by Don O'Donnell

Revd. Theodore Hesburgh, held a news conference yesterday discussing allegations that a volunteer army he organized confronted a wide range of questions that ranged from his work with the Civil Rights Commission in Washington to the Willis Nutter-for-President campaign here on campus.

Father Hesburgh opened his remarks by reiterating comments made on the G. Harrold Carswell nomination. His position, he said, was that a Supreme Court nomination was a "presidential prerogative" and that it remained for the president to see what action the congress would take. He speculated that the nomination would be approved by the congress but declined to support his own opinions of Carswell but that the matter was between congress and the president.

Hesburgh disclosed that the President's advisory committee on Carswell, of which he is a member, would meet the president in a few days. The Committee's report, he said, would support the idea of an all-white technical school. He proposed that blacks and whites be kept separate in the school. "I don't want to say mathematically it will or won't work," he said, "but I think that the troops would be able to handle the situation."

Hesburgh rejected the notion that a volunteer army would lead to an all-black or all-white army and indicated that the committee would show facts to substantiate this.

Commenting on the Notting- ford report, the audience began by a group of students and faculty here on campus that would elect Fr. Hesburgh by a secret vote to the position of the chancellor. Hesburgh said that "Anybody is free to start a movement."

Father Hesburgh answered questions concerned with the recent two hour meeting of the University Forum by saying that "although not enough students came" and the dialogue "has the potential to attract a broader segment of the community," he remained hopeful for its success. He expressed discontent with the fact that the Monday news conference was held at the time of the main campus lecture discussion on the Monday SLC meeting.

Nine recommendations concerning the future of the Placement Bureau were discussed and adopted at the Monday SLC meeting.

Gargon presents background on Camus

by Pat Dimmick

The Memorial Library Auditorium was scene of an address delivered by Professor Edward F. Gargon, a professor of French at the University of Wisconsin. His speech dealt with "The Impact of Albert Camus." In the opening of the talk Mr. Gargon used an outline regarding the teaching tradition within which Camus had been taught. From this point he moved into a brief treatment of 19th century French philosophy.

After a description of these factors determining the philosophical ideology of Camus, the professor placed the remainder of his talk on the specific works of Camus. His treatment of the philosophical task of Camus with regard to France's 19th century stand on moral philosophy was excellent. Prof. Gargon also presented individu­als from whom Camus based his philosophical methodology. He also portrayed Camus as an artist and a philosopher with a vague separation being placed between the two. He called attention to Camus in the realm of professor placed in the realm of the artist and creator. The mainstream of the latter dealing with the "pri­ma" of all historical stories, "The Fall of Man" and Albert Camus treatment of it.

Doctor Gargon, a man of unquestionable ability, remained just that during a short ques­tion-answer period which fol­lowed the sixty minute lecture. The entire encounter was most pleasant and enjoyable and was to be found periodically through the talk in the forms of questions regarding the questioning of historians relevant to the campus of Notre Dame.

Professor Gargon, a man distin­guished in his field, provided an interesting and educational 60 minutes for all who sought greater knowledge of Albert Camus.

Pres. Hesburgh holds conference

The entire first session of last night's Student Life Council meeting was devoted to discussion on the report of the subcommittee on the Placement Bureau. The report as delivered by committee chairman Prof. Charles Allen examined the his­tory of the Placement Bureau and the nature of its role in the university. The lengthy report concluded with a list of eight recommendations for changes in the functioning of the Bureau.

The discussion of the report itself was extended close to the full two hours of the first ses­sion. The Council evidenced much difference of opinion regard­ing the conclusions of the report. The present functions and purpose of the placement office were brought under question­ing principally by the student representatives. Student Body Vice-President Fred Dedrick asked whether the report had any­thing to say on the competency of the present Bureau Director Fr. Louis Thornton of that post. Prof. Allen stated the report included no recommendations to that effect.

