondale will work immediately to restore fiscal balance to the government. He will reduce the deficit by saving 25 billion dollars in defense spending, which is needed to contain Medicare and farm support costs, and restoring revenues by introducing a fair tax structure.

Walter Mondale feels that a balanced budget is an admirable goal which should be strived for, however, experience has shown him that it is nearly impossible for either party to balance the budget. For this and other reasons, he does not support the Balanced Budget Amendment.

Taxes

Walter Mondale will raise taxes, and so will Ronald Reagan. The fact is that those of us who are raised, and Mondale is simply being straightforward and honest by presenting his tax plan to the election.

Some important points of the Mondale-Ferraro tax plan are: a 2 percentage point tax surcharge on incomes above $50,000, enacting a 15 percentage corporate minimum tax on large corporations and accounting abuse. The Mondale-Ferraro tax plan will raise much needed revenue and thus reduce the deficit. It is a fair tax plan which has been put before the public for all to see.

Tuition Tax Credits, Student Aid

Education is vital to our country's strength, and resources for the future are built. Walter Mondale will work to restore and strengthen the education budget, continuing to promote policies which address the futures of our students and teachers. We believe there should be federal tuition tax credits, as are most educators, for he feels that their implementation would hurt our public school system. Tuition tax credits encourage family support for their children to go to private rather than public school. Public schools are the backbone of American education, and they must be protected and strengthened. Tuition tax credits achieve neither of these goals.

With regard to student aid, the difference between the present administration and the Mondale-Ferraro plan is clear. Mondale will work hard to ensure that all American families can afford to send their children to college by increasing the level of Pell grants to low and moderate income students, expanding the College Work-Study program, and increasing campus based work study programs.

Middle East

Walter Mondale has had Middle East foreign policy experience like no other candidate has. As vice president, he was instrumental in the tedious negotiation process which resulted in the Camp David Accords. He believes in the spirit that Mondale will approach the middle east and all its problems.

Mondale will work for stability, yet he will do so through a coherent policy of dialogue and negotiation, rather than on using force and troop deployments. In Lebanon, Mondale believes that the present division among Israeli troops is in a position with no clear mission. As president, he will insure that the United States maintains pressure on the Israeli government, with the Camp David, Mondale will seek to renew the peace process towards lasting peace in the middle east.

Latin America

Walter Mondale is the first to admit that America maintains its moral authority in the vital Latin American region. He will do so by not initiating illegal interventions into foreign countries, by distributing a CIA manual which encourages terrorism, but will seek negotiation between the leaders and rebels of that war-torn region.

Walter Mondale feels that we should encourage and support democracies, and thus favor economic incentives and aid. He supports Jose Napoleon Duarte, and will seek active participation with the Friendly Contadora Group, being ignored in the past. Mondale will not allow our aid to the contra efforts in Nicaragua. He views them as self-defeating, and would stress negotiated agreement for non-intervention by the United States. He feels that by ending the war in America are intelligent and workable. Most importantly, they represent foreign policy ideas which do not compromise our moral authority.

Women's Rights

Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro will seek a guarantee that women fully participate in every aspect of society, and the right to fight to pass the Equal Rights Amendment and appointing women to positions of responsibility in every field. Mondale was an original co-sponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment, and will not waver in his support for it. He realizes that like Civil Rights legislation, the ERA, with the power and prestige of law, will act as both a symbolic and practical measure which seeks to insure equality and fairness in our society.

Women should no longer have to settle for 99 cents for every dollar a man makes, and in the Mondale-Ferraro administration and society today present the foothold for cohesion and agreement necessary to decide this important issue. They are the leaders of the large passed. Mondale Mondale does respect life, and believes in the right to choose, and the right to choose life is the only way to instill a real sense of responsibility on this important issue, and is unfair to both the pro-choice and anti-abortion position.

Environment

Walter Mondale once said that he believes that America has the profound obligation to hand over to the next generation a country at least as rich, as clean, and as beautiful as it was when we received it from our parents. "It is this vital obligation which is being ignored today. In the past, I believe over 1 percent of all superfund toxic waste sites have been cleaned up, and slashes in funding have cut that agency's research in half. Mondale will restore the budget of environmental agencies. He will enforce the laws we've enacted to protect ourselves, our air, our water, and our land. He will treat acid rain as a serious national problem that demands a national solution, and he will put true professionals back in charge of environmental protection.

