

The Synapse

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PROTECTION AGAINST
PARALYTIC POLIOMYELITIS

Statewide and countrywide statistics for the first 40 weeks of 1959 continue to indicate, as during comparable periods in 1958 and 1957, that the limitation of the paralytic form of poliomyelitis is largely to unvaccinated or inadequately vaccinated persons. The State Department of Public Health (California's Health, Oct. 15, 1959) reports that almost 90 percent of the victims of paralytic poliomyelitis in California during the first 40 weeks of this year had not had the full course of three inoculations; and 61 percent had had no vaccine at all. Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney of the United States Public Health Service has pointed out that this year again, as during comparable periods in 1958 and 1957, nine out of every ten persons who have contracted paralytic poliomyelitis had not been triply vaccinated.

A survey made during registration this fall by Student Health Service revealed that only 20 percent of the students at the Medical Center had had four inoculations of poliomyelitis vaccine and are protected, consequently, as adequately as is possible at this time; 45 percent had had three inoculations and are fairly well protected from developing paralytic poliomyelitis; while the remaining 35 percent of the students had received no vaccine, or only one or two inoculations and are not protected against paralytic poliomyelitis. This latter category of students are, furthermore, a hazard to everyone, since 10 to 15 percent of those who have had three or four inoculations can yet develop paralytic poliomyelitis, though generally in a mild form.

Vaccination is most effective against the bulbar or respiratory forms of poliomyelitis, which are the most likely to be fatal.

Poliomyelitis is not a disease restricted to children. Many of the posters which have initiated the March of Dimes campaign each year convey this false impression by depicting a small, wistful child in braces. Likewise, the layman's terminology for poliomyelitis--infantile paralysis--is a misnomer. The most terrifying and often permanent aspect of this disease is the paralysis, which is usually most severe amongst adults.

Remember, you are most adequately protected from developing paralytic poliomyelitis after you have completed the series of four inoculations. If you have not done so or have not had any vaccine at all, you are urged to obtain this maximum protection during the coming fall and winter so that we may enter the 1960 poliomyelitis season confident that widespread protection has been achieved.

DR. BATT APPPOINTED
DEAN OF STUDENTS

It is an extreme pleasure to announce that Dr. Adrienne Batts has been appointed Dean of Students by the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Our heartiest congratulations, Dean Batts, and for your interest and your work in behalf of the students, thank you.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT KERR
ON STUDENT DIRECTIVES

During the past year the University of California has been undergoing substantial administrative reorganization. A major part of this reorganization has consisted of the decentralization of administrative authority, thus giving Chief Campus Officers increasing responsibility for affairs on their respective campuses.

In the course of this process of reorganization it became necessary in the student affairs area, as in many others, to review the governing statewide policies, to determine the extent of the authority to be delegated to the Chief Campus Officers, and to codify the policies guiding administration on the several campuses. Drafts of proposed regulations were circulated by the President to members of his immediate administrative staff and to Chief Campus Officers during the Spring Semester, 1959. Chief Campus Officers were requested to consult with faculty and student groups on their campuses and to report the results of such consultation.

There was consultation among faculty members and students by Chief Campus Officers on all campuses during the Spring Semester. Furthermore, the President consulted directly with the Committee on Academic Freedom of the Northern Section of the Academic Senate, and on two occasions with the assembled Deans of Students.

Following these consultations, I issued on October 22 regulations on the subjects of Use of University Facilities, Student Organizations, and Student Government. Since these regulations have been the subject of much discussion and

considerable misunderstanding, I am making the following added comments in an attempt to clarify the situation.

THE REGULATIONS ON USE OF UNIVERSITY FACILITIES AND STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Students at the University of California have now and have always had the complete freedom of all citizens to participate in international, national and local affairs. They may engage in the wide variety of organizations and activities which are open to citizens generally.

In the exercise of this freedom they have organized many off-campus groups for the purpose of expressing their varying viewpoints. Political groups, religious groups, special interest groups of many kinds are readily available to students desiring such participation.

Beyond these general freedoms of every citizen to participate in community political, religious, and intellectual life, students understandably want to bring as much as possible of this "outside" life to the campus where they must of necessity spend so much of their time.

In fact, the recent history of the University has been marked by a continuing increase in the freedom of students and student groups to utilize campus facilities for the discussion of the controversial issues of the times.

The most notable development in this regard was the amendment of Regulation No. 17 in 1957. This amendment liberalized the conditions under which student groups could bring to the campuses speakers on and discussions of controversial issues.

Furthermore, it extended similar privileges to off-campus student groups composed exclusively of University students. Under this revised regulation the students have, in fact, brought to the campuses speakers representing many and diverse points of view. As a Chancellor, I participated most actively in this development.

The new regulations on Use of University Facilities and Student Organizations extend even further this development of the freedom of the individual student to hear and to discuss controversial issues on the campuses by permitting for the first time the establishment of rules under which candidates for public office and the opponents and proponents of election propositions may appear on the campuses and espouse their causes.

Aside from this liberalization, these regulations are in the main a restatement of matters covered in Regulation 17 as revised in 1957 with a delegation of authority to the Chief Campus Officers to make the necessary detailed rules.

THE REGULATION ON STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Student governments in the University of California have been established under the authority of the President of the University for defined and limited purposes. They have been delegated substantial administrative authority in areas of University affairs which are entrusted to student governments in no

other major University in this country. University affairs for which the President and The Regents have and cannot escape ultimate fiscal and policy responsibility are in fact managed by student governments.

