By Ted Price

During the past academic year, several of the nation's leading colleges and universities have chosen to downsize the ROTC program. At Yale, Harvard, Stanford, and Johns Hopkins, the administrations of these schools have taken steps to move these programs away from the main campus and into smaller buildings nearby. This is in response to the widespread dissatisfaction with the program on the part of students and faculty at these institutions. The program has been greatly widened during World War II (when it first came up for public debate), taking up a large number of previously unscheduled spaces, reaching approximately the size it has today. Throughout its history, many academicians have expressed doubts about the acceptability of such training, and the granting of scholastic credit for it. However, it is only recently that the program has been seriously questioned on such a large scale. Up until now, ROTC has had life easy.

The conclusion of the series

Until the late 1960's ROTC was accepted as a part of the status quo. As an institution, it has been for the most part left alone in the background. As a result of all this, the program was much less subject to changes. Its own devices included very few substantive changes. To be sure, the technical portions of the course were updated periodically in order to keep abreast. But it is only recently that ROTC has taken a good look at itself, in hopes of finding a way of making the program more acceptable to the public.

Last Saturday's New York Times explained how the program was preparing to make some changes in order to mollify discomforts. "Most Pentagon officials would be willing to drop the wearing of uniforms, the use of weapons and drilling from campus altogether. It's the weapons and the drilling that get their dander up," one official described the form this backlash took after the faculty voted overwhelmingly to withdraw credit from the program.

"Predominantly, there was a sudden flurry of letters to newspapers and on campus, as well as a knock under the doors of a majority of radical students, as an effort by disgruntled students to formulate a statement or an unapologetic attempt to denigrate the military." ROTC was formally begun with the National Defense Act, which, initially, was training was carried on at a number of private institutions, and at all land-grant colleges. The rate for letters would go up 1 cent, taking the rate for cards to 8 cents each. Second and third class rates would remain the same.

Cornell and Harvard universities. But other, less prestigious schools were shaken by disorders and demonstrations. Members of the Students for a Democratic Society SDS gave up their dorms in favor of the ROTC Institute building at George Washington, D.C.'s, school threatened to seek a court injunction.

Their departure was peaceful, but an observer noted they left the building "really torn up" with broken windows, file cabinets ripped and furniture piled up in improvised barricades.

DOD: "Let's throw 'em a crumb"

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Regardless, ROTC will never be the same

(continued from page 1) evaluation of a curriculum which has grown increasingly irrelevant to modern higher education.

Perhaps the most radical departure from previous norms is a program which the Army calls "Option C." It was developed at Ohio State University and is currently in operation on an experimental basis at 11 colleges. The new curriculum combines many courses which are taught in ROTC and in other departments of these colleges. Such new courses are taught by a military-civilian

group. The actual implementation of Option C will vary from one college to the next, but at all institutions, the content of these courses is under the strict control of the administration of the college.

Exactly how much this will accomplish in the direction of completely silencing ROTC's critics is hard to judge. Preliminarily, those colleges which have abandoned credit for all military courses appear to be rather satisfied with the arrangement. Yale University President Kingman Brewster, in a speech to Yale alumni in February emphasized that Yale wished to continue the opportunity, for those students who desired it, to receive a commission through ROTC. However, he said that the Yale move was part of a program of "squeezing out academic freedom." Brewster later brought in a point that many of his critics have simply overlooked: that of academic freedom.

"If we are going to hold the fort of academic freedom and responsibility against pressures to turn over faculty appointments and the design of academic programs to other groups, including students, we had better be consistent when it comes to the military. If we are to stand on principle with respect to the faculty's responsibilities and self-determination concerning appointments and curriculum, we could not answer student charges of hypocrisy if we did not do likewise for officers appointed for institutional purposes by the military and academic credit for courses over which we have no ultimate and effective control."

Of course, for many, merely extra-curricularizing ROTC is unsatisfactory. Those who have very strong objections to the military and to any form of military training will only be satisfied with the complete removal of the program from the college environment.