Arms Control

Walter Mondale truly believes in arms control. As president, he wants to meet with the Soviet leadership personally on an equal basis. Although he realizes that the Soviets are tough to negotiate with, Walter Mondale wants to continue a tradition of producing arms control agreements started by his father—a tradition carried on by every president since, except for Ronald Reagan. Walter Mondale would propose a mutually verifiable plan to stop the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear arms. He would not just constrain an arms race at the heavens as the Star Wars system proposed by Reagan will do. Finally, Mondale would work towards the reduction of nuclear arms with the Soviets on a mutually verifiable basis. We live in a world of 10,000 nuclear warheads. We build 3 more each day, with no end in sight. The madness must stop, and Mondale will seek an end to the arms race tonight.

National Defense

Walter Mondale believes in strong national defense. His proposed budget plan includes a 5 percent increase in defense spending. However, he wants to shift spending away from unnecessary and dangerous nuclear weapons systems towards conventional forces, where we lag considerably behind our principle adversary. Until he can negotiate reasonable arms reductions with the Russians, Walter Mondale appreciates the need for survivable nuclear forces. He believes that the American region. He will do so not by initiating illegal arms control efforts. However, it is not so easy for Ronald Reagan and upper middle class and upper class lives to not in small numbers. The sad, harsh reality presents a nuclear arms race which is being ignored today. In that way tilings are. It seems easy for us, living in the present administration will seek to form a society and not in small numbers. Perhaps, we learn that we are called to help one another - to take care of those who can't make it on their own. It is called compassion.

Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro possess the best leadership qualities — intelligence, honesty and wisdom. They are prepared and willing to take on the problems facing our country and most importantly, they realize that problems requiring ambitious, and they will not waver. Mondale and Ferraro have made this vital realization, and now I call upon you to do the same by giving your vote on November 6.

Mike Brigoski is the chairman of the ND/SMC Students for Mondale/Ferraro.
Budget Deficits
The President feels that the deficits in the budget are showing our recovery. Although some claim that the deficits will not stop the economic recovery, studies have shown that raising taxes would widen the deficit by crippling growth. Reagan is lowering deficits to continue economic growth, with a three year down-payment proposal to cut defense and non-defense spending by $50 billion each, and by cutting tax loopholes. The Deficit Down-Payment, increased growth, and making government more economically efficient will eliminate the deficit problem. Supports balanced budget amendment.

Taxes
The Reagan Administration has already cut taxes to stimulate the recovery and seeks to assure that taxes do not overwhelm the people. Thus, Reagan supports measures such as tax indexing to make sure inflation does not push workers into higher tax brackets. By increasing child care credits, by reducing inheritance taxes, and by cutting out tax loopholes. The Deficit Down-Payment, increased growth, and making government more economically efficient will eliminate the deficit problem. Supports balanced budget amendment.

Tuition Tax Credits, Student Aid
During the past 3 years, the President has raised educational spending to its highest levels, (up 9 percent per pupil in 1983) and plans to increase spending even more by 1985. Reagan administration educational policy 50 percent by next year. Reagan has increased Pell Grants for needy college students. Student loan expenditures increased $600 million in 1984 and expects to increase the Pell Grant by 1985. The G-I Bill funds in February of 1985. The Administration is leading the fight to establish tuition tax credits for families with incomes under $40,000 so that the burden of sending children to college will be reduced. Reagan promises to reduce the burden even further by reducing student loans. (Including the Competador Process.)

Women’s Rights
President Reagan is the first President in history to appoint a female judge to the United States Supreme Court, and the first President to have women cabinet officers. Women are based upon a stress on legal and economic equity for women. He has reduced the number of0.000000000000001% of the women, virtually eliminated the “widow’s tax”, increased child care tax credits, doubled the child care tax credit for working mothers and proposes the “Pension Equity Act” to reduce pension practices which have proven unfair to women in the workplace. The President supports equal rights for women. He and President Reagan vigorously supports the Equal Employment Opportunity Commiton.

