Registration confusion explained

By Joe McKenna
and John Powers

The backlog and long lines on the first morning of registration last week were said to occur as a cause of confusion and ambiguity in the future. According to Asst. Provost and University Registrar Leo M. Corbata, the students were to consult their advisors, fill out Form 50 (class sectioning form) and request check mark courses from the proper department. Although according to Mr. Sullivan, "because students, unsure of the new procedure, were afraid they wouldn't get the courses they wanted and everyone rushed to be there first." As a result of this most students didn't get the courses they wanted and had to settle for second or third choices.

When asked why there were so many more check mark courses this semester than before, Sullivan said that the increased amount of check mark courses along with the new procedure of issuing the pre-pun check mark cards at this time was designed to improve the sector of the registration problem that has always arisen with the old class authorization forms, and also to eliminate the original registration day "blues" on January 19 when students get their class schedules and discover that they've been "screwed" out of the classes they signed up for.

Sullivan was asked if he thought there was any way to clear up some of the confusion. He answered yes, he felt the worst part was over since registration was very heavy the first two days because of the rush, and that by the end of the week the people registering students will probably be settling their thumbs. In the future he recommends the other departments follow Dr. Donald Weber, Chairman of the Computer Science Department, who held an advance scheduling of majors.

Mr. Carl Estabrook, Instructor in the History Department, released the following statement to the Observer concerning his dismissal.

Mr. Carl Estabrook releases dismissal statement

Three weeks ago I was fired from my position as instructor in the History Department of the University of Notre Dame. In that time I have not spoken publicly on the matter because a number of good people were attempting to intercede for me. The day of my dismissal I told my faculty and told my students that it is necessary to say to my brothers and sisters in the academic community what I feel is happening in this university and elsewhere.

I believe that I have been fired because a majority of the tenured or nontenured members of the university faculty feel that my political opinions have no place in the university. In diminishing me my senior colleagues are not necessarily expressing a personal animosity toward me. The matter cannot fruitfully be discussed on a personal level at all. The ND History Department and myself are facing a question that my political opinions have no place in the university. In diminishing me my senior colleagues are not necessarily expressing a personal animosity toward me. The matter cannot fruitfully be discussed on a personal level at all. The ND History Department and myself are facing a question that is an issue that is rapidly becoming the rule on American campuses: anyone who is allied with "radical" political causes - most especially those that question the social role and educational order of the university - is not to be allowed to remain within the universities as they are now constituted. Since the present severe job shortage in US universities, a department can be lost to a university if it appears that it is being ravaged by such a force.

It seems to me that though the present wave of firings of "radicals" from universities across the country should pose several questions to those of us who remain university people:

1) Are the universities' official descriptions of themselves (e.g. "a university, dedicated to the discussion of all issues of importance") correct, or are they merely smoke screens for the reality that the universities actually perform in society?
2) For whose purposes are the universities run? Who profits from the university as an institution and as a course of study?

By Jerry Lukacs

Distribution for the annual Mardi Gras raffle will begin this week for the on campus students of Notre Dame and St. Mary's. According to the raffle chairman this year, Gerry Roethel, "the ball presidents and section leaders have cooperated wonderfully so far in their efforts to distribute the raffle packets which will contain the necessary information on Mardi Gras in addition to the raffle books and the student's name." The proceeds from Mardi Gras night go into the Notre Dame Charities which in turn distributes the money to charitable organizations which apply for funds. Many organizations in which Notre Dame-SMC students are involved receive some of the profits.

Profits each year are also realized to a smaller extent from the Carnival and the concert. General Chairman of Mardi Gras '71, Greg Stepic had this to add about the raffle. "Each year for the past several years interest in the raffle has been dwindling. We have tried to make the incentive prizes as attractive as possible so that one's efforts will not go entirely unrewarded materially, speaking, however we are trying to keep the potential of this raffle with just a small effort on everyone's part, speak of the community and raise money for charity. Without the raffle we couldn't even begin to talk about profits of years past. Without the raffle the purpose for which Mardi Gras was founded could not be met and hence the entire profits would be in jeopardy."