There are many administrative factors involved here. Perhaps the most important is that of money. At Notre Dame, there are 263 students on full scholarship from the three services at approximately $3500 per student, this means that $657,500 is being given in financial aid to Notre Dame students.

The way that universities finance their programs is through the endowment system. By this method, a lump sum of money becomes the principle in an interest-earning investment. It is only the earnings from this investment which are spent. The principle is never touched.

According to Fr. Hesburgh, Notre Dame's total revenue is running at four per cent per year on its endowment. At this rate, in order to receive $657,500 in additional funds for financial aid, the university would require an increase of $16.4 million in endowment. This is more than 25% of Notre Dame's current endowment, and as Fr. Hesburgh said, "We just can't afford it."

The blow to smaller, even less affluent, colleges than Notre Dame becomes even more staggering. However, it is just this bind which so many of ROTC detractors find degrading. At Notre Dame apathy is growing.

The 3rd Drawing will be held April 28!!

whether or not it retains academic credit. The actual implementation of Option C will vary from one college to the next, but at all institutions, the content of these courses is under the strict control of the administration of the college.

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Black sect problems debated

(continued from page 1) and has varied reactions to the gathering.

Barry Hall resident Joel Connolly commented: "I think we know very little about black people. Practically everyone here has never done anything for them. The time has come for Notre Dame people to learn about black people and to open up this institution to them."

"The upshot," student Ed Roickle said, "The real question isn't what we can do for black people as whites, but what we can do within ourselves and in our community." I think a lot of problems, including racism, at Notre Dame are due to a failure to look within ourselves, to become aware of our humanity, and then to speak out and act the way we feel."

Tim Kendall of Pangborn felt apathy toward the explanation of the black problem was both excellent. "But I'm disappointed in the turnout," he said. "I expected it had something to say about Notre Dame apathy." Many other students assem-

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FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1969

THE OBSERVER
This has been an amazing week at Notre Dame. Tonight a six day conference on white racism ends with a seminar entitled "Where is Racism Moving?" in the Library. Undoubtedly the conference has been thought provoking, pointing out many of the actions and attitudes that are responsible for the problems that tear American society apart today. Hopefully it was helpful in part for exciting the participants to see how those problems are found. Wednesday, the OBSERVER got a telephone call from a reliable source in New York who said the University would issue a statement soon revealing plans for improvements here which would not only parallel the OBSERVER's suggestions but also provide for an immediate increase in minority enrollment to be consistent with national levels.

Thursday, Notre Dame adopted a plan which would appear to turn the clock back almost two decades on the Civil Rights movement in America. Alumni, Welch, and Dillon Halls agreed to allocate rooms in a section of each of their halls to Black students.

Now, it is necessary to explain that each of the sections will not be totally black. There will just be a minority enrollment to be consistent with minority enrollment to be consistent with national levels. The members of the halls had to vote as to whether or not the rooms would be made available to Blacks only. The action was taken at the request of the Black students on campus. They felt that they wanted to be together, live together to develop in the corridors of Alumni, Walsh, and Dillon next year.

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Acouple of bowls of stew and some Gatorade

by Mike Pavlin

Sports editor

"There are three kinds of people who finish the Boston Marathon. Some try to win, others to finish in under four hours, some just to see how far they can go and if they can finish." The one who spoke about running for distance was Joe Branciforte, a fifth-year student from Westwood, New Jersey. Last weekend he sat in his single room in Pangborn Hall, with a Rich Haven album on the stereo and pictures of Joe Namath on the wall. One thing that isn't on the wall, because Joe went to his home, is a certificate. It is one that is given to every one who runs in the Boston Marathon. Some try to win, but Joe was one of those runners who run in the Boston Marathon. Joe had run the Mile for two years, but he had only made the limit five minutes. 'The time limit is five minutes,' he said, "so those in front of you hold up three fingers to signify three minutes, and so on. You pass the official joke around. That's when someone says, 'How do you feel' and you answer 'Fine. I've got everything down. I've already got to work on my stars.'"