Abortion
President Reagan believes abortion is the taking of human life and that the unborn child deserves the constitutional right to life. The President believes that even if it is impossible to judge exactly “when life begins” and doubt exists, we still should opt on the side of life (gave the child the benefit of the doubt). The President opposes federal funding for abortion except in those cases where the mother’s life is in danger. The President supported a Constitutional amendment on the Supreme Court which would have overturned the Supreme Court’s Roe v. Wade abortion decision. The President supports funding for research in order to encourage adoption of unwanted children. Abortion is strongly tied into not enabling disabled children (Baby June Doe cases) to die from lack of medical treatment. By Presidential order, the President reminded all doctors that the process is moral and unethical (as well as illegal).

Environment
The President has started a wide reaching campaign and expansion of energy independence. More specifically he supports a 56 percent in increase in spending for the “Superfund” program for the cleanup of hazardous waste. A priorities list of 546 sites has already been developed and action has begun to expand health and safety measures (seventy seven percent of every dollar spent on health and safety measures). The President has ordered an increase in 40 percent of the 1985 budget for defense spending, 15 percent less than 1960, while 42 percent of the 1985 budget for defense spending. The President has outlined four basic priorities: security, growth, and welfare, and the future of our country.

Arms Control
The Reagan Administration has proposed that the United States move from a doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) to a posture of Mutual Assured Survival (MAS). This is a policy that holds that if the President supports nuclear deterrence in the event of war, that this is not best accomplished by physically defending them against attack but rather political actions are placed on solving American rather than killing Soviets. The President does not support a nuclear clear peace, which is simplistic, unreliable and costly. A more reliable and effective arms control is to stop the arms race. The President is a strong supporter of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. The President has deployed 90 Pershing II missiles, and 150 ground launched cruise missiles in Europe. Deployment began in late 1984. Over 800 intermediate range missiles, of which 378 are SS-20s. The Pershing II’s and the ground launched cruise missiles will allow NATO to respond in kind to an attack by Soviet intermediate range missiles.

National Defense
The Administration has asked for 30 percent of the 1985 budget for defense spending, 15 percent less than 1960, while 42 percent of the 1985 budget for defense spending. The President has outlined four basic priorities: security, growth, and welfare, and the future of our country.

The Answer is Ronald Reagan
By Bill Healy
The question is one of leadership. Four years ago, Ronald Reagan promised in a new beginning, and he has kept that promise. America is coming back. Before the Reagan Administration, we faced a desperate situation. Our economy was in the midst of a four year long nightmare. Inflation had increased each year under the previous administration and for two years in a row, it reached double-digit levels. The failed policies of the Carter-Mondale Administrationargarde people’s abilities to defend the future. Interest rates soared to their highest levels since the civil war, and strong leadership was needed.

Americans looked to the White House for leadership. Those leaders were told they themselves were to blame for our problems because of a national “malaise”. We did not have a national malaise. We did not have national leadership. Now under President Reagan, these dangers are successfully being arrested and fighting back. Four years ago, there were questions in people’s minds as to whether the ‘presidency’ was too big, too unimaginable, and perhaps too unimportant. Ronald Reagan has shown that it is not. He has passed the test of leadership, he has kept his promises to the American people.

Ronald Reagan is a unique leader. He still proudly proclaims himself a citizen politician, a man with goals for the nation in mind and not politics. His style of leadership is forceful but not putzy. He has broad goals in mind and he “leads” his staff and the nation toward the fulfillment of these dreams. Strength of character, not vacillation are the cornerstones of Ronald Reagan, the leader and the man. As Governor of California and as President, he has proven his style of leadership; he is effective and successful. This is a man that we can trust on leadership and the future of our country.

Ronald Reagan sees the government as being too large and out of control, while the opposition still would like to expand government. He supports making government more efficient. The difference between us and him is, we want to reduce government spending, and he wants to expand government. The President recognizes the different philosophies of government, one new and innovative, one return to failed policies of the past. We cannot return down that failed path, we must continue to move ahead. The importance of the key to the American Nation.

The answer is Reagan.
Across the country, as well as around the world, the Reagan Administration has had an effect which goes beyond highly visible policies. It has sparked a chord much deeper. Americans now believe that the President and Vice President Bush, this Administration and this Congress have the interest of this nation and the people refuse to turn back. We are looking ahead, beyond our own borders, to a better future. This question is one of leadership.

The answer is Ronald Reagan.

The President has not accomplished all of his goals in his first term and that is why he is asking for a second. He has given us a new beginning: a new movement toward a better America. The President has outlined four basic priorities: security, growth, and welfare, and the future of our country.

