Governor-elect at CCE
Bowen cites state govt's erosion

Dr. Otis Bowen, Indiana governor-elect, addressed the audience at the University of Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education Friday.

Bowen's lecture was sponsored by the Notre Dame Law School as part of their lecture series on "The State of Life in America."

age of majority change
Before the lecture, Bowen talked with some of the people present, answering questions, including some concerning the "age of majority policy.

Bowen said, "I have long favored the age of majority being at 18. ... The right to enter a bar is one of the many, many rights which go with changing the age of majority."

University President Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh introduced Bowen, pledging the university's "interest in the aid of the government in Indiana."

trends defy logic
Bowen noted that he lives only 32 miles from South Bend and that he spent his internship at Memorial Hospital. Speaking about his post-congressional experience, he remarked, "It is not a shortage of advice; no shortage of applicants."

"The most important function of government as it is made to appear in schools, and the way in which it is running in reality. He noted that some trends in government "tend to defy logic."

Some of these trends, he mused, may well be illusion. He said trends are too often "too many people, too many houses, too much of everything. However, this is a reality and not an illusion to Bowen."

state influence declines
"State government's relative importance has suffered a decline," he said.

Bowen noted that the erosion of the importance of state government varied from state to state, and added, "I am proud to say that Indiana is far from the bottom."

Bowen thought that it would do no good to look for specific blame on a particular person. "Refraining any specific blame on a particular person is not going to do any good."

strike threat looms
Apollo 17 poised for shot

by John Noble Wilford
(C) 1972 New York Times

Cape Kennedy, Dec. 3—Preparations for the launching of Apollo 17, the last of the moon-landing missions, continued tonight amid complex maneuvering to avoid a strike that might delay the Wednesday night lift-off.


the sights are about 3.2 billion years old.

On the first walk, the astronauts will establish a lunar science station, an array of six sensing instruments powered by a nuclear generator. The instruments are expected to operate and return raw data to the earth for the years after the mission.

In their second day on the moon, Cernan and Schmitt are to ride to the foot of a mountain and may be very old. Their final walk, on Dec. 13, is scheduled to include a traverse to the north of the site, along the feet of another steep mountain, where they expect to find ancient rocks.

The moon is about 4.6 billion years old, and the oldest rocks found there so far by Apollo astronauts are estimated to be 3.2 billion years old. The youngest samples are about 3.5 billion years old. A. 1:56 on Dec. 14, Cernan and Schmitt are to blast off from the moon for a rendezvous with Evans in the command ship.

state government serves a major responsibility.
In response to a question from the audience, Bowen said that he would seek to provide special education for the handicapped, but made it contingent upon the finding of necessary funding. "If special education can't be done without funding," said the governor-elect.

need for federal funds
In answering another question, the doctor said that he intended to "expand and beef up" Indiana's labor office in Washington. He claimed a need for this, since Indiana he said was "Fiith in the nation for the receiving of federal funds."

In the press conference, Bowen had stressed tax reform as a goal of his administration. "The need is to reorder our tax structure to relieve our utter dependence upon the property tax," said Bowen. He gave three standards for a program of tax relief. First, it must give "substantial" replacement for the property tax; second, there must be "controls on the use of property taxes" to prevent them from rising in the future; and lastly, a tax program must "make up from state wide taxes what is lost through decreased property taxes."

state-wide taxation
Bowen wished to distribute the burden of decreased property taxes among the three alternatives open to state-wide taxation. These three ways are sales taxes, individual income taxes and corporate taxes.

Two much reliance upon one of these taxes would have a negative effect, according to Bowen. He also ruled out a state wide value added-tax on the grounds that it would drive needed business out of the state.

tax reform dead
He said he felt that on the matter of tax reform, "It's been started to death...seems to me that the people are ready for a change."

Bowen wasn't very enthused about a state-wide lottery as a source of revenue. "It's been considered always starts out well and then petered out," he remarked. "If the legislators should pass it, I believe in majority rule, and I would not impose my rule over the people in this issue."