Much of the debate centered on the question of the future policies of the Bureau and whether the Bureau would be open to any groups, social as well as industrial, who wished to recruit on campus. Prof. Allen stated that the report empha­sized whether the Placement Bureau was always under the control of the Vice-President of Public Affairs, Mr. James Frick who had stated that the Bureau would advocate an open policy for recruitment groups.

Of the eight recommendations proposed in the report, only two reached the floor during the first session. The first, called for a continuation of the Placement Bureau under the Public Rela­tions Office with the stipulation that the Bureau work for the benefit of the students seeking interviews through that office. The recommendation was passed after a period that included an endorsement of the "present Bureau policies" was stricken from the wording of the motion.

The second recommendation to be considered and originally listed as the eighth on the report but was moved up due to its structural nature which was similar to the first proposal. This recommendation called for the Vice-President for Public Relations to direct the Bureau to clearly state its future policies (Continued on page 2)

Fr. Hesburgh spoke Monday afternoon at a press conference concerning both Dr. Nutting and the open forum.

SLC debates bureau, Changes recommended

by Bill Carter and Shaun Hill

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The Academic Affairs Committee of the Student Senate were due to discuss a proposal for an Academic Appeals council to fill the void left by the termination of the Honor Council. The Committee seeks an effective vehicle for handling complaints by faculty and students concerning cases of cheating, plagiarism, and unfair grading practices. Under the present system, complaints about academic injustices are handled by the student ombudsman. All the ombudsman can do, though, is refer the case to the proper authority, usually the department head. This inadequacy prompted Jim Smith, the student ombudsman, and Prof. John W. Housch of the Business Department to suggest the new measure. The proposal would recommend what Academic Affairs committee Chairman John Zimmermen termed a "university ombudsman," with more power in academic areas. It is hoped that the new ombudsman would be a faculty member, reimbursed for his services by the university, for the benefit of students to work with him. The ombudsman would have contacts in each college who would work with the deans and department heads. The academic appeals council would have complete judicial power over cases of cheating and the like. In the area of student complaints, it would take the form of a formal recommendation to the concerned department head.

Faculty members could submit complaints of cheating or plagiarism to the council, and students would use the council as an appeals board after first consulting the teacher concerned and then the dean of their college. The Academic Affairs Committee earlier issued an outline of the proposal which summarizes the idea of an appeals council. The council would take another approach to replacing the Honor Council. Mr. Norling felt that the CIA was a necessary part of this whole scene. Dean Lawless cited the Berlin Airlift and the Cuban Missile Crisis as examples where the CIA was essential to this country's security and as such should not be banned or camouflaged. DeSapio felt that neither the CIA nor the Council would have any discussion in any kind of form, even if the CIA was defending its actions and operations, this agency should not be allowed to ride into campus on a white horse. Those voting against the proposal were: DeSapio, Mr. Faccenda, Mr. Hogan, Dean Lawless, Mr. McCarragher, Mr. Norling, Fr. Riehle and Fr. Schiltz. Many arguments pro and con were presented, but the measure was passed by a 13 to 8 vote. Those voting against it were: administrative committee members. Others in attendance either voted or the CIA would consent to recruit students information, at least it was a step in the right direction.

The fourth recommendation asked that interested members of the university be allowed and encouraged to man an area "not a great distance from" the Placement Bureau office in order to present to students information, either pro or con, concerning the practices and policies of interviewing organizations. After discussion and minor changes in wording ("not a great distance from" to "near") the measure was passed.

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GAETANO M. DE SAPIO Editor-in-Chief

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Editorials:
Southern hypocrites?