The problems of the world today are complex and Ronald Reagan has a keen sense of direction from which the nation will face these problems. Ronald Reagan and Vice President Bush, this Administration and this Congress have the interest of this nation and the people refuse to turn back. We are looking ahead, beyond our borders, to a better future. This question is one of leadership.

The answer is Ronald Reagan.

Bill Healy is the chairman of the NDCSMC Students for Reagan/Bush.
Sports Briefs

Student basketball ticket applications and payments will be collected this week according to the following schedule: seniors, today; juniors and sophomores in their ninth semester or higher, tomorrow; sophomores in their eighth semester, Wednesday; freshmen, Thursday. Distribution will be from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. each day. — The Observer

The ND weightlifting team will be having its third annual bench press meet this Saturday, Nov. 10, at 1 p.m. in the Notre Dame Memorial Building. Anyone, including varsity athletes, who is interested may sign up in the weight room at the Rock or the ACC. An entrance fee of $2 will be charged to pay for awards. — The Observer

Cancer. Not the Risks You're Afraid of...and Not the Greatest Risk. Please support the American Cancer Society®.
Hockey continued from page 16

Irish freshmen stepped smoothly into collegiate hockey as four of the team's six scorers scored their first career goals in the series. Center Mike McNeill tallied a goal and an assist on Friday. Then on Saturday, freshmen Frank O'Brien and Pat Foley along with center Tom Moorsey made the scoring sheet for the first time.

"All of the freshmen played fantastically," said Chapman. "Without them we can't win. They stepped right in and played like upperclassmen."

Both Notre Dame goalies turned in sound performances. Sophomore Tim Lukenda made 30 saves on Friday and senior Al Haverkamp turned away 35 Penn State shots in Saturday's victory.

The Irish got off to slow starts both nights, but once they got going, they never looked back.

The Lions struck first on Friday, but by the end of the season's opening period, Notre Dame held a 2-1 lead. Lynn Sipe got Penn State on the board in the nine-minute mark, but 90 seconds later Chapman hanged his first goal to tie the score at 1-1 with a blistering shot from the right side. Thebeau then gave the Irish their 2-1 lead with just two seconds remaining in the period as his shot from the right point deflected off Penn State defender Jeff Speece and past goalie Gerri Hourihan.

Four goals in the second stanza increased the Notre Dame lead to 6-2. Chapman, Tim Reilly and Greg Domenaco accounted for the scores. Sipe's second goal of the game came three minutes into the period.

The Irish lead increased to five goals when McNeill tapped home his first career goal, scoring himself and the puck alone in the crease behind Hourihan. Chapman completed his hat trick at the 7:59 mark as he made some nice moves to elude a Penn State defender and lunch the puck off of a surprised Hourihan's skate.

Just as in Friday's game, Penn State jumped out to a quick 1-0 lead on Saturday on a goal by Nick Pappas just 1:18 into the game. O'Brien's slapshot from the left wing pulled the Irish even at 8:58. But by the end of the period, Penn State went on top 2-1 when Pat Quiggin slid the puck past Haverkamp from a crowd in front of the net.

Jim Yoldiecki put the Lions on top 3-1 within the first two minutes of the second period with his wrist shot from the left point. It deflected off the point circle, and it looked as though Penn State would have ended the momentum of the Irish. However, it needed to avenge the previous night's defeat.

The Irish, however, weren't happy with the turn of events and promptly decided to make things miserable for their guests. Tallies by McNeill, Reilly and Steve Ely gave Notre Dame a 4-3 lead by the end of the second period.

"The crowd had a lot to do with our performance," said Reilly. "We had been waiting to play for a while. And after the slow start, they really helped to get us going."

In the third period Notre Dame showed no mercy as it capitalized six more times to bring the score to its final margin. McNear started the Irish barrage just 25 seconds into the period. Thebeau then fired home three straight goals for his hat trick. Foley's wrist shot from the top of the left circle and an Ely breakaway goal rounded out the scoring for the victorious Irish.

The rough and tumble play utilized by both teams accounted for its share of casualties. Radlach suffered a chest injury on Friday and did not play Saturday. Rob Keely was also absent from the Irish lineup with a high ankle sprain. Tom Parent left Saturday's game and was later diagnosed to have a separated shoulder. Four Penn State players did not dress Saturday including Sipe, the Lions' leading scorer.

Notre Dame's next action is Friday and Saturday when the Irish travel to the University of Michigan-Dearborn.