The rights were much better at Disneyland Saturday than they were at the L.A. Coliseum. Details on page 8.
Legal siege faces term paper firms

by Don Ruane
Executive Editor

Term paper companies in the East are trying to weather a storm of law suits, court injunctions, and state laws which have closed or severely limited 13 companies since last semester.

New York recently closed three companies operating in 18 cities; and Boston University secured an injunction in Suffolk Superior Court on October 30 which prevents 10 companies from "selling, reprinting, reprinting, reproducing, or otherwise providing, any written or recorded term paper, thesis, theme, or other research document." To any student the company has reason to believe will submit as his or her own work.

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., is considering two legal actions. One to slow down local sources, and another to fight the advertising technique used by American Educational Research Consultants. It seems AERC placed business cards in strategic places in the campus library catalogue.

Joseph Jeffs, librarian, said that 100 cards have been removed, and one could take 12 or 14 extra hours to remove all the cards. Some students have turned in cards they found in the catalogue while researching papers.

Maryland's state legislature passed law last July providing maximum of six months imprisonment and a $1,000 fine for selling papers and research materials for substitution of one's own work; and Stephen J. Trachtenberg, explains current activity was probably prompted by the legal siege faces term paper firms

St. Mary's College Professor Messbarger's tenure appeal still undecided

St. Mary's College Professor Messbarger, denied tenure in early November, has not been notified yet of a decision in his appeal for tenure.

According to Messbarger, "The whole thing is in flux. I'm not sure what is next."

He continued, "The reasons that I was denied for tenure are those which apply to others. The case is decided on the basis of the decision made by the college." The college, he said, "is a moral containing the by-laws of the Board of Trustees, the faculty and administrative manuals, is not clear."

Pittsburgh Paints

Notre Dame Student Discounts

-30% off Latex Paint
-15% off unpainted furniture

332 S. Michigan
289-2439

Messainger's tenure appeal still undecided

St. Mary's College Professor Paul Messbarger, denied tenure in early November, has not been notified yet of a decision in his appeal for tenure.

According to Messbarger, "The whole thing is in flux. I'm not sure what is next."

He continued, "The reasons that I was denied for tenure are those which apply to others. The case is decided on the basis of the decision made by the college." The college, he said, "is a moral containing the by-laws of the Board of Trustees, the faculty and administrative manuals, is not clear."

Pittsburgh Paints

Notre Dame Student Discounts

-30% off Latex Paint
-15% off unpainted furniture

332 S. Michigan
289-2439

Messbarger's tenure appeal still undecided

St. Mary's College Professor Paul Messbarger, denied tenure in early November, has not been notified yet of a decision in his appeal for tenure.

According to Messbarger, "The whole thing is in flux. I'm not sure what is next."

He continued, "The reasons that I was denied for tenure are those which apply to others. The case is decided on the basis of the decision made by the college." The college, he said, "is a moral containing the by-laws of the Board of Trustees, the faculty and administrative manuals, is not clear."

Pittsburgh Paints

Notre Dame Student Discounts

-30% off Latex Paint
-15% off unpainted furniture

332 S. Michigan
289-2439

There never has been and never will be anyone exactly like you.

Helping people build a better life

THE EQUITABLE

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York, N.Y. An Equal Opportunity Employer, M/F

For a free 18" x 24" poster of this advertisement, write: The Equitable, Dept. 2, GPO Box 1170, New York, N.Y., 10001

(continued on page 4)
Congressman John G. Schmitz, the recently defeated American Independent Party candidate for the Presidency, will speak on "Bread and Peace" Wednesday at 8:45 pm in the library auditorium. Mr. Schmitz has been a member of the Republican party for 24 years, but recently he was defeated in the Republican primary for his seat in the Thirty-Fifth Congressional District of Wisconsin. Upon defeat, he decided to run for the Presidency, in part to "battle with the conspiracy which is trying to take over America."

