Preliminary elections for the Student Life Council representatives will be held tomorrow. The residence halls from 1 to 5 p.m. will participate. The location for each voting place will be announced later. The run-off elections will be next Thursday.

One of the major issues of this year's campaign is that of the Student Life Council itself—is it an effective body? Is it worth it?

The Observer asked each of the ten student candidates to answer the following questions: How effective can—will the SLC be? How can it be made more effective?

The candidates' answers follow. The order in which the candidates are mentioned was determined by lottery.

Mike Richter (South Quad): I feel the SLC can have a great effect in university policy. Hesburgh vetoed its proposal. The SLC can then take them to the Board of Trustees. The Board probably won't override Hesburgh's veto, but the SLC is the only link direct to the students, and therefore the SLC is the only official way to bring these matters to our university.

The SLC should host roll-call of SLC meetings should be published, to help make sure people know where and to whom to bring the SLC representatives to do a better job.

Macy Weaver (North Quad): The SLC can only be as effective as its members make it. I'm sure we all feel the same way about the future of the SLC. More concrete action is needed and less empty words. But the SLC has been before and a lot of action is inevitably stopped by the administration. What we really need is more workable ideas that can become a reality at N.D.

The members of the SLC must be dedicated to working out solutions to current issues and realizing the needs of the student population.

I feel there is enough interest in the SLC— an effective council needs student support. I am more concerned with working for the students—making a concerted effort to bring their ideas to light.

The SLC will be a much more effective organization if a greater effort is made to find out the real student opinion on campus issues.

Phil Mancini (Off-campus): I think the SLC can be very effective as Hesburgh, with his veto power, will let it be. A great deal depends on whether the representatives avoid arguments over semantics and get down to talking about the real issues.

It has to stop stalling over matters of little importance that are really just on the periphery. The smaller membership will allow the council to get more said and done. I have a great deal of respect for Phil Byrne. He's familiar with the faculty and administration, and can set up meetings and deal with the issues well. I think that will make things easier.

The issues the SLC h's dealt with have remained pretty much the same these past two years. I believe if we can get them resolved or at least on the path instead of having them floating in some kind of limbo.

Tom Hogan (South Quad): The SLC can be as effective as the people want it to be. I'm not worried that the SLC has veto power. I believe that as long as it's a very effective body, it can be very effective if the representatives can come together to communicate and present their views of the issues.

The student representatives will have a definite say in how effective the SLC will be. The students must elect representatives who will demand the respect of both faculty and administrators.

The SLC can be a very effective body if the representatives can also assert that it will be an effective body. I think that will make things easier.

The SLC exists to allow the students to speak their minds and present their views. It's the only direct link the students have to the Board of Trustees. The Board probably won't override Hesburgh's veto, but the SLC is the only link direct to the students, and therefore the SLC is the only official way to bring these matters to our university.

The SLC should host roll-call of SLC meetings should be published, to help make sure people know where and to whom to bring the SLC representatives to do a better job.
**Effectiveness of SLC viewed by this year's election candidates**

(continued from page 1)

In the past a lot of reforms that have been passed by the SLC have not been acted on quickly enough by the president. When his decision was finally given, students had lost interest.

If issues are acted on more quickly and reasons are given for the decisions, I think the students will be able to see that the SLC is not just sitting around and will look on. It more favors, said Ed Van Tassel (North Quad): I think the SLC can be more effective, but it is already a worthwhile means of getting things done.

Just by the fact that it brings students, administrators and faculty together in one body, the SLC is able to effect change more deeply and quickly.

If the students are not to lose respect for the SLC, it must do something positive right away. Action should be taken on the recommendations contained in the CORE report to implement some of the proposals.

Student input is always important. A constant flow of input from the students will help to get things done more quickly and effectively.

The Chairman of the HPC can be a means of collecting student reactions to campus issues. Periodic polls could also be taken to find out student ideas and to discover problems.

Unsettled student opinion will help put pressure on the administration at least to compromise on issues.

John Salvezon (South Quad): The SLC can be more effective, but it will take a lot of work.

The SLC can initiate proposals and pass legislation, which Hesburgh can then approve or veto. The SLC can take the proposal to the Board of Trustees, though, and they can override the veto. So there is a possibility there.

The main problem is that students don't know much about the SLC and don't have much confidence in it.

A lot of work, a lot of time, and a lot of research is required to convince people to support the SLC and its proposals.

This is a very important year for the SLC because students are just about fed up with it. But it is the only legislative body in which students have a real representation.

