

Unity Day Rally To Be In Washington

This coming Sunday, November 10, a mass rally is being planned in Washington, D.C. in support of the 40 priests who were forbidden, in part or in whole, to practice their ministry. The Unity Day Observance is scheduled for 2 p.m. at the Sylvan Theatre of the Washington Monument Grounds. The rally comes on the eve of the Semi-annual meeting of the Conference of Catholic Bishops. It was noted that Senator Eugene McCarthy will be an active participant in the observance. The groups sponsoring the rally include: the Center for Christian Renewal, the Committee for Freedom in the Church, and the Washington Lay Association. They are calling for Unity Day observances to be held, at

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SAF Dissolves Itself

Tuesday afternoon, the SAF Committee voted itself out of existence. The committee (Student-Administration-Faculty) was composed of three students (this year: Mary Carol Madej, Donna Scheuing, Eileen McKinny), 2 faculty members (Dr. J. Edward Cuddy, S. Mary Frances Welch, O.S.F.) and two members of the Administration (S. Adele, O.S.F., and Mr. Eugene Heidenburg, who was chairman). In a unanimous vote, the participants agreed that the committee was superfluous. It was their opinion that adequate Boards and Senates could handle any problems which may arise. Mr. Heidenburg will now submit this report to S. Angela for her ratification.

KUAC on Guard for Insurgents

PIKESVILLE, Ky. (CPS) — Bib overalls, out-of-state license plates, and singing of "We Shall Overcome" were introduced as evidence of un-American activities during an investigation of Appalachian Volunteers here last week.

The Kentucky Un-American Activities Committee (KUAC) held hearings on alleged seditious activities in Eastern Kentucky, a culmination of a conflict that erupted last year when five anti-poverty workers

were indicted on charges of plotting to overthrow the county government.

The state law on which the charges were based was later ruled unconstitutional by a federal court.

The dispute includes Pikeville College, a small liberal arts school headed by Dr. Thomas Johns. He fired local residents by hiring professors opposed to the Vietnam war and by holding open forums on strip mining.

Dr. Johns' critics protest that

the college is becoming too liberal, but the president has continued his new policies. "What I'm going to do is run the best educational institution I can, which means I'm going to demand that the issues facing our society be discussed, investigated and analyzed. I'm not going to sell my soul for prejudice, hate or bigotry," he said.

One of the anti-poverty workers indicted for sedition, Alan McSurely (he wore bib overalls), charged recently in a radio broadcast that Pike County was run by a "courthouse gang" working for a few coal-mine operators. He also said it was not illegal or wrong to work for peaceful change in government.

That statement prompted the local prosecutor to say, with all seriousness, "I want to warn McSurely that if he calls on Russian tanks to help him conquer Pike County, I intend to appeal to Mayor (Richard) Daley of Chicago and (former Ala.) Gov. George Wallace for help in defending Pike County."

The KUAC committee packed up and left without naming any Communists or taking any action other than recommending less political involvement by AV's. And latest reports indicate that no tanks have been spotted yet in Eastern Kentucky.

Senate Votes In Favor Of Spring Social

MUD may yet emerge victorious on campus, at least as far as the results of last Tuesday's S.A. meeting are concerned. At that time the two bills, calling for the abolition of MUD and for a committee to look into a Spring weekend, respectively, were voted upon.

The first bill, which had the backing of many Senators, was passed with a vote of 18-3-2. The concept of MUD, as it stood in previous years, is now ended.

It was noted though, that the results of the questionnaire showed that MUD — or its equivalent — was desired by the students. Most students also

avored a parade (153 for, 75 against). The over-all consensus was that students definitely wanted a social, concert, and dance.

In line with these findings, the second bill, calling for a social weekend (either separate from or connected to MUD) was passed unanimously. This bill gave a great amount of leeway to the planners of the weekend.

Nominations for chairman were called for, so that planning could proceed as quickly as possible.

It was agreed that most students could and would support this spring social.