Professor chairman for Mardi Gras '71, Lawrence Burns, commented on the incentive prizes available for top selling students. "Cash prizes will be available for the top sellers on campus. The top seller, who is receiving $500. Top SMC seller will receive $250. Incentive prizes for the halls will also be awarded in an effort to entice more students to join the organization. The hall selling the most raffle books per capita will receive $500. Top SMC hall will win a cash award of $50. Larry com-

(Continued on page 8)
New constitution changes HPC
By Steve Lazar

The Hall President's Council, a somewhat unsure and inno-
cuous body when first formed two and a half years ago, is on
the verge of a metamorphosis

that task. Mahoney feels that the
hall presidents have a greater understanding of money than do
the senators because they con-
tinually have to work with cur-
rency in significant amounts, whereas most of the senators are
unfamiliar with the real opera-
tions of institutionalized spend-
ing.

Mahoney argued, too, that the presidents would be truer represen-
tatives of the students because they are forced by the
necessity of their office to justi-
fy themselves to their section
leaders and respective hall
members, whereas the senators
often seem to act as if their
responsibility was to certain
factions within the senate itself
rather than to their hall mem-
bers.

On one point, however, the
capabilities of the presidents
have been seriously questioned,
both by the senators and the
presidents themselves. The issue
here is whether the presidents
will have enough time to handle
the duties of the President's
Council as well as their respon-
sibilities inside the halls. Mahoney
thinks the presidents will defini-
tively be able to fulfill both func-
tions, although he admits that
perhaps a "new breed" of hall
president will be needed. He said
he is convinced that the student
body will be able to supply the
concerned and determined type
of individual necessary for such
a role. The hall presidents, he
argued, have historically been of
that stature.

Throughout its short history, the Hall President's Council has
shown itself to be the type of organization more concerned with
accomplishing things than with indulging in any delusions
of power. It's constitution speci-
fically states that it is not a legis-
ative nor a "political" body.
One of the more interesting facts about the HPC is that in its
early days it was often unsure of exactly how much power it had.
Although it was reluctant to increase its own power it soon
found that its position as coordi-

nator of interhall activities brought with it much power that
it had not prepared to deal with.

An unwritten norm developed stating that the presidents were
not power-minded in the perjor-
tive sense, but to the contrary,
were concerned only with "get-
ting their job done."

Former member Mahoney found the most remarkable thing
about the Council to be its "let's
get the work done and go" atti-
tude that has permitted quick
and decisive action in the area
of hall life.
To its credit, the HPC has been a major force in getting per-
itial hours approved and in estab-
lishing the important principle
of hall autonomy. In the recent past it has sponsored the
annual spring event An Tos-
tail, and has controlled an
important part of Homecoming, Mardi
Gras and Freshman Orientation.
In effect, the hall presidents
have taken a good part of the
control of student physical and
social life away from the once
firm hands of the hall rectors.
"It just shows you they're
important people because they
get the work done," says current
Chairman of the HPC John Barket.

The presidents are familiar with the life that goes on
in the halls and they realize
what's best for the students," he
said.

The obvious consideration
that should determine the out-
come of the constitutional refer-
endum on Wednesday is "what
really is best for the students?"

The new constitution gives the
President's Council essentially
the same powers as the senate
now has—the power to budget,
the power to set up programs,
the power to propose legislation
to the SLC, the power to con-
firm executive appointments,
and the power to impeach. What
will be gained if the constitution is
approved, says John Barket,
is that the functions of the Presi-
dent's Council will be the same
as those of both the senate and
the HPC combined, and that in
addition, the members of the body "will at least have a com-
mon interest."

"The key to the whole thing
is personnel. If you have good
people who can get things done,"
closed Barket.

On the assumption that
the referendum will pass, the former
HPC leader Mahoney feels that
the new constitution and specif-
cally the President's Council
should be critically evaluated in
one year.

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By Appt.
Insurance plan for GSU

By John Gallogly

Last Friday, the Notre Dame Graduate Student Union met for the first time this semester and decided on a new insurance package for graduate students and their families and a resolution to deal with the rumored abolishing of the Computer Science Department.

The inauguration package, the first of its kind in the country, is specifically designed to meet the needs of graduate students.