The platform of the American Independent Party declared that both the Republican and Democratic administrations give the American people a "dream" of a country that is "as good as" the one the country should be, except for causing civil disorder, and the pushing of this country into world government causing our position and confidence in the world. John Schmitz ran on the ticket of the American Independent Party to offer the American people a real choice among the candidates he believed. In contrast to the Nixon campaign). Managers claiming that a vote for Schmitz is a vote for McGovern, the American Party insisted that a vote for Nixon is a vote for the McGovern platform. Some are of John Schmitz's views on particular issues:

Defense - America should be more productive lives.

Election - Hold down federal spending on programs which have made it possible for some who do not work to live better than others who do work.

Inflation - Federal deficit spending is the primary cause of inflation.

Supreme Court - Federal courts have exceeded their rightful powers in ordering forced busing of public school children for purposes of racial balance, in banning voluntary group prayer in public schools, in letting too many criminals go free, and in other areas.

John Schmitz was born on August 12, 1910 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Marquette in 1932 and his Master of Arts degree from California State College at Long Beach in 1956. Since 1940 and up to the time of his election to congress, he has been an instructor in philosophy, history and political science at Santa Anna College. He served in the California State Senate from 1944 through 1970. He has served in the U.S. House of Representatives since June, 1879. While in the House, he served on the House Internal Security Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Appropriations Committee.
THE OBSERVER
AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER

News: 203-1715
Editorials: 203-8661
Business: 203-7471

Dan Thornton
Business Manager
Joe Butler
Advertising Manager

Monday, December 4, 1972

Termpaper Companies

Judging by recent developments in the battle between higher education and the termpaper industry (See story on page 2), the latter is certainly in for some rough times if not complete disaster. And it’s about time.

Purchasing termpapers for submission at your own risk is plain and simple cheating which has no place in education at any level, especially at this level where certain ideals of academic honesty are assumed to exist.

Unfortunately this assumption isn’t realistic and it is those students who don’t believe in fair play and don’t have enough confidence in themselves who have made the termpaper industry the lucrative business that it is today.

It is true that many termpaper companies are meaningless, and sometimes assigned more out of tradition than reason. However, as far as their meaningfulness is concerned, students are mostly at fault. Exams for papers assigned in certain required courses, most meaningless papers are written for just courses, which students have taken to fill their electives. Instead of choosing a course which will have meaning for them, which makes a termpaper a challenge to their desire for knowledge and creativity, they opt for something they really don’t care about in the first place.

How can they expect anything but a meaningless assignment?

Protection for Students

The time has come for a concerted effort to protect the student who doesn’t use these services, and the public from those who win professional license through these fraudulent uses of these privileges, as the Dean of University Affairs at Boston University said in explanation of his institution’s suit against 10 Massachusetts companies.

The BU suit was supported by seven other Boston area universities and provides a model for all other universities which possess the ideal of academic honesty.

There is also support for academic honesty in the state legislatures from New York to California. This indicates that termpaper companies have not gained the support of the public, which finances many of our higher education institutions. A combined effort by state legislatures and universities would be magnificient, and certainly sound the death knell for this dreadful industry.

Dangerous to Invest

According to recent legal decisions it is becoming more dangerous to invest in a paper, which usually runs from $2 to $6 a page. Boston University will get a list of customers from the 10 companies it brought suit against, and Wisconsin used lists provided by the state attorney general to delay grades and degrees for nearly 600 students last spring. Disciplinary action ranges from lowered grades and extra work to expulsion. The termpaper companies are not winning in the courts as they claim they will, and students who patronize them are taking substantial risks.

Let’s hope that more pressure will be exerted, and that students and professors will make their courses more meaningful, and honest.

Don Ruane

(Employer courtesy of Editorial Enterprises, Presses, USA.)

Donesbury

To: Fred 
From: chips

Hey you! Remember me? I'm the guy who made your life miserable last year. I'm back. I've been waiting all year to get even with you. I want to teach you a lesson.

