

THE OBSERVER

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Monday, December 7, 1970

Registration confusion explained

By Joe. McKerns
and John Powers

The backlog and long lines on the first morning of registration last week seemed to occur because of confusion and ambiguity over registration procedure, according to Asst. Provost and University Registrar Leo M. Corbaci. The elimination of class authorization slips apparently led many students to register at their departments for checkmark courses with their Form 50 cards already signed by advisors, rather than request check mark courses from the respective departments and then have the Form 50 (class sectioning form) signed by their advisor.

Corbaci said that there "weren't any changes in procedure, just a change in form." He claimed that the elimination of class authorization slips would cut down on paper work. According to the instructions for Advance Registration Procedure, students were to consult their advisors, fill out the Form 50, and request check mark courses from the proper department. Upon approval of a student's request of a check mark course, he would receive a prepunched class card for each check mark course. He would then take the Form 50 back to his advisor and have it

signed. His last step would be to take his Form 50 and class schedule cards to the class schedule room which is designated on the Form 50, mark sense the cards, turn in the Form 50, and start studying for finals.

Corbaci said the department heads chose to hand out the class cards on their own, "without any authorization." He said he is investigating why there were such long lines and waits on the first morning 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 procedures 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 Associate 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'Shaughnessey Hall during the first two days of spring registration. He said that the greatest area of confusion was in the registration for Philosophy and Theology check mark courses. Sullivan said this occurred because the two departments have to handle such a large number of students, other than their majors, as compared to other departments.

"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 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 prepunched cards at class registration time was 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 "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 by saying he felt the worse 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 twitting their thumbs. In the future he recommends the other departments follow Dr. Ronald Weber, Chairman of the Communication Arts Department, who held an advance scheduling of majors.

Student members chosen for Academic council

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

The students are Edward F. McCartin, a senior, representing the College of Arts and Letters; John M. Donahue, a junior, the College of Business Administration; Thomas L. Schoaf, a senior in the College of Engineering; Thomas S. Kenny, a senior in the College of Science; Frank C. Palopoli, representing the Graduate School; and J. Michael Keefe, a law student, representing the professional programs in

law and business administration. William C. Wilka, a junior and academic commissioner of Notre Dame's student government, is an ex-officio member of the Council.

The Council, formerly composed of faculty and administrators, now has a membership of 65.

The new members that were able to be contacted expressed optimism over their appointment.

Wilka, one of the hardest workers for students representation on the Council, said that he hopes people appreciate the accomplishment of the students

involved. "Next to the Board of Trustees," he said, "the Council is the highest governing body on campus - higher than the SLC."

He also noted that the Council meeting this Thursday, the proposed termination of the Computer Science department will be considered. He hoped students would express their opinions on the issue through their respective colleges.

McCartin said he was excited to be on the Council. He felt that the introduction of students on the Council would make it a more open and representative body.

On the subject of the Computer Science program, McCartin said that it should be considered as a course but not as a major. He commented: "It has a valuable service in various fields, but

I don't think people should major in it." He said the Computer Science was more for a data-processing school rather than a university.

Keefe was unsure of the students' importance on the Council, but was hopeful they would be a significant factor on the body. Keefe also said he was undecided on terminating the Computer Science program.



Student Union Academic Commissioner Bill Wilka

Estabrook releases dismissal statement

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

Three weeks ago I was fired from my position as instructor in the Department of History at 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. Their efforts have done all they possibly could, and now I think that it is necessary to say to my brothers and sisters in this academic community what I feel is happening in this university and others.

I believe that I have been fired because a majority of the dozen or so tenured members of the ND history department feel that my political opinions have no place in the university. In dismissing me my senior colleagues are not necessarily expressing a personal antipathy toward me. The matter cannot fruitfully be discussed on a personal level at all. The ND history department is merely expressing a position 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 internal order of the university - is not to be allowed to remain within the universities as they are now constituted. Because of the present severe job shortage in US universities, a department can buy a tame teacher as easily as it can buy an uppity one.

It seems to me though that 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. "an open society, dedicated to the discussion of all issues of importance") correct, or are they merely smokescreens for the roles that the universities actually perform in society?

