

THE EXPANDING UNIVERSITY

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synapse

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Tribute

Whenever great things are built, or said or done, it is inevitably because someone is interested and is willing to take the time, and with sweat and tears become a part of whatever it is that is being done so that it does not just happen or slowly make itself known. It is born and it is known because it has life and vitality.

Of such quality were the creations of Mrs. Elizebeth Coffelt during her stay at the Medical Center in the position of Program Coordinator . . . a title that in no way describes the kind of work that she did here.

For in the very short time that she was a part of our community, she created more than passing art exhibits, Evening Classes, Noon Concerts, or the Friday Movies in their present form. She brought ideas. And with these ideas, came a vitality that infected those around her so that they grew and matured.

The Public Affairs Committee was hers, as is the SYNAPSE in its present form, and her Gertrude Stein show is presently on a tour of campuses throughout the nation.

Many of us did not agree with all of her ideas, but the difference was that she had them. She could look around her and see what wasn't . . . a rare gift — prerequisite for creativity.

Mrs. Coffelt has left the University . . . largely because of pressure brought on her by people who could not understand why her desk was not polished or her filing system inadequate. She was hired because she was a specialist, and ironically, she left for the same reason.

Conformity is existing within the group, and society-the-group must judge from where it stands. Any movement causes insecurity within the group because it often means forming new values, and like climbing from one rowboat to another there is a moment of panic in between while one foot is in one boat and one is in the other . . . especially if you can't swim.

But if we are to grow we must make these changes, no matter how painful they may be, and when we do, it will be the Beth Coffelts that lead the way.

Pilot Project Underway

San Francisco 22,

New Student Organization Formed at Medical Center

A new concept for a student organization is now being developed on this campus. The idea of the organization is to encourage students in all the health professions to work together at the community level — to develop an awareness of the health problems that exist

in the community—and to do something about them now.

The Student Health Organization, as it has come to be called, carried out a pilot project involving the screening of 26 Mexican-American preschool children in Redwood City, on Saturday, November 20.

Audio-visual, ear-nose and throat as well as dental examinations were performed by the U.C.M.C. medical, dental, nursing and dental hygiene students in conjunction with students from the Stanford Medical Center. The center of operations for this project was the U.C. Mobile Clinic, the same clinic that performed so admirably for Project Head Start last summer.

Several problems now face the Student Health Organization. One of the primary problems is to find agencies or individuals who are willing to provide treatment for the children after the screening has

been completed. Another is the complete lack of medical or dental awareness on the part of the parents.

The latter problem can be alleviated to a certain extent by education provided by the Organization. The former problem, however, is a manifestation of a greater problem in society, and its solution is by no means clear.

In the near future, the Student Health Organization will hold a campus-wide meeting to enlist the support of all students interested in working toward the solution of various community health problems.

Similar student health organizations arising in medical centers across the nation led to a national meeting last month in Chicago. At that time, a National Communications Network of Student Health Organizations was established to promote the exchange of ideas and to focus student attention on health and social problems.

Student Gets 'Greetings' . . .

The war in Vietnam became more of a reality to several students on the Medical Center Campus recently when one senior Pharmacy student received his induction papers and several others found themselves reclassified as 1A.

Apparently, only one draft board has taken this action so far, but it would not seem unreasonable to expect others to follow suit.

The plan of the board seems to be to reclassify all students from 2S to 1A and leave it up to the individuals to prove their standing in school or the necessity of their continuing in their present studies. Whether or not the individuals will be called will probably depend on the eloquence of the Dean of the particular school and the state of affairs in Vietnam, but it is becoming increasingly evident that the government is taking a hard look at all the eligible material on the college campuses throughout the United States.

Outlook for Private Hospitals

Private hospitals won't survive in San Francisco unless they join together to improve their services and make some effort to become teaching institutions for the practicing physician.

This was the essence of the discussion on hospital planning which took place between Dr. M. Blumberg of Stanford

Research, Dr. Victor Richards of Children's Hospital and representatives from the UCMC staff at a meeting of the Health Council of the United Community Fund.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the need for all private hospitals to provide special intensive unit care for (Continued on Page 8)

synapse

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Opinions expressed in the SYNAPSE are those of the student editor
and/or editorial staff unless otherwise indicated, and do not necessarily
represent the views of the University, or of the student governments, or of
the Student Body as a whole.

