McGrath rejects proposal to re-examine faculty cases

by OBSERVER associate editor, BETTY DOERR

Saint Mary's President Mayor John J. McGrath said yesterday that he has received no evidence from Student Body President Mark Jones to warrant a re-examination of a decision not to promote, grant tenure or renew the contracts of several faculty members. He said that his decision not to re-examine the contested cases of eight faculty members was made after meetings with student representatives, letters received from the student body, and the recommendation of the four permanent members of the rank and tenure committee which met Tuesday at the request of the students.

"No reason to convene"

The students had asked that they be notified of the committee's decision on re-examination. McGrath's announcement of the committee's decision is printed above. In an exclusive interview with WSND, McGrath stated that the Rank and Tenure Committee "is a no reason to reconvene, and I concur with the decision." McGrath said yesterday that in the future, he would favor students informing their department chairmen of their opinion on a faculty member's teaching ability, so that the department chairman could take that opinion to the Rank and Tenure Committee.

Decision by Board of Trustees

McGrath said that the student proposal for seating on the Rank and Tenure Committee would have to be taken to the ad hoc committee for student seating on faculty committees which meets today. The ad hoc committee is composed of six students and six faculty members under the chairmanship of Sister Franziita. That committee's decision would be reported to the Faculty Assembly, meeting on Monday. If the Faculty Assembly approves the proposal, the Board of Trustees would make the final decision on it. The Board of Trustees will meet in April.

"irrevocably"

When questioned by a WSND reporter on the possibility of militant student action, McGrath said that he would grant fifteen grace minutes to students taking part in a sit-in or disruption of classroom activity. If they persisted, McGrath said that he "would dismiss them. Expose them permanently and irreversibly. Without appeal."

Rossie releases letter concerning responsibility

Student Body President Richard Rossie issued a letter to all Notre Dame students yesterday in which he expressed an explicit student power philosophy together with views on the recent suspension of the Notre Dame student union and the events surrounding the student union's suspension.

On student government he wrote:

"The fulfillment of student rights and power requires that students assume responsibility. We talk of student self-government, to which I am fully committed, and yet too often many students mean student autonomy in a very real and complete sense."

About the Honor Council he said:

". . . The Honor Council's action, which I am so sure is correct, has cast doubt on whether students are assuming responsibility."
Harris sees ‘new trinity of concerns’ in 70’s

Public opinion analyst Louis Harris, in a lecture in the Library Auditorium yesterday, examined American life on the eve of the 1970’s and came up with a “new trinity of concerns” which will be the focal point of American activity in the coming decade.

The lecture was the third in the Cardinal O’Hara Series sponsored by the College of Business Administration.

The picture Mr. Harris presented of American life was one of two competing groups, which he described as “the coalition for change” and “the coalition for no change.” The coalition for change consists of the young, the blacks, the affluent and the educated. The coalition for no change is made up of the whites of the deep South, old people, and the conservatives in the suburbs.

By 1972, he predicted that the two groups would be of approximately equal size.

Each of the groups, according to Harris, feels alienated. The members of the no change group feel that they are being left behind by a changing world which they thought they once conquered. The affluent, progressives are more insecure, said Harris, citing results from his polls concerning job dissatisfaction, loneliness and marital troubles.

“The challenge of 1970,” he contended, “is to close these alienation gaps. The proliferation of mobility and communication is opening up more options. Educating people to control their options intelligently is the way to end the alienation.”

The most important objective of these two groups will no longer be the pursuit of economic advancement. 45% of all households will have a member with a college degree and the majority of these will be professional people rather than the “old line business types.”

“When you purchase your own Scripto pen at the bookstore, the cashier will give you a lucky number which could be the one drawn on March 10. BE SURE TO PURCHASE YOUR SCRIPTO PEN AND ALSO ENTER THE: SCRIPTO MYSTERY TOUR

You have nothing to lose. And everything to gain. Just send in your Mystery Tour entry blank. 15 lucky boys and 15 lucky girls will go to Europe together—like it’s never been toured before. Four weeks of joy and notes. Europe’s greatest cities. You start in London—the key to a mystery. Only the bus driver knows the way.

Bistros by night. Beaches by day. Sorties will vary. You and your key—... all for the price of a juicy Scripto pen.

Available at the Notre Dame Hammes Bookstore

Harris said, “I was most proud of my polls for finding the strength of George Wallace.” Near the beginning of October his polls showed that only 40% of the nation thought that Wallace was a racist. 43% thought he was an extremist and said he could eventually receive 30% of the popular vote. When these results were released, he said, the media began to do more thorough coverage of Wallace. With the strength of Wallace’s strength declined. Eventually the media, though it was once of interest and 71% believed he was an extremist.