(continued on page 2)
**ND Hunger Coalition campaigns**

by John Shaughnessy
Staff Reporter

Concluding with National Week of Concern, Notre Dame, the Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition will offer a final event on Wednesday by sponsoring a fast and silent vigil at 7:30 p.m.

Coalition President Chris Brinager stated, "We're taking this opportunity to shed light on certain facts about the hunger problem. These facts account for an estimated 200 deaths every hour, but the only solution that will also give people a chance to show their concern with social inequality is a different economic system." Fr. Frank Quinlan, from the Holy Cross Justice of Peace Center, will celebrate the mass at 6 p.m. Wednesday in Sacred Heart Church.

The coalition also urges students to skip that day's evening meal. "Both actions will help lead the pledge for dining hall fasting throughout the semester," said Ceyl. Prinster of the coalition's communications committee.

On Thursday during dinner coalition members held out pledge forms for those who wish to fast from meals every Wednesday night. Students who sign the form will have their meal ticket marked off from the dinner hall list that evening. A $1 to $25 contribution is deducted to the coalition for each person who fasts.

The exact amount contributed depends on the number of pledges. The more people involved, the more money the coalition will receive per meal. "Most people ask why the dining halls only contribute 50 or 75 cents per meal," Prinster said. "They think the program is getting ripped off. Actually they've been giving $200 to $300 per week, possible considering their overall meals. Although some students fast," she continued, "the dining hall still have electrical, service and personnel expenses. But they are happy with their cooperation." Prinster said.

Last year the coalition received approximately $1100 when the fasting program began in its first six school weeks. The money was given to UNCRF, CARE, Oxfam and several other agencies. Research determines which organizations use the donations most effectively.

Money isn't the only value of the program, explained Brinager. "Student involvement is equally important. He is seeking an improvement upon last year's 400 fasters per week average.

"Even though we could raise more money with greater participation, the actual fund-raising isn't the sole concern," Brinager commented. "We just want people to feel in a small way what two-thirds of the world is feeling in a large way every day."

Both Brinager and Prinster cited an increase in the business of McDonald's, the Huddle and the hall's food sales on nights when the fasts was in effect. Prinster stated, "We hope the people will really fast, not just go somewhere else to eat. Experiencing hunger is an important part of the plan," she said.

The coalition plans three major programs involving South Bend community residents. The final project, to be implemented during the first semester, will attempt to educate the local area in the concepts needed to confront social inequality worldwide.

Reading second semester plans is the proposal of a congressional bill calling for an increased non-military foreign assistance. A third program intends to help any local businesses begin a payroll deduction plan. These funds will support the international development movement. All three projects will be conducted through the community's religious services and mass media.

"Our goal is to try to educate people to the problems that exist in the world and provide some possible solutions," Brinager said.

The hunger coalition will have a meeting for anyone interested in helping the program on Monday night at 7 p.m. in LaFortune Ballroom.

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**Murphy appointed to White Chair**

Dr. Edward J. Murphy, a member of the law faculty of Notre Dame, has been appointed to the Thomas J. White Chair in Law, announced Fr. Thomas J. Hesburgh, president of the University.

Murphy, a national and commercial law specialist, served as acting dean of the Notre Dame Law School from January to July of 1971, and is co-author of Studies in Contract Law, a casebook used by several of the nation's major law schools.

A native of Springfield, Ill., Murphy is a graduate of Beloit College and the University of Notre Dame Law School, and has been a member of the law faculty since 1950. He served as associate dean of the law school from 1950 to 1954, and then from 1946 to 1951.

The White chair was endowed by Theresa Murphy in honor of her husband, a native of Notre Dame, who was a member of the Notre Dame faculty and was the first White has been active in Catholic charitable causes in the St. Louis area and has received the Papal honor of Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

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**Minority enrollment reaches new high**

Freshman enrollment of minority students at Notre Dame has reached a new high.

This is almost triple the 37 enrolled in 1968-70, the last year before a national, financial aid program for minority group members was implemented.

Of the 205 minority students enrolled this year, 192 are black, 11 Oriental Americans, five Oriental Americans, and five American Indians. A total of 509 students from minority ethnic groups applied for admission; 217 were accepted and 165 enrolled. All but seven applicants

**COUL discusses campus issues**

by Patrick Cole
Staff Reporter

The Committee on Undergraduate Life met last night to discuss committee recommendations made last year.

Although no issues were discussed, the meeting emphasized presenting campus issues to administrative officials by COUL members.