Colloquy: Gave Rounded View of Modern Woman

By CAROLYN STRAUB

A formal conference called: A colloquy on the modern American Woman was sponsored by the Placement Office on October 30, 1968. It began in the Wick Social Room when Sr. Paula, O.S.F., Dean of Student Affairs, introduced Mrs. Marie Caldwell, the keynote speaker of the colloquy, as an example of a woman who is truly individual. Dressed in a dark blue suit, Mrs. Caldwell, who has held many positions and is presently Chief Psychiatric Social Worker at Children's Hospital, then began the evening affair with an address on "Woman Power." Women today, she said, must be knowledgeable, concerned and aware. It is possible for them to combine all of their interests — to be wife, mother, and career woman — but they must find time to be with their families. It is important for a woman to instill within her children the proper attitudes toward society as well as simply to spend a certain amount of time with them. In order to do this instilling of right attitudes, a mother may become interested in her community's business.

After the keynote address, Miss Stegmaier, Director of Placement, announced the group sessions and introduced the speakers for each session. They were: The Honorable Ann T. Mikoll, Associate City Court Judge, City Court of Buffalo, "Modern Woman in the Professions"; Mrs. Nancy Volkert, Director and Vice-President, John Roberts Powers Finishing School, "Modern Woman in Fashions"; Mrs. Mary Herman, Public Relations Assistant, New York Telephone Company, "Modern Woman in Communications"; Mrs. Patricia Corah, School Psychologist, Buffalo Board of Education, "Modern Woman in Service"; Miss Joan Carey, Systems Engineer, International Business Machines Corporation, "Modern Woman in Business"; Dr. Cora Saltarelli, Senior Cancer Research Scientist and Research Professor, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, "Modern Woman in Science"; Mrs. Lucy Curly Teresi, Instructor in English Literature, Canisius College, "Modern Woman in Education"; Mrs. Jayne

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Higher Sense Perception Is Key to the Future

This past Wednesday and Thursday, The Human Dimensions Institute presented discussions with Dr. Shafica Karagulla, a neuro-psychiatrist and President and Director of the Higher Sense Perception Research Foundation of Beverly Hills, California.

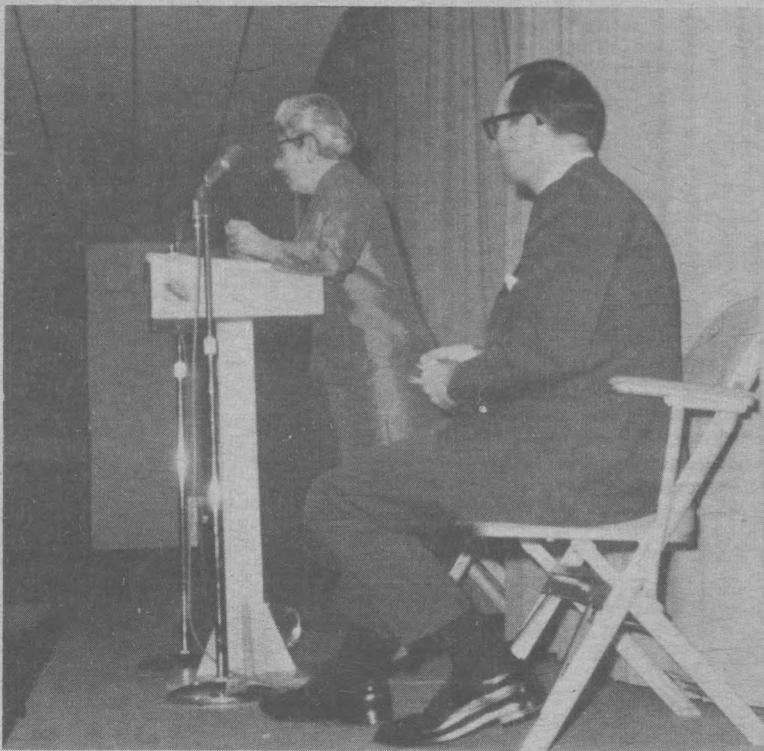
Wednesday evening's presentation was open only to invited guests. Along with Dr. Karagulla, S. Justa Smith, Chairman of the Chemistry Concentration, and Dr. Stanley Krippner took part in the discussion. The topics covered dreams, enzymes and the challenge of working in "Unconventional" research.