Letters to the Editor

Editor:
Just a note to say how much I am enjoying the "new-improved" SYNAPSE. After its dreary predecessors, it is a pleasure to pick up a SYNAPSE and find so much worthwhile to read — a fine sampling of local and international news and a pleasant review of student activities.
My special applause goes to the editorials and to your courage in tackling such controversial issues.
I hope this "new" SYNAPSE is a major success and that you are encouraged to continue with this new, bold format.
Sincerely,
Elisabeth Ann Pelcher
Lecturer,
Microbiology Dept.

Editor:
Congratulations to you and your staff on a fine issue of the SYNAPSE (Vol. 10, No. 3). It contains items of interest and information that are necessary to a campus newspaper, but most important it contains items which arouse controversy and awareness that are essential to the formation of individual opinion.
T. E. Daniels
Junior,
School of Dentistry

Dear Sir:
I want to compliment the SYNAPSE in general for the considerable style and zest this year that brings it to a new high in meaningful coverage of campus events and issues. I would like to single out especially the coverage of the art censorship events, including the related story on the unveiling of the long hidden Toland Hall murals. The art censorship story, however, is a complicated one that certainly is not yet pure history and on which there remains an in-depth story to be told. If this campus is to proceed further in its development away from the vocationalism of past decades to a true university program in the health sciences and their humane application, the SYNAPSE, and all the other student activities and programs of the Millberry Union, including art exhibitions, will play an important part.

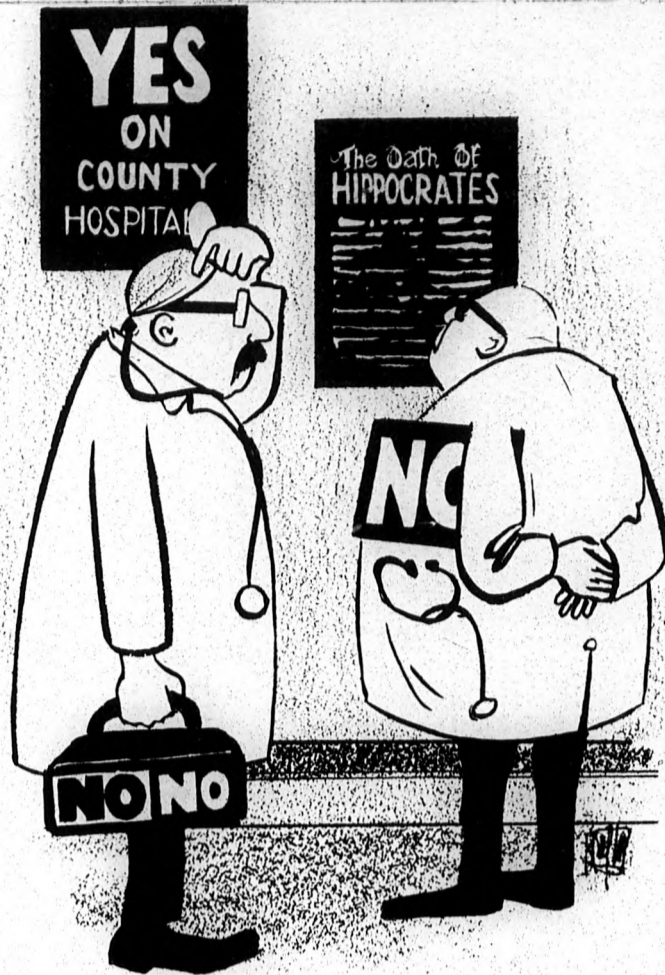
In the continued development of this campus, a tradition of unfettered inquiry and considered evaluation of the full round of human life must be strengthened. The student here must have a chance to learn more than the materials presented in the courses, more than "the medical attitude" or other professional tools, more than the desire to excel professionally—he must also have the chance to see that the health sciences and human life in general can progress only in a tradition of freedom.
That tradition is threatened by the sort of official responses we have seen to art on this campus recently and in past years. As a social scientist, I have a great respect, for example, for Acting Chancellor Fleming's sense of propriety and moral responsibility — because I know that the very life of our society depends upon the firm sense of mutual responsibility that motivated his actions in removing the paintings. I also know, as a social scientist, that a sense of morality and propriety can be and often is inimical to intellectual and scientific development. For this reason, no one man's sensibilities can be the standard by which all of us must behave in a university setting. No one man's concern with the morals of little children, for example, can determine what is to be discussed, taught, published, or exhibited in a university setting. That we have seen such a one-man decision happen here is to me merely an example of how far we have yet to go in developing the necessary social support for a true university campus.
There have been suggestions that a committee of student advisors be established that will decide issues of artistic propriety. That seems to me even more shocking, for it implies either that an elite student "Watch and Ward Society" will be more proper than any other university group or that it will offer more freedom. No university can rest its claims (to being a university with an atmosphere of free inquiry) upon a few selected, or self-selected, stu-