At this stage of the follow-up reports, each member delivers his recommendations to the department of the University concerned.

Once the department gives a response, the recommendation returns to the BUL for evaluation and then goes to the Board of Trustees.

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The Only One We’ve Got

Lyndon Johnson, in the days when his policies were under attack from all sides, was fond of remarking that, “I am the only President you’ve got.” His opponents hoped to change that at the next election but, for the moment, it was undeniably true. The only man who could exercise the powers and perform the duties of the presidency was Lyndon Johnson, or he was the President.

Tomorrow the student body elects new members to the Student Life Council after a campaign noted for general apathy, if noted for anything at all. Perhaps this apathy is due to cynicism concerning the endless words about “action not words.”

Perhaps it is due to cynicism about the SLC itself: a body which spent four meetings last year arguing about what constitutes a “flagrant or perverse” sexual act only to have their solution vetoed by Fr. Hesburgh (who had already vetoed a previous sex rule); a body which spent much of the second semester debating whether 15 cooks would make a better broth than 24.

One is tempted to say that cynicism is occasionally a healthy attitude toward Notre Dame politicking. But the fact is that the SLC is the only institution affecting student life where students have equal influence with administrators and faculty, the only institution able to deal directly with the Board of Trustees.

In its early years, as recently as the late Sixties and early Seventies, it played a useful role, publicly debating current questions and legislating partial solutions. Today it remains fallible, not so much because we can still do better, but because we haven’t yet learned how.

But don’t suppose that whoever gets elected is going to be able to read your mind. Don’t expect them to produce a Golden Age. Figure that the SLC is about all we’ve got and that five students there can’t do much either — in less you tell them what you want and back them when they go for it.

p.o. box q

Anti-Capital Punishment

Dear Editor:

In response to the letter to the editor appearing in the September 18th issue I would like to add my voice to those who are opposed to capital punishment. To favor capital punishment, itself, because it acts as a deterrent to further killing is to ignore the facts. Britain has outlawed capital punishment for years and has not been a gain to humanity. Obviously capital punishment did not act as a deterrent before this law was implemented or there would have been a gain in the number of homicides after the law’s implementation.

One is tempted to say that capital punishment is a rational perspective. From a moral perspective, which must be examined in issues like these, the question that should be asked is, “What right does anyone have to take the life of another person?” I believe that the answer is none, whatsoever. To say someone has a right over another person’s life would start an avalanche of due process sequences. War, euthanasia, and abortion might all be justified.

No, I will not support capital punishment — mainly because of its moral implications. Killing a person because they killed someone else is like fighting fire with fire. Everyone knows the way to fight fire is with water.

Tim Moss

consider this

The Ice Cream Social ‘Crisis’

“Cord housing would not be attractive for everyone, however, I think that it would create a more relaxed atmosphere on campus.”

“Perhaps it is due to cynicism about the normal and not Pride Personified.”

Now is the time to get our heads out of the self-centered clouds we have so placidly and sheepishly allowed to engulf us. Now is the time to consider things of greater depth than all this useless self-analysis. Now is the time to dedicate ourselves to the challenge of solving the real problems that are begging for our generosity.

by Garry Trudeau

DOONESBURY

“Ready, Steve. I’m going to do my assignment.”

BECUSE,平整的750 HEARS ALTHOUGH WORK AND THE SOUNDS MAY BE FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD, IT STILL HEARS THE ICE CREAM SOCIAL CRISES THAT CAN STEREOTYPES PROVES AT 200 MILL.”

Tom Whelan, and Joe Graft (helped a little)
country rock:
outlaws, ppl and fogelberg
record review by gregg bangs

Nowadays, a prospective record buyer would certainly have a hard time escaping the "country rock" sound. Although the inspiration of this music has been popular for years in the form of bluegrass, western "cowboy" music, and even the "Nashville" sound, its selling power has certainly grown in taste with the emergence of such groups as the Buffalo Springfield, the Byrds, Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, the Grateful Dead and, to an extent, the Lovin' Spoonful.

However, it is becoming increasingly hard to label the entirety of this type of music as country. As in any genre of music, there are varying styles and influences. In the classification of what was once country rock, one can hear sounds that vary from lead guitar-dominated southern bands such as the Allman Brothers, Lynyrd Skynyrd and Marshall Tucker to the vocal-harmony-oriented California bands of the Eagles and Poco to the country-bluegrass sounds of the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band and the old Flying Burrito Brothers.