2) For whose purposes are the universities run? Who profits from the university as it is now constituted? Students and teachers? Or the outside constituencies represented on the board of trustees?

If you think, as I do, that these questions are raised by recent events here and elsewhere, and if you agree with me that the answers are horribly unsatisfactory - students, teachers, workers - to change these institutions so that they serve and do not exploit the people caught up within them and so that they serve the society at large rather than special interests within it. How to do that effectively is the last and most important question.

Carl Estabrook, Jr.
1970, Dec. 2

Distribution begun on Mardi Gras

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

so far in their efforts to distribute the raffle packets which contain some general information on Mardi Gras in addition to the raffle books themselves."

The proceeds from Mardi Gras each year 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 would hope the students realize the potential of this raffle with just a small effort on everyone's part, speaking in terms of money for charity. Without the raffle we couldn't even hope to realize profits of years past. Without

the raffle the purpose for which Mardi Gras was founded could not be met and hence the entire Mardi Gras weekend would be in jeopardy."

Publicity 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 with the top ND seller receiving \$500. Top SMC seller will receive \$250. Incentive prizes for the halls will also be awarded in an effort to instill some hall competition. The hall selling the most raffle books per capita will receive \$500. Top hall salesman will receive cash awards of \$50." Larry com-

(Continued on page 8)

New constitution changes HPC

By Steve Lazar

The Hall President's Council, a somewhat unsure and innocuous 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 government.

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 proposed 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 controversy on campus, especially 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 trying 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 was in fact the major stand taken by Dave Krashna and Mark Winings

in their election campaign of last spring.

Former president of Keenan Hall and one-time Executive Coordinator of the HPC, Tim Mahoney, maintains that the hall presidents would be more competent at determining the annual budget allocations made by student government than are the senators who currently handle

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. Its constitution specifically states that it is not a legislative 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 coordinator 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 pejorative sense, but to the contrary, were concerned only with "getting 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" attitude 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 parietal hours approved and in establishing the important principle of hall autonomy. In the recent past it has sponsored the annual spring event An Tostal, 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 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 outcome of the constitutional referendum 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 confirm 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 President's Council will be the same

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that task. Mahoney feels that the hall presidents have a greater understanding of money than do the senators because they continually have to work with currency in significant amounts, whereas most of the senators are unfamiliar with the real operations of institutionalized spending.

Mahoney argued, too, that the presidents would be truer representatives of the students because they are forced by the necessity of their office to justify 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 members.

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 responsibilities inside the halls. Mahoney thinks the presidents will definitely be able to fulfill both functions, 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



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 common interest."

"The key to the whole thing is personnel. If you have good people you'll get things done," closed Barkett.

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

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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,

which are often much greater than undergraduates. A poll of about one-half of the families living in the graduate "village" indicates between 50 and 75% of the graduates favor the plan. The insurance package will also be made available to other schools, because the more who participate, the lower the rates. The plan is basically designed to keep an accident from wiping out a graduate student. It will allow them to continue their schooling despite a possible calamity.

Next on the agenda was the controversial issue of a resolution asking for an open hearing as to why the Dept. of

Computer Science is to be disbanded. Opponents to the GSU action said that because there is no graduate department in this area, the GSU had no right to question the decision. They also said that any graduate students who had to take courses in this general field for their degrees would be permitted to despite the disbanding of the department.

The supporters of the resolution, however, disagreed.

Bill Lorimer, GSU head, said, "This is sadly typical of the way the administration acts. Too much is done here unilaterally. How decisions are made in this closed and secretive fashion is an important consideration of ours."

At the meeting, Lorimer read what he said was a memorandum from Dr. R.E. Gordon, of the Biology Department, who opposed University action in the case. The statement read, in part, "We have no way of telling how the Academic Council will react to the Administration's proposal that the Computer Science Department be eliminated."