Dr. Karagulla explained, in summary, her interest in a physiological basis for hallucinations and insanity of the mind. S. Justa discussed the ability of "healers" to stimulate enzyme reactions and thereby promote cures. Dr. Krippner related the details of experiments he is undertaking to determine the effects of telepathy on dreams.

Thursday evening, Dr. Karagulla had the floor to herself, as she discussed higher sense perception in Wick Social Room. In an animated and often-times witty style, Dr. Karagulla explained what has been done, up to this time, on the attempts to bring about higher sense perception in man.

Dr. Karagulla began by stating that this "is the age of breakthroughs. Man is breaking through his five sense barriers to higher octaves of awareness."

The Doctor said that higher



Dr. Karagulla as she addresses her audience in Wick Social Room.

sense perception is not outside of man, instead "it is experienced in full waking consciousness." This does not involve any tranced states, such as those experienced with drugs. These perceptions can only come when "man is the master of himself."

This new type of consciousness is a "mutation" of the old. Dr. Karagulla explained that there are three levels of awareness: — mal man or unconscious man — human man

or self-conscious man — divinity in man or super-conscious man.

The divinity in man, Dr. Karagulla argues, can be achieved by religion working in unison with man to achieve, together, a higher level of consciousness and understanding.

In selecting examples to illustrate a breakthrough in sense perception, the Doctor cited the fact that many doctors can break through the time

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Part II:

Viet Land Reform Slow In Coming

By D. GARETH PORTER

A classic (Viet Cong) internal document analyzing the success of the National Liberation Front in one delta village some years ago observed, "The main interest of the farmer in 'XB' Village is land." The comment pointed to what is perhaps the single most important source of political support for the revolution against the Saigon government — one which the allies have not succeeded in neutralizing.

It was the Anti-French Viet Minh movement, driving landlords off the land and distributing it to the tenant farmers which first made substantial changes in the traditional land tenure system of Vietnam. When the old resistance fighters and new recruits rose against Diem, they promised to repeat the Viet Minh performance, and in most cases, they fulfilled the promise.

Land reform under the Viet (Cong) was carried out by local cadres without complicated guidelines or a burdensome administrative structure. The usual method was a village meeting at which both landless peasants and landowners (when they were not absentee owners) were assembled. Those who owned larger ricefields were asked to give part of their property to their poorer countrymen.

As might be expected, none

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Mayor of Detroit at Kleinhans

CAVANAGH: ON PROBLEMS OF CITIES



Mayor Cavanagh speaking to audience at Kleinhans on the rise of the problems in the cities.

By MARY CAROL MADEJ
Editor

Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh, in addressing his audience in the Mary Seaton Room of Kleinhans, stated that mayors occupy a unique position. "They are hero-victims and Cassandras rolled into one," Cavanagh, who has been the chief-executive of

Detroit since 1961, has felt the brunt of the urban unrest which plagues our cities.

Cavanagh said that mayors today live in a vortex of problems. "Administrations are judged on whether or not things have been kept cool."

In examining the rise of urban problems, the Mayor cited the fact that "cities have always been synonymous with advanced culture." He stated that the Industrial Revolution gave rise to the cities of today. But at that time, and even until a few years ago "cities were seen as an alien area — state and federal government paid little attention to their problems. Even today money given to cities is generally considered a hand-out — and local governments cannot adequately respond to the growing problems of the cities."

WORLD WAR II STIMULATION TO IN-MIGRATION

Cavanagh went on to explain the conditions which precipitated the urban problems. He said, "During World War II there was great in-migration from the rural south to the northern cities, where jobs were more plentiful. These cities, unprepared for this influx, could not adequately cope with the need for increased housing, education and other services."