Of course, no band stays strictly within the limits of any classification as they try to establish a style of their own. The Eagles transcended the softness of the Poco approach by relying on a louder, more electric sound. Quite often though, this search for a unique sound gets caught in mid-stream and there seems to be no direction.

The Outlaws seem to be such a band. Signed by ex-columbia Records head Clive Davis, they are introduced on their liner notes as "the first stylized country rock band signed by Arista Records." Davis' present company. At first glance, this band appears to be in the Allman Brothers mold by having two lead players--in fact, they give credit to Lynyrd Skynyrd for their style. The problem appears to be that the Outlaws have not decided what kind of style is yet.

They make a pleasant attempt at an Eagle's approach by relying on a louder, more electric sound. Although the group is capable of playing some flat out rock, the Cincinnati based Skynyrd Outlaws does have an attractive, clear voice--a refreshing change from some singers. Gregg Bangs' "ural mass

fr. griffin's

Although the group is capable of playing some flat out rock, the Cincinnati based Outlaws are at their best when combining bluegrass, rock and country foot stompin' music.

With Fuller there was an emphasis on ballads which he dominated, especially on the 'Bustin' Out album. At bass player Mike Hilly's suggestion, "We're more of a diversified group. Craig is quite talented but now we all make contributions."

This can be seen on the very first track. "Two Lane Highway" is a hard driving song which features Goshorn's lead but also has vocals by John David Call on steel guitar and Michael Conway on piano. Conway shows imagination on key boards throughout the album and Call is a steadying force. Goshorn contributes most of the faster material while old stand-by George Powell writes pleasant slower songs such as "Runner," and "Give us a Rise."

The group also does their rendition of a song on Merle Haggard's "I'll Fix Your Flat Tire, Merle." If for nothing else, this song is worth listening to for the line "Merle, if you're going to call the world your home you know you're going to have to get stoned and it's better to do it with a joint than a drink.""

"Fixin' to Meet the Devil" is perhaps the catchiest song on the album. It is a very bouncy, lively song with pleasant lyrics that say "Fogelberg has got quite well. As a matter of fact, that's something! Fogelberg does very well. He is able to hit both ends of the scale and he has an attractive, clear voice--refreshing change from some "urchins."

Fogelberg goes for a pleasant arrival on any part of the country rock scene.

Pure Prairie League (PPL) turned out two albums in the early seventies, neither of which sold well. In fact, the group seemingly broke up when lead singer-guitarist Craig Fuller quit, the group to evade the draft board. However, the group had a mild hit in 1973 with "Amie," off the Bustin' Out album. The group pulled itself back together with Larry Goshorn taking Fuller's place and turned out their best album to date, Two Lane Highway.

The group included two lead players--in fact, they give credit to Lynyrd Skynyrd for their style. The problem appears to be that the Outlaws have not decided what kind of style is yet.

They make a pleasant attempt at an Eagle's approach by relying on a louder, more electric sound. Although the group is capable of playing some flat out rock, the Cincinnati based Skynyrd Outlaws does have an attractive, clear voice--a refreshing change from some singers.
Hesburgh asks review of amnesty program

(continued from page 1)

"I am concerned now to do an in- depth study for one year in which we would look at this mass of data from the Clemency Board and determine the public policy that should emerge," Hesburgh said.

"I think it could be done in a University context," he continued. "If we can take up this kind of study, it would be at the Center for Civil Rights.

Hesburgh could not comment on the feasibility or funding of such a study.

Hesburgh dismissed charges made in the minority report issued last Friday by fellow board members retired Marine Corps Gen. Lewis Walt; Ralph Adams, president of Troy State University; James Dougovito, instructor at Michigan Technical University; and retired Army Col. Harry Riggs.

The four charged that the Board was starting with a precedent of amnesty who may have "misinterpreted, circumvented and violated at least the spirit" of President Ford's order to establish the Board.

Hesburgh, an advocate of total, unconditional amnesty for war resisters, said, "My only response to General Walt would be, 'The war is over.'" Hesburgh called the Ford amnesty program "the most generous since President Washington, with the exception of the Civil War."

He explained that of the 15,500 cases reviewed by the Board, 90 per cent received some kind of clemency, and over half of the applicants were granted unconditional amnesty. The cases the Board reviewed were individuals convicted in Federal or military court of crimes related to the Vietnam war.

The second part, conducted by the U.S. Attorney General, dealt with the over 200,000 draft evaders, who had not been brought to trial. According to Hesburgh, less than ten per cent of these individuals were indicted and only 860 were tried.