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 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 requests 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 Citizens in the Crisis; A panel on "Women in Science"; Andre Watts; Terry Doran on Two Lives: the Story of a Teacher; James C. Bostain, Read Your Neighbor; Dr. Phillip Vairo, Innovative Approaches to In-

ner-city Education; Dr. William Frascella, Mathematics; Art, Science or Power; Dr. and Mrs. E. Levison, Urban Politics and Community Control in Educational Change; Wallace Peterson, Inequality in Income and Wealth in the U.S'

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Tom Bornholdt

Suicide is Painless

Among the forces marshalling behind the New Constitution two widely divergent groups can be discerned. Though they have come together on this issue they can be separated easily by a simple prism. Tack on to the proposed new Constitution a "rider" to the effect that not only would the Student Senate be abolished, but the SBP, SBVP, Cabinet, Student Union and the entire Executive branch as well.

One group would suffer immediate cardiac arrest staying out of a coma long enough to scream "No, no, No-o-o." The other category will respond like the proposal was the greatest thing since the wheel was invented. The former group consists of those students who favor the institution of Krishna's Presidents' Council. The latter group favors the abolition of the Student Senate.

The difference is extremely important. One group supports the new Constitution because they hope it will improve Student Government. The other group supports the Constitution because they consider it the first step in the eventual abolition of *all* student government. The two groups are really direct opposites. The first group, the pro-Student Government group, one can respect though they are out of their tree on the issue of the Senate. It is the other category of Students, however, that deserves to be examined in detail.

Student Government Haters, a fitting title for this collection of misanthrops, should not be confused with the Absolute Apathetics. The true Absolute Apathetic doesn't care at all about Student

Government, and will live up to his reputation by not voting at all next Wednesday. While the Student Government Haters are often in effect apathetic, their most distinctive quality is cynicism, the ultra-sophisticated, suave cynicism that has been in style since WW II. There are numerous active tactics that distinguishes the dedicated Student Government Hater: running on Joke Tickets for offices, voting "no" in elections, threatening to exclude their student government fees from tuition, and, of course, voting for the new Constitution. What they say is another good way to recognize this species of reptile. To them every student government leader is stupid, incompetent, dishonest, vain, ridiculous, an orifice, full of defecation, or some combination of these traits.

When the pro-Student Government group yells, "The Senate is a joke," the Student Government Hater agrees, for it is only part of the Student Government Haters' Litany: "Student Government is a joke, Student Senate is a joke, SBP is a joke, SLC 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 off it. What really can student government do for the students?" If one gives him an intelligent list, he scowls in blatant 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 Hater starts laying on the sophisticated HE 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 a while, his position becomes evident: to the Student Government Hater the Assinity of student government is an *a priori* axiom, an absolute law of nature, obvious to any sophisticated realistic savant.

There are, however, interesting subspecies 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 itself 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 murder 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 Domino Theory. Their version of it is that the easiest way to get rid of student government is piece by piece. Like an Edysias, they start with the most trivial aspects and work their way down to the nitty-gritty of student government. The Student Senate is a good start; then class government, SBVP, take a breather, 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 bringing student government back to the halls. From there 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 fugus with its big opportunity. There 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 allies.

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?

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 Walshe warned that Liberal Arts would be this University's highest priority. This year, Father Burtchaell 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 have to rise above trivia and points of order and answer the questions and charges raised by the dismissals and by Estabrook's charges. What is the University's direction? What will be the department's approach to the personal politics of its members? What do the moves mean for the student? What do they mean for the future?

The time for secrecy is over. Estabrook has made his charges clear, and has spoken out publicly. It's your turn, Dr. DeSantis. People are waiting to hear you. People — especially history majors, most vulnerable in this move — want to hear you. Speak.



THE 3:00 CLUB

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Rick Smith

Q. What was involved in the firings of Prof. Williams, Prof. Matthiesen, and yourself? A. The first point to be made is that the action of the History Department involved some separate decisions. In some cases, tenure decisions were made, which means that it was decided whether or not to make permanent the appointments of people who had been here for about five years.

In my case, there was no tenure decision since this is my second year 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 when I came to Notre Dame, I was given a one year contract. This is not all unusual in this department or elsewhere in the University. The department has not suggested or said that this was the reason for my firing, although it has been hinted 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 implication is that in a declining market for academic people, universities in general are purging themselves of what they feel to be disturbing elements. I apparently have been denominated as a disturbing element at Notre Dame. I am honored.