dents, faculty, or administrators. There can be no individual or group in a real university with the authority to decide such issues, although of course there must always be some who have the authority to determine the time, place, and manner of academic, artistic, scientific, or intellectual activities in the university process. Even on a medical campus, even an art exhibition cannot be excepted. Marty Apple, Peter Lipton, and others in the Public Affairs Committee have recognized this and have tried to give it the calm and considered attention it deserves.
The San Francisco Medical Center campus will produce great physicians, nurses, scientists, and others, only if all of us remain concerned to strengthen, maintain, and expand a tradition — still constricted here — of free inquiry and considered evaluation and discussion of all the issues that may concern the thoughtful man. I, for one, appreciate efforts of the SYNAPSE and its editor, Dental Student Alan Clark, to contribute to that great tradition.
Sincerely,
Stewart E. Perry
Lecturer in Sociology
School of Nursing

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Let There Be a Lighter Side



"I still say it sounds socialistic."

Editorial

The events in the news of the last three weeks have spread an ominous shadow of doubt over what confidence remains in the general public's mind about the information policy of the Federal Government.
For many of us, it was the fact that our country was offering "unconditional discussions" to help settle the conflict in Vietnam, coupled with the word from Washington that the "other side" had not tried to enter in to any kind of talks, that allowed at least a tolerance of the events in that troubled country.
Now, it seems, unknown to us at the time, the "other side" did indeed offer to negotiate not once, but three times. The first time negotiations were rejected by us because we felt that peace talks would demoralize the government in Saigon. The other times we felt merely that Hanoi "was not sincere."
This revelation is but the latest of a series of events where the government has given out absolutely contradictory statements in a matter of days. The reports of CIA attempts to unseat the governments of Singapore and Indonesia — at first denied, and then admitted after the evidence was presented in the press — is another example of U.S. activity of a more "subversive" nature and it is precisely the kind of thing that we are supposedly fighting against in the various "police actions" throughout the world.
The men responsible for these decisions are few in number, I'm sure. But since these men are speaking for the government, their statements and actions reflect on the integrity of the entire government.
The judgment of these officials has become so questionable that they can readily see the reason for United States military and economic support for the military dictatorships in Latin and South America rather than the democratically elected governments that they overthrow. And yet at the same time can condemn certain of the Communist countries because they are dictatorships.
It is somehow very clear to them how we are fighting for democracy in South Vietnam, when we actively worked to prevent the elections in that country in 1956 because "a communist leader would probably have been elected." The dismay of the world at large over these and similar events has been evident for years, and is beginning to awaken the minds of even the most apathetic Americans.
There are still those, of course, who will remain "Patriots to the end" and go on supporting the immoral, dictatorial acts of these men until it is, perhaps, too late. A recent example of one of these patriots was seen at the big game surrounded by signs that read "Stamp out the VDC" and selling buttons which read, "I love War" . . . a grotesque example of what is becoming more and more common these days.
It is time we move to support the philosophies that have until recently made our country respected rather than feared. There is much we can do . . . but it is difficult to do anything without dependable information, so perhaps it is here that we should start, and now.
—Alan Clark, Editor



Charles T. Reynolds, President of the Board of Trustees for the California Elks Major Project, Inc. (left) is presenting Dr. Michael J. Hogan, Chairman and Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology at the Medical center, with a plaque citing him for "outstanding service" to the Elk's Children's Eye Clinic.