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The National Broadcasting Company offers an excellent opportunity to combine a technically based career with a broad range of business activities in our MIS Department in beautiful Westchester county, New York, just one hour north of New York City.

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PLAN TO ATTEND!
or write to: The National Broadcasting Company, MIS Training Program, Administrator, Recruitment, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020.

The Observer

Monday, May 5, 1984 page 11

SMC COTHs majors
Pre-pre-registration

In the departmental office, 110 Morreau 8am-12pm, 1pm-5pm

Juniors and Seniors: Monday, Nov. 5
Sophomores: Tuesday, Nov. 6
Freshman: Wednesday, Nov. 7

Sports Staff Meeting

There will be a mandatory meeting of all members of the Observer sports staff tomorrow at 6:30 p.m. in the Observer office. Anyone who would like to write sports for the rest of the year must attend. If, for some very good reason, you can't make the meeting, contact Mike Sullivan by this afternoon. The coverage of winter sports will be discussed as well as improvements in the current coverage.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
The Saint Mary's volleyball team completed its 1984 campaign with a sparkling 18-7 record after an impressive showing at this weekend's NAIA District 21 tournament.

By KELLY PORTOLESE
Sports Writer

Franklin's quick sets to the outside often allowed only one Saint Mary's blocker to attempt a block and, thus, limited the Belles' defensive efforts at the net in the second game. The Belles stayed with the host team most of the way, however, but could not hang on and fell, 15-7.

In Friday night's opening round action, Saint Mary's met up with the Lady Titans of Marion which had defeated the Belles in a thrilling five-game match less than a week ago. Marion, which runs a stacked defense, is always full of surprises on the court, but, in this rematch, it featured two starters who were not present last Monday night. The Belles, however, were not intimidated.

"We were ready for everything they threw at us," said Goralski. "The whole team played well and everybody did their job. The setters did a good job and we were well-prepared. We played awesome." At 11 a.m. on Saturday, the Belles were ready for another grudge match - this time against Gothen which had handed the Belles a mid-season loss.

Initially the Belles came out a little cold and eventually dropped the first game, 15-5. But they quickly turned things around and began putting everything together, taking the next three games for the victory.

Senior Ann Boutton, who was named NAIA all-district honorable mention, and Molly Baker (*) finished their Saint Mary's careers this past weekend in the NAIA District 21 Tournament in which the Belles placed second. Kelly Portolesi reports on the journey in her story at right.

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Chicago punishes Raiders

The Associated Press

The Associated Press

Franklin was a really good team and we should be at their level next year," said Payton. "I think everyone (at the tournament) was astonished as to how well we did. I was really happy," said the coach.

Bears defense was full of surprises as well.

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Saint Mary's careers this past weekend in the NAIA District 21 Tournament in which the Belles placed second. Kelly Portolesi reports on the journey in her story at right.

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Chicago punishes Raiders

Associated Press

CHICAGO - Walter Payton rushed for 111 yards and two touchdowns yesterday and the Chicago Bears, in intimidating the intimidators, defeated the Los Angeles Raiders, 17-6, in a bruising National Football League contest.

The Bears registered nine sacks of 58 yards and sidelined quarterbacks Marc Wilson and Hummfun, and on an 8-yard dash in the second quarter to stake the Bears to a 14-0 lead. But on the field goals.

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Chicago punishes Raiders

Associated Press

The Bears registered nine sacks of 58 yards and sidelined quarterbacks Marc Wilson and Hummfun, and on an 8-yard dash in the second quarter to stake the Bears to a 14-0 lead. But on the field goals.

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Chicago punishes Raiders

Associated Press

The Bears registered nine sacks of 58 yards and sidelined quarterbacks Marc Wilson and Hummfun, and on an 8-yard dash in the second quarter to stake the Bears to a 14-0 lead. But on the field goals.
YOU are interested in applying for summer jobs in an alumni
Club City, obtain an application from the Alumni Office, 201 Admin.
Bldg.

Applications must be completed and returned by November 30
The Observer

Middies

continued from page 16

ran into him on the follow through. With Colby laying on the ground in pain, he was given a personal penalty but no flag was thrown. Had the penalty been called, Navy would have had the ball back with an automatic first down and the Irish unable to stop the clock. With exactly a minute left, the Midshipmen could have simply kicked out the clock.