“Best of Everything” Party

Bud - Brand X - Stag Prices

Saturday, Feb. 22, 8:30-2:00

Hillside Barn

Buss Leave Circle 8:00, 8:20, 8:45, 9:00

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SWINGER, AND HAVE YOUR OWN POLAROID?

Mrs. Morris dies at 83

After over fifty-five years of service to the South Bend area as an active community leader and philanthropist, Mrs. Ella L. Morris, 83, died yesterday after a three-week illness.

Besides having given to the city of South Bend such institutions as the Morris School for crippled children, the Palace Theatre (now the Morris Civic Auditorium), and the Ella L. Morris Conservatory for flowers in Potawatomi Park, Mrs. Morris has given generously of time and money to Notre Dame.

President Theodore Hesburgh once remarked about her, “Despite all the things she has done for the university, I have never had her ask a single thing for herself. She doesn’t take jobs for bows. She does the hard work that goes along with them.”

The prominent community worker was officially honored by this University with the conferment of an honorary degree at commencement ceremonies in 1957.

Rich Libowitz withdrew from the SBP race Wednesday night in a surprise radio announcement. He stated that although the lack of social change, racism, and the small percentage of non-Catholic students at Notre Dame were unacceptable, his candidacy could only serve to heighten the divisiveness in student politics.

Libowitz endorsed Phil McKenna and said that since both men desired to see the same things done at Notre Dame, his candidacy served no constructive purpose.

Libowitz stated that he “definitely is opposed to John Mroz” and told his listeners over WSDV to look up Judges 5,23 which says, “Cursed be ye, Mroz.”

“It was the closest thing to a Jewish Student Body supporter that Notre Dame will ever see,” Libowitz said.

Mroz; Kendall join SBP race continued from Page 1

“Three are our mutual dilemmas,” Kendall said, “and only by working together can we find solutions.”

Kendall will attempt to meet with every student both on and off campus. He said, “I cannot hope to do this alone... That is why I ask your help, for as much as each of us serves student government, student government will serve us all.”

Kendall began his freshman year as a Keenan Hall senator and a member of the class Executive Council. During his sophomore year Kendall became Carroll Hall senator, organized and served the Notre Dame Students for Kennedy, and coordinated Notre Dame’s NSA delegation in Kansas. This year Kendall is serving as NSA co-chairman at Notre Dame and its regional vice-chairman, as well as serving as a cabinet member, Speaker and chairman of the Human Affairs committee.

Kendall also announced the appointment of Bob Kundtz, chairman of the Lyons Hall Judicial Board and a hall council member, as his press secretary.

Kendall said of Kundtz, an American history major and former WSDV-FM announcer, “With his previous experience as a joint editor on his hometown newspaper, his capabilities make him an excellent person for this position. More than that, he feels strongly that a definite change in the extant isolation on this campus is essential, and thus has accepted the position.”

When asked to comment on his role in the campaign, Kundtz said, “I think that responsible news reporting is vital to any campaign, because of its role in delineating the issues and its cogency and well informed explications of these issues. Because of these reasons, I will keep the news media as well informed of Kendall’s activities as possible.”

CAREER IN LAW SYMPOSIUM

Attorney’s discuss: Corporate, Labor, Poverty and Civil Liberties

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 8:00

LIBRARY AUDITORIUM

Refreshments-No Charge

PRE-LAW?

The Observer is published daily during the college semester except vacations by the students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary’s College. Subscriptions may be purchased for $10.00 from The Observer, Notre Dame, Ind., 46556.
Dear Mr. DeYoung:

"Is Business Bluffing Ethical?" is a recent article which appears in the Harvard Business Review (January-February 1968). In that article the author, Albert Z. Carr, raises some difficult questions about the nature of competition among business organizations and about the relationship of a person's ethical and moral standards to the conduct of daily business. Several examples of conflicts between ethics and "business sense" considered. Let's consider a concrete example.

Tom was a sales executive with a Southern firm. He told of an instance when he had lunch with one of his most important customers, a Mr. Colby. At the time of their meeting, the state was having a very heated political campaign against which Tom and Colby were of different persuasions. Colby mentioned that he was treasurer of the citizens' committee supporting the candidate Tom opposed. Before the two men got down to business, Colby asked if he could count on Tom for a $100 contribution to the Lang campaign fund. Tom's reaction was the following: "Well, there I was. I was opposed to Lang, but I knew Colby. If he withdrew his check, it would be in a bad spot. So I just smiled and wrote the check then and there."