Q. How, in your opinion, does this action affect the traditional concept of the University? A. I think that what the firings like this in general around the country show is the nature of the university - what purposes the university, in fact, serves. The university presents itself as being the arena for free and open discourse. In fact, however, the interests of the university are in performing certain tasks for the society that frequently run counter to that professed self-description.

I think that when the crunch comes, when the occasion arises, as it has in recent years in American universities, what controls is not the official rhetoric but rather 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. And it is particularly the case if the radical political causes they are aligned with question the present social role of the university.

Q. You have said that the university, by its very nature, has a subversive role in society. Could you explain? A. The university has a subversive role in society only in the sense that education has a subversive role in society. Any time you begin asking questions, anytime you begin to try to raise consciousness of a large number of people, as the universities have traditionally done, you naturally call into question the orthodoxies of those societies that the universities exist within. So the universities have always been, in that sense, a 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 license them under 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 relationship to the 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 all this mean for the future of the university? 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 American society are not what we term good. This is particularly bad, strangely enough, in the 'academic market place' in that the over-production of Ph.D.'s and the under-funding of universities in the last few years has created a reserve army of the proletariat among academics, so that this allows a repressive aspect in universities to come to the fore.

Interview with Carl Estabrook

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. 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 West (it is a peculiarly Western institution), you find that Universities have occasionally been founded as Free Universities. Some great medieval universities were founded by great groups of scholars and teachers who could not take the system where they were and left. For example, Oxford University was founded by a group of dissident students who left Paris.

The Free University movement is going to have a large reservoir to draw on in the next few years of people who have a commitment to the sort of traditional kind of intellectualization that goes on at universities and are critical enough of it to try to structure something else.

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 from the university is going to contaminate the rest of society.

This all may break down some of the artificial animosity built up outside the university towards people who are engaged in intellectual pursuits. The fundamental anti-intellectualism of America serves the status quo. The present spillover from the university may cement some alienances between students and people in the university and people in society who do not have the opportunity that middle class white kids have.

The academic people have to realize that they don't have the tenuous 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 universities, once 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 literally for years. Suddenly to realize that the whole construct of things 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 hired two years ago, didn't you anticipate difficulties due to your political philosophy? A. Yes, frankly. When I was offered the job here by the History Department, I told them that I felt that the department and I would not find one another politically fit and congenial. 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 not to see what is going on elsewhere. And the bigger and better the university, the faster it is kicking out everyone who is to the left of Attila the Hun. It is just an amazing process. It is usually the junior and untenured people who go. It only makes headlines when they try to throw out a Staughton Lynd or another tenured person. A large number of us foot soldiers can go without much being said about it. As I say, some of the biggest and best universities have done the biggest and best jobs of getting rid of people. So, we have expected it all along. We have talked about 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 discussed and discarded a number of possibilities. I don't know if it is worth while to try to force one's way into a university community by trying to beat out one's brothers and sisters who are also involved in teaching. I really don't know what I'll do. My wife is a librarian.

(Continued on page 8)

Franklin L. Devine

"The Hostage": best of the year

As strong, bitter and delightful as a bottle of Guinness, Brendan Behan's *The Hostage* opened this weekend at Washington Hall. It's easily the highpoint of this semester's theatrical events. Yet it's hard to put your finger on just what the ND-SMC theatre offered us. I'm not sure if I saw a drama, a musical, a dance hall show, or if vaudeville isn't quite as dead as is rumored. Behan avoided the problem by terming it an "Irish Entertainment"...whatever *The Hostage* is tagged, it's a joy to watch.

We are given the barest thread of a plot involving an IRA attempt to hold a British soldier captive and thus prevent the hanging of an IRA partisan in the North. It's not the story which seems the most important though, it's the portrait we are given of Behan's Irishmen.

