By Joe McKern and John Powers

The backlog and long lines on the first day of registration last week were caused by the confusion and ambiguity which resulted according to Asst. Provost Leo M. Corbaci. The elimination of class authorization slips apparently led many students to register at their departments for checkmark courses along with their Form 50 cards rather than request check mark courses from the respective departments for checkmark courses on their Form 50 cards.

Corbaci said that there were "many errors in the procedure and in the course registration." He claimed that the elimination of class authorization slips would cause students to do more paperwork. According to the instructions for Advanced Registration Procedure, students were to consult their advisors, fill out the Form 50 and proceed to check mark courses from the proper department. Upon approval of a department head, a student took a check mark course from the department. He would then take the Form 50 back to his advisor who signed the last step. By taking his Form 50 and class schedule cards to the class scheduled room while it was designated on the Form 50, mark the boxes, turn it in to the Form 50, and start studying for finals.

Corbaci said the department heads choose to have their class cards on their own, "without any authorization." But he said he is investigating whether there were such long lines and waits on the first line of registration, Thursday, December 3. The Philosophy and English Departments had particularly long lines of students, with many waiting for two hours or more. Professor James E. Robinson of the English Department said that the new procedure were "a little ambiguous." He refused to comment, except to say: "I was a little surprised at what happened.

"We were really surprised to hear so many complaints about the new registration procedure," said Assistant Registrar Richard J. Sullivan, Friday. "This new way is set up to simplify things."

Sullivan said he was more than aware of the chaos in O'ity's Bayh Grayhounds Hall during the first two days of spring registration. He said that the greatest problem was in the registration of students who had not been "screwed" out of their classes. He said that has always arisen with the old class authorization forms.

The reason for the large lines for Philosophy and Theology check mark courses was said Mr. Sullivan, "because students, unsure of the new procedure, were afraid they wouldn't get the classes 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 check mark courses this semester than before, Sullivan said that the courses caused some check mark courses along with the new procedure of issuing the pre- punched cards at class registration. Times were designated to improve the section balancing problem that has always arisen with the old class authorization forms, and also to eliminate the old registration day "blue" on January 19 when students get their class schedules and discover that they've been "screwed" out of the classes they signed up for.

Registation confusion explained

Seven Notre Dame students have been chosen to provide the final student representation on the University's highest academic-policy-making body, the Academic Council.

The students are Edward F. McCloskey, a senior and editor of the Student Union Bulletin, the College of Arts and Letters; John M. Donahue, a junior, the College of Business Administration; Thomas L. Sch.READ, a senior in the College of Engineering; Thomas S. Kenny, a senior in the College of Science; Frank C. Palombo, a senior in the Graduate School; and Michael Keefer, a law student, representing the professional programs in law and business administration.

The students will be elected by the Academic Council at its meeting this Thursday, and also to eliminate the old registration day "blue" on January 19 when students get their class schedules and discover that they've been "screwed" out of the classes they signed up for.

Distribution begun on Mardi Gras


The Carnival and the concert.

For funds. Many organizations in which Notre Dame-SMC students are involved receive some of the profits.

By Jerry Lutkus

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 hall presidents and section leaders have cooperated wonderfully

In so far as their efforts to distribute the raffle packets contain the most general information on Mardi Gras in addition to the raffle books and tickets for prizes.

The proceeds from Mardi Gras each year go into the Notre Dame Charities which in turn distributes the money to charita-

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The proceeds from Mardi Gras each year go into the Notre Dame Charities which in turn distributes the money to charita-
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 would make it the chief-

representative organ of the Notre Dame student govern-

ment.

The Hall President's Council, as of last spring, is on

a somewhat unsure and inno-

cuous body when first formed,

This transformation, if it is

permitted to take place, will

occur on Wednesday, Dec. 9,

when the student body votes on

the new constitution drawn up

by SBP David Krashna and other

student administrators. The pro-

posed constitution, in effect,

dissolves the student senate and

creates a new and more powerful

body, the President's Council, which

will be composed of the hall presidents and will be

chaired by the SBP.

The new constitution has

caused a significant amount of

disagreement on campus, especial-

ly among the senators whose

offices would be abolished, but

for many of the hall presidents it

seems to outline the most natural
course to take when try-
ing to eliminate dillydallying and

make student government a

streamlined and action-oriented

service to the students. That

the hall presidents are the most

natural representatives of the

students and the ones most

capable of "getting things done" has

long been advocated by

some student leaders and in

fact the major stand taken by

Dave Krashna and Mark Wissing

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 true repre-

sentatives 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 senator

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 defi-

nitely 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 most concerned with

accomplishing things than with indulging in any delusions of

power. It's constitution speci-
cifically states that it is not a legis-

lative nor a "political" body.