Course continued at SMC

Through a gift of a member of the board of trustees, a third lecture series will be offered on "Trends in Contemporary Education, Ed.373," for one semester hour credit on a pass/fail basis.

Requirements for the series include pre-registration, a minimum attendance of 10 of 13 lectures, a list of names of the lectures and lecturers to be submitted at the end of the semester, and a questionnaire to be filled out also at the end of the semester to evaluate the nature of the lectures.

Ten lectures followed by audience participation are scheduled for Tuesday evenings, 7:30 p.m., in Carroll Hall.

The lectures in general, cover many disciplines and all the lectures are recommended by department chairmen in consultation with faculty members or requisitions of students.

Some of the speakers and their topics of discussion include: Dr. Urban Fleege, on "The Key to Developing a Child's Self-Image," Dr. Nathan Wright, Dr. David Bakan, on Youth as Neighbor; Dr. Phillip Vairo, Innovative Approaches to Inner-city Education; Dr. William Frascella, Mathematics; Art, Science or Power; Dr. and Mrs. E. Levieon, Urban Politics and Community Control in Educational Change; Wallace Peterson, Inequality in Income and Wealth in the U.S.

(continued on page 6)
Your turn, Dr. DeSantis

Mr. Estabrook has made some serious charges against the history department and the department's current mute silence is no longer an adequate response. The refusal to renew the contracts of Mr. Estabrook and two other seemingly qualified instructors is an act not without some political implications, and the department's terse and incomplete answers have sent men to necessary speculation.

Was Estabrook fired because he was a poor teacher? On the contrary, everything indicates that Estabrook was an excellent teacher. He kept his personal politics out of the classroom, his lectures were penetrating, informative, and interesting; he demonstrated a continuing interest in his students (to the point of inviting them to an informal discussion in his home Monday nights); students of all political hues found him insightful, precise, and damn good. If it was the conclusion of the senior faculty members that Estabrook was not a good teacher, it was surely a lonely conclusion.

Was Estabrook fired, as he suggests, for political reasons? If that is true, then the Department has done a most shameful thing. If that is true, then the Department is in violation of the prime tenants of not only Academic Freedom, but political freedom as well. If Estabrook's firing is justified because he is a radical, then could not another man be fired because he was a pacifist, or a black militant, or, for that matter, a democrat? If that is true, then the Department is in violation of the prime tenants of not only Academic Freedom, but political freedom as well. If Estabrook's firing is justified because he is a radical, then could not another man be fired because he was a pacifist, or a black militant, or, for that matter, a democrat?

Was Estabrook fired because of the University's economic problems? If the University is going to cut down, they have cut down in the wrong place, and the place least consistent with the expressed ideals of the University.

Last year, Vice-President of Academic Affairs Rev. John Walsh explained that Liberal Arts would be this University's highest priority. This year, Father Burtchael has contended that students lack a historical perspective into current issues. Father Hesburgh has said that Notre Dame must encourage teaching, even more than research, within its faculties. Estabrook is a historian in liberal arts who is far better known for his teaching than for his research. His dismissal is a grotesque parody of the messages of those three learned men and high administration officials.

Could there be another reason? Perhaps. But the Department's silence ends speculation there. Department head, Professor Vincent DeSantis will probably claim that Estabrook was a poor teacher, and the place least consistent with the expressed ideals of the University.

If that is true, then the Department is in violation of the prime tenants of not only Academic Freedom, but political freedom as well. If Estabrook's firing is justified because he is a radical, then could another man be fired because he was a pacifist, or a black militant, or, for that matter, a democrat?

What is the pro-Student Government group yells, "The Senate is a joke," the Student Government Haters retort, "So is student government!" The Senate is one of the Student Government Haters' Litany, "Student Government is a joke, Student Senate is a joke, Student BODY is a joke, Student Executive is a joke." If the new Constitution is passed, they will swiftly add, "The Presidents' Council is a joke." Another standard tactic is to ask a candidate, "Oh, come on. What really can student government do for the students?" If one gives him an intelligent list, he scowls in malignant sarcasm, "Be real," and proceeds like a scratched record, "Student government is a joke.