The Southern governors engaged in a remarkable hypocrisy over the weekend in their statements about the Supreme Court's orders for immediate school desegregation in their states. Ever since the Court's ruling setting Feb. 2 as the desegregation deadline Southern Governors, in an attempt to hold off the Courts, have been extra diligent in implementing the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation order. Time and time again their appeals have been turned down. Some of the Governors like John McKeither of Louisiana are still trying. We believe in the Supreme Court's orders and civil rights decisions. We feel however that the Southern states have every right to appeal for more time through the courts. The Southern governors' suggestions made through their meeting in Mobile over the weekend suggest however that they will not be willing to abide eventually by the courts' conclusions. If the courts do not rule in the State's favor, one governor suggests, the States will have to move on their own with actions even if they are contrary to the Supreme Court's orders.

Some of the Governors in question have been the prime proponents for law and order. They will be the first to argue that the government should clamp down on law breakers, make the streets safe, and teach all those who engage in civil disobedience respect for the laws of the United States. Now the shoe is on the other foot. When faced with a law which they don't particularly like, the Southern Governors aren't very willing to ask the people of their states to break the law—to oppose the integration efforts. A governor's responsibility is to engender respect for the law of the land, to see it is enforced. We feel that governors who encourage their citizens to break the law should be held accountable for their actions.

That simple fact, however, does not necessarily void the South or justify their arguments for more time. They have been given 15 years advance notice of the move. It is time that they are forced to move. Every effort should be made to help individual communities to overcome their local problems--but the time has come to act--for justice's sake.

Favor Nutting

The recent action by several Notre Dame and St. Mary's students asking that the present office of University President be divided into a Presidency and a Chancellorship deserves serious consideration by the Board of Trustees.

The idea has been brought up almost every year since Father Hesburgh began spending a large amount of time away from campus working to enhance the national stature of the University. The question whether or not a Vice-President be divided into a Presidency while Fr. Hesburgh is away is adequate for Notre Dame. Critics point to the confiscation of Vasciline last spring and this fall's Dow-CIA demonstration, as questioning whether or not the tensions could have been avoided if a President, instead of an Acting President, had been here. Others though insist that the events would have occurred whether or not the University's acknowledged head had been here. They say that at all times, the Acting President has full power and is free to make decisions during times of crisis. Critics counter, however, by suggesting that most confrontation could be avoided if students had a recognized full time President with whom they had repour and with whom they were in constant communication.

What, if any changes are needed, could best be ascertained through a thorough study of the problem. The Trustees now examine the President and the Vice-Presidents each year to see whether or not they should be replaced. We think the Trustees should make a thorough examination of the Chancellor-President idea this year and make some sort of affirmative statement.

The discussions have reached a peak on campus during the last couple of weeks with the Scholastic issue on the potential successors to Father Hesburgh and the Willis Nutting for President Campaign.

Professor Nutting has indeed made a remarkable contribution to Notre Dame. Through the years, students who have come in contact with him have acknowledged his ability to spark enthusiasm for intellectual pursuit--a rarity in many classrooms today. Such a talent is a rare gift--privileged is the university that has such men--privileged is the student who has the opportunity to sit in on such an individual's class.

We cannot comment on Professor Nutting's and any of the individuals mentioned in the Scholastic articles qualifications for the office of President. We feel however that it is a remarkable tribute to Professor Nutting that his students would feel so strongly about his character and concern for students that they would propose that he be made University President. Although we do not think it would be appropriate to comment on the Nutting for President Campaign other than to say that we add one voice to paying tribute to an admirable faculty member.

John Knorr The once and future King

Campus politics has undergone dramatic changes in the last four years, particularly in ideological thought of the leader in power, and in student life. Not since early in the 1960's has ND been plagued with dull, year after year conformity among student political leaders. Times have changed indeed.

It all started back on April 1, 1967 (an ironic date) when cowboy Chris Murphy took office. Armed with the first set of long sideburns on campus, a pair of genuine Maryland cowboy boots, and a flashing smile, Chris cut a dashing figure. What little Chris did accomplish, when he wasn't zipping around the country with Fr. Ted pushing SUMMA, he did with style. Chris had the seemingly quaint philosophy that politics should be monetarily rewarding, and it rubbed off on his administration to the tune of a 'deficit' that will be long felt.

