

MCGRATH LETTER

To the Members of Saint Mary's Academic Community:

During the past week some students of Saint Mary's College have questioned the decision of the College not to promote or to grant tenure to individual members of the faculty. They have also questioned the decision not to renew the contracts of some probationary faculty members.

All decisions concerning the renewal of contracts, the promotion in rank, or the granting of tenure must be made by the appropriate college committee, faculty, or administrator who bears this responsibility under the statutes of Saint Mary's College. When such decisions are negative, it is the policy of Saint Mary's College never to make the negative decision a matter of public information.

The recommendations of the Rank and Tenure Committee, the faculty, and administrators of Saint Mary's College during the past few months have been procedurally and professionally above reproach. There has been no evidence, either oral or written, presented by the students to warrant a re-examination of the decision which have been made.

The restructuring of the statutes of the College to give the student body a more formal role in academic and faculty affairs is being studied by a committee of students and faculty established earlier in the year. The recommendations of this committee will undoubtedly further the continued growth of community government of which we are justly proud. Until the work of this committee is completed, any change in the present statutory procedures is premature.

Sincerely yours,
Rev. John J. McGrath, President

THE WORLD TODAY

Nixon pledges to continue poverty war

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon pledged yesterday to continue the war on poverty, but told Congress he intends to try to learn from the mistakes of the past to find better ways to help the poor.

In his first message to Congress, Nixon asked for lawmakers to extend the controversial Office of Economic Opportunity that he inherited from the Johnson administration. But he proposed that OEO, in a series of operating changes, be made a research and experimental agency that proposes and tries out new approaches rather than administers the main assault on poverty.

Nixon said he would use presidential authority to delegate two of OEO's best known programs to other agencies. Job Corps, the away from home training program for youthful dropouts, would go to the Labor Department. Head Start, the preschool program for poor children that had Ladybird Johnson's special patronage, will go to the Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) department.

East Germany warns of provocation

BERLIN (UPI) — East Germany warned yesterday that the planned flight to West Berlin today of West German President Heinrich Luebke aboard a U.S. Air Force plane would be a "provocation." The East Germans also harassed traffic going in and out of the city for the second consecutive day.

An East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said Luebke's flight would be a "misuse of the air routes of the East German Democratic Republic." He said the visit would be a "provocation" because West Berlin is not part of the West German state.

Luebke is flying here for a two day routine visit in a U.S. Air Force plane because West German aircraft may not use the three 20-mile wide air corridors and the East Germans have threatened to halt German officials' road trips to the city.

Marines flight off North Viet attack

SAIGON (UPI) — U.S. Marines fought hordes of North Vietnamese troops yesterday on fog shrouded ridges overlooking the A Shau Valley and killed at least 196 Communists while American artillerymen exchanged fire with Red gunners across the Laotian border, military spokesmen said.

The Marines also uncovered a mass grave believed to contain the bodies of 185 Communist troops killed earlier, officers at the scene reported.

Fighting Wednesday was the heaviest around the A Shau since 5,000 Marines and 2,000 government troops pushed into the surrounding jungle peaks a month ago.

Vance confident: talks to bring peace

PARIS (UPI) — Outgoing U.S. deputy negotiator Cyrus R. Vance left Paris yesterday with a confident prediction that peace would emerge from the Vietnam conference in Paris. But he warned it would be a long process.

Vance disclosed he had paid a "farewell call" on North Vietnamese negotiators. But he declined to say what was discussed during the meeting, which presumably included his Hanoi opposite, Col. Ha Van Lau.

"I do believe eventually a settlement of the Vietnam problem will come out of the Paris meetings," Vance told reporters before flying off to Morocco for a two-week vacation before returning to New York.

THE OBSERVER

Serving the Notre Dame and St. Mary's College Community

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1969

McGrath rejects proposal to re-examine faculty cases

by OBSERVER associate editor,
BETTY DOERR

Saint Mary's President Msgr. John J. McGrath said yesterday that he has received no evidence from students 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 "saw no reason to reconvene, and I concurred with that decision." McGrath said 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 chairmen 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 Franzita. 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. Expel them permanently and irrevocably. Without appeal."

Two more in SBP race

John Mroz, Student Union Academic Commissioner, and Mike Kendall, Stay Senator and chairman of the senate's human affairs committee have thrown their hats into the ring for the Student Body Presidency joining Phil McKenna in the race for the top spot.