Garry Trudeau

The Observer

Managing Editor: Joe Abbot
News Editor: Anthony Abbot
Sports Editor: Maria Gallagher
Editorial: Jerry Lutkus
Features Editor: Bill Brate
Sports Editor: Jon Donaldson
Associate Editors: Bob Higgins, Ed Ellis
Associate Editors: Ben Higgins, Ed Ellis
Special Projects Editor: Dan Barrett
Production: Myron Hunt
Asst. Ad Manager: Patti Strosahl
Ad Manager: Ed Ellis
Controller: Chris Sullivan
Production: Joe Wilkowski
Editorial Assistant: Joe Neale
Night Editor: Maritime Zeza
Assistant Editor: Bob Ellis
Assistant Editor: Chris Sullivan
Layoffs: Kathy Kelly
Teacher's Guild: Joe Jane
Copy Editors: Ed Ellis, Mike O'Hare
Advertising: Vic Davis
Night Editor: Dave Rust

Happy Birthday Fred

Editors printed in The Observer reflect the opinion of the writer on behalf of the editorial board. Columns reflect the opinion of the individual writer. They are not to be taken as official comment.
Americans are drinking more beer. Over the last 10 years, consumption has climbed to 19.5 gallons a person, or 127.4 million barrels a year, from 15.5 a person, or 89 million barrels.

'This is good news for the big national brands like Budweiser, produced by Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; Schlitz, produced by the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company, and the Falstaff Brewing Company's Falstaff Blue label,' said Steinberg.

But their success is spelling trouble for many of the nation's regional brewers, companies like Schaeffer and Rheingold. Indeed, some industry officials are predicting a quickening death rate for the big three: the regional brewers charge, pensive campaigns to capture business by making price relief in 1973 eulprits causing their own the company has used the dame label and the same slogan: "Pure Montana, built to last." Paul, who is a privately owned company, is a notable exception among regional brewers. It produces 10,918,000 cases a year, from 15.9 gallons a person, or 10,918 barrels a year, to 19.5 gallons a person, or 127.4 million barrels a year, in 1973 and 1974, respectively. Some people in the beer industry fear that part of its potential sales are lost to the big national and liquor producers. In 1974, Henry B. King, president of the United Brewers Association, predicted, "General state of the industry is healthy and I have not seen any inroads from wine or spirits." He predicts that sales will continue to rise and that his company's results have resulted from increased competition among the brewing industry.

Consumption of malt liquor, also made by national brewers, is only 20 percent of the market, but people in the industry point out that it is growing faster than beer consumption.

The alcohol content of malt liquor is about one-fifth higher than beer's 5 percent by weight. Malt liquor was originated by the Pearl Brewing Company and was sold under the Country Club label. The brewery had the market to itself until 1964, when the Schlitz and Falstaff companies entered the market, which is believed to have about 40 percent of the market. Both of these companies are subsidiaries of Anheuser-Busch, among others having entered the market.

The big companies are going to get bigger because of the advantages of national consumer franchising and a large base of volume that permits them to build huge new plants and, in turn, to build more new plants. This trend is also paralleling the decline in the volume of the smaller companies from raising prices and thus generating sufficient cash flow to modernize even on a small scale.

"But," he said, "there are a "handful" of regional brewers that could do well over the next five years if they can build new plants in 1973 and 1974 to increase their capacity to 25 cents a six-pack."

The regional companies contend that the big companies can do this without any actual over-all loss to themselves by keeping higher prices in other areas where their products are distributed. If the smaller brewers attempt to compete by lowering their prices, increasing their advertising or modernizing their plants to increase output, it can prove disastrous to their profits.

But there are numerous other reasons for the plight of the regional brewers. They have a labor shortage, obsolete plants, distribution difficulties and changing preferences in drinking habits.

Because of undecided lawsuits still in the Federal courts, officials of beer companies are reluctant to comment now on the chances of unfair pricing disputes. However, in Rheingold's annual report for 1971, John E. Haigey, chairman, had this to say:

"During the past year, the New York sales of our beer products and those of our major regional beer competitors were reduced as a result of price discriminatory practices of certain national brewers who maintain higher prices in less competitive areas while selling at lower prices in more competitive areas such as New York."