Furthermore, on most campuses membership is compulsory and the administrative authority of The Regents have and cannot escape ultimate fiscal and policy responsibility are in fact managed by student governments. Furthermore, on most campuses membership is compulsory and the administrative authority of The Regents is employed to collect student fees.

Under such circumstances student governments do not and cannot have inherent freedom to act entirely as they please, nor can they disassociate themselves from the responsibilities which go with the exercise of the authority of the University.

This situation has long been explicitly recognized both by the University administration and by the student governments themselves. In the early 1940s when it seemed that student governments might be subjected to financially disastrous federal taxes they were accorded the same immunity from such taxes which was given to the University, everyone concerned recognized and reiterated University responsibility for student government affairs.

Representations were made to the taxing authorities by responsible officers of the ASUC and the ASUCLA, such as the affidavit filed by Kenneth Priestly on behalf of the ASUC in August, 1940:

"The ASUC was organized under the direct supervision of the University and as an integral part in the administration of student affairs of the University. At all times the constitution of the ASUC must meet with the requirements of the President of the University."

By direction of the President, the constitution of each student government has long contained the preamble which is prescribed in Rule 3 of the October 22 regulation—the only present modification being to recognize expressly the role of the Chief Campus Officers.

In 1947 the ASUC Constitution was amended by direction of the President to provide increased participation by faculty, alumni, and administrative representatives in the financial and athletic affairs of the Association.

In 1949 financial authority of the ASUCLA was vested in the Board of Control and the ASUCLA Constitution amended accordingly pursuant to a resolution of The Regents and a directive by the President.

In practice important changes in student constitutions have normally been reviewed in advance of submission to the vote of the students by the President or by a Chief Campus Officer.

This brief review of the history of student government makes it clear that Rules 1, 2, 3, and 6 of the October 22 regulation are no more than a restatement of existing and long-continued practice. They set out the lines of authority and make clear where administrative responsibilities lie. These rules do not mean, obviously, that administrative authorities are preparing to remove from the students the responsibilities which they traditionally have exercised. On the contrary, it is the intention and hope that responsible student governments can continue and expand the University traditions of student self-government.

(Continued on Page 4)

From the Desk of the Union Director

In my own opinion, one of the principal problems which plagues any agency the size of the Millberry Union is the problem of Basic Communications. For this and other reasons, we are especially glad to see the return of Synapse to the campus scene.

In the hope that they will be of interest to all Union members, the following announcements are offered:

FILM PROGRAMS

Although attendance at the various Union Movies has increased approximately 25 percent over a year ago, a recently conducted survey indicated a heavy preference to return to Friday nights. This preference will of course be acknowledged in the coming second semester.

I should also like to comment on various inquiries received concerning the showing of films in the Medical Sciences Auditorium rather than the Steninger Gymnasium.

On one of the film questionnaires, a Union member has accused us of performing "a disservice in insisting that the films stay in the Gym in order to preserve the Union Spirit."

Here we have our first example in communications problems for, in fact, we have for some time been studying a shift of locations.

Some of the problems encountered thus far are the scheduling of the auditorium, a projection booth that is chuck-full of permanently mounted equipment (including only one 16mm projector), the absence of a screen wide enough for cinemascopic features, etc.

We are doing our best to find solutions to these complex problems. At the same time it hardly seems necessary to point out that it is a highly difficult task to create and maintain "spirit" and such is not the immediate aim of the Union staff or Board.

In the broadest sense, let it be said that our first job is to determine the wants and needs of our members, and then to do everything possible to meet these wants and needs within the framework of money, machines and manpower.

ART EXHIBITS

On display between Nov. 13 and Nov. 25 is a collection of student work in the graphic arts, loaned to us by the U.C. Intercampus Arts Exchange Committee. Between Nov. 23 and Dec. 18, we will feature the first annual campus-wide hobby show exhibition. (Eighteen entries were received, including oils and watercolors, statuary, firearms, etc.). On January 4, 1960, we will introduce a special show of paintings by Dr. Mardi Horowitz, intern at L.P.N.I.

CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES

Some activities of interest coming up during the forthcoming holiday season are these:

December 8 (Tues.) Campus "Trim-A-Limb" Party — Main Lounge — 12:00 Noon.

December 9 (Wed.) A program of Christmas Choral Music by the San Francisco Glee Club — Union Main Lounge — 7:30 P.M.

December 16 (Wed.) Campus Childrens' Christmas Party — Gymnasium, 7:30 P.M.

December 17 (Thurs.) Union Christmas Serenade featuring the Cal Men's Glee Club and Treble Clef Society — Time and Place to be announced.
DRAMATIC ACTIVITIES

On Monday, December 14, and in conjunction with the state-wide committee on drama, lectures and art, A group from U.C.L.A. will stage "Don Carlos" in the Steninger Gymnasium at 8:00 P.M. Admission will be 50¢ per person.

During the second semester (date to be announced) we have booked a little theatre group from San Francisco State who will present Christopher Fry's "A Phoenix Too Frequent."

UNION MUSIC ROOM

Replacement parts and a special new type of locking device are on order for the Ampex stereophonic unit in the Music Room (the unit's cartridge and diamond stylus were stolen several weeks ago).

Based on suggestions submitted by numerous students, and as a result of further generosity on the part of Miss Helen Myers, we now have over a dozen new albums for use in the Music Room, just as soon as the parts in question have been installed.

ADVANCED SCHEDULING

All student organizations are reminded that during the period beginning Monday, November 23 and ending Friday, December 11, space reservations for the second semester will be accepted.

In order to protect student groups, their request for use of Union facilities will receive first priority during this period. After December 11, however, all reservations will be honored on a first-come-first-served basis.