Upon discussing the matter with his wife, Tom found that she was bitterly disillusioned with the business world because it could put such pressures on a person to go against his own values. Tom's perception of the incident was that "it's an either/or situation. I had to do it or risk losing the business." Mr. Carr suggests that such situations are part of the "game" which governs the business world. He goes on to compare ethical standards of business organizations today with the ground rules of a poker game. "That most businessmen are not indifferent to ethics in their private lives, everyone will agree. My point is that in their office lives they cease to be private citizens; they become game players who must be guided by a somewhat different set of ethical standards."

Finally, Carr cites a Midwestern executive as saying "So long as a businessman complies with the laws of the land and avoids telling malicious lies, he's ethical. There is no obligation on him to stop and consider the consequences of his act. If the law says he can do it, that's all the justification he needs. There is nothing unethical about that. It's just plain business sense." Mr. DeYoung, the student whom business wants for its management ranks is not interested in playing games where he must maintain two identities and two sets of ethical values—one as a private citizen and as a businessman. I would be interested to know how you personally reconcile the conflicts between your ethical beliefs and your "business sense."

Sincerely yours,

David G. Clark
Graduate Studies, Stanford

Dear Mr. Clark:

Indeed there are some men of the caliber you cite in business; probably in greater number than most responsible executives know. I suspect also that there are many instances where a man like your sales executive, Tom, compromises his personal ethics to make a sale. But wasn't he trapped by his own supposition? Didn't he write-off his own company's integrity along with the history of the customer's satisfaction with their product line and service backup, when he wrote the check?

It strikes me that a little intestinal fortitude, and a tactful remark about his own political convictions, would have brought to the issue a more proper test: business based on quality products and service versus "bought" business.

If the man won't make the test, then he ought not to make business a whipping boy because he chose to compromise his own standards. If his employer won't stand the test, then his choice is obvious: quit, and join a company whose standards measure up to his own. In the long run he will have done himself a favor because an ethical man, who is competent, always is in high demand. A posture aligned with high standards will gain more respect of significance than any setbacks sustained through loss of a few sales.

As for the Midwestern executive who equates business' ethical standards simply to compliance with the law—it being implied that this falls short of what an ethical society would expect—I question both his awareness of the law's comprehensiveness, and his insight into most businessmen's motivations.

Responsible executives don't make decisions on the basis of legal permissiveness; of seeing what they can get away with at the risk of countering punitive actions at law, or the public's displeasure. Those are negative yardsticks, and the thrust of business thinking that involves moral judgments is affirmative.

Check product specifications, for example, and see how many exceed standards established by regulation. Results: a better quality product, greater performance, longer life expectancy. Take re-training and re-assignment of employees to better-paying jobs requiring greater skills when automation phases out various work slots. Results: more highly-skilled employees, better-earning potential, greater satisfaction.

Consider the direct personal involvement of more executives, and the application of their company resources, in efforts to deal effectively with such urban crises as ghetto unemployment. Results: more local employment, a step toward self-help, a broadening base for stability.

None of these actions are compelled by law...they are taken voluntarily by businessmen acting under the compulsion of their personal ethics. It is the beliefs underlying such actions that I regard as the criteria for responsible businessmen's ethics. Critics may question this criteria as self-interest. I'll buy it. That is. But it is enlightened self-interest which is an admirable quality and good "business sense," and reflects the ethical standards that broadly prevail in our free society.

The point is that in business, ethical standards encompass not only questions of personal conduct and integrity, but the whole range of business' activities with the public as a whole. Yet in the final analysis it is always the individual who must make the decision: a decision that will reflect the influences of one's family life, religious principles gleaned from education, the views of others, and one's own inherent traits of character. It is these factors that show up in a man's business decisions, not the other way around. The man, therefore, who really is little more than developing a business career without fear of compromise.

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung, Chairman, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION?

BUSINESSMEN DO.

Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung; The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions of an instance when he had contributed to the Lang campaign over which he was opposed to Lang, but I knew Colby. If he withdrew his check, it would be in a bad spot. So I just smiled and wrote the check then and there."

"Well, there I was. I was opposed to Lang, but I knew Colby. If he withdrew his check, it would be in a bad spot. So I just smiled and wrote the check then and there."

Upon discussing the matter with his wife, Tom found that she was bitterly disillusioned with the business world because it could put such pressures on a person to go against his own values. Tom's perception of the incident was that "it's an either/or situation. I had to do it or risk losing the business." Mr. Carr suggests that such situations are part of the "game" which governs the business world. He goes on to compare ethical standards of business organizations today with the ground rules of a poker game. "That most businessmen are not indifferent to ethics in their private lives, everyone will agree. My point is that in their office lives they cease to be private citizens; they become game players who must be guided by a somewhat different set of ethical standards."