If he is asked why student government is a joke, the Student Government Haters start listing all the ways it stops being a joke. It is too slow, too fast, too slow again. It is too smart, too experienced, too omniscient to have any faith in humanity. He starts making Diogenes look like an optimist. Ridicule is his version of logic. After all, when a position becomes evident to the Student Government Hater the Assumption of student government is an a priori axiom, an absolute law of nature, obvious to any sophisticated realistic savant.

There are, however, interesting subsects of this rodent. One is the Self Destruct Theorist. He envisions the purpose of Student Government as the abolition of all regulations imposed on students by the administration or Faculty. Since most of these rules have now been lifted, the Self Destruct Theorist feels that Student Government, like a Mission Impossible tape having completed its task, should immediately eliminate itself. The destruction of the Student Government is especially important to him for he fears that Student Government might impose rules on him, and that would be horrible. Some Self Destruct Theorists are in favor of the SLC just in case the Administration tries to say he can't axe murdmer his roommate.

Another type of Student Government Hater is the Social Goodies Theorist. His variation of the "Student government is a joke!" theme is that the only real function of student government is Student Union. He would allow the Student Government to exist but would eliminate all other forms of student self rule.

The basic strategy of most Student Government Haters is the Domino Theory. Their version of it is that the eventual end of student government is piece by piece. Like an Edyrsian, they start with the most trivial aspects and work their way down to the might of government. When a law is passed, they say, "Good start; then class government, SBVP, take a breath, then start in on the SLC, the Cabinet, Student Union, and, of course, the SBP. Another favorite tactic is the "Hall autonomy diversion" which lures campus wide student government into destroying itself for the sake of integrating student government into the University. The point is that the Student Government Hater is confident that a determined human wave of apathy will overwhelm in due time any effective hall government.

The new Constitution is what the Student Government Haters have been waiting patiently for. Unbeknowningly sincere individuals have provided this human fugue with its big opportunity. It's a tale of a Doctor Frankenstein who created something he couldn't control. Beware Dave and Mark, you may be next. Octavian and Marc Anthony were once allies.
Interview with Carl Estabrook

**Q.** What was involved in the firings of the university? A. The first point to be made is that the firing was not the culmination of an affair, but involved several separate decisions. In other words, the university acted on the basis of which means that it was decided whether or not to make permanent the appointment of someone who had been there about five years.

**Q.** In my case, there was no tenure decision involved in the firing at Notre Dame. I was simply told that my contract would not be renewed for the third year. A standard appointment here is three years. Since my dissertation was not completed, I thought that they had given me a one year contract. This is not unusual, particularly since theUniversity does not seem to stand behind the students. The department has not suggested or said that this was the reason for the firing, although it has been as implied in some corners. The real reason I think, was political.

**Q.** What do you think are the implications of this action for the University of Notre Dame? A. I think that the implication goes beyond the University of Notre Dame. I think that the implications are that in a declining market for academic people, universities in general are purging themselves of troublesome elements. I apparently have been one of the troublesome elements at Notre Dame. I am honored. It is, in a way, a compliment.

**Q.** How, in your opinion, does this action affect the traditional concept of the University? A. I think that the action of the University is the fringe that is in general around the country show is the nature of the University. In fact, it serves. The university presents itself as the arena for free and open discussion, where the interface of the university is in performing certain tasks. It's like the university is not the counter to that profound self-description.

This all may break down some of the barriers that the heritage is tagged, it's a joy to watch. And you're apt to find that a special sort of artificial animosity built up outside the university towards people who are engaged in intellectual pursuits. The fundamental anti-intellectualism of those professions serves this purpose.

When the University could be entirely self-contained, you could literally build walls around it and keep the university away from the community at large. Now it is going to be less and less possible. The spillover form the university is going to contaminate the rest of society.

It is important to keep in mind that the academic people have to realize that they don't have the tensile sort of security that the university has always provided. Traditionally, university people have known that their status was insecure enough that they had better watch their step. Once the axe finally falls and people are thrown out of the ivory tower, then we have a large group of unemployed intellectuals, then the axe can no longer fall. So, in a way, it is very liberating. I have spent a long time in schools and have not been out of them for literally years. Suddenly to realize that the whole concept of things is that you worry about in that sort of life you do not have to worry about any more - it is really very nice. It is terribly liberating.