One of the more interesting

facts about the HPC is that in its

early years 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 coor-
dinator 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 preju-
dice 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-
dude 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 par-ticular hours approved and in

establishing the important

principle of hall autonomy. In

the recent past, it has sponsored

the annual spring event An Tosa-

tail, and has controlled an impor-
tant part of Homecoming, Martin

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 im-

portant people because they get

the work done," says current

Chairman of the HPC John

Barkett. "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?"

This change or 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 Barkett,

is that the functions of the Presi-

dent's Council will be the same

HPC Chairman John Barkett

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, you get things done,"

closed Barkett.

On the assumption that the referendum will pass, the former

HPC leader Mahoney feels that the new constitution and specif-
ically the President's Council should be critically evaluated in

one year.

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Student Rates

BY APPT.
Insurance plan for GSU

By John Gallogly

Last Friday, the Notre Dame Graduate Student Union met for the last 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 insurance package, the first of its kind in the country, is to be known as the "Notre Dame Graduate Student Union Insurance Plan," and will cover three kinds of insurance: life, health and auto. It will be 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.737," 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 Wednesday 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 requisits of students.

Some of the speakers and topics of discussion include: Dr. Urban Fleege, on The Key to Developing a Child's Self-Image; Dr. Nathan Wright, on Art, Science or Power; Dr. and Mrs. E. Levston, Urban Politics and Community Control in Educational Change; Wallace Peterson, Inequality in Income and Wealth in the U.S." (continued on page 6)

THREE DOG NIGHT

A contemporary wonder, Three Dog Night's string of gold records rivals Fort Knox. Coming right off the top of all trade charts with a hit single, Three Dog has another sure-fire goldie with this album. What more can we say?

CREEPIN' ONE MAN BAND

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THE LITTLE CAR THAT CASTS THE BIG SHADOW

Ford's Pinto is priced and sized like the little imports, but has more room inside. Now you can have your economy and enjoy it, too.
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 lecturers 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 bases 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 he 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?

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 warned 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 endures speculation, Department head, Professor Vincent DeSantis will respond like the proposal was the greatest thing since the wheel was invented. The former group consists of those who favor the abolition of student government. The other category, the anti-Student Government Haters' Litany: "Student Government is a joke," "The Student Senate is a joke," "The Student Senate is a joke," "Student Senate is a joke," "The Student Senate is a joke.

If he is asked why student government is a joke, the Student Government Hater starts laying on the sarcasm. "The most the SBP, the SLC, the Cabinet, Student Union, and, of course, the SBP is a joke, too. If the new Constitution is passed, they will willy-nilly add, "The President's Council in a joke." Another standard tactic is to ask a candidate, "Oh, come off it, they can't even run a student government for the students?" if one gives him an intelligent list, he scowls in malice and says, "Be real," and proceeds like a scratched record, "Student government is a joke.

There are, however, interesting sub-species of this rodent. One is the Self Destroy the 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 SCL just in case the Administration tries to say he can't axe 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 Union to exist but would eliminate all other forms of student self rule.

The basic strategy of most Student Government Haters is the Domineering Theory. His version of it is that the easiest way to get rid of student government is piece by piece. Like an Edyslant, they start with the most trivial aspects and work their way down to the grittiest of student council duties. The first step was SBP, then class government, SBVP, take a breather, then start in on the SLC, the Cabinet, Student Senate, and, of course, the SBP. Another favorite tactic is the "Hull autonomy division" which has campus wide student government into destroying itself for the sake of integrating student government into the university. 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. Unknowingly sincere individuals have provided this human wave with its big opportunity. It is 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 alim.
**Interview with Carl Estabrook**

It is just as easy for the university to hire a dodgy teacher as one who could give the students all the information. So I think that the 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. 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 late 19th century, the universities had always been that sort, a sense 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 of the streets, to make sure the proper authority 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, a questioning spirit in society at large. On the other hand, the university's institutions themselves have always served the purposes of the society as a whole.

Q. What does this mean for the future of the universities? A. I am afraid that we are entering, as we are in general in this country, into a rather dark period. By 'we' I mean university people. The present general economic conditions in the US are one thing but the political is another. It is just as easy for the university to see that all this playfulness is about to be warned that all this playfulness is about real serious things. You can sit through a performance, in this show you have to create a larger and larger class of educated people alienated from the tradition rounds followed by intellectuals of the universities.

Q. What do you plan to do? Have you tried to get another job? A. Well, we have of course tried to get another job. We have tried to get into a university community by trying to beat out one's brothers and sisters who are also involved in the movement. I really don't know what I'll do. My wife is a librarian.

(Continued on page 8)
Vandalism and crime analyzed

Crime

You might not expect a company like General Electric to be doing anything about crime. But the fact is, GE has been working with the Syracuse police, looking for a new approach to the problem. Our scientists there came up with a whole new concept in police organization called "Crime Control Teams." In their first year, these teams were credited with cutting crime 62% in one large, representative neighborhood of Syracuse. And the concept has since been adopted by a number of other cities.