Concluding with the same introductory "theme," viz: Communications, Union members are reminded of the fact that in order to expedite the study and solution of problems, your participation and assistance in communicating and clarifying these problems is of vital importance. Let's hear from you.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC HONOR GIVEN TO DR. SIDNEY RIEGELMAN

Dr. Sidney Riegelman, associate professor of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, was awarded the Ebert Prize of the American Pharmaceutical Association at its recent annual meeting in Cincinnati. The Ebert Prize is widely recognized as the highest scientific award in Pharmacy.

The prize was given for three papers on "The Kinetics of Rectal Absorption," published last year in the *Journal of The A. Ph. A.*

Honorable mention went to the co-author, Dr. Wilfred Crowell, formerly a graduate student in pharmaceutical chemistry and now on the University of Southern California pharmacy faculty.

The papers described isotope studies in rats which for the first time allowed continuous detection of minute changes in rates of absorption of drugs from the rectum. They clarified the importance of various properties involved in formulation of rectal medications.

My own faith in the maturity and judgment of students in this mid-century is such that I envision far fewer occasions in the future than in the past for the exertion of administrative authority to prevent irresponsible student actions from jeopardizing the University's basic educational mission.

If student governments will respect the limits of the authority delegated to them and use wisdom and foresight in managing the very substantial areas of University affairs entrusted to them, students at the University should be able in the future to have an ever increasing voice in the conduct of the total University. And even today they have, it should be remembered, a far greater measure of active participation in the administration of the University than is true of students at any other major American university.

There is one qualification to the comments in the previous paragraphs and that relates to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. As the regulation states, this area of activity is under current study.

Not only does the special nature of student government at the University require administrative accountability for the management of University affairs, but it also imposes necessary limitations upon the areas in which such governments can purport to represent the University and its students.

As agencies of the University they can only speak on issues within the scope of the authority delegated to them. Furthermore, they are subject to the general limitations which forbid the involvement of the University in political and sectarian activity. Like the President and the Chief Campus Officers and like the Academic Senate they cannot speak to the world carrying as they do the name of the University except upon those matters over which they have been given authority.

And there are other reasons why student governments should not take positions on off-campus issues. They have on most campuses a compulsory membership—students are required by The Regents to belong to these associations and to support them as they support other areas of University activities through the payment of fees.

These students are members of the associations and support them for limited purposes. These are not governments set up by the citizens to represent those citizens generally.

Students in the University hold a wide variety of views on off-campus issues. It would be restrictive of the freedom of these students to permit student governments to speak with monolithic voices on their behalf of such issues.

It should be clearly understood that the University will not use its power of compulsion to force students to belong to an organization devoted to political expression and operating in the area of opinion and belief, much as a few individuals on a few campuses now wish to accomplish this purpose by transforming our student government associations into instruments of political action.

Political action should be through voluntary, not compulsory associations. Nor will the University permit its name to be used to further political causes or candidates. This would not be the use of the University for its educational mission but exploitation of its

name for political purposes. Nor would it be wise, in any event, to combine in the same organization the function of student government with efforts at mass political action.

There are other and more appropriate means for expression of such interests. If these views of the University were not abundantly clear before, they should be now.

As I pointed out earlier in this statement, students now have available to them a plurality of organizations to which they may belong for the purpose of making known their positions on off-campus issues.

In addition they are free to arrange the fullest discussions of such issues on the campuses themselves. To a certain degree this need has been met by organizations such as the Model United Nations and the Model Senate on the Berkeley campus which can operate within the framework of the October 22 regulations.

If it is felt that additional voluntary organizations are needed to provide facilities through which students may debate these issues and make known their views, perhaps models for such organizations can be found in the experiences at other universities—the Oxford Union and the American Whig-Cliosophic Society at Princeton occur as possibilities. Proposals for the recognition of such organizations would receive sympathetic consideration.

It is hoped that the foregoing statement will serve to explain the background for the October 22 resolutions and to clarify the issues presented. I should add that I am always glad to consult with students about University affairs and I welcome their views at all times.

If individual students or student governments have additional views and suggestions to make with reference to the October 22 regulations, I hope they will make them known to their Chief Campus Officers. If, after such local consultations, direct communication with the President is sought, arrangements for it can be made.

So that you may understand both the continuity and the variations in University policy over the years, I am attaching the statement of President Robert Gordon Sproul in the *Daily Californian* of November 14, 1940.

* * *

THE RELATIONS OF STUDENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

(from the *Daily Californian*, Nov. 14, 1940)

The following statement was issued by President Robert Gordon Sproul in answer to a request from John McPherson '41, ASUC president, that the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee be clarified. The statement was presented at the Executive committee meeting last night.

The University of California is a complex organization made up of several groups, Regents, administrative officers, faculty, and students, each having certain responsibilities in regard to the others and in regard to the University. Effective functioning of the organization depends upon understanding of these responsibilities and willing assumption of individual duties thereto pertaining.

The powers and responsibilities of the Regents are fixed by the State constitution and are well understood. The powers and responsibilities of the Presi-

dent and the Academic Senate as delegated by the Regents are set forth in the Standing Orders of the Regents.

From time to time questions of specific privileges or duties have been clarified by "University Regulations" formulated by the President of the University, sometimes with the cooperation of committees of the Academic Senate. The Academic Senate further specifies the duties and privileges of its members in a mutually agreed upon Code and Body of By-Laws and Regulations. By these means administration and instruction are enabled to proceed with a minimum of friction and misunderstanding.