**Q.** When you were fired two years ago, didn't you anticipate difficulties due to the university's political stance? A. No. I was completely together in every sense of it. And I think that the implication is that the political stance of the university is as strong, bitter and delightful as a play like "The Hostage".

**Q.** Do you see any promise in the concept of the Free University? A. I am very hopeful about what the Free University suggests. It seems to me that if you look at the history of the university, in the last forty-five years, there is a peculiar development, "the university has historically been always the sense, that is sort of locus of unrest in society."

On the other hand, the universities themselves, the university structures have historically and traditionally been methods that the society used to control dangerous intellectuals. When the universities were founded in the High Middle Ages the purpose was to get these dangerous intellectuals off the streets, to keep them under pressure so that their licenses could be taken away if they didn't behave properly. The university has always had this sort of double mindedness about it. On the one hand, by the very nature of what it does there is a subversive, questioning relationship to the society that the university has historically served. And that the university's institutions themselves have always served the purposes of the society as a whole.

**Q.** What does all this mean for the future of the university? A. I think that the university is beginning to talk about a declining market for academic people. What is controls is not the official rhetoric but the real purposes the university serves. And that means that universities are busily throwing out people who are aligned in any sense at all with radical political causes.

It is just as easy for the university to hire a docile teacher as one who could raise some questions. So I think that universities will come more and more into line with the way the vice-president would like to see them. And it is going to create a greater and greater alienation both within the university itself in terms of students and teachers and also is going to create a larger and larger class of educated people alienated from the traditional rounds followed by intellectuals of the universities.

**Q.** If you were interested in the nature of the Free University, which departments of the university would you like to see them? And it is going to make permanent the appointee since this is my second year at Notre Dame. I think that the implication is that the department and I would not find one another politically fit. The official response was that this needn't be the case.

The actual possibility of being fired has been present since I came here. Anybody in the academic world would have to be blind to not that is going on elsewhere. And the bigger and better the university, the faster it is kicking out people who is to the left of Atilia the Hun. It is just an amazing process. It is usually the junior and untenured people. I think that the universities have been done the biggest and best jobs of getting rid of people. So, we have expected it all along. And what we would do when it happened.

**Q.** What do you plan to do? Have you tried to get another job? A. Well, we've actually submitted a number of possibilities. I don't know if it is worth any effort to try to send one's way into a university community by trying to beat out one's brothers and sisters who are also looking for a job. I don't think I know what I'll do. My wife is a librarian.

(Continued on page 8)
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**The Observer**

*Monday, December 7, 1970*

**Vandalism and Crime Analyzed**

By Steve Kane

This is the first of two articles concerning the problems of vandalism and crime on campus. Part one deals with the problem at large; part two will focus on the vandalism in Flanner Hall.

The effects of campus vandalism and larceny have been felt by most Notre Dame students. Most recently it was Dilvon Hall that was nicknamed over the Thanksgiving holiday. Some have been victims of room theft very rarely others have witnessed destruction in their own halls or elsewhere on campus.

There is also the other side of campus vandalism that includes car thefts, damage to university buildings, and some of the more malicious acts which often result in personal injury. This is the distinction drawn between vandalism and campus vandalism.

In attempting to understand what effects vandalism has had, Father Thomas Chambers, Director of Student Residence, was interviewed. He referred to these effects as being due to "carelessness" rather than vandalism. He blamed such acts as tearing ash trays from walls, breaking lamps and windows and throwing cigarettes on the carpet on students who apparently have no regard for the property of others.

**Observor INSIGHT**

"Nine hundred thousand dollars was spent on hall improvements last year," he said. "Student responsibility must accompany such an investment if its benefits are to be long-lasting." The reason for much of the damage in the halls, according to Fr. Chambers, is that too many students have shirked this responsibility.

Many students recognize and are disgusted with the abhorrent behavior that exists within ghettos and slums; yet some of these same students display little concern in the appearance. Father Chambers said that the university, because it is paying for the damages, is very aware of what student "vandals" can do. The solution lies in making the individual righteous aware.