Housing

To meet the critical need for new low-income housing, General Electric is participating in the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Operation Breakthrough. While GE has no intention of going into commercial home building, we do hope to supply the builder-developer with new products needed to improve his efficiency. We now have several design prototypes of advanced, modular homes that can be assembled in a matter of hours.

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Enroll in CE 213

"Man and His Environment"

A University-wide course available to all ND-SMC students—Sophs and above

The effects of campus vandalism and laxity have been felt by most Notre Dame students. Most recently it was Dillon Hall that was ransacked over the Thanksgiving holiday. Some have been victims of room theft; very few have any notion of the property of others.

The process is still something of a "laboratory trick," but it could be in the pilot-plant stage in as little as three years.

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Why doesn’t General Electric sell new ideas to the cities instead of new gadgets to the suburbs?
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 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 Austin Carr and Notre Dame in a close 85-82 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 the No. 2 ranked Gamecocks with his smooth, flawless ball-handling and his perfect 16 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 dominates their offense."

The game statistics are a rather surprising commentary on the happenings in the Convocation Center. Notre Dame actually out rebounded the Carolina team (45 to 43) and they committed the fewest number of errors that the reporter ever can 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 cross-over, however. A cold front had fallen on the first game, with only one point in the first ten minutes. It was by 44-28 at half time that paved the way for their comeback. Bullington, a 6-2 guard, led the Ball State team with 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 to within seven, and then to within five of Notre Dame. Bill Clark were the big men underneath for Ball State, as they proved to be a very effective backcourt. ND out-rebounded Ball State 52-46, and the Irish held the ball out of bounds for a jumber or getting a charity toss from the stripe he was feeding his 6'10" playmates.

Both coaches had a few choice remarks after the final buzzer. Johnny Dee felt that "early foul trouble was probably our biggest barrier. We fouled Roche much too often. I bet we had a few more foul goals than they did. However, they were excellent foul shooters and those points count too." Dee was right about the field goal situation. Notre Dame had seven more points from shooting the floor but SC attempted 21 more free throws than did the Irish.

South Carolina's Frank McGuire said, "We took a rather big gamble by playing a zone defense all the way. We showed them a man for man in the first few minutes, but we just wouldn't go because of Carr. Nobody can guard him one on one."

The self-proclaimed subway alumni went on to say, "John Roche had a tremendous game for us. He bailed us out again. Great ones like Roche and Carr can do that for you."

Both coaches were never certain of the outcome in this contest until the clock read 0:00.

"There's never been a Notre Dame team in history that quit before the final whistle. Even when they were down by four points and took that timeout 0:13 left, I told my boys, 'Don't even smile at them. They'll be coming after you..."
The handsome slim line chassis of this 2-speed integrated transcription turntable houses a host of advanced design features.

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Netic platter. Flywheel action absorbs speed variations, ■

Tonearm Balance & Stylus Tracking Force Regulation —

Precision Balanced Turntable

Tonearm Balance & Stylus Tracking Force Regulation —

Adjustable Low Mass Plug-in Shaft

Precision Balanced Turntable

Anti-skate Control

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 Stepan Center Carnival will be charged. Stepic commented, "A single night fee of $.25 or a 5-day fee of $1.00 will be the cost. Any student who sells one nightly ticket will be granted admittance to the carn­ival free of charge." Mardi Gras' Assistant Chairman Phil J. Michaels said regarding the entire Mardi Gras' "First of all, we're trying once again to make this the best collegiate weekend in the nation. The weekend will be begun on Wednesday February 3 with a party at the National Guard Armoury. Word is 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 social commissioner is now working on the concert for Friday evening February 5. The Moody Blues and James Taylor have been approached. The raf­fle grand prize and the student grand prize will be picked on Sunday evening and the fol­lowing 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 De­Franco 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

(Continued from page 5)

She 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 things I would like to get down on paper. A year's enforced idleness wouldn't be all that bad in terms of pulling together the last couple of years.

Q. Do you see the firings as affecting Notre Dame's position as perhaps the leading Christian University? A. Definitely. As, I've said before, I think that the fundamental problems facing Notre Dame are essentially the same as those facing other uni­versities across the country. Still and all, I, as someone who has spent his undergraduates and graduate education in aggressive­ly 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 impressed by the people we have met here who were seriously trying to use the Christian tradi­tion 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 Chris­tianity.

Dorothy Day was just here talking about the Church in which 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 exist­ed for the past two thousand years. All revolutionary idea­ologies fall back into apologies for the status quo. It is true of Communist and of American democracy, and others.

There is a sort of mustard seed in Christianity that exer­cises a critical force over against any existing orthodoxy. So there is a close relationship between the subversive nature of the uni­versity 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 impressed me very much, va at variety of secular radicals.

Mardi Gras raffle begun

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