This is the situation of Harvard, where Aro's contract expires at the end of the current academic year, and those of the Navy and Air Force in January. Bizot said that the Navy and Air Force are planning similar action. Although many professors' major quarrel with the proposition is what they judge to be substandard teaching methods, teaching quality is not the object of the content of the course themselves.English Professor Peter Michelson charged that ROTO "has a bad educational function." It teaches milisitation, which kills people," he added. ROTO is political technology. To me the military is a bad political agent, it is reductive. We feel too really isolated from a world of military resolution of international conflict.

Richard Bizot, also a professor of English, who was one of the candidates for the New York Times Party during the November elections, called ROTO "an apprenticeship, not an academic discipline."

"If it is indeed an academic discipline, why then are there no graduate schools in it, or for that matter, no undergraduate degrees?" he asked.

This charges that the program's critics are unfamiliar with its curriculum but are begging the question and called for ROTO to demonstrate that it is worthy of academic credit. (cont. on p4)

"Marching is the basic leadership program for every officer."
In the face of the present campus disorders throughout the country, the leadership of the nation's colleges and universities have urged the nation's academic communities to "deal promptly and directly with disruptions" while warning that "violations of criminal law must be dealt with through the ordinary processes of the law."

In a four page statement issued by the American Council of Education representing some 1,500 member institutions and associations, the university spokesmen identify "a vague but widespread discontent with the general quality of life together with a "young cult of irrationality and incivility which severely strains attempts to maintain sensible and direct communication."

Yale President Kingman Brewster, Harvard head Nathan Posen and Notre Dame President Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, CSC were among those to draft the report. Although emphasizing that the great majority of American campuses have remained peaceful and continue to fulfill their responsibilities to the nation's students, "Universities are having to divert their energies and resources from the central educational tasks in order to deal with student unrest in various forms."

Affirming their belief that higher education can overcome the present difficulties, these spokesmen said "Social changes have imposed many kinds of demands upon educational institutions, for which their programs, capabilities and their findings are not always adequate. There must be emphasis on fresh approaches to old and new problems."

"In the wake of the right and even the necessity for constructive dissent," these spokesmen for higher education said that "the academic community has the responsibility to deal promptly and directly with disruptions. If universities will not govern themselves, they will be governed by others. This military reality is increasingly becoming understood."

They realize that in the attempt to rotate, rationalize and vigorously defend the academic freedom of the university community, there must be a greater emphasis on faculty and student involvement.

In response to campus disorders, "violations of criminal laws must be dealt with through the ordinary processes of the law and universities must attempt to deal with disruptive situations firmly before they reach the stage of police action."

Special punitive legislation from any level of government would be "counterproductive."

Student and faculty groups must intensify their efforts to improve disciplinary procedures and formulate clear and realistic codes for dealing with misconduct, violence, and disruption.

The council's educator's council felt that "Student and faculty whose consequences demand that they express dissent through law violation must be prepared to accept the due process and the penalties of the law. They should not be encouraged to expect amnesty from the law. Nor should they expect amnesty from the academic discipline which is the most effective sanction in disruptive incidents."

Mike Cullen of Milwaukee 14

to speak tonight

Michael Cullen, under indictment by state and federal authorities for taking part in and organizing the "Milwaukee 14" conspiracy, will speak at 11:45 tonight in Dillon Chapel. On September 24, 1968, Cullen and 13 others removed approximately 10,000 1-A draft files from Milwaukee's Selective Service boards and burned them on home-made napalm in a nearby square. Cullen, 26, came to the United States from Ireland in 1964. He is a director of Casa Maria House of Hospitality in Milwaukee and editor of The Catholic Radical.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Any Notre Dame Student Planning to
Enroll in Professional Education Courses at
St. Mary's College for the Fall Semester,
1969-70, is Asked to Contact the Office of
Teacher Preparation. This is Necessary Before
Registration and Enrollment is Possible.

Please Make This Contact By May 1.