Fr. Chambers hopes to emphasize the issue by encouraging the hall governments to assume more responsibility, coping with hall misconduct. He concluded that some hall improvement conferences are needed.

Vandalism in general is the everyday problem of Director of Security, Arthur Pears. "Although campus vandalism and larceny are comparatively at the same level that they have been in the last few years, the problem is still very serious," Pears said in a recent interview. He stated that increasing the number of campus security guards is not the immediate answer; rather, it is the students who can encourage thriftiness by locking their doors, and fighting campus crime by reporting any illegal acts, whether they have witnessed them or are suspiciously suspicious of such an act occurring.

He was pleased with student cooperation this year in helping to arrest vandals and thieves. He further explained that in recent times, students and adults alike, have become very timid in "involving themselves with law enforcement." According to Pears the greater part of the answer lies in student concern and cooperation in dealing with campus crime.

When asked whether outsiders or students are to blame for the majority of campus crime, Pears replied that the answer is not known. Until more students challenge the problem and help Security, not enough crimes can be identified and controlled.

Dean of Students Father James Reible also expressed the greater need for student involvement in solving campus crime and vandalism. He stressed that much of the success of thieves on campus is due to students leaving doors unlocked. Also, he further commented that many students aware of certain destruction or theft going on, will not report it because it involves reporting friends.

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No. 2 tries hard, beats Notre Dame

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Editor

After watching a football season billed as "the year of the quarterback," one might get the impression from Saturday's South Carolina game that basketball might well be called the "year of the guard." Two of the finest backcourt men in the country met head to head and both came away from the game without any loss of pride. Unfortunately, one did have to come away with the loss of a game. It was John Roche and SC over Collis and Carr and Notre Dame in a close 85-72 ball game.

Even though Roche did not have a superb shooting game (eight of 20 from the field), he kept the game under control for 16 foul shooting performance. Roche was the high scorer in the game with 32 points. As coach Johnny Dee said after the game, "He simply dominated their offense."

The game statistics are a rather surprising commentary on the happenings in the Convocation Center. Notre Dame actually out-rebounded South Carolina (45 to 43) and they committed the fewest number of errors that this reporter can ever remember. At the half the Irish had the ball over an amazing single time, and just six for the entire game. It was one of the ND strong suits that ended up in a Doom for Notre Dame as the tall Gamecocks with his smooth, flawless ball-handling and his peripatetic 16 for foul shooting performance. Roche was the high scorer in the game with 32 points. As coach Johnny Dee said after the game, "He simply dominated their offense."

The second half was an up and down affair for the Irish. They threatened to over-throw South Carolina on a number of occasions but it seemed every time they might get close one of the few turnovers would arise or the Irish would simply miss the easy shot. SC also came through with a few garbage hoops off offensive rebound. The final five minutes of the ball game seemed to set the way of this spell of inaccuracy. It proved to be a very effective ballhandler, and dealt out 10 assists during the course of the game. Valibus' pinpoint shots were often directed either to Schumate or to 6-7 Gary Novak, and just as often resulted in defensive backboards. ND out-rebounded South Carolina had 10 team rebounds.

The first five minutes of the ball game seemed to set the way of this spell of inaccuracy. It proved to be a very effective ballhandler, and dealt out 10 assists during the course of the game. Valibus' pinpoint shots were often directed either to Schumate or to 6-7 Gary Novak, and just as often resulted in defensive backboards. ND out-rebounded South Carolina had 10 team rebounds.

by Vic DDL
Observer Sportswriter

Notre Dame's freshman basketball squad faced its seasonal record of 2-0 Saturday by defeating the frosh squad from Ball State. The Irish grabbed an early lead against their opponents, and never let it get away from them. But, although Ball State was able to overtake the NDeyings, the visiting team did stage a second half comeback which left the outcome very much in doubt until the last few minutes.