Finally, Carr cites a Midwestern executive as saying "So long as a businessman complies with the laws of the land and avoids telling malicious lies, he's ethical. There is no obligation on him to stop and consider the consequences of his act. If the law says he can do it, that's all the justification he needs. There is nothing unethical about that. It's just plain business sense."

Mr. DeYoung, the student whom business wants for its management ranks is not interested in playing games where he must maintain two identities and two sets of ethical values—one as a private citizen and as a businessman. I would be interested to know how you personally reconcile the conflicts between your ethical beliefs and your "business sense."

Sincerely yours,

David G. Clark
Graduate Studies, Stanford

Dear Mr. Clark:

Indeed there are some men of the caliber you cite in business; probably in greater number than most responsible executives know. I suspect also that there are many instances where a man like your sales executive, Tom, compromises his personal ethics to make a sale. But wasn't he trapped by his own supposition? Didn't he write-off his own company's integrity along with the history of the customer's satisfaction with their product line and service backup, when he wrote the check?

It strikes me that a little intestinal fortitude, and a tactful remark about his own political convictions, would have brought to the issue a more proper test: business based on quality products and service versus "bought" business.

If the man won't make the test, then he ought not to make business a whipping boy because he chose to compromise his own standards. If his employer won't stand the test, then his choice is obvious: quit, and join a company whose standards measure up to his own. In the long run he will have done himself a favor because an ethical man, who is competent, always is in high demand. A posture aligned with high standards will gain more respect of significance than any setbacks sustained through loss of a few sales.

As for the Midwestern executive who equates business' ethical standards simply to compliance with the law—it being implied that this falls short of what an ethical society would expect—I question both his awareness of the law's comprehensiveness, and his insight into most businessmen's motivations.

Responsible executives don't make decisions on the basis of legal permissiveness; of seeing what they can get away with at the risk of countering punitive actions at law, or the public's displeasure. Those are negative yardsticks, and the thrust of business thinking that involves moral judgments is affirmative.

Check product specifications, for example, and see how many exceed standards established by regulation. Results: a better quality product, greater performance, longer life expectancy. Take re-training and re-assignment of employees to better-paying jobs requiring greater skills when automation phases out various work slots. Results: more highly-skilled employees, better-earning potential, greater satisfaction.

Consider the direct personal involvement of more executives, and the application of their company resources, in efforts to deal effectively with such urban crises as ghetto unemployment. Results: more local employment, a step toward self-help, a broadening base for stability.

None of these actions are compelled by law...they are taken voluntarily by businessmen acting under the compulsion of their personal ethics. It is the beliefs underlying such actions that I regard as the criteria for responsible businessmen's ethics. Critics may question this criteria as self-interest. I'll buy it. That is. But it is enlightened self-interest which is an admirable quality and good "business sense," and reflects the ethical standards that broadly prevail in our free society.

The point is that in business, ethical standards encompass not only questions of personal conduct and integrity, but the whole range of business' activities with the public as a whole. Yet in the final analysis it is always the individual who must make the decision: a decision that will reflect the influences of one's family life, religious principles gleaned from education, the views of others, and one's own inherent traits of character. It is these factors that show up in a man's business decisions, not the other way around. The man, therefore, who really is little more than developing a business career without fear of compromise.

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung, Chairman, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION?

BUSINESSMEN DO.

Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung; The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions that arise in university administration, already have claimed Mr. Clark's attention and suggest a better career in international affairs.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, also will exchange viewpoints with Mr. DeYoung, as will David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering at Michigan State, and Stan Chess, Journalism, Cornell, with Mr. Doan; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at Yale, and Arnold Shelly, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin. All of these Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.
Fourth in a five part series

"I think athletics and academics are compatible," Athletic Director Edward "Moise" Krause said. "As Father Leschburg has said, everything can't be learned in the classroom. When a boy comes here for an education that includes athletics develops character more than anything else. He learns cooperation, teamwork, self-sacrifice and how to accept adversity. One of the most important things in discipline. A coach can't get a boy in shape, he must do that himself, both mentally and physically. "Our student-athlete works harder than the normal student. He has to, to participate in athletics and still get an education," Krause concluded.

Joyce said, "I believe that point, that everyone benefits from athletics. But if they are rules that say a boy football player into the other sports like swimming and into basketball teams this winter. No academic with the integrity of the Notre Dame participated in some sport, about 45.1 percent. An almost unbelievable total is spent on athletic grant-in-aid. Joyce voiced the only objection one Ara Parseghian had to the Notre Dame coaching staff. Joyce said, "The first rule that caught us was the rules on granting athletic scholarships. The boy had virtually no clothes to wear things. But we like to do things on the up and up here." (Tomorrow: What is the ratio of student to athlete in the name student-athlete?)