They are a wonderful, paradoxical people. Religious and irreverent, sad and gay, powerful and frail. Behan's world is inhabited by thieves, prostitutes, drag queens, and old men fighting wars forty-five years ended. They laugh, curse and drink as they thumb their noses at ridiculous world. Yet their carryings-on can't camouflage the innate pride and commitment of the people.

The ND-SMC Theatre's performance was completely together in every sense of the word. The ensemble acting of the cast was a joy to watch as the members of the cast played off each other and the audience with a refreshing zest. If you start to talk about "stars" of a performance, in this show you have to give the title to the ensemble.

Jimmy Boland's wooden-legged Pat,

the proprietor of the "brockle" ("That's English for whorehouse," he informs us.) is full of exuberance and good old-fashioned blarney without ever descending to caricature to achieve the effect. If I had a great-uncle Gusty from Galway, I'm sure he'd move, drink, laugh, and tell the same incredible stories as as Boland's Pat.

Nori Wright plays a non-trite prostitute with a .24-karat heart. Miss Wright has consistently been excellent in ND-SMC Theatre productions, yet she's surpassed every other time I've seen her.

Bethenea Jeanne Griffith and George T. Moore both make their major production debuts in *The Hostage*. Moore is a perfect Leslie, the young English soldier who's being held by the IRA. His eyes portray the gamut of emotions and the rest of him follow along faithfully. Miss Griffin's prim social worker who's got religion (of one sort or another) reminds me of a second-cousin old-maid schoolteacher of mine who always shows up at funerals and weddings...but that's a different story. (If you're second generation Irish you know the kind of second cousin I'm talking about - if you're not Miss Griffin will let you in on the experience.)

Dr. Roger Kenvin directed and adapted the production. He has worked successfully to draw the audience into the action. The action surrounds the audience...or maybe I should say that the audience is merged with the action. Richard Bergman's set, as rough and as warm as Behan's people, is used by Kenvin to draw them into the action and

then abruptly reminds them that they are at a performance after all. Imaginary walls are built only to dissolve for the sake of a song or dance, and then are rebuilt again. He has managed to remind us that we are not being shown a place or a story so much as we are being allowed to share a state of mind.

The Hostage is a joy. It's an entertainment, it's a good time, but be warned that all this playfulness is about serious things. You can sit through a dozen songs full of irreverence, but

you're apt to find that a special sort of reverence will creep up on you. You'll be reminded that this is just a show, but somehow you're apt to find a painful reality creeping up on you.

Even though exams are about to smother you, even though you really don't think much about Ireland or its people until March 17th, take the time to see *The Hostage* and then go buy a six pack of Guinness - they're both "Good for You."



James Boland, George Moore, Dr. Roger Kenvin, and Nori Wright, co-conspirators in the Irish Comedy, "The Hostage." Take a study break this weekend (lots of St. Mary's girls want to go) and co-educate yourself. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8:30, Washington Hall.

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 "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 Convo. Notre Dame actually out-rebounded the taller Gamecocks (45 to 43) and they committed the fewest number of errors that this reporter can ever remember. At the half the Irish had handed 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-rough, however. A cold first half from the floor spelled doom for Notre Dame as the tight zone of the Gamecocks propelled them to a comfortable ten point lead at intermission.

This zone was expected by Dee but he explained his theory of attacking a zone. "We just go where the openings are. If they want to over-play Austin that's fine with us. We'll just go to the other side for Collis (Jones). Unfortunately, he (Collis) just had one of those nights when the ball wouldn't drop for him."

The Gamecock zone was so

effective in covering Carr in the first stanza that the Irish captain was limited to only three shots. Austin didn't even get a shot off from the field until there were ten minutes gone in the game. He hit on two of his three shots but this simply wasn't the offensive explosion that ND fans usually see from the All-American.

Nobody was able to take up the slack in the scoring for the Irish and if Roche wasn't working for a jumper or getting a charity toss from the stripe he was feeding his 6'10" playmates underneath, Tom Owens and Tom Riker. Both worked for easy shots a number of times. The well-disciplined South Carolina team was never headed and after the early going they were tied only twice by the Irish. This occurred with about nine minutes remaining in the game when the two national powers were knotted at 56 and then 58. Kevin Joyce hit a clutch hoop then, and ND couldn't get close again.