It was Ball State's inability to find the range during the first half that paved the way for their eventual downfall. They were able to hit only 17 out of 45 shots from the field, and the Irish were quick to take advantage of this glaring inaccuracy. The Notre Dame freshmen, while attempting far fewer shots (32) than their opponents (92), managed to hit two of them, as the Irish left the half at half-time in possession of a 47-40 lead. 6-6 center John Schumate netted 15 first half points, and was largely responsible for keeping the ND lead at a comfortable margin throughout the initial 20 minutes.

During the second half, Ball State was able to pull within seven, and then to within five of Notre Dame. Ball State trailed by five with slightly more than five minutes to play, but they were not able to come any closer. Schumate, who knocked several shots in the late stages of the game, proved that he can play defense as well as offense, scored a key basket to protect the ND margin, and the reappearance of Valibus in the Irish lineup virtually wrapped up the decision for the Notre Dame freshman squad.

The final five minutes of the ball game seemed to set the way of this spell of inaccuracy. It proved to be a very effective ballhandler, and dealt out 10 assists during the course of the game. Valibus' pinpoint shots were often directed either to Schumate or to 6-7 Gary Novak, and just as often resulted in defensive backboards. ND out-rebounded South Carolina had 10 team rebounds.

by Vic Ddl
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Monday, December 7, 1970

Mardi Gras raffle begun

(Continued from page 1)

In an effort to get students a little more interested in the raffle and also to bolster the ND Charities Fund an entrance fee to the St. Peter's Center Carnival will be charged. Steph comment-
ated, "A single night fee of $3.30 a $5 fee will be the cost. Any student who sells one raffle book will be granted admittance to the carn-
ival free of charge." Mardi Gras' Assistant Chairman Phil J. Michaels said regarding the en-
tire Mardi Gras weekend, "We're trying once again to make this one of our biggest college weekend in the nation. The weekend will be begun on Wednesday February 3 with a party at the National Armory. We hope that the Red Garter Band will be back and that the refreshments will be free. The following day the carnival opens in Stepan at 7:00 p.m. The society commissioners is now working on the concert for Friday evening February 5. The Moody Blues and James Taylor have been approached. The raf-
ffe grand prize and the student grand prize will be picked on Sunday evening and the follow-
ning days, Monday and Tues-
day will be used for those who want to try and win back the money they lost on Thursday and Saturday." Carnival Chairman Phil De-
Franco commented a little on the theme this year--Expo '71 Notre Dame. "The theme was chosen so that the people designing booths for the carnival would be able to use as much of their own creativity as possible. Many of the designs received were excellent, and we are only hoping they turn out as good as they look on paper." A design contest to choose the clubs that

Estabrook interview

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She said, "We could work while I take care of the children and ponder great thoughts. I have half-heartedly looked for another job. The past couple of years at Notre Dame have been busy and exciting. There are a large number of people who would like to get down on paper. A year's enforced idleness would be all that had in terms of pulling together the last coup-
le of years." Q. Do you see the raffle as affecting Notre Dame's position in the Catholic world? A. Definitely. As I've said before, I think that the fundamental problems facing Notre Dame are essentially the same as those facing other uni-
versities across the country. Still and all, I, as someone who has spent two years at graduate and undergraduate education in agreeable-
ly secular universities -- which I enjoyed very much -- found it very heartening to see what could be done with the Christian tradition in a university setting at Notre Dame. By this I do not mean the formal religiosity of Notre Dame. But in fact, both my wife and I were very much impressed by the people we have

met here who were seriously trying to use the Christian tradi-
tion as a basis for developing a critique of contemporary society and of developing the new man. I would be sorry to see that lost along with the rejection of some of the rigidity of formal Christi-
anity. Dorothy Day was just here talking about the situation in Catholicism always contains the seeds of its own renewal. I think this is very true. It is the only continuing basis for a radical critique of society that has ex-
isted for the past two thousand years. All revolutionary ideolo-
gies fall back into apologies for the status quo. It is true of Communism and of American democracy, and others. There is a sort of mustard seed in Christianity that ex-
cesses a final critique over against any existing orthodoxy. So there is a close relationship between the subjective nature of the uni-
versity and the Christian idea of accepting no society as final. On that basis, some of the things I have seen the Christian radicals at Notre Dame do have impress-
ions far more than the va at variety of secular radicals.