The spring of '68 brought Richard Rosi and "Student Power" to the capital. Rosi spoke the lone political voice of the day. He cut a dashing figure. To the surprise of many, Rosi was a "big man" in ND politics. Though plagued by his constant 'fixed up' sidekick, Richard /had/ instilled a great deal of activism among the politically inclined of the campus. Though possibly Rosi's administration didn't do much demanding and not enough asking through his asst. Chris, Rosi showed that the best success that can be enjoyed comes through hard work and constant effort.

Power again changed hands when Phil McKenna won a close and hard fought election from his favored opponent John Mroz last year. It is hard to say what style Phil has given the office since he gained power. However, I did overhear two freshmen talking on their way to class the other day and one said, "I heard that Phil McKenna was going to .... but he was cut off by the other's patented query of "Who?". Even though we cannot pinpoint Phil's elusive political style, his political philosophy is easier to trace. It seems to be one that advocated the principled approach seen in the US Senate and Congress, that politics should be fun -- and indeed fun it is. A gleeful time has been had by all as they merrily bypass important issues, speak out on hilarious things like the Chicago Weatherman, and happily romp about their third floor offices.

However, the time has drawn nigh to once again replace the present leader with a new, fresh face. At the start of the year there were two frontrunners for the position. The first was the soft spoken, hard working semi-modern, politician and man of letters from the north east, and the other was the good looking, equally hard working, though not as well known, contender from the south quad. However, after much soul searching it has become apparent that for different reasons neither desires the position any longer.

That leaves us with the question, "Who will our next pace-setter be?" Many names have been thrown around the 'upper echelon' circles these last two weeks and one is led to repeat the question who? The names that have been suggested are like suggesting that Horace Clarke, Jerry Kenney, and Thurman Munsen have the potential to build another Yankee dynasty.

In a way it is sad that there is no dashing leader to keep the image pattern going that has been established the last three years. Maybe we have indeed come to the misty E. H. White describes in his book The Once and Future King.
Grand Funk stunk, Frye worse!

by Jim E. Brogan

Although the rumors were flying that the Grand Funk Railroad was contracted to play at Notre Dame last fall, it was because he was some distant relation of Student Union Business Manager, Joe Frye, nothing could be further from the truth. They were obviously not related, and in truth, Joe could have been better on stage than his namesake, David. anybody could have been.

He was a good impressionist, but a poor comedian. His voice and gestures for the most part were fair, hinting even at brilliance at times, but only if you were close enough to see them. Those who bought bleacher seats that the more those seats were occupied, the more were largely vaunted and they could move closer to the worst concert Notre Dame has seen in recent years. Frye would have been good at a party, in a field at night, in a sports arena he could and maybe should have been ignored.

In order to compensate for the six-inch difference in his audibility and his poor delivery, he shouted when he came to a line that he enjoyed; and in fact many times that I heard them I wish I could have had 4,500 concert attenders that liked his lines.

His faulty delivery became most obvious as he attempted to impersonate Jack Benny, the old master of the comic pause. He had the Benny walk, the Benny gestures, part of the Benny voice, but none of the Benny timing. When he should have paused punchy, but not like the timing, he launched out into his audience with a booming voice. He wanted to make sure we didn’t miss any of his jokes for short, but ever more, when he got a chance.

Perhaps rather than shouting “I am the president, I am the president”, he could have been saying “I am a comedian, I am a comedian, please believe me I am a comedian, I think,” even though he is not, maybe it would give him the same kind of respect. And when he lost his notes (who ever heard of any of his jokes not to depend on notes?) he stated “I don’t need my notes, I need comedy material.”

David, you were so right. And while you’re looking out for material, try and develop a comic delivery to complement your jokes, by Jim E. Brogan should have paused, he rushed; and rather any of their material; and most don’t most of it

The Grand Funk RR had to be the best part of a bad lot that has seen since the last time the dining hall served pancakes for breakfast. If heavy means loud, they were heavy, but if heavy has any connotations of being enjoyable, they were light — very light.