"When the gun finally sounds, the line front drops out. You can run all their miles in about five minutes (The winning time, 2:13:46, was set by a Japanese named Unetani). I didn't feel nervous at all, just worried. I'd only run eight miles in practice and I didn't really think I could run the race. I decided that I'd have to run 7, 7, 6, and 6 miles during the four hours.

"Joe made a couple of bowls of beef stew and some Gatorade.

On the track team but had been able only to nudge his time under five.

Branciforte arrived in Boston about 9:00 PM last Sunday evening, after a cross-country trip. He had wanted to go, but was unable for various reasons. The Marathon Program lists three Irishmen, Edwin Jerome, James Mullaney, and Thomas Vomeyer. He and Walsh were driven up to the race by their friend Gene Semen, because "We knew we'd be in no shape to drive home. The next morning, they ate a light breakfast and headed out to Hopkinton, to the southwest of Boston. "I was saying to myself, 'O my God, are we going to get there. We have to run all that way back' " Joe recalled. The race ended in Hopkinton, twenty-six miles, eight hundred yards from the Prudential Building in Boston — the finish line.

"I was going much too slow, but Bill told me we were actually going fifty miles an hour. I took a look at the clock. It read 3:51. Some people were running every way with hoses if you want. They don't care that you feel embarrassed to quit.

The first checkpoint came with 11 miles to go. Bill Walsh, however, and he dropped out with 16 miles to go. "With 17 to go, the hills began. There are three of them, culminating in Heartbreak Hill, something like a mile long. "They're not that steep, just a long up and down.

"I began to get really tired on the hills. I felt I was losing good enough time to take it easy for a while, so I walked up Heartbreak Hill. At the top, there was a cop with a bullhorn. He was saying, 'Six miles to go and all downhill.' I was just overwhelmed when I realized that I was going to finish. It was such a great feeling, the greatest thrill."

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Joe made out better than many runners, some of whom finished with bloody feet due to blisters. "I went back out and caught some other runners. One of them was an old man, 62 years old. He had run the whole distance in 4½ hours behind a swing-eye dog. He was blind.

Joe Branciforte finished speaking and walked up to the winners on his way to dinner. He was not at all sure about what to do after graduation this June. He is sure of one thing, however, and that's that next Patriot's Day in Boston he'll be running in the Boston Marathon.

Ten-game baseball statistics

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Baseball Standings

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American–East

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Baseball Lineups

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Washington at Boston: pbp — rain
Notre Dame at Minnesota: 4
Oakland at St. Louis: 11
Seattle at Detroit: 7

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Byline: Mike Pavlin

Sports editor

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"I began to get really tired on the hills. I felt I was losing good enough time to take it easy for a while, so I walked up Heartbreak Hill. At the top, there was a cop with a bullhorn. He was saying, 'Six miles to go and all downhill.' I was just overwhelmed when I realized that I was going to finish. It was such a great feeling, the greatest thrill."

"I was going much too slow, but Bill told me we were actually going fifty miles an hour. I took a look at the clock. It read 3:51. Some people were running every way with hoses if you want. They don't care that you feel embarrassed to quit."

Joe made out better than many runners, some of whom finished with bloody feet due to blisters. "I went back out and caught some other runners. One of them was an old man, 62 years old. He had run the whole distance in 4½ hours behind a swing-eye dog. He was blind."

Joe Branciforte finished speaking and walked up to the winners on his way to dinner. He was not at all sure about what to do after graduation this June. He is sure of one thing, however, and that's that next Patriot's Day in Boston he'll be running in the Boston Marathon.

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Baseball Lineups

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Washington at Boston: pbp — rain
Notre Dame at Minnesota: 4
Oakland at St. Louis: 11
Seattle at Detroit: 7