"Added to this problem was the great 'urban sprawl' of the 1950's — the rise of the suburbs. This move to the suburbs has stripped cities of much of their economic and social substance," Cavanagh went on to say that the city's tax base is decreasing — and increased taxes on urban dwellers adds momentum to the move to the suburbs.

STATISTICAL STUDY OF DETROIT

Cavanagh cited a study of Detroit which reinforced his

statement concerning the stagnation of the cities. He said that in comparison to Wayne County (in which Detroit is located), Detroit has 21% of its families earning below \$3000 (as compared to Wayne's 10%). Employment rate in Detroit is 70% (Wayne — 85%). There are twice the number of retirees in Detroit as in the suburbs of its County, and in Detroit 30% of the households are non-white as compared to 4% in Wayne County.

He said these statistics prove that national priority must be given to "putting our resources at the service of the cities."

And Cavanagh discussed what will not solve the cities troubles. He listed: "naked police force," artificial efforts to redistribute the urban population; Point-4 programs developed in the ghetto by big business (although, he conceded, they help to a certain extent); and above all, the accelerated movement by whites to the suburbs will not

help to alleviate urban unrest and tension.

He said the Kerner Commission's Report is still the best basis for action. Cavanagh emphasized, "If people do not give way to despair and distrust, the problems can be solved. The city is the focal point for change in America. It is the great hope and despair of the country. A commitment must be made by the country itself."

Cavanagh said that up to this point only patch-work solutions have been offered for the problems. "We have the capacity. What we lack is the will and the mobilization of that will."

QUESTIONS

Following his prepared remarks, the Mayor entertained questions from a panel of guests and the audience as well.

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Viet Land Reform

(Continued from Page One)

of them refused. The landless would receive, in the case of the delta, where plots are quite small, anywhere from two to five cong, or one-half to one and a half acres. Those farmers whose holdings were so small that they had to rent land as well, also received enough to support their families. Land belonging to the government or its supporters was automatically distributed.

As it contemplates its return to areas controlled by the Front, the Saigon government has been faced with a dilemma of policy: should it try to placate the occupants of the land redistributed by the Viet Cong, admitting the legitimacy of the enemy's land reform, or should it risk their continued anger by restoring the original owner to his land?

Last year a formula was adopted which would reinstate the original owner on all his land if it did not exceed 3 or 5 hectares, depending on the land situation in that village and allow the recipient of Viet Cong land to remain on one-third of the land if it exceeded 3 or 5 hectares (7 to 12 acres). The latter would have to make a rental contract with the landowner to continue cultivating it.

Thus, the government chose to reaffirm, in effect, the legitimacy of the old order and the illegitimacy of the changes made by the Viet Cong, who were accused of "confusing" the situation. Experience has confirmed that Saigon's formula was precisely what the Liberation Front needed to confirm the peasant's suspicion of the government.

Now the Americans are trying to get the regime to drop this unpopular policy and offer to sell the land to its current occupants. The hope that this more liberal policy would speed up pacification may be optimistic, since the peasant is still given no compelling reason to desire that the government regain control of the village.

The history of Saigon's land reform program is marked by a half-hearted and sometimes dubious commitment to agrarian justice. In large part this has been due to the inherent character of the regime, which has drawn its officials and its

political support from that segment of the population least interested in change in land tenure.

Land reform under the Diem regime was ostensibly intended to safeguard the interests of the tenant farmer and to provide land to the tiller, but in fact it was the bare minimum in concessions to the rural poor — done only because the Eisenhower Administration insisted on some kind of action as a condition of increased U.S. aid.

The law limiting land rental rates to 25 percent of the crop represented in effect a return to the old system, only slightly modified. Although rental contracts were supposed to be registered with the government, there was really no protection for the peasant from the unscrupulous landlord. The provisions of the legal contract make less difference than the realities of power in determining how much the landlord will receive, and 35 to 50 percent of the crop is not an unusual rate.