The relation of the organized student body to the rest of the University is not so well defined, and in the interests of harmony the status of student self-government should be clarified. The following statements represent accurately the historical development and present status of the ASUC in the University organization.

Student government has developed under the authority of the Academic Senate and the President of the University; just as the Academic Senate and the Office of the President have developed under the authority of the Regents. A form of student self government was sanctioned in 1887 to promote the orderly conduct of student activities on the Berkeley campus.

To extend that concept of good conduct into classroom and off-campus activities, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler established the practice of referring disciplinary cases to a Student Affairs committee for determination of the facts. His purpose was not to set up an independent authority but to make students more keenly aware of their responsibility for observing the laws of the surrounding community and the regulations of the University.

As President Wheeler said in his report to the Governor of the State for the year 1914-15: "Since Nov., 1899, when a case of student discipline was first referred by the President for counsel and advice to an informally constituted committee of the Senior Class, our system of student self-government has been steadily growing in range and effectiveness....

"During all this time no formal agreements or contracts have been entered into as between faculty and students and no attempt has been made to give the system legal validity of any sort. The Undergraduate Student Affairs committee (or Student Judicial committee), through which the system operates, has been treated and considered rather as a household tribunal than a court."

The present complex, and in most respects highly effective student governments, on the various campuses, have developed from this small beginning without change in University policy. No change is contemplated now. The President will normally observe the autonomy of the student government in the conduct of student affairs, but reserves the right to intervene in matters affecting the welfare of the University or the responsibilities of its teaching or administrative offices.

A student does not add to any rights he may hold as a citizen by registering at the University. Rather he accepts a new responsibility to live up to the spirit and letter of the regulations under which the campus community operates. The concept of "Academic Freedom" does not confer a privilege upon any other member of the community outside the classroom.

This is clearly explained in University Regulation No. 5, issued Feb. 15, 1935: "Essentially the Free-
of a University (Academic Freedom) is the freedom of
competent persons in the classroom. In order to pro-
tect this freedom, the University assumes the right to
prevent exploitation of its prestige by unqualified per-
sons or by those who would use it as a platform for
propaganda.

"It therefore takes great care in the appointment of
its teachers; it must take corresponding care with re-
spect to others who wish to speak in its name. The
University respects personal belief as the private
concern of the individual. It equally respects the con-
stitutional rights of the citizen. It insists only that
its members, as individuals and as citizens, shall
likewise always respect—and not exploit, their Uni-
versity connection."

Students are expected to live within the limits set
by these principles. No individual student or student
organization will be granted the use of University fac-
ilities to carry on propaganda for or against a cause
or movement having no direct concern with student
affairs on campus.

Student organizations with outside affiliations re-
quiring promotion of specific causes or movements,
therefore, should not be given official recognition by
the student government. Students who participate in
such causes or movements off campus should do so
as private citizens and must not cloak their activities
under the name of the University or give any direct or
implied impression that they represent the University
or any agency of the student government.

Neither should the Associated Students participate
in or authorize participation by others in off-campus
controversies having no direct connection with on-
campus affairs.

In determining whether or not action of this type
should be taken, the students should first consult
with the President's representative in such matters;
i.e., at Berkeley and Los Angeles, the Dean of Under-
graduates.

In the application of these principles of specific
cases, the President or his representatives will al-
ways seek to arrive at a just decision through friendly
consultation with student representatives; but where
consultation does not lead to mutual agreement, the
President or his representatives must assume respon-
sibility for the decision.

It is believed that a sincere effort on the part of
students to understand and abide by the principles
under which the University operates will leave few
problems which cannot be settled amicably.

Patronize the

Union Facilities

ERRORS IN TEXTBOOKS CAN BE CORRECTED

Errors in books, especially textbooks, worry every author and publisher. Modern methods of printing quickly multiply an error by rushing it through the presses, binding it and sending it on its way all over the world. What is worse, however, is that new editions of the same book repeatedly propagate the original error.

Dr. Frederic T. Jung, Assistant Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, tells how errors come to happen and how they can be corrected. He even tells how the battle against error had its hero and martyr.

"Etienne Dolet was burnt at the stake in Paris in 1546 after an error, suspected of being intentional, was found in one of his translations from the Greek."

Dr. Jung makes the point that it is the student that is the important factor in determining the quality of textbooks. "The student, who co-operates with instructors anxious to perfect their work, who refuses to be impressed with the unfounded, obscure, and pretentious, who appreciates concreteness, clarity, and exactness, can help substantially toward stopping the propagation of errors in textbooks."

One textbook, now in its fifth edition, advises the use of an orange wood stick to push back the cuticle about the base of fingernails, as if the cuticle were something bad and orangewood had special advantages over basswood, mahogany, box elder, or what have you?

Another example is the definition of Biot's breathing, a medical term to describe a certain kind of respiration in patients with meningitis. Modern textbooks of physiology have, through error, propagated the exact opposite of Dr. Biot's original description, because someone tried to add circumstantial detail, and no one, through edition upon edition of books, ever attempted to verify the change.

Dr. Jung, who himself is an author of a medical textbook on physiology and formerly a teacher of physiology at Northwestern University Medical School, did not hesitate to say that grievous mistakes were noted in his own text after publication.

He concluded that the most important way to clear a textbook of errors is for a careful teacher to take a class through it, page by page. The teacher must be in a position to live with his book, painstakingly improving edition after edition. The class must be aware of the fact that science is advancing, and that the problem of stating its results in the most compact and lucid form is a continuing one in which the teacher is guided by the reactions of his class.