One bright spot for Notre Dame in the first half was the offensive performance turned in by Sid Catlett. The 6'8" senior played only 11 minutes but he managed eight big points. These came at crucial times when it looked as though the Gamecocks might put the Irish away for good.

The second half was an up and down affair for the Irish. They threatened to overtake South Carolina on a number of occasions but it seemed that 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 up a pattern. ND would score and then Roche would take the ball and simply keep it away from everyone and in so doing, eat up valuable time. The only way Notre Dame could get the ball

was by fouling and the All-American just wouldn't miss from the fifteen foot line.

Carr played much more like the super-star that he is in the second half. He worked himself free on a number of occasions and hit with deadly consistency throughout the final 20 minutes. Carr shot 67% from the floor and most of his shots were long range jumpers.

Both coaches had a few choice remarks after the final buzzer. Johnny Dee felt that "early foul trouble was probably our biggest problem. We fouled much too often. I bet we had a lot more field 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 shots connecting from the floor but SC attempted 21 more free throws than did the Irish.

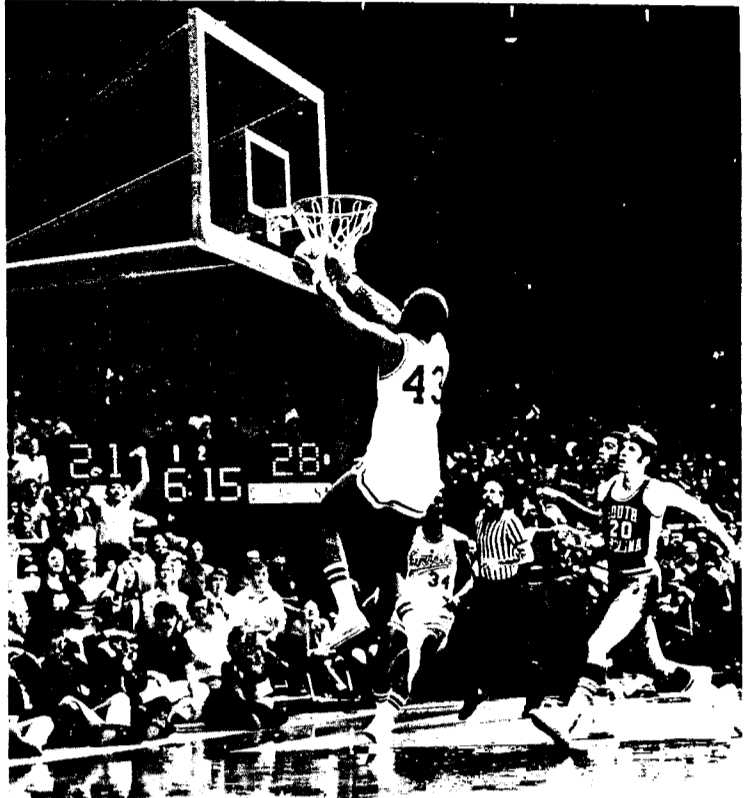
South Carolina's Frank McGuire said, "We took a rather big gamble by playing a zone defense most of the way. We showed them a man for man in the first few minutes, but we new that wouldn't last because of Carr. Nobody can guard him one on one."

The self-proclaimed subway

alumnus 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."

McGuire was 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...'"



When Sid Catlett goes to the hoop he can score.

NOTRE DAME

	FG	FT	REB	PTS
Jones	6-20	6-8	10	18
Gemmell	5-7	0-0	9	10
Pleick	3-10	2-2	9	8
Carr	12-18	3-4	3	27
Meehan	1-6	0-0	3	2
Catlett	5-13	0-1	3	10
Sinnott	3-9	1-1	3	7
Egart	0-0	0-0	0	0
TOTAL	35-83	12-16	45	82

Both Notre Dame and South Carolina had 10 team rebounds.