Ophthalmology Head Receives California Elks Award

Michael J. Hogan, M.D., Chairman and Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of California San Francisco Medical Center, has been cited for "outstanding service" to the Elk's Children's Eye Clinic by the California Elks.

NSB Students, Faculty to meet

The School of Nursing is holding a Student-Faculty Day on Friday, December 10, 1965. The program will include group discussions on Civil Rights, Poverty, the Social Outcast, and War and Peace. Among the speakers who will be participating are Dr. Paul O'Rourke, the Assistant Director of the Anti-Poverty Program and Dr. Mogulof of the Economic Opportunity Council. There will be a panel discussion by several foreign students on the aspects of Nursing in other countries.

Sign-up sheets for the discussion groups will be posted on the Nursing School Bulletin Board on second floor. We sincerely hope that everyone in the School of Nursing will attend what should prove to be a most interesting and stimulating event.

Dr. Hogan was commended for his work in establishing and maintaining the Children's Eye Clinic at the Medical Center which was established with a \$25,000 grant from the California Elks in January 1964. Dr. Hogan helped initiate the program which provides early diagnosis and treatment for Northern California children whose sight is threatened by disease.

Dr. Hogan supervises the care and operates on many of

the children who require surgery. The program also aids children of limited financial means who need eye examination and glasses.

An additional \$53,600 has been donated by the California Elks since the clinic was established to maintain the program and subsidize research. Charles T. Reynolds, president of the board of trustees for the California Elks Major Project, Inc., presented Dr. Hogan with a plaque for his role in the Children's Eye Clinic.

Cancer Board Members Named

Three members of the San Francisco Campus were re-elected to the Board of Directors of the State Division of the American Cancer Society. They are David A. Wood, M.D., Director, Cancer Research Institute; Maurice Galante, M.D., Research Associate, Cancer Research Institute; and Sol Silverman, Jr., D.D.S. Dr. Silverman was also re-elected Chairman of the Professional Education Committee of the Society.

Dr. Forsham to Lecture in Miami

Peter H. Forsham, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Pediatrics and Director of the Metabolic Unit of the San Francisco campus has been invited to lecture at the annual teaching symposium of the American Endocrine Society. The symposium will be held the last week in November in Miami, Florida. Dr. Forsham will lecture on the relationship between obesity and diabetes, as well as participate in a panel discussion on the management of diabetes.

Hearst Castle Excursion

**SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
Dec. 4 and 5, 1965**

Cost: \$15.00 includes Transportation and Lodging
Tour: Monterey, Carmel, San Simeon, and Hearst Castle

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Deadline Wed. Dec. 1, 1965

New Publications Slated for Campus

Joyce E. Fielding, a 1965 Stanford communication and journalism graduate, has joined the staff of the Public Information Office as writer for proposed campus news publications, including a Calendar of Events, Campus Bulletin, and Chancellor's Newsletter.

Calendar of Events will be published weekly and will feature information on day to day campus events, visitors, and exhibits. It cannot include regularly scheduled meetings, conferences, and rounds unless the topic or speaker changes. The Calendar is scheduled for publication in the near future, Miss Fielding said.

Campus Bulletin will be published monthly, featuring news of general interest from academic, administrative, and hospital sources.

Chancellor's Newsletter will serve as a channel of communication from the Chancellor's office to academic, administrative, and hospital activities, and will also serve as an information medium for the general public and other U.C. campuses. It will be issued quarterly.

Anyone wishing to contribute material to these publications should contact Miss Fielding, Public Information Office, 509 University Hospital, Ext. 1541.

U.C. Education Abroad

BERKELEY — Applications for the University of California's Education Abroad Program are now available for U.C. students interested in studying at a foreign university during the academic year 1966-67.