Hesburgh pointed out that many draft evaders may be able to return to the U.S. since the Attorney General has declared only 4,000 of the 200,000 evaders as indictable.

The third part of the amnesty program, dealing with military personnel who deserted, was conducted by the military. Nearly half of the deserters from Vietnam turned themselves in, according to Hesburgh.

Military courts granted half the deserters a clemency discharge from the service on the condition that they perform alternate service.

Hesburgh pointed out that the Clemency Board left some unfinished work to be completed by the Attorney General.

"We have several hundred cases remaining where we did not have enough information," Hesburgh said.

From the completed cases, Hesburgh could generalize about the average applicant for amnesty.

"Your picture of the college kid going to Canada is a small part of the total number -- two or three per cent I would say," Hesburgh said.

He characterized many of the civilian applicants as "civilians with a conscience problem" concerning the war and military amnesty applicants as "military with family problems."

Although an advocate of unconditional amnesty, Hesburgh was pleased with the outcome of the report.

There will be a general information meeting and afterwards a discussion (and sign-up) for planned projects for 1975-76

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Increased influence for SLC emphasized

(continued from page 2)

tion.

The SLC will have to work closely with Student Affairs and the faculty by making a united effort. John Lynch (campus affairs) feels that a reduction in the SLC's membership to 15 from 24 should improve its effectiveness. It will be easier to determine the direction of the council and achieve a consensus of opinion.

It will also reduce the anonymity of the members and should induce some continuity from year to year and make them more seriously consider the issues.

The student representatives to the SLC must be open-minded and be given full and impartial satisfaction for long-range effectiveness. It will be easier to deal with the Board of Trustees. It is if the student representatives are not so concerned with specific topics which are really not of great concern to the majority of the student body.

I think the SLC has to reorganize itself by re-defining its goals to concentrate on things the students are most concerned with. The students have to make sure that they are interested in the people of the SLC. The council will only be as good as the people on it. If the council members aren't interested, if they allow themselves to be snowed, then nothing good will come from the SLC.

I think the SLC has a good chance this year. There is the COUL report to work from. The SLC should take the questions and the recommendations in the report and work to see how feasible they are and how they might be implemented.

I would like to make the SLC more visible by publishing a monthly newsletter. That would let the students know just what the SLC is doing and would make it easier for them to let their representatives know how they felt on the various issues.

The SLC student representatives must perceive and then act upon issues which directly affect "student life.

The issues are as I see them, with no arbitrary importance given to any one area: pettiness, alcohol and drug guidelines, co-ed dorms, women's varsity sports, reorganization of judicial boards, and obtaining and guarding the students' rights to freedom and privacy.

A lot of my friends have advised me not to run for SLC because it will be frustrating trying to buck the administration—but the larger the challenge, the more I respond to it—and it is going to be one hell of a challenge.
Bradley sets record, saves Irish

by Bill Brink
Sports Editor

It was a classic example of the 'big play,' the 'game-breaker,' the 'turnaround.' Whatever you want to call it, Louie Bradley's fourth quarter interception and subsequent 99-yard return for a touchdown was the play of the day in the Irish's 17-0 victory over Purdue Saturday afternoon in Ross-Ade Stadium.

It may turn out to be the play of the season, for it certainly saved the game for ND. Going into the fourth quarter the Irish held a slim 3-0 lead, and the Boilermakers had advanced to the ND 4-yard line. Quarterback Craig Nagel, who replaced starter Mark Vitali early in the first quarter, moved the Boilers from their own 3 to three long passes, the last one a fantastic 31-yard completion to wing Paul Bradley.

On the third down and goal to go from the four, Nagel handed off to Dierking again. But this time Dierking pulled up and lofted a long pass at the 1, and with nothing but daylight, he darted 99 yards down the sideline for the touchdown, giving the Irish a 10-0 lead.

The play set a Notre Dame record for an interception return for a touchdown, surpassing Jack Eldey's 96-yarder in 1929. And it quite obviously turned the game around.

"We needed a big play," said Notre Dame coach Dan Devine. "We hadn't had one, and I'd have to say it was a good time to get one."

"I was thinking he was going all the way," he continued, "and of course the first thing I looked for were flags. After being in the business this long it's the first thing I look for."

"One play, just one play," said Purdue coach Alex Agase. "That did us in."

Bradley himself admitted he didn't expect the play but that he saw it develop.