They were good musicians, but the previews that put them in the same league as the Cream were simply lying. About the only way that they resembled the Cream was that they had only 3 members. Beyond that they were only the average rock group.

The lead guitarist tried to be a Jimi Hendrix, and the Who combined, but like most imitators he fell way short. He was a good guitarist, he was enthusiastic (he even took his shirt off to show off his enthusiasm), but he was only a fair imitation, nothing more. Let it suffice to say that the drummer was no Ginger Baker.

Their lyrics said nothing, and their music less, if that’s possible. For supposedly heavy music, they had amazingly simple tunes that were repetitive to the point of boredom. They never even got around to the best cut on their first album, which was the single date to single, called Time Machine. This is not quite so overpowering as the songs they attempted on stage and left many wondering if they could even play such a tune. Can they do anything except drive crowds away?

Their best offering of a bad lot was their opening tune called Are You Ready, and two others In Need and Heartbreaker showed some promise, but their overall effect was somewhere between devastation and boredom.

Only superstitious can describe this concert. The most horrific, the most wretched, or simply the worst.

by Dan Zirker

Dave Stauffer

Pigs

With a half-hearted jump Mark avoided the counter where you pick up film; sugar and salt on the counters. But that...
Dee Father John," the letter to one of the University of Notre Dame's most widely known theologians began, "I am very disturbed when I have read about you and your activities. You who had a house of God was a spiritual inspiration to me."

The interesting thing about this letter is that it is not addressed to one of the many "young Turk" who has faced today on the campus of Notre Dame and other Catholic universities, but to Father John A. O'Brien, a veteran research theologian who finds himself on the cutting-edge of renewal in the Church.

The correspondence that jans the small, wooden mailbox outside Father O'Brien's modest apartment in the Administration Building comes from many sources—publishers, editors, tolle theologians in this country and abroad, to name a few—but one of his 25 books or John A. O'Brien holds a Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Illinois, where he spent 27 years in pioneer Newman Center work, including the first permanent accredited courses in religion taught in a Newman Foundation at a state university.

He did post-doctoral work at Oxford University, the University of Chicago and the University of Mexico before coming to the University of Notre Dame in 1940. Ordained a transitional deacon of the diocese of Pittsburgh, Pa., he transferred to the diocese of Fort Wayne—South Bend when he came to Notre Dame.

His widespread reputation as the most effective priest in the convert apostolate grew out of his tireless work and 15 years when he travelled throughout the nation, training diocesan priests in the art of attracting churchless people to the Church.

It is ironic that some dioceses which once welcomed him as a nationally known apologist now look upon him as somewhat "radical."

The tag "radical" is one which Father O'Brien will not accept. Despite all the headlines which have followed him since his public pronouncements on birth control in the early 1960's he was one of the first exponents of the rhythm method in the early 1950's. He never challenged the Church on fundamental doctrine. He finds the cause which lately has engaged his pen—the vernacular liturgy, a larger voice for the laity, greater openness in the Church, celibacy, birth control, and the internationalization of the Roman Curia—are all legitimate subjects for forthright debate among loyal members of the Church. He still consider my position," he said recently, "to be in the mainstream of orthodox Catholic thought, and I treasure my priesthood as highly today as I did on the day of my ordination some 50 years ago."

Father O'Brien's role has been that of a bridge between the anti-garde theologians of the Church and the orthodox Catholi. in the Sunday pew. He has not merely been an apologist abroad in exploring new ground in theological, but has been an expert invited to the Second Vatican Council or Church synods. He has, however, in the millions of words he has written in books, pamphlets and articles in mass media, translated the sometimes sifting, but always hopeful, idea of expressing common to the vast number of average Catholics. While theologians have been writing for other theologians, Father O'Brien has been translating for the rest of the People of God in publications such as "Look" and "Reader's Digest," no mean feat in a day when the pace of change is so fast.

