

C program: yesterday, today, tomorrow

group hopes
to ROTC

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"Vietnam helped point out how the University and the military don't go together," Catanzarite continued. "There is still a significant opposition to it. It won't come back soon."

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ROTC at Stanford: sit-ins and strikes

By Peter Brett

By May, 1970, \$15,000 worth of windows had been broken. There had been two separate sit-ins at Old Union, two consecutive nights of violent streetfighting between students and police, culminating in a student strike that virtually shut down the entire campus for several days.

The issue? ROTC.

The ROTC controversy has long since died down, but its result remains: no ROTC program exists on the Stanford campus. In fact, the removal of ROTC from campus was not just a sudden student-initiated expulsion; it was also the result of time-consuming faculty-administration deliberation.

The Faculty Senate, as far back as 1969, voted by more than a three to one margin to end academic credit for ROTC courses taken by students entering in autumn 1970, or after.

However, University President Kenneth Pitzer, under pressure from the Department of Defense, offered alternative recommendations prompted by suggestions from Stanford's ROTC head, Colonel S.M. Ramey early in 1970. He recommended abolishing de-

partmental status for ROTC, and including it as a part of the Center for Military Studies. Pitzer also asked for limited academic credit for some of the courses offered. The punitive clause, Pitzer advised, should remain. Under the punitive clause a student who did not complete his contract with the army would be immediately enlisted.

Only four days later, under considerable time pressure, the senate voted to implement Pitzer's recommendations.

Several months later, Stanford protestors demanded three major moves:

—an end to ROTC on campus,

—a guarantee that the University would provide financial aid to cadets who would lose their ROTC scholarships, and

—legal aid for students "entrapped" in the punitive clause.

The protesters felt ROTC was the military's way of training its middle management. They wanted the university to be free from any military or governmental influence and felt that no liberalizing influences had yet been seen in the military, despite ROTC's long association with universities.

The protesters' demands were eventually instituted. On May 7, 1970, the Faculty Senate voted to end all academic credit for ROTC. One month later, a few days after the expansion of the war into Cambodia, the senate voted to ban future enrollment of new students in ROTC.

The last cadets graduated in 1973.

While many universities across the nation terminated ROTC on their campuses, including Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth, a large number of universities retained their ROTC programs throughout the crises of the early '70s. Some felt that ROTC contributes to the cosmopolitan diversity of the university. Others felt that termination of the program denies the student the right to choose his own courses. Furthermore, they held that ROTC cadets provide a liberalizing influence in the armed forces, since many of the commissioned officers would come from liberal universities.

Student interest in ROTC on the upswing

By Peter Brett

Presently, about 287 colleges and universities have full-time army ROTC programs, and another 500 to 700 have cross-enrollment with other ROTC programs, according to Captain Ford McLain at the University of San Francisco.

The university has a cross-enrollment program. McLain said that over the last 10 years there has been an overall decline in the number of ROTC programs, but there has been a recent shift in the trend.

"There was a decline at first and now there is a small resurgence," he said.

"The real benefit in ROTC is not monetary," according to McLain. He feels that a student who participates in ROTC gets the opportunity to broaden his educational outlook.

"To go out and get a job with a degree in English is not easy," McLain said. "ROTC will give him leadership and management experience that will offer him a greater selling point when he goes out to get a job."

There are also many monetary benefits, McLain said. The army offers scholarships. These scholarships provide full tuition, all book expenses, all fees, in addition to \$100 a month during the academic year. It does not pay for room and board. McLain estimates that the overall worth to the student is between \$40,000 and \$50,000 for a four-year scholarship.

Both male and female students can receive these scholarships.

If a student is enrolled in the scholarship program, he must accept a 4-year active duty military obligation on graduation from college.

If a student has not received a scholarship, he may just take ROTC courses. On graduation he may accept a commission

in their courses at Santa Clara, Stanford students enrolled in off-campus ROTC take "the bulk of their classes at Stanford," according to Moore. Most of these classes are directed reading and seminars.

At the University of Santa Clara, ROTC was never much of a subject of activism. The campus was very tranquil, according to Moore. Only Army ROTC is offered, and about 85 to 100 people are enrolled, he said.

The Army nominates the instructors to the president of the University. The president then makes the appointment.

The instructors are not given full faculty privileges, according to Moore. "We get no life insurance, pension and other insurance," he said. "We're treated well. We're very welcome at Santa Clara. There are probably some who harbor reservations, but the people are generally very warm and receptive," says Moore.

At Texas A&M, Major John Maloney of the Army said the university never experienced any trouble or protests during the Vietnam era. "The program's always been strong," he said. "We've had outstanding support."

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Bill Lacy, Army Lt. Col. and instructor of freshman ROTC courses at the University of Arizona, said that at Arizona, ROTC protests were never a problem. "We've always been a patriotic state," said Lacy. The university enrolls 300 students in the Army ROTC program and 250 students in the Air Force. Some 50 per cent of these students are on full scholarships.

At San Jose State, ROTC has remained on campus since it was first instituted, although there was significant student protest in 1970. According to Army Captain Charles Lieb, students from the groups seeking to end the war in Vietnam barricaded buildings and broke windows to protest the ROTC program.