* * *

MEDICAL STUDENTS, RESIDENT-INTERNS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN 1960 SAMA-LAKESIDE AWARDS

Medical students, residents and interns have been invited to prepare scientific exhibits to be displayed at the 10th annual convention of the Student American Medical Association in Los Angeles, May 4-8, 1960.

The three exhibits judged most outstanding in both the student and resident-intern categories will win SAMA-Lakeside Awards. The top winners in each category will be further honored by having their exhibits featured at the Scientific Exhibit Assembly of

the American Medical Association during the annual AMA convention in Miami Beach, Florida, in June, 1960.

In addition to a prize of \$500, and an Award certificate, the top winners will receive an expense free trip to the AMA convention. Second and third prize winners will receive \$250 and \$100, respectively, and an Award citation.

The SAMA-Lakeside Awards program was initiated three years ago to stimulate interest among medical students and resident-interns in the use of the scientific exhibit as a primary method of communicating important research information within the medical profession.

Top winners of the 1959 Awards were Conrad Proctor, University of Michigan Medical School, for his exhibit "The Development of Sensory Cell Innervation in the Inner Ear," and Eugene F. Bernstein, M.D., University of Minnesota Medical Center, for his exhibit "Intravenous Aortography."

Applications for the 1960 SAMA-Lakeside Awards should be sent to the Executive Director, SAMA, 430 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1960. Notification of accepted exhibits will be made February 1, 1960.

Applications should contain the title of the exhibit, a brief description of its physical dimensions and a 250-300 word report explaining its purpose. Applicants are advised to first check their subject matter with a faculty member or chief.

This program is sponsored by the Student American Medical Association with the cooperation of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

* * *

JACK BLANCHEI -- MOSCOW EXHIBIT GUIDE

Probably the most interesting and profitable summer of all was spent by Jack Blanchei, senior pharmacy student. Jack was selected by the State Department to be one of 75 guides at the United States Exhibition in Moscow, Russia. Having majored in the Slavic languages on the Berkeley Campus, Jack was well qualified for such a job.

Specifically, Jack was assigned to a replica of the American Supermarket, where he explained the functions and set-up to Russian visitors.

At the first Pharmacy student-body hour of the semester, held on September 24th, Jack spoke of the preparation, itinerary to Russia, and the interesting events of his three months stay in Russia.

In his talk, Jack admitted his three months in Russia cleared up many misapprehensions he had about that country. He also gave some observations he made about the Russian people which he thought were very interesting.

Some of these were the neat manner in which the Russian people dress, the powerful fear the Russian people have of the consequences of war, the interest the Russian students have of American students and American college life, and the interest the Russian people have for American jazz and rock and roll dancing.

In a future student-body hour, Jack will show films of his stay in Russia.

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JOANNE BALDWIN PETERS MEMORIAL

An emergency loan fund for women physical therapy students at the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, has been established in memory of a young U.C. graduate who died last year.

The Joanne Baldwin Peters Memorial Loan Fund is the first such fund for physical therapy students at U.C. and the second in the country. It was established by Mrs. Peters' mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Daniels Baldwin of 4740 Balboa Street, San Francisco; friends are expected to augment the fund with additional gifts.

The fund will be available to the Young Women's Christian Association to meet emergency financial Association and a member of needs of women enrolled in the student rally committee and physical therapy curriculum of the Prytaneean and Mortar Board, the U.C. School of Medicine, honorary societies. Later she The curriculum in this growing field of health care follows American Medical Association three or four years of college. It consists of twelve months of academic and clinical training.



Mrs. Peters was killed in an automobile accident in Cincinnati Sept. 17, 1959, at the age of 26. She was a graduate of Fresno High School and the University of California, from which she received the B.S. degree and the certificate of completion in physical therapy in 1954.

She had served as a physical therapist at Fresno County General Hospital and at Christ Hospital in Cincinnati. She was married in 1956 to Gerald Peters, a medical student at the University of Cincinnati.

As a student at the University of California, Berkeley, Mrs. Peters was an officer of

method of artificial respiration, and he is one of the designers of a new resuscitator that can revive several patients at the same time.

Born in Auburn, N.Y., Dr. Clements received the M.D. degree from Cornell University Medical College in 1947. He went to the Army Chemical Center in 1949 as a medical officer, and joined its civilian staff in 1951. He is now assistant chief of the Chemical Warfare Laboratories' clinical investigation branch.

He is also a lecturer in anesthesiology at Johns Hopkins University and a research consultant to the Baltimore city hospitals and the Roswell Park Memorial Institute at Buffalo, N.Y.

* * *

HONOR TO THE LATE DR. H. M. SHERMAN

A plaque honoring the late Dr. Harry Mitchell Sherman, a distinguished figure in the history of the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, was dedicated in September.

Dr. Sherman was professor of orthopaedic surgery and principles and practices of surgery in the School of Medicine from 1892 to 1912. He led in planning the establishment of the first University of California Hospital shortly after the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

The memorial plaque states that Dr. Sherman's "devotion to the advancement of medical education and recognition of the value of teaching hospitals led to the establishing of the first University of California Hospital in 1907."

Dr. J. B. deC. M. Saunders, provost of the U.C. Medical Center and dean of the School of Medicine, presided at the dedication. Another speaker was Dr. Sherman's son, Mr. Frederick Barreda Sherman of Mill Valley, who — together with other members of the surgeon's family — donated the plaque.

Other participants in the program were Dr. Howard C. Naffziger, professor of neurological surgery, emeritus, and a Regent of the University; Dr. Leon Goldman, chairman of the Department of Surgery; and Dean Helen E. Nahm of the School of Nursing, which was established at the time the original U.C. Hospital was built.