The applications may be obtained from the Dean of Student's Office at each of the University's nine campuses. Deadline for filing applications is January 7, 1966, for universities in the United Kingdom and January 17 for other universities in the program.

Each participant in the program spends nine to eleven months studying in regular classes at one of ten universities in Europe, Asia, or Latin America, receiving U.C. credit for his studies. Students from all campuses of the University of California are eligible to participate. Selections

of participants are made by faculty committees on each campus on the basis of outstanding scholarship, language background, and the potential to adapt to foreign environment.

The host universities are Bordeaux, Goettingen, Madrid, Padua (Italy), the International Christian University near Tokyo, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the University of the Andes at Bogota, Colombia, and the Universities of Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Sussex in the United Kingdom.

At time of participation students must have junior or senior standing, with, in most cases, at least two years of university language study. A limited number of graduates may be selected upon the recommendation of their departments and acceptance by the program.

Students must be prepared to pay the normal U.C. incidental fee and to meet the cost of transportation, books, room and board, and spending money. However, generous financial aids are available, and low-cost transportation is arranged. The program is administered for the University by the Santa Barbara campus. Director of the program is Dr. William H. Allaway.

New Language House Formed At Riverside

Riverside — German language students at the University of California, Riverside, now have the opportunity to improve their speaking skills by living in a German language house. Das Deutsche Haus, with 34 students this term, joins French and Spanish houses established in the Residence Halls last February.

Director of the German House is Mrs. Christa Slegling from Bad Godesberg, West Germany. She has been a director of youth groups for several years, particularly with the German-French Youth Association.

Mental Retardation Program Formed

Jesse M. Unruh, Speaker of the Assembly, recently announced the appointment of Lawrence E. Coleman to the newly formed California Mental Retardation Program and Standards Advisory Board. As a result of recent legislation, the Board will coordinate and provide leadership for mental retardation services in California.

In making the appointment, Unruh stated that in no small

Dr. Jacobs Receives Fellowship

Edwin M. Jacobs, M.D., Assistant Research Physician and head of Clinical Research Unit in the Cancer Research Institute was recently awarded the Squibb-Olin Fellowship. This Fellowship was awarded for participation in a program at the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, during the month of October, 1965. A \$1,000 honorarium was included in the award.

measure California's recent progress in designing new and creative solutions to the problem of providing necessary services for our mentally retarded results from the work of the California Council for Retarded Children and the outstanding leadership provided to that organization by Lawrence Coleman.

Coleman, the father of seven children and an Assistant Superintendent in Stanford Oil's Richmond Refinery, served as president of the California Council for Retarded Children from 1963-1965. Prior to that he was the 1st Vice President of that Council and is an active member of the Contra Costa unit of Guidance for Retarded Children.

The Mental Retardation Board will propose standards and rate schedules for use in regional diagnostic centers authorized by the Legislature. Plans are already under way for the establishment of two of these centers by the first of the year.

"Viva la Causa"

By Lee Goddard

"The biggest and most significant strike of agricultural workers since 1930 is now taking place in Delano, California." These were the words of Mrs. Anne Draper who spoke on October 26 in a noon-hour program in Millberry Union. Mrs. Draper is an officer in Citizens for Farm Labor as well as Regional Director of the Union Label Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO).

Mrs. Draper introduced her topic, "Grapes of Wrath, 1965," by discussing the status of California agribusiness. She stated that over three and one-half billions of dollars worth of products come out of the farming industry annually in this state. Furthermore, California growers are responsible for 42 per cent of the total production in America. Today agribusiness has assumed the position of the state's largest industry.

Although the agricultural business is a profitable one, especially for the large growers, the farm workers do not share in the prosperity. The speaker noted that nation-wide this group of laborers is denied minimum wage coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and is in fact the only group so denied. Further, farm workers have so far been denied the right to organize (a right which is guaranteed under the National Labor Relations act); they are denied coverage under the State Unemployment Compensation Laws; they are denied coverage under most state Workmen's Compensation Laws; they are subjected to unfair competition through the im-

portation of workers coming from outside the U.S. borders (for example the bracero program); and finally they are subject to ineffective Child Labor Laws as evidenced by presence of six-year-old children working in the fields.

