Campuses nationwide in turmoil

Student strikes hit the campuses of Columbia and Purdue universities yesterday. A Cornell University dean resigned in the turbulent aftermath of the armed occupation of a campus building by protesters.

Negro and Puerto Rican youths locked gates—barring students and professionals from Chevy City College of New York. A sit-in plugged Villanova University.

Demonstrations, protests and wild debate echoed off the hailowed walls of joy at dozens of colleges across the nation.

More than 7,000 students, angered by a proposed tuition increase, boycotted classes at Purdue in Lafayette, Ind.

The students Afro-American Society of Columbia University and white supporters from the radical Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) started what they dubbed a "mass evacuation" from campus.

They asked all students to stay off the Morningside Heights campus in New York City to demonstrate backing for an all-Negro board of trustees for a black educational program and Negro admissions.

There was no immediate indication how effective the boycott was. It put his job "on the line" in negotiations Sunday to end the armed occupation of Willard Straight Hall.

VC kill at least one in rocket raid

SAIGON (UPI)—Communist guerrillas last night fired more than 20 rockets into an American camp northwest of Saigon, killing or wounding an undetermined number of U.S. troops and setting fire to about 2,000 gallons of petrolum.

The U.S. command in Saigon said a barrage of "less than 20" rockets hit the camp just outside Tay Ninh city near the Cambodian border and 60 miles from Saigon.

Officers at the base said at least one American was "killed and 11 wounded, but they added, "there are other casualties."

Informed military sources and the Communists have been moving a record amount of goods down the Ho Chi Minh trail which winds from North Vietnam through Laos and into South Vietnam.

By Bill Holley

Proposed concentrations of black students in Dillon, Alumna and Walsh halls were passed last night by the halls' councils. Under the plan the majority of black students will be divided up among the three halls and given rooms in approximately the same area of the hall.

The plan was accomplished through the efforts of Student Body President Phil McKenna, Art McFarland of the Afro-American Society, Student Body V-P Fred Dietrick, and hall presidents Tony Schoa of Alumna, Bill Puchacz of Dillon, and Hohn Due of Walsh.

McKenna explained "Members of the Afro-American Society approached me and I talked it over with the presidents of Alumna, Dillon and Walsh." Some blacks indicated in a survey that they will not move into concentration areas even though most of the black students including incoming freshmen will be located in the three halls.

In the votes taken last night Alumni re-approved its plans while Dillon unanimously passed the proposal and Walsh passed it by a wide margin.

In the votes taken last night Alumni re-approved its plans while Dillon unanimously passed the proposal and Walsh passed it by a wide margin. Dillon's plans call for 28 blacks to live on the first floor. About a dozen freshmen will be added to the present 8 black residents and about 8 more will be brought in from other halls. To make up for the 8 from other halls 8 freshmen will be dropped from Dillon's quota of 108 for next year. The proposal in Walsh, which calls for 17 blacks to be located on the first floor, passed by a margin of 8-4. However, in the hall council, by the request of some Walsh residents last night, the issue will be put to a hall referendum today to decide the matter.

Alumni passed the proposed plan plus a hall council meeting on Tuesday night to discuss the proposals in the hall council the council to reconsider the issue. The plan calls for 25 black students to live on the second floor in Alumni next year. This will include 10 incoming freshmen, 7 black students already living in Alumni, and 8 upperclassmen brought in from outside the hall.

By United Press International

Israel bomb Egyptian DEW line

MIDEAST (UPI)—Israeli jet fighter bombers swept across the border into Jordan yesterday and attacked Egypt's early warning radar defense system in the south and Arab guerrilla bases in the border into Jordan yesterday and attacked Egypt's early warning system.

Here at Notre Dame, there is a movement among the faculty to bring the matter before the Faculty Senate, the only group that can act about such action. Although many professors may count with the program is what they judge to be substandard teaching methods, many in, subject to the content of the courses themselves.

English Professor Peter Michelson charged that ROTC "has a bad educative function."

"It teaches military history and kills people," he added. "ROTC is political technology. To me the military is a bad political agent, it is seductive. We fell too easily into a pattern of military resolution of international conflict."