"I kicked it and I was looking up at the ball when all of a sudden I was hit," said Colby, who suffered a badly sprained ankle on the play and had to be carried off the field by his teammates.

Referee Bill McDonald explained the call to Tranquill on the sideline, but the Navy coach continued to protest.

After the game, the officials allowed a pool reporter to interview McDonald, something that is rarely done in college football.

"He (Tranquill) wanted an explanation and I told him it was a judge-protest," said McDonald in a release issued to the media. "The call to Tranquill on the sidelines, executive first down and the Irish unable to get a delay of game penalty had been called, Carney had displayed all season long.

"I wasn't aware of it until afterwards. We were in the fourth quarter and I was aware of the situation on us. Fortunately, we weren't penalized." At least for the time being.

The pass and run play gave Notre Dame a first down at the Navy 26, and Beisel relating their next pass out of bounds to stop the clock. With 18 seconds remaining, the Navy goal, I knew it was solid," said Faust.

"You could hear it. There was no question on the distance, he really got it and he's been pretty accurate this year for us." Carney's field goal was a second source of controversy between Tranquill and the officials. The Navy coach claimed that the 25-second clock had expired before the ball was snapped. If a delay of game penalty had been called, Carney would have had a try at a 40-yarder. Earlier in the game, the sophomore had missed a 50-yarder.

"I would stake my life that the 25-second clock ran out on the field and I wouldn't make my life that it was playing the punter," said Tranquill, who also found fault with the officiating in his team's 28-28 tie with Boston last week. "Some of these guys (the officials) are gutless when the game is on the line, and that's what I have to say about it. I hate to take shots at the officials, but it's been a few times in a row that this has happened to us."

Carney watched the clock go to zero and then I looked out and saw the ball snapp; the officials had no explanation for it. McDonald, meanwhile, could not say for certain whether or not the clock had expired. To most observers, however, the snap appeared to have occurred after the clock showed zero.

"The field judge is responsible for the 25-second clock," said McDonald. His back was to the clock—he was watching the clock at the one end of the field. He lost sight for a few seconds because the defense was jumping up and down. In his opinion, the clock did not exceed 25 seconds.

It was a tough defeat for Tranquill, even more so because of the injury situation. In addition to Byrne and Colby, the Midshipmen lost senior tight end Mark Stevens, one of their captains, to a knee-cap injury. They had come into the game with two of their top players—fullback Napoleon McCallum and defensive back Eric Wallace—already sidelined.

Notre Dame also lost some key performers to injuries. Tight end Mark Bavaro and guard Larry Williams, and linebackers Mike Larkin all were humped by injuries suffered during the course of the game.

But the Irish managed to overcome the injuries, as well as their own mistakes, to raise their record to 5-4.

"It would have been a terrible loss. That's obvious," said Beisel. "It would have brought a very tough situation on us. Fortunately, we saved ourselves."

At least for the time being.
The Daily Crossword

**ACROSS**
1 Hook end  
5 Mystery award  
10 Attack a fly  
11 Schorn  
15 Battle site  
19 Horse  
20 Statement of belief  
21 Pindar feature  
22 Carpenters tool  
23 Coat feature  
25 Lab equipment var.  
30 State a belief  
31 Flowering tree  
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8 Elan for one  
9 Stadium cheers  
10 Filter  
11 Climbing bird  
12 Astral  
13 Precept  
14 Acting parts  
15 Indian tribe  
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17 Muslim leader  
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19 Basset  
20 Tyre  
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**FRIDAY'S SOLUTION**

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**The Far Side**

Gary Larson

**The Second City**

Garry Trudeau

**Campus**

- **4 - 6 p.m.  Lecture**, "Beyond the Positivity of the Social: Discourse and Antagonism," Ernesto Laclau, U. of Essex, Room 131 Declo Hall, Sponsored by Kellogg Institute.
- **6 p.m.  Lecture**, Thomas Laborque, President & Chief Operating Officer, Chase Manhattan Corp., The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Hayes Healy Auditorium, Sponsored by Finance Club.
- **6 p.m.  Student Senate Meeting**, Senior Bar.
- **7 p.m.  Monday Night Film Series I**, "Johnny Guitar," Annenberg Auditorium.
- **8 p.m.  General Meeting & Discussion**, "Famine in Africa," Fr. Jim Rabilly, Center for Social Concerns, Sponsored by World Hunger Coalition, All Welcome.
- **8 p.m.  Lecture**, "Kar Krowlow's SOMEONE A Love Poem?" Prof. Vera Profitt, ND, Memorial Library Faculty Lounge.
- **9 p.m.  Monday Night Film Series II**, "East of Eden" With James Dean, Annenberg Auditorium.