The plaque has been placed in the lobby of the present University of California Hospital, built in 1917. This building is now being prepared for reopening as a modern hospital complementary to the H.C. Moffitt Hospital, which was completed in 1955.

Notes From the Union Sports and Recreation Program

CAL BASKETBALL TICKETS

Reserved seat tickets and season tickets for Cal's 1959-60 home basketball games are now on sale. Season ticket cost is \$24 per set. Reserved seat tick-
eters are \$2. Athletic privilege card holders will be admitted to the first two games upon presentation of their cards. Student tickets and general admission tickets for all other games will be distributed at the Central Desk approximately one week prior to each game. General admission tickets will sell at \$1.50.

ALL SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM

Due to difficulties in scheduling the Gym for practice, a change in practice schedule should be noted. The All School Team will practice on Mondays and Thursdays from 5:30-6:30 P.M.

All who are interested in playing on the All School Team are asked to be at this week's practices. If you haven't signed up yet, you may still do so.

BALLROOM DANCE PROGRAM

Everyone is invited to attend the "Open Dance" periods held in connection with the Ballroom Dance Instruction program each Thursday evening from 9-10:30 P.M.

Last week's "Open Dance" period featured the very fine combo group "The Squires." The same group will return this Thursday evening.

Fifty cents admission is charged all those who are not regularly enrolled in the instruction program.

The Beginning Dance Class meets from 7-8 P.M. and the Advanced Dance Class meets from 8-9 P.M.

"MEET YOUR UNION BOARD" COFFEE HOUR

On Tuesday, Nov. 24, the Union sponsored the first of a future series of Coffee Hour programs. This particular program was held in the Union Main Lounge between 4:00 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. Acting as hosts were the members of the Union Board of Governors. Free refreshments were served.

It is hoped that this event will accomplish two main purposes, viz: 1) to give students, faculty and alumni a chance to meet the individual who represents their interests on the Union Board, and 2) to give Union members an opportunity to discuss any phase of Union operations or policy with Board and Staff members. Hope you can be on hand.

SPECIAL NOTE

U.C.M.C. ORCHESTRA

The call is still out for musicians for the U.C.M.C. Orchestra. Rehearsals are held on Wednesdays from 5-6:30 P.M. at the Union. Sidney Griller, the conductor for the U.C. Symphony Orchestra will meet with the group on December 2 and on further dates as time permits. The assistant conductor of the U.C.M.C. Orchestra will meet with the group when Mr. Griller is not able.

No rehearsal will be held during the Thanksgiving week. If you have an instrument and would like to join this group, we heartily invite you to do so. All members are encouraged to be at the December 2nd rehearsal.

BRIDGE PROGRAM

A meeting of the Bridge Instruction Section was held Tuesday, November 17, from 7:30-10 P.M. Glen Carey, the instructor for this program, reports that the group is large; however, he will accept a few additional sign-ups.

Notice will be forthcoming in the next Newsletter as to when the first meeting of the Duplicate Contract Section will be held. We now have enough sign-ups of people who are interested in a Duplicate Section to start this program.

A Social Bridge Section playing progressive bridge meets only on the second Tuesday of each month. All bridge enthusiasts are invited to attend. Guests are welcome.

CAMPUS-WIDE HOBBY SHOW

Exhibits for the Campus-Wide Hobby Show, which will run from November 23 through December 18, are still being solicited. However, at the present time, we have 18 entrants. All exhibits will be displayed at the Millberry Union. Entry forms may be obtained at the Central Desk.

For additional information, contact Bob Alexander, Union Director, Ext. 721.

SPECIAL EVENTS COMING UP:

A touring theatrical group from U.C.L.A. will stage "Don Carlow" in the Steninger Gymnasium on Monday, December 14. Watch for further details to be announced.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY:

The Union's Annual Children's Christmas Party will be held on Wednesday night, December 16. Set aside this night.

SKI TRIPS!!!

Watch for further information regarding the big plans for snow ski trips to be scheduled in January (Snow Permitting). Excellent arrangements have been made for the first trip. MORE INFO COMING.

* * *

INTERCOLLEGIATE JAZZ FESTIVAL

The Intercollegiate Jazz Festival, sponsored by Georgetown University, is a competition among young jazz groups. Prizes for the winning group include a booking at the 1960 Newport Jazz Festival, a week's engagement at Birdland--New York's Jazz Center--at full rates, an LP to be recorded by the winner and released by a major company, and a scholarship for the best individual musician to the Lenox School of Jazz. There is NO stipulation that a

competing group must be officially affiliated with a college. If at least some of the members of the group are attending college or graduate school, the group is eligible. Groups interested should submit a tape recording containing a representative selection of their music, along with the attached application. The best groups, as selected from the tapes, will be invited to appear before a board of judges composed of *Dizzy Gillespie*, *Dave Brubeck*, jazz critic *George Simon*, Downbeat editor *George Hoefer*, and Decca music director *Jack Pleis*. Any type of jazz is acceptable, but modern jazz is being considered primarily. There is NO COST WHATSOEVER to applicants. Tapes will be returned on request.

For further information write to Georgetown University, Washington 7, D.C. There is a twenty-five dollar award to anyone who is responsible for the entry of a band which becomes a finalist.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
U.C. SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY
1960 ANNUAL MEETING

Place—ST. FRANCIS HOTEL
Date—JANUARY 24, 25, 1960

DR. MERV CUNNINGHAM, Program Chairman, has done an excellent job in providing the following:

1. Dr. Drexell Boyd—Chairman and Professor of Operative Dentistry, Indiana University School of Dentistry. Topics will be on Silicates and Resins.
2. Colonel David Hazard, U.S.A.D.C., from Fort Dix, New Jersey. Topic—Surgery for General Practitioner.