Mroz named Ted Jones, Student Government Human Affairs Commissioner, as his running mate. Barney King has been speculated as Kendall's running mate, though the official announcement will not be given until Friday.

Mroz termed his ticket "progressive" and said that he is going to "concentrate on harmony in the Notre Dame community" by appealing to "the grass roots level." Mroz contended that "flaws in basic communication" exist between faculty, the administration, and students, and that his and Jones' "record of implementing change" is proof of their ability to serve the students.

Mroz and Jones stated that they had studied ideas drawn from other universities, such as

offering referendums to the students on important issues.

Jones stated that this was important so "students may determine their own destiny."

Mroz feels that a new definition of the roles of the individual class governments and a clarification of the duties of student body government officials as stated in the constitution were needed.

J. Fitzsimmons has been tapped to manage Mroz's campaign for the top spot. In a prepared statement announcing his candidacy Tuesday night, Kendall spoke of a few elements common to each student of the university. He said, "We find this common ground in the disturbing divisions between students and their own government organization that at times acts as if it were more a corporation than a government composed of students." He also finds a common element in "the tensions of studies, of social life, the sameness of our communal life..."

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 Honor Council's activity.

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 not so sure is correct, has shed doubt on whether students are assuming responsibility."



It's official now ! Oh Boy, Mroz, Kendall, and McKenna.

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 had 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."

"People have begun to take the economic function for granted," Harris said. Instead they will have to concentrate on his "new trinity of concerns." This trinity is: race relations, the role of U.S. power in the world and the ability of the country to cope with non-conformity.

"The way to break up these problems is from the top down. The new leadership must not rest until the identity of every man is secured," Harris added.

In the question period after the lecture, the main concern was with the recent presidential elections and the role the polls

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 people felt that Wallace was a racist, 43% thought he was an extremist and that 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 added scrutiny Wallace's strength declined. Eventually 60% though Wallace was a racist and 71% believed he was an extremist.

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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 conferral of an honorary degree at commencement ceremonies in 1957.

Mroz; Kendall join SBP race

continued from Page 1

"These are our mutual dilemmas," Kendall said, "and only by working together can we find mutual 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 chaired the Notre Dame Students for Kennedy, and coordinated Notre Dame's NSA delegation in Kansas. This year Kendall is serving as NSA commissioner at Notre Dame and its regional vice-chairman, as well as serving as a cabinet member, Stay-Senator 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 WSND-FM announcer, "With his previous experience as a journalist 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 cogent and well informed explications of these issues. Because of these reasons, I will keep the news media as well informed of Kendall's activities and positions as possible."

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 WSND to look up Judges 5,23 which says, "Cursed be ye, Mroz."

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

PRE-LAW?

CAREER IN LAWS SYMPOSIUM
Attorneys discuss: Corporate,
Labor, Poverty and Civil Liberties
Law & Teaching

THURS., FEB. 20 8:00

LIBRARY AUDITORIUM

Refreshments—No Charge

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 from The Observer, Box 11, Notre Dame Ind., 46556. Second class postage paid, Notre Dame Ind. 46556.

MR. DeYOUNG:

JOB SECURITY FORCES PERSONAL COMPROMISE

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" were cited. 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 over 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 business I could 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 was 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 who is going to be hurt. 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 one 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

David G. Clark

Dear Mr. Clark:

Indeed there are some men of the calibre 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 the issue to a 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 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 courting 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

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 and viewpoints posed by students about business and its role in our changing society . . . and from their perspective as heads of major corporations are exchanging views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Here, David G. Clark, a Liberal Arts graduate student at Stanford, is exploring a question with Mr. DeYoung. Administrative activities in Greece and Austria, along with broadening experience

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 job security.

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 that. It is. But it is *enlightened* self-interest which is simply 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, religion, 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 maintains his own convictions and sense of moral values will be a better businessman, and will find that there really is little problem in developing a business career without fear of compromise.

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung

Russell DeYoung, Chairman,
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

in university administration, already have claimed Mr. Clark's attention and auger well a 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 Shelby, 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.



ND Sports: Reasons for the grant - in - aid?

by Tim O'Mella

Fourth in a five part series

"I think athletics and academics are compatible," Athletic Director Edward "Moose" Krause said. "As Father Hesburgh has said, everything can't be learned in the classroom. When a boy comes here for an education that includes three things: intellectual, spiritual and physical."