SOUTH CAROLINA

	FG	FT	REB	PTS
Owens	7-11	1-5	10	15
Ribock	0-1	3-5	6	3
Riker	8-15	6-6	8	22
Roche	8-20	16-16	4	32
Kevin Joyce	5-9	3-5	3	13
Aydlett	0-0	0-0	1	0
Carver	0-0	0-0	1	0
TOTAL	28-56	29-37	43	85

Frosh control Ball State

by Vic Doñr
Observer Sportswriter

Notre Dame's freshman basketball team advanced its seasonal record to 2-0 Saturday by defeating the frosh squad from Ball State, 88-81.

The Irish grabbed an early lead against their smaller opponents, and never let it get away from them. But, although Ball State was never able to overtake the ND yearlings, 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 on only 17 out of 45 shots from the field, and the Irish were quick to take advantage of this spell of inaccuracy. The Notre Dame freshmen, while attempting far fewer shots (32), converted on 22 of them, as the Irish left the floor at half-time in possession of a 47-40 lead. 6-8 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 seemed to be a different ball club, as they traded scores with Notre Dame for the remainder of the game. Larry Bullington, a 6-2 guard, led the Ball State comeback. Bullington, who was the game's high scorer

with 34 points, clicked for 19 of these in the second half, as the visitors gradually chipped away at the Irish lead. But ND was not without its own sparkplug. Bob Valibus, who was nearly a physical replica of Bullington, more than matched his counterpart's heroics. The ND guard, though he scored only nine points, proved to be a very effective ballhandler, and dealt out 10 assists during the course of the game. Valibus' pinpoint tosses often were directed either to Schumate or to 6-7 Gary Novak, and just as often resulted in short-distance shots for the Irish team.

But, midway through the second half, when Valibus was removed because of foul trouble (four personals), the ND offense seemed to lose some of its potency. The Ball State attack had lost little of its sting, though, as once again the Irish lead began to dwindle. 6-4 forward Ed Kednay and 6-7 forward Chris Collins netched 20 and 13 points respectively, as they teamed with Bullington to overcome the Notre Dame lead.

The two teams volleyed for several minutes, as Ball State was able to pull to within seven, and then to within five of Notre Dame. Ball State still trailed by five with slightly more than five minutes to play, but they were not able to come any closer. Schumate, who, by blocking several shots in the late stages of

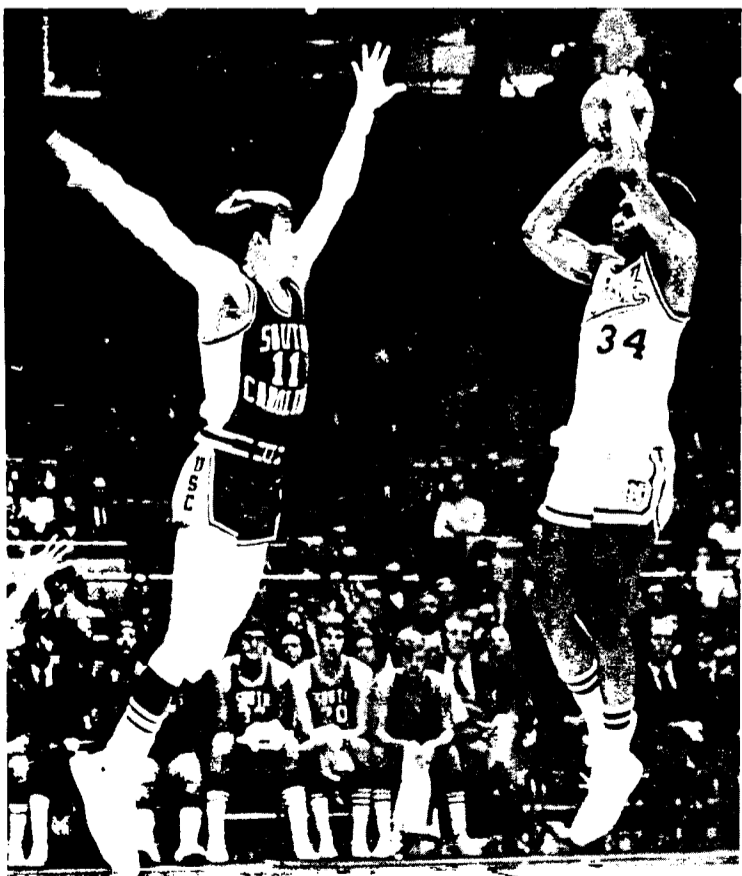
the game, proved that he can play defense as well as offense, scored a key bucket to stretch the ND margin, and the reappearance of Valibus in the Irish lineup virtually wrapped up the decision for the Notre Dame frosh.