Province and district officials are frequently landowners themselves, and even if they are not, they are happy to take a cut of the landowners' rent in return for taking him along on the annual harvest-time military operation in Liberation Front territory. Although Ky issued a circular last year forbidding commanders to use troops for the collection of back rents from farmers in Viet Cong areas, the practice still continues.

Similarly, although landowners were required by a 1956 law to register all holdings exceeding 247 acres, it is clear that many large landowners evaded it by dividing up their estates among several children and that others didn't even bother to register. No one knows how much land is still owned illegally, but it is believed to amount to several hundred thousand acres.

Mos of this land was ultimately sold to the cultivators, but only ten percent of the tenant farmers benefited from the program. Now, it has been verified by U.S. officials in at least once province in the delta, Chuong Tien, that many landlords have taken back some of the land expropriated from them earlier.

Another 325 thousand acres of cultivable land was obtained by the Diem government through an agreement with the

French in 1958. But instead of selling it to the squatters then working the land, it was decided in 1961 to rent it under a system of bidding which resulted in exploitation of poor farmers by middlemen. In land-scarce Central Vietnam, according to an official Ministry of Agriculture document, these rentals often exceeded 50 percent of the crop.

According to the arrangement, Saigon was to receive 60 percent of the rentals, while the provincial government would keep 40 percent. The system lent itself well to the interests of province officials. It became a source of provincial income over which there was no check. Since some of the rent obviously could not be collected due to insecurity, no one knew how much rent was in fact collected. According to U.S. sources, Saigon has received only a "trickle" of rent money.

In 1965 Premier Ky announced the end of the rental system and offered to sell the land to the tiller in 12 yearly installments. But now, three and a half years later, only 13 percent of the fertile land available has been sold.

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A pilot project in Chuong Thien has shown that insecurity does not have to prevent government contact with those who work the land. A four-man team dropped unexpectedly into one of the least secure villages in the province on several occasions during the summer to sign up farmers who wished to buy the land they were working. Half of those in the area signed up, despite the fact that they now pay no rent.

"They were in effect hedging their bets, in case the government should eventually win," explains an American involved in the program. Farmers who signed up were responding to leaflets urging them to "defend your interests and...have legal ownership on the land you are cultivating," hinting that they might be dispossessed if the government returned before they filed applications.

Over 70 percent of Vietnam's farmers are still either landless or must work someone's land to supplement their own small plots. Saigon's "moderate" land

reform has not and will not affect the vast majority of them. If it wishes to satisfy this land hunger, it will have to make more land available, and the only way to do that is to take more of it from the large landowners.

The Directorate of Land Reform has started rumors that the retention limit may be changed to 75 acres, hoping that landowners will be worried enough to sell land above the maximum to the government. But Vietnamese landowners are unlikely to fear any such development, since it would have to be passed by the National Assembly. The Assembly, created to satisfy American wishes for more "representative" government, would vote overwhelmingly against any expropriatory measure.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivable farmland will thus remain out of reach of Vietnam's tenant farmers, except as they benefit from the more radical measures of the Viet Cong.

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EDITORIAL:

Am. Reaction Elects Nixon

Tuesday, the American people, in their apocalyptic way, selected a president. The choice was none other than that perennial candidate who finally proved that you can't lose them all, either.

The election of Nixon underlies an American society which is turning in on itself, again. The "Law and order" issue is especially expressive of this trend. It's obvious that Nixon is concerned with keeping the streets safe for "decent" people, but it is conceivable that he may do it at the expense of justice. Anyone who must answer to white America, as he must, cannot alienate his power base by hitting the roots of urban unrest. The National Guard will, no doubt, start earning its pay check.

But, internal affairs are only one area of concern. With the Saigon government refusing to enter into negotiations with the NLF, the fear of the Vietnamese war dragging on for four more years becomes a distinct possibility. Nixon has said that he is for an honorable peace. What is an honorable peace? Is it the "brinkmanship" of John Foster Dulles and the Eisenhower Administration? Nixon has never explained his vague position.