Eugene A. Campanile
Associate Director
Office of Teacher Preparation
103 Memorial Library (foyer)
283-7526

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 13, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Second class postage paid at Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.
Letters to the editor

Noral Bankruptcy

Editor:
The debate on more substantial, undeniably university policy and direction one minor Notre Dame outrage has, unfortunately, gone almost unnoticed. As you may recall this university did not cancel classes on the day of Dr. Martin Luther King's funeral a little more than a year ago. Life went on around Notre Dame's campus just as always. Notre Dame's students noticed.

Two weeks ago the first anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King was observed throughout the nation by services of commemoration and pledges by everyone up to and including Richard Nixon that every effort would be made to eradicate racism from our society. Notre Dame's commemoration took on something of a different nature. It was announced last week that a dorm will be named in honor of Oliver C. Carmichael, Jr., who was a member of the Civil Rights Commission. President Nixon picked up this thought in his State of the Union address.

But it has been pitifully little. Today in the 17th year of Father Hesburgh's presidency, there are about 70 black students and 7,700 white students enrolled in the university. There are two black teachers and more than 600 white teachers. There are no black administrators and no black admission counselors. To date, there is no black students study program. The real solution to institutional racism, Father Hesburgh says, is in changing the minds and hearts of people. We agree, but feel we should add that they are changed only by changing the institutions and policies that are regulating those minds and hearts.

A glance at the accompanying chart indicates the extent of one of the poor showing in black admissions as compared with the Ivy League schools. The administration tells us it's a question of dollars and cents, and indeed it is. Harvard has an endowment of one billion dollars; Yale, $500 million, and Notre Dame, $162 million. Our efforts are limited, and any figures for non-white and disadvantaged students are in line with our overall financial situation, i.e., limited. Major expenditures this year have been the $1.3 million given about 65 black students in scholarships aid, and the $20,000 bill Father Hesburgh picked up for the Black America Festival.

The admissions office is currently crippled not so much by lack of scholarship money as it is by lack of interested black applicants. Senator Don Wycliff of Texas, a black student from Texas A&M, and a part time admissions counselor, estimates that about 70 of the 79 blacks who applied this year will be accepted. But if this year in anything akin to the past few, no where near the 70 will accept Notre Dame. "Many people seem to hate the idea," says counselor John Goldrick, "that we can just sit back and the good students will come to us but it just isn't the case. What's a kid going to do if Harvard offers him a full ride plus a round trip ticket to visit the campus?"

He is probably not, as Goldrick points out, going to go to Notre Dame. In 1966, only 12 of the 28 black students accepted offered campus the next fall. In 1967, it was 29 of 77 and last year, 23 of 48. This university will probably never have enough money to attract black students on the financial basis alone. It could, however, take steps to re-create a university which would be attractive in other ways to the blacks. Such re-creation, and it will have to be just that, may 1969 could be a step in the right direction, but the decision probably will not be announced until the summer. The black and white Notre Dame community cannot wait that long for an indication of commitment from the university administration. It cannot take the chance that the grant will be a token one (something not being too considerable speculation) and that the fall of 1969 will find us still in the fall of 1968. For these reasons, and because we think there is a moral as well as an educational urgency to this problem, we ask the administration to provide a minimum investment of an additional $500,000 in the black man's college fund. If Mr. Ford grant is given, the $500,000 will serve to improve that much more what will even then be an inadequate college fund. If the Ford grant fall through, the $500,000 could start to make a dent in some vital area (not $100,000 could help establish a black student center, for example). In either case, Notre Dame is asking for the opportunity.

All of which is very nice, many a skeptic may say, and ask, but where will all the money come from? An easy, the above suggestion (or facsimile) is not so nice as it is essential to the future of this university. And for essentials, Notre Dame always finds a financial way. As Father Hesburgh told the Committee for the Study of Nonviolent Resolutions, "If you can come up with a program, I'll get the money somehow."

The committee met with Father Hesburgh, he had come up with $100,000. The university receives hundreds of sizeable and unrestricted gifts each year which could be tapped for the blacks. But whatever way this is approached, an allocation of this size is apt to raise considerable controversy with the university's priorities. A harrow, we might add, that is long overdue. For too long, intellectual and social justice have been far too down on Notre Dame's list of priorities.