The ND yearlings ran their lead to nine with 12 seconds remaining, but moments later Ball State scored again, and the Irish just held the ball out of bounds until time expired.

Besides their dominance on the scoreboard, the Irish freshmen were also superior in their control of the offensive and defensive backboards. ND out-rebounded Ball State 52-46, and the key men here for the Irish were Novak with 14 rebounds, Schumate with 13, and Tom O'Mara with 6. Chris Collins and Bill Clark were the big men underneath for Ball State, as they each grabbed 10 rebounds.

As their varsity counterparts did against the University of Michigan, the Notre Dame freshmen had most of their problems in the turnover department. The Irish turned the ball over to their opponents 19 times, while Ball State committed only 8 miscues.

It was this abundance of turnovers that made the overall team effort by the Irish freshmen appear to be somewhat lackluster. But the individual talent is all there, and, given time, these ND first-year men will develop into a very good ball club.



The All-Americans meet. Austin gets off one of his few first half shots over John Roche.

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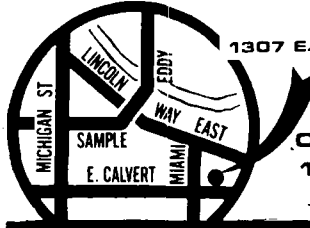
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(Continued on Page 1)

mented further on the advantages of selling only a single raffle book. "Our goal this year is to have each Notre Dame and St. Mary's students sell at least one raffle book. If successful, the Notre Dame Charities will receive approximately \$50,000 for our efforts. We feel this is not too much to ask considering the fact we have a full month off for the Christmas holidays, a time when it might be easy to sell a few chances to relatives and friends. Besides, the individual seller stands to make 20% per ticket sold (\$2.00 per book sold), free admission to the Mardi Gras Carnival, plus one chance per book sold on the student grand prize—a 1971 124 Fiat Spider."

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 raffle book will be granted admittance to the carnival free of charge." Mardi Gras' Assistant Chairman Phil J. Michaels said regarding the entire Mardi Gras weekend, "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 Armory. 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-

Mardi Gras raffle begun

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

would be permitted to enter Mardi Gras this year began the first week in November. Approximately 25 designs were submitted by the deadline December 1. Architect Bill Studenic is now in the process of planning Stepan Center and choosing the most creative and appealing booths that will comprise Expo-'71 Notre Dame. Clubs should be notified within the next week if their designs have been accepted. Construction of the booths will begin on January 26 under the direction of chairman Jay Bonner.

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.

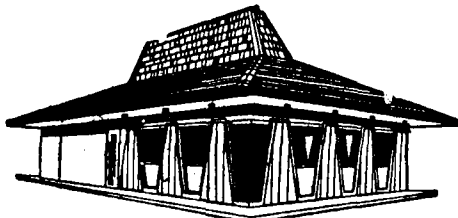
Q. Do you see the firings as affecting Notre Dame's position as, perhaps, the leading Christian University? A. Definitely. As I've said before, I think that the fundamental problems facing Notre Dame are essentially the same as those facing other universities across the country. Still and all, I, as someone who has spent his undergraduate 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 much 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 ways 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 ideologies 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 exercises a final critique 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 far more than the vast variety of secular radicals.

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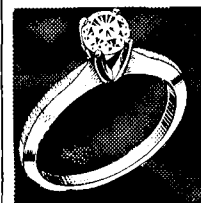
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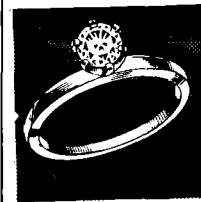
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