Many of the changes advocated by Father O'Brien have come to pass—not the vernacular liturgy, which was debated with force before Vatican II, is now ensconced in parishes, and the ecumenical movement not only has reached the point where Father O'Brien wanted to see it, but also has perhaps gone beyond it. "I sometimes think we may have ignored the fact that no basic dogmas of the Church have been changed," he said recently after revising "Faith in Millions," for its 27th edition in nine languages.

Ecumenism is also another area where John A. O'Brien's grass-roots work has borne fruit. Virtually single-handedly, he has brought the Masons and Knights of Columbus in this country from positions of aloofness and distrust to friendship and goodwill.

Other changes he may not live to see. In the face of holding actions on the part of Church authorities, Father O'Brien has predicted the acceptance of optional celibacy within five years. He was the first to note, as Casor of Boston, a fellow syndicated columnist, he has called upon the Pope to issue an encyclical backing the tradi. onal view of personal apostleship, not on artificial birth control.

In "Catching Up with the Church," a book in which Father O'Brien tried to do the post-Vatican II Church from what he had earlier done for the pre-conciliar one, he wrote, "I am no longer convinced that the Church must be shifted from dialectics and polemics to the positive, constructive and remedial pace vital relition is capable of reader."

It is perhaps the first summation of his own philosophy.

Notes finance problem

(Continued from page 1) aggravations that law enforcement is waging an "all-out war to get the Panthers," saying that he would have to wait for the Chicago Grand Jury to "get to the bottom of the facts" before making a conclusion.

Another of Father Hesburgh's mainsprings Father Hesburgh said that in event of another Dow confrontation this month only the university would have the right to enforce the injunction barring the blocking of the Placement Office and that police would not be allowed on campus unless called. When questioned as to who would make the final decision, Hesburgh said that he would be consulted but declined to say that he would decide directly and solely. Father Hesburgh lauded the Dept. of Non-Violence for the part it is playing in relieving tensions here and saving the university from the type of violence that has plagued other campuses. He went on to say that he felt certain that every Notre Dame student is opposed to physical violence and that the main reason for the application of this principal is to what he termed "institutional violence."

Hesburgh concluded by reiterating the university's desire to complete the plight of the American Indian and said that Cotton Bowl receipts which should amount to "a couple hundred thousand dollars" would be used to make up the deficit resulting from the money involved in blacks, Mexican-Americans, and American Indians. He announced progress in the search for a director for the Black Studies Program, another object of Cotton Bowl receipts, and said that 45 men have been interviewed, including one black Doctor of Sociology whom Hesburgh said he "had to rescind the offer" but who wanted to meet with black students before accepting or rejecting it.

Mrs. King speaks out on blacks

Mrs. King was in London on the first stop of a tour promoting her book "Life With Martin," Martin Luther King's widow, Coretta, Monday accused President Nixon of slowing the civil rights movement and said Black Panthers awaiting trial were being unately treated.

Mrs. King, in London on the first stop of a tour promoting her book "Life With Martin Luther King," said the Nixon administration was being overly influenced by its "negative perception of the races," but Nixon was not willing to give the positive leadership the "dreaded black Panthers" were looking for. As for the Black Panthers, Mrs. King said some members of that militant group had been in jail for six months without trial.
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Accusing the North of "absurd" and "mentality of hatred," Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., called last night for both government and business to work to integrate the South.

"If Sen. John Stennis wants to make honest men of us Northerners, then he should help him," Ribicoff told the Senate. He praised the support the Mississippi Democrat's proposal under which schools segregation is ended but patterns would be considered in view of the same as those segregated by law or local custom.

Addressing the Senate committee of Health, Education, and Welfare, (HEW) was the first Northern senator to openly support Stennis' proposal, one of at least nine amendments offered by Southern senators.