The President-elect has wavered on the issue of the Non-proliferation Treaty. When is the "now" that he speaks of? Is it when one-fourth of the globe has nuclear weapons? Is it when Russia finally decides that she will refrain from invading other countries? Or is it when his Madison Avenue colleagues decide it won't hurt his image?

The outlook for the next four years is dim. The forecast calls for Strom Thurmond to be named to the Supreme Court for delivering South Carolina to Nixon, for Vice president-elect Agnew to make a few more tongue teasers, (hopefully, none will be of major consequence) and for conservative Republicans to descend on Washington to balance the budget, stop fiscal irresponsibility and return the nation to its path of love for country and motherhood.

But, lest the situation look totally bleak, please remember the Nixon-Eisenhower wedding in December. Everyone loves a good wedding.

M.C.R.M.

SAF Takes Positive Step

In an age of burgeoning agencies handling problems ranging from the eradication of poverty to planting trees to hide auto-graveyards, it's refreshing to find a group of people who agree to disband. The SAF Committee recognized that their existence was merely duplicating efforts which could be carried on more effectively by Wick Board, Student Association, Faculty Senate and the Administrative Board. These groups are strong and cohesive enough to handle any problems which may arise. If more committees could gather up the courage to follow the lead of SAF, life might become a little simpler, and possibly a little more enjoyable.

PYC Club To Show Film

The first in a series of films sponsored by the Psychology Club will be shown Tuesday, November 12, at 7:30 p.m. in Lourdes Lounge.

The film, entitled "Breakdown," depicts the disintegrating effect of internal and social pressures upon a 23 year-old "model daughter

and woman," who is actually experiencing intense emotional turmoil. It explores the causes of disturbance, gradual breakdown, and successful psychotherapeutic treatment.

A discussion led by Dr. Spano will follow the film. Coffee will be served.

THE ASCENT

The Ascent is a weekly publication of the students of Rosary Hill College, Buffalo, N.Y. The editorial staff reserves the right to publish any article it deems appropriate. The opinions expressed herein are solely those of the staff.

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Question?

Why is President-elect Nixon allowed to flaunt the law? He has not yet submitted the financial statement for his campaign. This statement, by law, is due in 10 days before the election.

Letters ...

Dear Editor,

Let's hear it for vacuum cleaner salesmen who show us how residue can benefit their machines. Somehow our own Resido seems to be caught in our college machine, non-profitably. All analogy and symbolism aside, let's look at the evident facts. What you read is supposed to evoke an impression. How can it even begin formulation if one must strain to weed through blurred type

missing words and phrases, typographical errors, and slanting columns? After trying to discuss the content with other students, none of them felt that enough thought had been incorporated into the publication to stimulate anyone, in any effective manner. If it can't and doesn't stimulate, then let's not misuse the media. After all it's all we've got.

Sincerely,
Joyce J. Zongrone

Academic Committee Begins Work

As Rosary Hill finally begins to enter the political, social and cultural realms surrounding her, a small group of students is working hard to make this a year of academic advancement as well. The group, the Academic Committee, is headed by Melissa Lowry '69 and is working in conjunction with Sister Marita, the Academic Dean.

The Committee's first business this year was to revise the course curriculum questionnaire which was distributed last spring. A letter was distributed to all faculty members to discern whether or not the questionnaire has been

beneficial. The Academic Committee will study the replies before submitting its final list of changes to Sister Marita.

The Committee is currently investigating the possibility of introducing a Pass-Fail System for certain subjects at RHC.

In addition to Melissa, the other members of the committee include: Angela DeFilippo '71, Pat Vanno '71, Kathy Hourihan '71, and Michele Sim '70. Any students who have suggestions or questions, or who wish to join the committee, are asked to contact one of the members.

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Preception

(Continued from Page 1)

barrier and know of an emergency occurring before they have been actually notified of it.

She also spoke of the ability some people possess to sense illness in other people. Dr. Karagulla spoke of one person who had the ability to see inside another's body — she was able to see a void in a person's head where part of the brain had been removed.