Presently, however, Lieb said he has noticed an upsurge of interest in ROTC. There are more cadets enrolling, and more inquiries about the ROTC program, according to Lieb. "There is a slightly renewed interest, but basically the students seem apathetic," says Lieb.

All ROTC instructors at San Jose must have at least an M.A., according to Lieb. The instructors also must be accepted by the university. They are not paid by the state, but by the

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"Now, the academic community decides," said Hatcher. "Everyone who comes to Berkeley must be nominated, and then interviewed by the university. All courses are evaluated by a committee from the Academic Senate. The instructors are given various levels of faculty status (those with Ph.D.s are given higher status than those with M.A.s.)."

The students know that ROTC is at Berkeley, says Hatcher. It's not a major issue. At present the enrollment is good, according to Hatcher. All the major services, in addition to the marines, are located there.

ROTC never left the campus. "We managed to ride out the storm," says Hatcher.

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New York (AP) — If you hope to escape the noisy barrage of commercials on television by taking in a movie, you may be in for an unpleasant surprise.

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In addition, spokesmen say that, unlike TV com-

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one recruited from southern California was armed, he said, although "about a dozen cars are marked and most of the people will have Klan patches."

Duke said Klansmen will refrain from any direct contact with aliens. If any are found, said Duke, "they're not going to talk to them, or contact them. But we'll be using citizens band radios and from a contact point we'll tell U.S. immigration people."

ROTC program: yesterday, today, tomorrow

Alumni group hopes to reinstate ROTC

The New Founder's League (NFL), a group of conservative alumni, has mounted a significant campaign to reinstate ROTC on the Stanford campus.

Michael Antonacci, NFL president, said the group is doing two things to help reinstate ROTC. "We keep editorializing the issue, to keep it before the eyes of the people," said Antonacci.

"I've been working with former professors of military science at Santa Clara to see what is a reasonable approach to get ROTC back," he said.

"We are trying to get people together to approach the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army and the Stanford Board of Trustees," Antonacci said.

"I went up last year at registration and talked to quite a few students interested in ROTC. I know of some fine students who went to Cal because they wanted ROTC scholarships.

"Eventually I feel we'll get it back. It is too good a thing not to take advantage of. Stanford owes it to the nation to encourage people who in case of emergency will fill a leadership role."

President Richard Lyman, however, says, "I have no reason to foresee the return of ROTC. Of all the efforts in the past few years, there hasn't been a demonstrated interest in the students. In order for there to be any likelihood of ROTC returning, there has to be substantial interest."

Some students here, however, still fear the return of ROTC. David Catanzarite, alternate senator-elect, feels that ROTC is still an issue.

"More and more Santa Clara University based ROTC courses are being taught on the Stanford campus," Catanzarite said. "I don't want any ROTC here."

Klan starts patrol for illegal aliens

San Diego (AP) — A Ku Klux Klan group launched what it called a "citizens watch" along the 2000-mile-long Mexican border yesterday, looking for persons trying to illegally cross into the United States.

The U.S. Border Patrol, other officials and Mexican-Americans denounced the action.

David Duke of Metairie, La., national director of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said cars carrying about 250 members of the white-supremacist group

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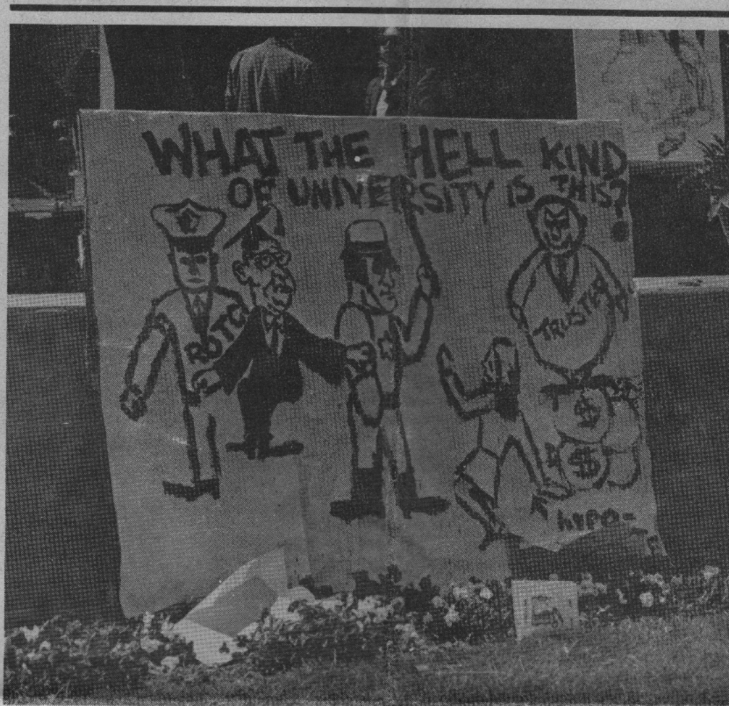
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—Daily photo by Steve DeVries

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