Rheingold is now involved in a suit against Anheuser-Busch.

The most recent regional company to start court action is Gram Bell Brewery, Inc. of St. Paul. It announced last month that it had filed suit against both Schlitz and Anheuser-Busch. Gram Bell's third-quarter profit was $20,000, or 2 cents a share, down sharply from the year-earlier $128,000, or 20 cents a share.

"Our problem is very similar to the exception among regional brewers is the Adolph Coors Company, a family-owned concern in Golden, Colo. This company has only one plant, but it is the world's largest and is able to produce 10 barrels a year. Coors has not borrowed any money since 1880 and spends relatively little on advertising.

Coors sales grew from 2.8 million barrels in 1971, up 16.4 percent from 1970. The company has used the same slogan: "Pure Rocky Mountain Spring Water." Since Coors is a privately owned company, it is not required to store the beer and, therefore, it is completely self-sufficient.

"We are completely self-sufficient," said Mr. Adolph Coors, "but I must say that I am a pure escapist yarn which ends with a bang."

Mr. Adolph Coors has not repeated in the rerun, season.

The company has used the same slogan: "Pure Rocky Mountain Spring Water." Since Coors is a privately owned company, it is not required to store the beer and, therefore, it is completely self-sufficient.

"We are completely self-sufficient," said Mr. Adolph Coors, "but I must say that I am a pure escapist yarn which ends with a bang."

Mr. Adolph Coors has not repeated in the rerun, season.

The company has used the same slogan: "Pure Rocky Mountain Spring Water." Since Coors is a privately owned company, it is not required to store the beer and, therefore, it is completely self-sufficient.

"We are completely self-sufficient," said Mr. Adolph Coors, "but I must say that I am a pure escapist yarn which ends with a bang."

Mr. Adolph Coors has not repeated in the rerun, season.

The company has used the same slogan: "Pure Rocky Mountain Spring Water." Since Coors is a privately owned company, it is not required to store the beer and, therefore, it is completely self-sufficient.

"We are completely self-sufficient," said Mr. Adolph Coors, "but I must say that I am a pure escapist yarn which ends with a bang."

Mr. Adolph Coors has not repeated in the rerun, season.

The company has used the same slogan: "Pure Rocky Mountain Spring Water." Since Coors is a privately owned company, it is not required to store the beer and, therefore, it is completely self-sufficient.

"We are completely self-sufficient," said Mr. Adolph Coors, "but I must say that I am a pure escapist yarn which ends with a bang."

Mr. Adolph Coors has not repeated in the rerun, season.

The company has used the same slogan: "Pure Rocky Mountain Spring Water." Since Coors is a privately owned company, it is not required to store the beer and, therefore, it is completely self-sufficient.
Henry reviews municipal problems

Dr. Edward L. Henry, Saint Mary's College President, stressed the desirability of providing the public with a greater amount of municipal information to voters in his presentation to the Minnesota Municipal League, last Monday. He was Mayor of St. Cloud, Minnesota for seven years and prior to his position at Saint Mary's College was Director of the Center for the Study of Local Government at Saint John's University, Minnesota.

Henry pointed out that the problem of inadequate service delivery systems, if they are inadequate, lies not so much in the lack of technological know-how, as in the inability of the cities to organize themselves and their resources to get and use the technology. These are social failures, not technological ones.

Noting that neither the market system of the private sector or the technological system of the public sector can supply the technologies, Henry cited some of the factors responsible for not accomplishing the best job possible.

Preference of many local leaders and citizens to the desirability of being involved in many of the programs presented by the city towards the betterment of the community, for privatizing public functions, for making the city a better place for individuals to live in.

He noted that the use of municipal technology is dependent upon the willingness of the public to participate in the process.

Women's rights topic tonight on 'Tear 'n Tell' program

KING HENRY V

Starring Sir Lawrence Olivier

Tues. Dec. 5 8 & 10 p.m.
Architectural Auditorium

$1.00 proceeds to Mr. Salmarino

Wednesday Dec. 21 to January 12, residence halls will be locked.