From this area Dr. Karagulla moved on to the topic of energy fields in man and their transference from one human to another. She said that we know that the human body is an electric field. A person with this higher perception may be able to perceive when a transference is taking place. In what the Doctor termed "slurping" or "sapping," one person draws on the energy of another. That is why one person's contact with another may exhaust him. The opposite is also true. Two people may come together and transfer energy in such a manner that the two will stimulate rather than exhaust one another.

In the end, Dr. Karagulla cautioned, these gifts must be used in a constructive manner. She said that there are "quacks in this business just as there are in any field." But, this field may open up entirely new areas in preventive medicine.

Unity Day

(Continued from Page One)

the same time, on campuses across the nation in order to show support for these priests, and for the others who also signed the letter dissenting from the papal encyclical, Humanae Vitae.

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Old Ties Still Bind on M.U.D. Issue

By Pat Holden
Senator-at-Large

"Every beginning is a consequence — every beginning ends something." — (Valerz).

The October twenty-ninth meeting of Senate was hopefully both an end and a beginning. No tradition has the right to exist simply because it carries time's stamp of approval. If the tradition no longer meets the need for which it was created, or the need has changed, then there comes a time when the tradition must change in order to remain meaningful to the people involved. Are we changing to the tradition of MUD because it is meaningful or because its familiarity is comfortable?

At the meeting two bills were introduced. The first sought to clear the air, destroy the traditional structure of appointing a Moving Up Day Chairman who appointed a chairman for Convocation, the Rose Ceremony, the Parade, the Dance, the Concert and the Social, who in turn appointed, etc., etc., etc. What the sponsors of the bill hoped for, was an event that really means something to those who participated.

The second bill proposed that the Student Association appoint a general chairman for the purpose of formulating an event to be held in the spring of the year. It called for self nomination and a poll of the student body to indicate

support. Half the battle was figuring out a bill which didn't confine the chairman to a set structure or to something that would rule out the possibility of a MUD Weekend basically similar to the past. The object was to create a situation that was open, not closed. Then the chairman and her committee could consider different alternatives and submit a list of specific, definite events and possibilities of combinations to the student body. The possibilities are unlimited; we can separate a Moving Up Day from a social weekend or have the two combined. Instead of sponsoring a concert, we can buy a block of tickets or have a blanket concert in the Wick, or we can spend the money, usually involved renting an outside facility, for a dinner dance or a dance with a midnight buffet.

But there's another aspect to the whole problem: people aren't looking at very closely, at all. When we have Moving Up Day, what are we doing? Moving up to another year of positive participation? Just getting by in our school work? Caring about other people only when it's no inconvenience to ourselves? Moving Up Day is a symbolic ceremony and the trouble with symbols is that they can only have the meaning that we give them. The question now is, what substance have we given this symbol?

engaged brings a fresher attitude into her own home. There is some prejudice against women candidates for doctorate degrees, but the prejudice of men is sometimes valid since it is necessary for them (the men) to have good paying jobs in order to support their families.

Refreshments were served in Wick Lounge after the conferences, and an opportunity to talk further with the speakers was extended to those who attended the colloquy.

Colloquy

(Continued from Page 1)

Stewart Freeman, "Talk of the Town," WNED-TV, and Mrs. Caroline Leighton, Free Lance Artist and Teacher, "Modern Woman in the Arts."

Mrs. Teresi spoke of the ambivalence of wife, mother, and career woman, and of how it was not necessarily resolved by a woman entering the educational profession. But, a woman so

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Cavanagh

(Continued from Page 2)

He was asked if Detroit was a better city to live in, since the riots of July, 1967. Cavanagh responded that he felt it was, although not enough had yet been done to improve housing, education and employment. But, he felt that these problems have been brought into sharper focus for those who had been oblivious to the misery, before. He cited the work of Ford, and said that it had made a serious effort to hire the hard-core unemployed of the ghettos.