The former all-American went on to describe the benefits to be derived from participating in athletics. "As Rockne has said, athletics develops character in a young man and self-discipline, things that are lacking in our country now. He learns to discipline himself and others and get along with his fellow men, be he black Chinese, Christian or Jew."

"He learns cooperation, teamwork, self-sacrifice and how to accept adversity. One of the most important things is 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.

No one will argue that point, that everyone benefits from athletics. But why are 35 or 40 grant-in-aids given each year for football? Why not let the average student play? Is big league football necessary or even desirable?

"If you want to play in the leagues, let's play in the big leagues" is the answer Krause gave. "The monies derived from football go into the other sports like baseball, track and swimming and into the intramural program. There's nothing disgraceful about playing in the major leagues. I don't think we should ever make an apology for a winning team. We have an indomitable spirit here at Notre Dame, even if we do have a few goofballs."

Executive vice-president Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, CSC, explained big time football at Notre Dame a little differently. "I think it's easily

understandable. It's the natural outgrowth of the desire of young men to follow athletic pursuits. In this country football is the big sport. It's just natural given the popularity of the sport for boys to compete against each other on the intramural level."

"It's just as natural for them to want to challenge other colleges. It's perfectly understandable genesis. There's something in people which causes them to watch it. And I think this public interest in football is far healthier than its interest in some other things."

Where does all this leave the normal student? Krause said, "He gets plenty of return. The healthy financial success of athletics means more money goes into the general fund of the University. This building (Convo Center) was built with that money. I think athletics has played a big part in building this university. I think our students and alumni take pride that we have an excellent academic institution and also compete in the big leagues athletically. Our student-athlete is a real part of the student body."

But how can an academic institution pay a student's way through school for non-academic reasons? Joyce said that was no problem. "That's very easy to justify. If a sport enables a kid to go through school who wouldn't ordinarily come, then it's worth it." No academic money is spent on athletic grant-in-aids, in any case.

Joyce voiced the only objection one could have to big time collegiate athletics. "The only criticism would be that of the abuses that have crept in." To guard against such contingencies there is a Faculty Board in control of athletics. They publish a booklet especially for use by the Notre Dame coaching staff to govern athletic policies. Joyce said, "I think we've led the way for the NCAA in many of the good things they have done."

Included in the special athletic book are rules governing recruiting, scouting, awarding of monograms, trips and academic policy. The administration exercises a strong control over athletics.

While the NCAA permits an athlete to participate with as low as a 1.6 academic average, Notre Dame's athletes follow the University's own rules which require a 2.0 after the fourth semester.

Joyce explained that Notre Dame has never re-shirted. If a Notre Dame athlete can't graduate in four years then he shouldn't be playing. "We're interested primarily in getting these boys an education."

Neither does the University revoke an athlete's grant-in-aid if for some reason, injury or general interest in more academic pursuits, he wishes to discontinue participating. Only in cases of academic failure or other serious trouble is a grant taken away.

Krause agreed. "Each school has its own policies. I don't think there's much to this idea of under the table stuff at other schools. At any rate our policy here is a very sincere one. Some places apparently don't run their programs as we do. But this is our bible—the NCAA rules. We promise our kids a college education. Period. Father Joyce says if anyone breaks those rules the coach goes and the player goes. When an athlete finishes here he'll have a good sound college education. After all, you can't play pro football forever."

Both Joyce and Krause are impressed with the integrity of the Notre Dame coaching staff. Joyce said, "The first thing we checked on when we were hiring Ara Parseghian was his integrity. We'd rather give up football first. We were completely satisfied. I think he's typical of the other coaches here."

Vice-president for Business Affairs, Rev. Jerome J. Wilson, CSC, told one story to show President Hesburgh's attitude concerning athletics. Some years ago an alumnus recruited a boy from the western Pennsylvania coal mining area. The boy had virtually no clothes to wear to the University so the alumnus bought him a wardrobe. Somehow Hesburgh found out about it and cornered the alumnus outside Sacred Heart one day. "The money was retrieved immediately. An example of the austerity of the

Notre Dame athletic program is the scouting policy. An opponent may be scouted three times but the coaches may send only one scout to any one game. Trips are closely watched also, with only the personnel authorized by the athletic policy booklet permitted to travel. Other schools permit press, wives, relatives and others, paying their expenses in many cases.