The bill, which Ribicoff sponsored, is designed to give the HEW secretary the authority to declare any area free of school segregation, and to require HEW aid to that area.

Ribicoff said the amendment would mean that HEW, which had been "at a complete loss as to what to do," would now have a will to act.

"If the HEW secretary sends a letter of analysis to a city, he will probably know what is going on," Ribicoff said. "But if he issues a report on a city, he will probably know a good deal more about the city."

In addition, Ribicoff said, HEW should have the authority to assign HEW inspectors to any city which is not following Stennis' amendment.

More news about happenings in the War in Vietnam

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Five Deep South governors said yesterday the federal government's "desegregate now" school policy threatens to devastate their public education systems.

They particularly objected to midstream desegregation deadline: "Either "burning" of pupils to achieve racial balance and the application of exclusive desegregation standards to 12 Southern states.

The governors, from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, presented their views in copy-rioted interviews with U.S. News & World Report.

"In my judgment, it has been an absolute, utter disaster," is a Southern public education system," said Gov. John J. McKelvine of Louisiana.

"The future of the Mississippi system of public education at this point is in serious jeopardy," said Gov. John Bell Wihams.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate held a final day of debate yesterday on the long-delayed program to end school segregation in the South, and to begin a desegregation program in the North.

"We must be honest with ourselves," Ribicoff said. "Our problem is not only the dual systems now existing, but the many more fundamental problems are the dual society that exists in every metropolitan area — the black society of the central city and the white society of the suburb.

"Massive school segregation does not exist and we have segregated our society and our neighborhoods," he said.

"The North is guilty of monumental hypocrisy in its treatment of the black man," Ribicoff said.

Northern communities have been systematic and consistent as Southern communities in denying the black man and his children the opportunity that exists for white people.

Ribicoff said 80 percent of Negro metropolitan areas in the past 20 years are located in suburbs. He said discrimination and the high prices of suburban housing have kept Negroes out of the ghettos.

"We cannot solve our urban crisis unless we include the suburbs in the solution," Ribicoff said. "Improving the ghetto is not enough. How much more does this urban crisis, economic growth and simple living standards? It would be to open up our suburbs to the black and the poor so that they live near their places of employment."

Policy hurts education

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Deep South governors said yesterday the federal government's "desegregate now" school policy threatens to devastate their public education systems.

They particularly objected to midstream desegregation deadlines: "Either burning" of pupils to achieve racial balance and the application of exclusive desegregation standards to 12 Southern states.

The governors, from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, presented their views in copy-rioted interviews with U.S. News & World Report.

"In my judgment, it has been an absolute, utter disaster," is a Southern public education system," said Gov. John J. McKelvine of Louisiana.

"The future of the Mississippi system of public education at this point is in serious jeopardy," said Gov. John Bell Williams.

None expressed real hope that relief might be forthcoming from the courts, but they did express widespread agreement with the proposition.

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The Notre Dame track squad went all the way to the NCAA championships and the Irish have a strong presence in the field events. The Irish have a history of success in these events, and this year's team is no exception. The squad is led by several stars who have shown promise throughout the season.

The team's performance in the NCAA championships was particularly strong in the field events. The Irish had several athletes who performed well in various events, including long jump, triple jump, and the pole vault. The team's success in these events was a testament to the hard work and dedication of the athletes and their coaches.

The Irish also had a strong showing in the running events. Several athletes from the team were able to advance to the finals in various events, including the 100-meter dash and the 400-meter relay. The team's performance in these events was a testament to the hard work and dedication of the athletes and their coaches.

Overall, the Notre Dame track squad went all the way to the NCAA championships and showed promise in both the field and running events. The team's success was a testament to the hard work and dedication of the athletes and their coaches. The team's performance in the NCAA championships was particularly strong in the field events, and the team's success in these events was a testament to the hard work and dedication of the athletes and their coaches.