Richard Bizot, also a professor of English, who was one of the key figures in the New Orleans Party during the November elections, called ROTC "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.

Bizot said charges that the program's critics are unfamiliar with its curriculum are begging the question and called for ROTC to demonstrate that it is worthy of academic credit. (cont. on pg 4)

First published as a feature article in the New York Times, Vol. III, No. 120, Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community, EDINBURGH OBSERVER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1969

Three halls consider black concentration proposals

A meeting of the Saint Mary's Student Legislature was called Monday night to elect three stay senators. The Stay Senator bill, introduced by Vice-President Phil McKenna, Art McFarland of the Afro-American Society, Student Body V-P Fred Dietrick, and hall presidents Tony Schoa of Alumna, Bill Puchacz of Dillon, and Hohn Due of Walsh.

McKenna explained "Members of the Afro-American Society approached me and I talked it over with the presidents of Alumna, Dillon and Walsh." Some blacks indicated in a survey that they will not move into concentration areas even though most of the black students including incoming freshmen will be located in the three halls.

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By SBP Phil McKenna

 Reasons for the dissatisfaction for the setup in Alumni was that it effects rooms on the color second floor and that there was some dissatisfaction by section leaders of the way in which the meeting was held. In a letter the t he Editor in todays OBSERVER Dan Obers, Alumna hall council member, states dissatisfaction with the "speedy, superficial treatment of the proposal".
Ed. council warns: govern or be governed

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 innocence which severely strains attempts to maintain sensible and direct communication."

Yale President Kingman Brewster, Harvard Law Nathan Pusey 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 its various forms."

Affirming their belief that higher education can overcome the present difficulties, these educators 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."

"By recognizing the right and even the necessity for constructive 'disruption,'" 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 elementary reality is increasingly becoming understood.

"They realize that in their attempts to resist, reform, and vigorously defend the academic freedom of the university community, there must be 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 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, disruption, and resistance."

The educator's council felt that "Student and faculty whose consciences 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."

They have not been able to control an election without 50 percent of the population. Indiana, for example, is 24 percent black, but only four of 100 state legislators are black.

"Government is systematically against the blacks in the appointment of patrolmen offices," he said. He noted that the government appointments were made by whites to white friends.

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

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Letters to the editor

Moral Bankruptcy

Editor

In the debate on more substantial university policy and direction one mini Notre Dame outrage has, unfortunately, gone almost unnoted. 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, a week hence there just like normal even at the nation prepared to mourn the slain civil rights leader. Only the Student Senate really proposed any sort of tribute, passing a resolution calling on the Administration to name one of the two new high-rise dorms after Dr. King. 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 the president of Notre Dame that every effort would be made to eradicate racism from our student body. Notre Dame's commemoration took on something of a different nature. It was announced that the new dorm would be named after J. Peter Grace. Now I do not wish to get into a comparison of Martin Luther King Jr. and J. Peter Grace. Let it suffice to say that one man gave his life in the cause of liberating an oppressed people while the other has devoted his life to raising the status of third-class citizens who earn the equivalent of two dollars a day. However, in so much as the solution of the equalizing factor in the minds of the ethnic men who administer this university, the latter individual has given thousands of dollars to Notre Dame. Naming the dorm after Grace is, in my opinion, outrageous. There are many more important things to bitch about around here, but a certain degree of moral bankruptcy is revealed by such a comparatively inconsequential and trivial matter as naming a building after a rich alumnus as opposed to a slain civil rights leader. Let us hope that the present administration will thus be the trend would be named after J. Peter Grace.

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Joel Connedy
216 Farley

Black Reflection

Editor

The Alumni Hall Council recently approved a limited concentration of blacks next year, in two adjoining sections of the hall. Although I am all but one of my colleagues voted for the resolution, its presentation left much to be desired.

First, although this proposal had been made known to the hall president several days previous, most of the council members were not informed of the motion until the meeting. Our votes were thus based on the rather brief discussion presented at the meeting.

Secondly, to say that the presence of the Student Body President, and several members of the Afro-American Society, during the roll-call vote was an influential factor in the voting, would be an understatement. A vote on so important an issue should have been based on a reflective consideration and not subject to momentary pressure.