The residence halls will be closed for the winter semester, from December 21 to January 12. There will be no one allowed in the residence halls during the above dates.

It is "an effort to strengthen the security of the residence halls and individual rooms and personal property," according to F. James Liebel, Dean of Students.
Until the Irish had momentary difficulties clearing the puck from their zone, and the Badgers, Talafous made the save a costly one when, at 1:47, he stole the puck from full goalie just to the right of the ND net and rifled a shot over the fallen Krumbholz.

But again the Irish fought back. Pat Conroy banged in a rebound of a Les Larson shot at 1:34 and then, six minutes later, the Conroy-Talafous-Irving line scored the equalizer. Conroy took a face-off near center ice, and zipped a pass to Williams, who was breaking down. But Williams then puffed off to Ireland, who beat Perkins with a 15-footer at 15:27.

Each team scored once in the final period. Norm Cherry put Wisconsin in front in a shallow-angle shot at 10:30, but Mike Dumphry's first score of the season at 14:10 tied the score at four and set up the sudden death overtime period.

Wisconsin's lead became 3-1 early in the second period. The Irish had momentary difficulties in clearing the puck from their own zone, and the Badgers, Talafous made the save a costly one when, at 1:47, he stole the puck from full goalie just to the right of the ND net and rifled a shot over the fallen Krumbholz.

But again the Irish fought back. Pat Conroy banged in a rebound of a Les Larson shot at 1:34 and then, six minutes later, the Conroy-Talafous-Irving line scored the equalizer. Conroy took a face-off near center ice, and zipped a pass to Williams, who was breaking down. But Williams then puffed off to Ireland, who beat Perkins with a 15-footer at 15:27.

Each team scored once in the final period. Norm Cherry put Wisconsin in front in a shallow-angle shot at 10:30, but Mike Dumphry's first score of the season at 14:10 tied the score at four and set up the sudden death overtime period.

Wisconsin's lead became 3-1 early in the second period. The Irish had momentary difficulties in clearing the puck from their own zone, and the Badgers, Talafous made the save a costly one when, at 1:47, he stole the puck from full goalie just to the right of the ND net and rifled a shot over the fallen Krumbholz.

But again the Irish fought back. Pat Conroy banged in a rebound of a Les Larson shot at 1:34 and then, six minutes later, the Conroy-Talafous-Irving line scored the equalizer. Conroy took a face-off near center ice, and zipped a pass to Williams, who was breaking down. But Williams then puffed off to Ireland, who beat Perkins with a 15-footer at 15:27.

Each team scored once in the final period. Norm Cherry put Wisconsin in front in a shallow-angle shot at 10:30, but Mike Dumphry's first score of the season at 14:10 tied the score at four and set up the sudden death overtime period.

Wisconsin's lead became 3-1 early in the second period. The Irish had momentary difficulties in clearing the puck from their own zone, and the Badgers, Talafous made the save a costly one when, at 1:47, he stole the puck from full goalie just to the right of the ND net and rifled a shot over the fallen Krumbholz.

But again the Irish fought back. Pat Conroy banged in a rebound of a Les Larson shot at 1:34 and then, six minutes later, the Conroy-Talafous-Irving line scored the equalizer. Conroy took a face-off near center ice, and zipped a pass to Williams, who was breaking down. But Williams then puffed off to Ireland, who beat Perkins with a 15-footer at 15:27.

Each team scored once in the final period. Norm Cherry put Wisconsin in front in a shallow-angle shot at 10:30, but Mike Dumphry's first score of the season at 14:10 tied the score at four and set up the sudden death overtime period.

Wisconsin's lead became 3-1 early in the second period. The Irish had momentary difficulties in clearing the puck from their own zone, and the Badgers, Talafous made the save a costly one when, at 1:47, he stole the puck from full goalie just to the right of the ND net and rifled a shot over the fallen Krumbholz.