**Campus**

- **8:00 p.m.** 22 Call to Glory  
- **9:00 p.m.** 34 Wonderworks  
- **9:30 p.m.** 16 Movie  
- **10:00 p.m.** 4 Heritage  
- **10:30 p.m.** 4 The Case of Dashiell Hammett  
- **11:00 p.m.** 16 NewsCenter 16  
- **11:30 p.m.** 22 Eye Witness News  
- **12:00 p.m.** 28 Newswatch 4  
- **12:30 a.m.** 54 Movie - My Man Godfrey  
- **1:00 a.m.** 28 NBC Nightly News  
- **1:30 a.m.** 16 ABC World News Tonight  
- **2:00 a.m.** 22 L.A. Law /The Practice  
- **2:30 a.m.** 16 60 Minutes  
- **3:00 a.m.** 22 60 Minutes  
- **3:30 a.m.** 16 60 Minutes  
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Carney's last-minute field goal gives Irish victory

Navy narrowly misses major upset of ND as it falls, 18-17

By LARRY BURKE
Sports Writer

Carney's last-minute field goal gives Irish victory

Thursday, November 5, 1984 — page 16

Carney's last-minute field goal gives Irish victory

Navy narrowly misses major

Sports Writer

over Navy.

Saturday's heart stopping 18-17 win ing their opponents, 126-10, before show the Meadowlands fans a little behind performance, as Notre Dame's offense came alive in the final four minutes to score 11 points, pulling out the victory on John Carney's 44-yard field goal with 14 seconds remaining.

Before the late comeback, though, it appeared that the Middies were well on their way to beating the Irish for the first time since 1963. Following a first-quarter Irish touchdown, the Midshipmen began to gain the momentum. Navy took the contest with 10:23 left in the first half on a six-yard touchdown run by fullback John Berner. The score was set up by a fumble by Irish tailback Lester Flemion. Cornerback Mike Metzger recovered on the Notre Dame 30 and Berner bunted up the left side five plays later.

The Middies took a 14-7 lead early in the third quarter with a trick play that caught the Irish flat-footed. On and off the ice.

Hockey team sweeps initial series

By ED DOMANSKY
Sports Writer

The first round of interhall football playoffs generated plenty of excitement yesterday afternoon as the Morrissey Dillon game was played at the Morrissey 41-yard line. On first down, Dillon's Dan Thompson tied the game with an 18-yard field goal. Heading into halftime, Dillon appeared to have momentum because of the last field goal, but neither team could muster any offense as the third quarter ended with neither team able to gain any more yardage for the rest of the game.

Dillon had a final chance when it reached the Dillon 24-yard line following a 16-yard run by Hicks. On the very next play, though, Dillon's Brendan Coughlan grabbed a Middie fumble to halt the drive.

It was a good game for both teams, but the Irish ultimately emerged victorious.

Photo: Mike Metzger, Notre Dame�'s 1984-1985 football team covered the ball on the Dillon 45. The Middies went on to defeat the Lions, 19-13. The Observer/Steve Garber

Open in the end zone for a two-point conversion.

Carney's last-minute field goal gave Notre Dame a 18-17 victory over the Midshipmen. The Irish then tried a high-low kickoff, but didn't fool the sure-handed Midshipmen. It was therefore up to the defense to stop Navy one more time, and it did.

Navy punter Mark Colby got the kick off, but linebacker Robert Banks saw MIDDIES, page 14

The Observer/Fine Photo

In addition to scoring points, the Irish defense was also effective in generating turnovers. On the very next play, Mike Metzger recovered a fumble by the Middies to set up Notre Dame's second touchdown of the game.

The Irish defense held, however, as with time running out in the third quarter, Notre Dame drove downfield for a field goal. But the Middies were able to stop the drive, forcing Navy to go for a touchdown.

Quinnipiac's move looked good at the time, especially because Notre Dame had not scored since Pinkett's one-yard touchdown plunge six minutes into the game. The Irish defense was not ready for the two-point conversion, though, as the Middies went on to win 18-17.

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