3. Dr. Robert Willey—U.S.C.—Crown and Bridge Department. Past President, Los Angeles Dental Society and Past President, U.S.C. Dental Alumni Association. Topic—"Why Do Bridges Fail?"

4. Dr. Victor H. Sears—Past President of Academy of Dental Prostheses, American Equilibration Society, Salt Lake District Dental Society and Pierre Fauchard Academy. Subject—"Modern Practices in Dental Service."

5. Dr. A. Dugoni of P. & S. Subject—"Pedo and Hi-speed."

6. Dr. Bert Wolfson—Endodontics.

7. Panel—Dr. Hosford, Dr. Ashley, Dr. Robert Jacoby. Moderator, Dr. Wm. Ryder. Subject—"Occupational Hazards of Dentists."

8. Report on research made in Hypnosis by Dr. Borland and Dr. Sid Epstein.

9. Dr. Harold Ray—U. C. will give a lecture on Periodontics.

10. Dr. Chas. Dodge will tell us: "What's New in Dentistry,"

11. Dr. A. W. Moore, Professor of Orthodontics at University of Washington, will have a message of special interest to all.

12. The Dental Hygienists will have two one-half days for their program.

13. Table Clinics as usual.

14. Color slide exhibit under Dr. Soules, Chairman.
15. One full day of Visual Education.

16. Dr. Lee Winters of U.C. will have a panel discussion of 1959 U.C. graduates.

JUNIOR DENTAL ALLIANCE

The San Francisco Junior Dental Alliance, made up of dental students' wives from the University of California and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held its opening meeting Tuesday evening, October 6th, at the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity house. A musical program was presented in honor of new wives, featuring "The Squires", collegiate instrumentalists, performing medleys from "My Fair Lady" and "Carousel", and their own narrated "History of Jazz".

Officers for the school year 1959-60 are: Nan Cooper, P. & S., (Pres.); Carol Futran, U.C., (Pres.-elect); Valerie Hamilton, P. & S., (Recording Sec.); Phyllis Hoops, U.C., (Corresp. Sec.); Pat Perry, U.C., (Treas.); Jane LeRibeus, U.C., (Auditor); Marsha Laudenback, U.C. (Parliamentarian); Mary Ballengee, P. & S., (Publicity Chairman); Joanne Martz, P. & S., (Hospitality Chairman); and Sandra Templin, U.C., (Membership Chairman).

The Junior Dental Alliance is sponsored by the San Francisco Dental Auxiliary, of which Mrs. David Stern is President. The J.D.A. was organized in 1955 to bring the families of the dental students of the two schools together.

FATAL HEART ATTACKS MAY BE PREVENTED

The heart muscle of animals can be sensitized or conditioned, at will, to destruction by a great many agents. It can also be desensitized by certain chemicals to avoid damage. This knowledge may act as a future guide to the discovery of a chemical method of preventing fatal heart attacks in humans.

The fatal heart accident is one of the most common and dramatic causes of death in man. It is well known from clinical experiences that sudden cardiac death occurs most frequently after some acute exposure to stress, such as intense muscular effort or excitement.

However, in order to analyze the mechanism of a disease, it is essential first to reproduce a simile of it in experimental animals, so that potentially dangerous treatments may be tested. This was not possible as regards the fatal heart accident, because even

"A MATTER OF FACT"

Cincinnati -- the serious consequences of an inadequate post-mortem medical examination is brought to focus in "A MATTER OF FACT," the latest film in the Merrell medico-legal film series. The film was premiered August 24 and is now available for showing.

The public and doctors often do not understand the criminal and civil implications which may stem from an inadequate post-mortem examination: Innocent men may be accused, insurance claims may not be honored properly and numerous other problems may result. In a suspenseful drama, "A MATTER OF FACT" highlights one of the more serious implications. The film portrays a typical situation in which an innocent man is accused of murder due to the lack of technical training of a county official.

"A MATTER OF FACT" is the fifth in a series of medico-legal films produced by The Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati pharmaceutical manufacturers, in cooperation with The American Medical Association and The American Bar Association.

"A MATTER OF FACT" is a 16 mm. black and white optical sound film, running time, 30 minutes.

Prints are available for loan from The Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati 15, Ohio, and the American Medical Association.

NERVOUS REFLEX MAY CAUSE SHOCK

Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1959. -- A nervous reflex may temporarily cut off circulation to a large part of the heart muscle when only a small part of its coronary artery network is actually blocked. The widespread spasm may in turn cause profound shock.

This finding, based on studies with a new technique for inducing artificial coronary occlusions in experimental animals, was reported to the American Heart Association by investigators from the Cardiovascular Research Institute at the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco.

The U. C. scientists induced heart attacks in anesthetized animals by placing tiny glass beads or moss spores directly in selected branches of the coronary arteries. This partially blocked the blood supply to the heart muscle in similar fashion to a natural coronary attack.

The artery-blocking materials were introduced through slender tubes, threaded into the coronaries from the carotid artery in the neck. This allowed the investigators to

close off a specific branch of the coronary circulation without chest or heart surgery, without disturbing the nerves around the coronary arteries, and without spilling beads or spores into the bloodstream at random.