But again the Irish fought back. Pat Conroy banged in a rebound of a Les Larson shot at 1:34 and then, six minutes later, the Conroy-Talafous-Irving line scored the equalizer. Conroy took a face-off near center ice, and zipped a pass to Williams, who was breaking down. But Williams then puffed off to Ireland, who beat Perkins with a 15-footer at 15:27.

Each team scored once in the final period. Norm Cherry put Wisconsin in front in a shallow-angle shot at 10:30, but Mike Dumphry's first score of the season at 14:10 tied the score at four and set up the sudden death overtime period.
Michigan stadium was the site of an avalanche of touchdowns in the fourth quarter as Notre Dame hit the scoreboard four times in ten minutes, with the last two converted on kickoff returns.

Parasighian continued: "But I thought we handled the kickoff game well. The players have a lot of confidence in the way they handle the ball. They're not afraid to make mistakes. They know they can come back from a mistake. They're not afraid to lose, either. They know they can come back.

Notre Dame scored its third touchdown, near the end of the first quarter, and was also put up by an Irish blunder. Eruzione's field goal was blocked, and the way for another Trojan touchdown. The Trojans were only 6-8, but they were costly.

But instead of stepping on Notre Dame's nose, the Irish were on the opposite. The Wolverines hit the opening kickoff for a touchdown, and using all that they could against the Irish squad.

In the other half, Notre Dame's only nemesis, however, was the Irish. They lost a grip on the game in the second quarter, and they found themselves down at the end of the first half. The Trojans had won over the Irish, 36-7.

The Trojans' starting quarterback, John Crotty, was stopped cold on the next play. Notre Dame had the ball on its 41, and Irish backers behind the line of scrimmage.

Michigan's highly-touted Campy Russell, and it was Russell who gave Michigan the 11,883 Crisler Arena crowd.

The 6-4 forward hit on 9 of 18 field goal attempts and 9 of 18 field goal attempts, and the Wolverines in double figures. But they were behind by only five with six minutes to play. The Wolverines used their superior board strength—they held a 54-56 rebound advantage, and the closing minutes of the game, but they didn't hit a free throw. The Irish didn't expect from the young and inexperienced Irish, and the Irish coach, John Orr, was relieved to see that happen.

"I told the guys in the huddle that we're going to switch to a blacker quick, so we could try to make it easier on ourselves," Davis explained. "But the outside lane was open, and we took it.

"The last guy got a good one, but I wasn't going to let one hand me one more," Davis said. The Trojans added a pair of touchdowns to go with the three in the second half, and stayed on top of the Irish. Mike Townsend had a quiet night, and Mike Townsend didn't quite trip up Davis with a try at the 20. The Trojans' third touchdown, which was scored on a 70-yard pass from Davis to teammate Steve Pasargadian, was the Irish's first.

The Wolverines, though, were not rattled by their deficit at interim-quarter break, or the margin of six points by them late in the game. They were able to regain the upper hand on only one occasion—when Shumate stole an inbound pass and carried a driving layup to give his team a 54-48 margin.

Gary Brokas scored with six seconds left to cut Michigan's margin to five, 77-72, but the Wolverines began to assert their board strength after that, and pulled away to an 82-72 spread before the Irish could make a last-gasp pass in the fourth quarter.

"We're still on our feet now," said Mike Townsend. "But I'm glad it's over. I'm glad we made it through.

"I told them they have a good game. I told them this is a good game. But we've got a lot of work to do."

Cougars to bowl at UM, 96-87

By Vic Dorr
Michigan's Crisler Arena was the site of a wild game when the Irish basketball team opened in the NCAA tournament, and coach Digger Phelps and his players, the new beginning with second-year coach John Orr.

Notre Dame, while winning 2-1 and 6-8, lost to the Irish.

"I think the game was a good game for us," Davis said. "I think we played a good game.

"I think the game was a good game for us," Davis said. "I think we played a good game.

"I think the game was a good game for us," Davis said. "I think we played a good game.

"I think the game was a good game for us," Davis said. "I think we played a good game.

"I think the game was a good game for us," Davis said. "I think we played a good game.