When queried about housing, Cavanagh responded that the Housing Act of 1968 honestly attacked the problem from a legal standpoint, but he felt that we have not really reached those who need low-income housing.

As an example, he stated that FHA will insure mortgages outside the city, but will rarely insure them in the city. The deeply rooted problems still remain untouched.

In his closing answer to questions he discussed the general lack of interest on the part of universities. He said, "they have almost turned their backs on what has gone on around them. They consider themselves on Mt. Olympus; above the dust of battle." The one exception he could point out was Wayne University, which has cooperated fully with the officials of Detroit in an attempt to solve the city's problems.

Pass-Fail Modified At U. of Utah

Salt Lake City, Utah — (I.P.) Two modifications in the pass-fail system at the University of Utah have been approved by the Board of Regents.

The pass-fail option has been modified to include the "D" grade, and the pass-fail option card removed from the advance registration packet and distributed instead with student's completed class schedules.

Under the modified pass-fail system, a student whose performance is at the "C" level or above will receive a pass ("P"). If his performance is in the "D" range he will receive a "D", and if his performance is failing, he will receive an "E". Both "D" and "E" grades will be averaged with the grade point.

The new system will also allow a student to register and attend a class for two weeks before deciding whether or not to exercise his pass-fail option.

In their recommendation statement to the Regents, the council stated that it was aware that a substantial number of faculty members strongly favored excluding all General Education courses from the pass-fail option.

The two changes are aimed at solving the two most troublesome problems which developed during the first year of the program:

1. The tendency of students merely to "get by" on the

ART SUPPLIES PICTURE FRAMES BONDS

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Beggar's Nite At RHC



Commuter and residents got together to celebrate beggar's night.



"Papal Bull" won the prize for originality.

pass-fail option in required by an Ad Hoc Committee to Study Withdrawal and Grading Practices.

During his freshman and sophomore years a student may select a maximum of three lower division courses for which he will receive pass-fail grades.

After achieving junior standing a student who has been accepted in a regularly-established academic major may select a maximum of six courses outside his major department for which he will receive pass-fail grades.

A student may select only one pass-fail option in any one quarter.

General Education courses, and

2. The desire of many students to change their decision concerning the pass-fail option after they have attended the first one or two meetings of a class.

The first change will amend the Faculty Regulations concerning pass-fail to read:

In courses in which activity or attendance is the controlling factor in the determination of grades, the grade "P" (pass) shall be substituted for the grades "A", "B", "C+", or "C-". The grade "P" shall carry credit toward graduation but shall not be included in the computing of grade point averages.

Review of pass-fail was made

THE BATTLE TO SURVIVE PROFS IS ON...

(ACP) — The Bulletin, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas. Professors can be an invaluable asset to you. They can also be flaming flunkies. Your goal is to avoid the latter, whether you have to drop the course, leave school or even the country to do it.

If your professor is a decent sort, cultivate a stimulating and lasting relationship with him. Take him out for a beer. Talk with a lisp and tell him you're hot for him. If you're a female, make a play for him, even if you're particularly ugly and rancid-looking. Most professors won't care anyway. If he doesn't

respond to your advances, tell him you'll tear off your dress and run down the hall screaming if he doesn't raise your grade.

If he's married, baby-sit for him. If this doesn't win him over, kidnap the baby. If you do this often enough, you'll finish the semester with a profitable day nursery and a four-point.

Blackmail him, even if you have to make up lies about his past. Leave a copy of Pravda in his coat and sic the administration on him. If you're big, threaten to beat him up. Compliment him on his clothes. Tell him you like men who wear baggy trousers and funny ties. Whatever he's wearing you damn well better like it.

In essence, the only way to survive professors is to flatter them right into a coma.

B.O.C.S.

Due to lack of student response (in other words: no letters) B.O.C.S. will not have a column this week or in the future (until some response is shown).

Help Stamp Out Hunger!

PAT'S

**WORLD'S BEST
CHARCOAL HOTS**

SHERIDAN at PARKER

"JUST THE WAY YOU LIKE 'EM"