Thirdly, because of the importance of this resolution for the members of the hall, it should have been publicly presented. As it was, section leaders were not told about the proposal in time to solicit views from their constituents. Since this plan involved bringing in of non-hall residents, in a special procedure, since it could involve the displacement of some hall members, it should have been open to general opinion.

This is not to be understood at a wholesale rejection of the idea, but rather the manner in which it came about. That these reflections come now, indicates the speedy, superficial treatment of this proposal. I think a thorough, inclusive discussion of this relevant issue, with its import on minority groups and the university's priorities, would have been highly beneficial to those communities, not to mention 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." Soon after the committee met with Father Hesburgh, he had come up with $100,000. The university receives hundreds of suitable and unrestricted gifts each year which could be tapped for the university's priorities. A harrow, we might add, that is long overdue. For too long, intellectual and social justice have been too far down on Notre Dame's list of priorities.

The opportunity to change all that is clearly Father Hesburgh. As chairman of the Civil Rights Commission and as president of what is often regarded as this country's leading Christian university, he must have the responsibility of leadership. If his positions and his statements are to mean anything other than reinforcements of the status quo, he must help break Notre Dame's nationalistic 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.

Daniel J. Oberst
327 Alumni

THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

TIMOTHY J. OMELIA, Editor-in-Chief

DONALD C. HOLIDAY, Executive Editor

DAVID M. BREEN, Business Manager

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Somewhere a start must be made

Notre Dame, the university with a Christian commitment as a foundation and a civil rights leader as a president, is doing far less than is necessary to eliminate white racism in its midst and in the United States.

Father Hesburgh probably realizes this as well as anyone, and we do not envy his dual role as president of this university and chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. In the 11 years he has served on the Commission, he says he has devoted 500 days—or almost two years—to finding a cure for white racism, the problem being discussed by this week's conference. At Notre Dame, he has had a major role in what little progress has been made.

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 administration counselors. To date, there is no black students 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 our poor showing in black admissions as compared with the Ivy League schools. The administration tells us it's a matter of dollars and cents, and indeed it is. Harvard has an endowment of one billion dollars; Yale, $500 million, and Notre Dame, $62 million. Our efforts at improving the situation for non-whites are unattractive in other ways to the blacks. Such steps to recreate a university which would be socially relevant to black America; with its impact on moral men who administer this university, he must be well aware of his responsibility of leadership. If his positions and his statements are to mean anything other than reinforcements of the status quo, he must help break Notre Dame's nationalistic 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.

1969 ADMISSION STATISTICS

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accepted</th>
<th>Freshman Places</th>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
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<td>Average of Eight Ivy League Schools</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>6,741</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>89 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>46 %</td>
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DAVID M. BREEN
“When the blue-eyed tourists visit my parish and see the dirt and decay and all those other evils which they heard about in Sociology 301, they don’t con­ sid­ er the ghetto a community, it is simply a place where unfor­ tunate people have to live.”

Rev. John Fry, noted white clergyman from the South Side of Chicago and defender of his "metaphysical" theory of gentrification, has recently returned to the University of Chicago to take up a position in the Economics Department.

Fry, who taught at the University from 1930 to 1940 and again from 1965 to 1968, is a controversial figure in the field of urban studies. His theories have been both praised and criticized, with some arguing that they provide valuable insights into the dynamics of ghettos, while others argue that they are based on a flawed understanding of the issues involved.

Fry’s latest book, "The Black Community: A Reconsideration," was published last year and has been praised for its incisive analysis of the problems facing urban ghettos.

When asked in a briefly heated question-answer session, what could a white politician, confronted with the ghetto situation and the black-white relations, do in this atmosphere that probably exists there, but the ghettos themselves, Fry stressed, should be left up to the black commun­ ity.

Rev. Fry acknowledged the fact that, although the attitude of the white ghetto worker is sincerely motivated, his end­ effect is often detrimental to the black community.

Rev. Fry, a minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, located in the Woodlawn ghetto section of South Chicago, testified before a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. John McClellan (D, Ark.) on behalf of the Blackstone Rangers.

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