"I saw the halfback turn and I knew what it was going to be," he explained. "I was supposed to guard the tight end, but he must have blocked. I was really surprised by the play, but it was a badly thrown pass and once I got it I was just thinking go long."

Ironically, it was Bradley who was beaten fairly consistently facing the first three quarterbacks, usually on short sideline patterns, which I'm not sure he is liking, but his dramatic runback proved to be just the beginning of what was to be a spectacular fourth quarter.

When the Boilers had possession after Bradley's return, the sophomore cornerback intercepted another Nagel pass at the Purdue 23 on the first play from scrimmage. But then he returned it only two yards, but the Irish offense took it down the way.

Staying on the ground, ND used 7 plays with Al Hunter taking it in from the two. Dave Reeve's extra point made it 17-0 with 7:19 left in the game.

Bradley nearly had another interception a short while later, but fellow cornerback Tom Lopieniski ran in front of him to pick off a third Nagel pass at the ND 10. Joe Montana came in at quarterback for the Irish and led them down the Purdue 4 yard line, but his pass was batted down at the end zone with 15 seconds left in the period.

In last week's game against Boston College, it was again a case of the Irish, notching up another fine offensive performance, for 303 yards in the day's work. Bradley's runback in the first quarter continued the theme.

Quarterback Rick SLAGER had two good passes dropped in the first quarter, and one time the offense stood still after a pass thinking that the play was dead. They lost nine yards.

"You think about things like that," said SLAGER. "You think 'what if'..." But if you let it bother you, you get tight. The dropoffs before we didn't do it because I knew I could depend on those guys next time. But I do think we had a little more conservative after that."

The teams did not drive down to the Purdue 12 yard line in the first quarter on the running of Slager. But both his passes were dropped as he tried to pass. And then SLAGER fumbled the ball on the Purdue 18 yard line, and then was batted down before he could return it.

"That's not how you want to start," said Slager later. "That's not the way you want to start."

Bradley's interception return was in the second quarter. That, like the fumble recovery, was a mixup we could have played better on offense. Bradley's interception came off a pass down the sideline completed to Ross Browner. But again, we were making too many mistakes and that's what cost us."

"As in last week's game against Boston College, the score was 3-3 at the end of the first 30 minutes of play, and Saturday it was 3-0 in favor of the Irish. Our inexperience. We're young and making too many mental mistakes. This week and last seem to be plaguing the offense. Against Boston College in the first half, a powerful offense and right, but if you let it happen, Air, Slager in the 16 with goal to go after a third yard screen pass. At this point, the offense had to settle for a field goal.

At Purdue, the first half mistakes featured dropped passes and a line that couldn't even scratch their way up to the goal line. Slager explained the play as a "mixup on the count. It was supposed to go to the ball, but the ball came back early, and half of the line didn't realize the ball was snapped. I was waiting for a whistle on the play, and one didn't come, and I learned a lesson on that play to just fall down and cover up the ball if something like that happens."

The Boilemers didn't think their offense was coming from our inexperience. We're just young and making these mental mistakes, but it's still early."

"They seemed to come up with one or two in the first half and then in the second half, just making big mistakes. I don't think we're making more mistakes, but it's still early."

"I think our slowness in the first half was due to the youth of the team, plus some bad breaks. We were just playing poorly. We knew it, just inches away from breaking the game open. Now we are going to start coming together."

"I also added to our defense we are making some mistakes on offense, but I think we have to cover it. "They can cover up for us. That just about told the story of the game."

Bradley's interception was spectacular. Ross Browner led the interception race with 13 tackles, sometimes 10 or 15 yards downfield. Steve Novacek and Bradley had eight. They gave a little but held him when they had to, and came up with the brakes that bailed out the offense.

"Thanks to our defense we were able to make some mistakes on offense and still win the game," Slager added. "They can cover up for us."

Bradley's interception return was in the first quarter. "I'm looking to have a sweeter. "I'm so anxious to get home I can't taste it."

"This has been a tough week," Devine said. "I'm so anxious to get home I can't taste it."

"I'm so anxious to get back in practice, but all the ball came back early, and half of the line didn't realize the ball was snapped. I was waiting for a whistle on the play, and one didn't come, and I learned a lesson on that play to just fall down and cover up the ball if something like that happens."

"The personable quarterback then expounded on the team's first half problems. "I think our slow play in the first half was due to the youth of the team, plus some bad breaks. We were just playing poorly. We knew it."

Both teams Practice center last Saturday when ND Devine said.

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