The opportunity to change all that is clearly Father Hesburgh's. As chairman of the Civil Rights Commission and as president of what is often regarded as this country's leading Christian university, he must begin the process of leadership. If his positions and his statements are to mean anything other than reinforcements of the status quo, he must begin to make some real steps now. Notre Dame a national example of racial sensitivity and corresponding moral and financial commitment to change. For reason, civility and justice at Notre Dame, we ask for a start of $500,000.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

1969 ADMISSIONS STATISTICS

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<tr>
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<th>Accepted</th>
<th>Freshman Places</th>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>Black Acceptance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Average of Eight Ivy League Schools</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>6,741</td>
<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>70</td>
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</tbody>
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Ivy League statistics from N. Y. Times April 20, 1969
Girls to pick 14 reps

Nomination for positions on the Student Assembly and for Hall Presidents opened Monday at Saint Mary's and will continue until Thursday midnight. Students may apply for positions open to them in their next year's residence hall.

The apportionment of Student Assembly representatives will be five from Le Mans, three each from Holy Cross and M.C. and one off-campus representative. This is on the basis of one representative per hundred members of each constituent group.

The Student Assembly will exercise the power to make formal statements and recommend

mandations on legislation and policy in all areas affecting students to all three College Councils and their committees.

It will settle all matters of jurisdiction in Student Government and hold final check on all its functions by approving all budgets and student appointments and by its power to initiate recall proceedings.

Hall Presidents will manage all hall functions, regulations and problems.

They will appoint halls council to aid hall affairs and will work with the hall representatives to the Student Assembly in formulating hall regulation.

All candidates must submit platforms to Sally Sroehl by Friday noon and participate in an open forum with their constituents on election day, May 2.

TAE RYU KAN

SCHOOL OF

KARATE

DEMONSTRATION

AND

TOURNAMENT

April 23, 1969

1:00-5:00 P.M.

TIVOLI THEATRE

Mishawaka

FINANCE CLUB MEMBERSHIPS

All interested BA and non-BA students may obtain membership applications in lobby of Old BA Building.

Questions and Applications to: 445 Grainger or 206 Monroe

Deadline: 6 p.m., Thurs., April 24

COLEGIATE FOLK FESTIVAL IN STEPHAN CENTER

THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30

TONIGHT at 7:30

Mr. Garvey

and CHUCK and MARY PERRIN

When asked in a briefly heated question-and-answer session, what could a ROTC program offer the ghetto dwellers, Fry replied that the white person should concern himself with working with the white controlling agencies to destroy the inorganic racism that undoubtedly exists already. But the ghettos themselves, Fry stressed, should be left up to the black community.

Continued from page 1

"The university is providing this service to the military at the expense of the students," he added. But he conceded that "I think it's a good thing that military officials (if we must have them) not be mindless bookkeepers." Fry added that the black community "never forgets that it is dealing with the enemy" and characterized the resulting attitude between the ghetto dweller and the white ghetto worker as one of resentment; a "get-0ur-backs" attitude.

The apportionment of Student Assembly representatives will be five from Le Mans, three each from Holy Cross and M.C. and one off-campus representative. This is on the basis of one representative per hundred members of each constituent group.

Rev. Fry, noted white clergyman from the South Side of Chicago and defender of his

Blackstone Rangers parishioners, used this theme of the black community as the focal point for his lecture on "Black Ghetto Toes" yesterday. Dr. Fry's lecture, one of a series of presentations offered this week by the White Racism Conference, stressed the fact that the black community has been "depressed" by the concerted effort of white agencies, political, social and religious, to dominate the black men's affairs.

Fry noted that "the warped spectrum of white professional people, lawyers, social workers, politicians, all represent to the mind of the Negro the same thing policy."

Fry added that the black community "never forgets that is dealing with the enemy" and characterized the resulting attitude between the ghetto dweller and the white ghetto worker as one of resentment; a "get-0ur-backs" attitude.

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