Regarding the sudden rise in the University's basketball fortunes Joyce gave credit for the success to Johnny Dee. He noted that the new building will probably help recruiting but there have been no changes in recruiting policy whatever.

All those interviewed emphasized the benefit the student body has derived through the Athletic and Convocation Center. Krause said the building was constructed primarily for the student.

Dominick J. "Nappy" Napolitano, longtime head of Notre Dame's intramural program said, "Everyone always talks about character-building. Here it's true for all who want to participate. We are one of the seven schools in the United States who offer intramural tackle football. We don't preach one thing and do something else."

Statistics back him up. More than 2,500 of 5,800 undergraduates participated in some sport, about 45.1 per cent. An almost unbelievable total of 625 students played intramural football. Nappy has had to schedule 200 basketball teams this winter.

The student body benefits greatly from varsity athletics, the administration is stern about policy and the coaching staff's integrity is impeccable. Almost the best of all possible worlds.

That leaves only the alumni. Wilson summed it up, "No school can guarantee that it's alumni aren't doing crazy 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?)

The Mail

Editor:

The President of the University has, in my opinion, proceeded to fill an administrative and enforcement vacuum that has existed heretofore.

His decisive action raises two questions; viz., (1) does he have authority to do what he has purported to do? (Power); (2) is it desirable to do what he has purported to do? (Policy).

First, as to his power. There does not seem to be any serious doubt but that as chief executive officer of the University, deriving his authority from the Board of Trustees, he possesses a broad authority to establish procedures calculated to preserve good order on the campus. By his letter he has

established procedures of this type and informed interested parties as to what he has done.

I perceive no abridgement of any other University "authority." If, however, it is believed that there is such abridgement, say of the authority of the Student Life Council, proper recourse is to the Board of Trustees which has ultimate authority regarding matters touching the governance of the University.

It is my personal conviction that an emergency situation exists, calling for decisive action by the President, who is both the chief legal officer of the University and the one to whom the entire University community looks for leadership in times of crisis.

Second, what of the policy considerations? While there may have been other alternatives open to the President, one cannot establish that the action taken is arbitrary or unreasonable. A realistic appraisal of existing conditions should convince almost anyone that the status quo was insufficient to provide implementation of approved policies and regulations. Something had to be done.

If it should be that others in the University community, especially those who are members of important bodies (e.g., Academic Council, Faculty Senate, Student Senate, Student Life Council), believe other procedures are more desirable,

voluntary and dependent on his acceptance of the rules and they can move to effect changes through appropriate channels. Meanwhile, it is my hope that the President will be supported in the stance he has taken.

Edward J. Murphy
Prof. of Law

Editor:

The most pertinent statement in Father Hesburgh's "edict" was "It is both time and overtime that it be written." Let us remember that this or any other university is far removed from being a democracy, and was never intended to be such. A student's attendance here is enforcing these regulations (although they are quite liberal anyway) is laudatory.

In February 17, 1969 edict (page 5) the Chancellor's remarks on the strategy of confrontation are indeed astute. This is the only possible rational approach to take when confronted with gangsters bent on enforcing their deviate wills on the right thinking majority.

Sincerely,

Glen Valenta
Raymond Role
Adam Lontai

Editor:


I would like to comment on the letter of February 14th signed by Arthur McFarland, Al Dean, and Walt Williams. It is because of my great knowledge

of campus affairs that I recognized Arthur McFarland as President of the Notre Dame Afro-American Society. Therefore, I would assume that he must be somewhat responsible, because he is supposed to be a leader of others. Yet, he acknowledges his part in writing a letter that to me is very hypocritical. The issue on which I am writing is not concerning the black ballplayers' statement. I can agree with their viewpoint. However, I cannot agree with that of their self-righteous "brothers." I am very discouraged and disappointed every time a person condemns racism while using the terms of racism in describing those he accuses. A black man despises being called a "nigger," and I despise being called "whitey." The implications are quite clear in both cases.

Gentlemen, you say that racism exists here at Notre Dame. I agree wholeheartedly. But perhaps you should realize that by making discriminatory remarks about my race, you are contributing to that problem which you so honorably decry. I think it is time you research your values and decide what qualities make a person a non-bigot. By referring to me as "whitey," you have shown me you don't possess those qualities.

Sincerely,
Dave Schmidt
241 Morrissey

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