As soon as such "coronary attacks" were induced, the animals' blood pressure and their cardiac output (the amount of blood pumped by the heart) dropped sharply. The decrease was far out of proportion to the amount of heart muscle whose blood supply had been experimentally blocked. It resembled the severe "coronary shock" that often follows natural heart attacks.

The investigators believe the disproportionate shock effect is due to spasm both of the blocked blood vessels and of other coronary arteries. They believe this widespread spasm in the heart's own blood supply is triggered by a nervous reflex. They cited two major pieces of evidence:

1. By injecting an opaque fluid into the coronary blood vessels and taking x-ray motion pictures, they could actually see the arteries shrink in size.

2. Some of the animals were given atropine, a drug believed to block transmission of nerve impulses, before the beads or spores were placed in their arteries. In these animals the drop in cardiac output and blood pressure was much smaller and they made better recoveries.

The research may lead to better understanding of the mechanisms of heart attacks, and especially of the coronary shock that immediately follows many of them. However, it is not yet known whether the U.C. findings apply to humans, or to artery obstructions of other types and sizes. Blockage of a large coronary artery in man may not necessarily produce the same kind of spasm.

The U. C. study was headed by Dr. Santiago Guzman, a former American Heart Association research fellow in the Institute who has returned to a faculty post at the University of the Philippines. Other participants included Dr. E. W. Swenson, clinical instructor in medicine and former San Francisco Heart Association senior research fellow, who read the group's report today; Dr. R. A. Mitchell, assistant research physician and former Giani-ni Fellow; and Dr. M. D. Jones, assistant professor of Radiology.

NEW ENZYMES ISOLATED HERE

Two enzymes that accomplish a vital phase of nutrition and growth—the incorporation of sulphur into living cells—have been isolated by biochemists at the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco.

One of the newly-isolated enzymes acts upon methionine—an essential amino acid and source of sulphur in food—to form an intermediate compound, cystathione. The second enzyme cleaves cystathione to produce cystine, the main sulphur-containing substance in human and animal cells.

Methionine cannot be manufactured in the body and must be obtained in food. Cystine can be made in the body, and it gets its sulphur from methionine.

The work was done by Dr. David M. Greenberg, chairman of the department of biochemistry, in collaboration with two foreign scientists who came to the Medical Center for advanced training. They were Dr. Ahmed S. M. Selim of Cairo and the late Dr. Yoshihiko Matsuo, who died shortly after his recent return to Japan. The studies have been reported in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*.

The new findings on sulphur transfer have important implications for better understanding of other key life processes. As a component of the amino acid cystine, sulphur forms a bond that helps hold protein molecules together. Cystine itself is a growth accelerator needed in the division and multiplication of cells. Cystine is also a component of glutathione, a substance involved in many life functions including the transport of oxygen to the tissues.

Both of the recently-isolated enzymes were extracted from rat livers, chosen as a convenient source. There is abundant indirect evidence, the investigators state, that the enzymes are also present in human and other animal tissues.

The existence of such enzymes had been suspected or assumed for several years. But before the U.C. experiments, they had never been obtained in sufficiently refined form to confirm and measure their function.

The enzymes were isolated by purification methods available only in recent years—electrophoresis and ion exchange chromatography. In electrophoresis, components of a solution (in this case, an extract of rat livers) are separated by an electric current. In ion exchange chromatography, the constituents are distributed at different levels in a column of an "ion exchange" material that separates electrically-charged components. A familiar example of this principle is the use of water softeners to remove minerals from household water supplies.

Oddly, both of the newly-reported enzymes are double-functioned. Most enzymes—the thousands of substances that trigger or accelerate life processes without being affected by them—have one func-

tion only. Usually, each breaks up or transforms a single type of chemical substance.

The U.C. researchers found, however, that each of the sulphur-transfer enzymes has two actions.

If an amino acid containing sulphur is present, one of the enzymes combines it with serine, another amino acid, to form cystathionine.

If sulphur is not available, however, the enzyme simply breaks serine down into pyruvic acid and ammonia. This enzyme has therefore been called cystathionine synthetase-serine deaminase.

The other newly-isolated enzyme, called cystathionase, splits cystathionine to form cystine, the important sulphur-bearing component of living cells. (The remainder of the cystathionine molecule is released as a derivative of butyric acid, the compound that gives stale perspiration its disagreeable odor.) This enzyme can also split another, non-sulphur amino acid, homoserine.

The U.C. studies were supported in part by a research grant from the National Heart Institute of the Institute of the United States Public Health Service.

(Cont'd from page 10)

if animals are killed by stress, they die from reasons other than the so-called acute cardiac infarct or necrosis.

Recently, however, the conditions under which stress will regularly produce such sudden heart accidents in experimental animals have been clarified. It has been found that rats, rabbits, dogs or monkeys pre-treated with certain hormones and electrolytic salts (sodium) do not develop a heart attack, but if following this treatment the animals are exposed to stress (for example, hot or cold baths, surgical injuries, forced muscular exercise, or restraint) they regularly developed acute heart accidents. Using this as a test, it was possible to show that in certain animals potassium chloride and magnesium chloride offer certain protection against heart accidents.

During the last 20 years it has been amply demonstrated that, in response to a variety of stresses (trauma, infections, intoxication, nervous stimuli, etc.), the body reacts in a rather stereotyped manner by the secretion of certain hormones, such as ACTH and corticoids. The resulting excess in these "adaptive hormones" is an essentially useful defense reaction. However, under certain circumstances, it can become the cause of disease or, at least, predispose the body to the production of morbid changes.

It is hoped that because of this new-found means of preventing heart muscle damage due to stress in animals, a chemical method of preventing heart attacks in man may soon be discovered.

* * *

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