Even when obvious basic needs such as toilets and hand washing facilities in the fields are required by law in California, very few growers actually provide them for their workers. This of course reflects on the cleanliness of the produce as it is sold to the consumer.

The speaker noted further that according to state figures, the average annual income per family is \$1300 ("poverty" is set by the federal government at \$3000 or less per year). In addition, state statistics also show that the average wage per hour is only \$1.00 and that the number of working hours is about 134 per year. This means that every member in the family must work in order to survive and that therefore the children begin their labor in the fields as soon as they are physically strong enough to carry sacks.

In order to obtain some of these rights enjoyed for years by other laborers, National Farm Workers Association and Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee have joined forces and are now striking the grape growers in Kern and Tulare counties. Their demands? Union recognition by the growers and a contract agreement of \$1.40 an hour plus 25c a box. As of this writing the grape growers have refused to recognize the strike and to meet with the unions involved.

Some Thoughts on the Peace Movement

With increased U.S. involvement in Vietnam, anti-war groups which demonstrate to protest the war have become the target for much invective. The President, the Secretaries of State and Defense, Senators, Representatives, and mayors of towns like Oakland have all had a crack at the peace movement. These critics either state that the U.S. is involved in a war and to oppose that effort is treasonous, or they argue less directly that such demonstrations will only strengthen the will of the enemy to resist, and thus lengthen the war rather than shorten it. This latter idea was given fullest expression in a recent column by James Reston, associate editor of the New York Times.

Who is protesting the war in Vietnam? And why? These questions are of special interest to us because a large proportion of anti-war activities are centered around the great universities of America. In general, the protests have been organized by groups of faculty members at those institutions. The chief coordina-

tor has been an organization called the Universities Committee on Problems of War and Peace; this organization has its headquarters at Wayne State University in Detroit and claims a membership of approximately 10,000 faculty members on over 250 college and university campuses. Especially active are chapters in New York, Boston — Cambridge, Detroit — Ann Arbor, Chicago, and the Bay Area.

It is important to ask why professors in our universities should be spearheading the drive to bring the war in Vietnam to a negotiated settlement. Several answers to this question have been advanced.

Many conservative commentators feel that "Communist influences" abound in our universities. Communists, according to this viewpoint, take advantage of academic liberties to subvert large segments of the academic community. Some commentators of this persuasion find this an unfortunate consequence of academic freedom; others think that it is necessary to remove "Communists" and "Communist sympathizers" from fac-

Winter Epidemics Expected in Delano Grape Strike Area

"DEBERIA TENER VERGUENZA, AMIGO?" (have you no shame, my friend?) is one of the expressions most frequently heard in Delano, a town of 12,000 population 30 miles north of Bakersfield, California. It is here that one of the most significant struggles of the labor movement is taking place. The agricultural workers of Delano are fighting for the rights of collective bargaining and contractual wages — rights long ago guar-

anteed the urban industrial workers.

The farm workers of Delano, mostly Mexican-Americans and Filipino-Americans, have been on strike since September 8. Two months of unemployment is no easy thing to bear for these people who can get no more than six or seven months work per year. Further, the already over-crowded dwellings are at present disrupted because of the need to house a large number of im-

ported strike breakers who have subsequently joined the strike. These and other conditions have created a major health problem in the community.

Last week we travelled to Delano under the aegis of the Medical Center Committee for Independent Political Action, in order to initiate an investigation of the general health of the strikers in relation to the availability and adequacy of local medical facilities. This community had a major problem with "valley fever" during the summer months, before the strike began. It seemed, therefore, that an even more serious problem may have arisen under the conditions of the strike. A short preliminary investigation revealed the possibility of an epidemic of pneumonia. A fair percentage of people with whom we spoke at least knew someone sick with pneumonia which, according to epidemiological standards, indicates that there is at least a higher incidence of the disease than is normal.

Therefore, a more thorough investigation has begun: Dr. Arnold Gilbert of the State Department of Health travelled to Delano on Wednesday, November 17 to determine more precisely the incidence of pneumonia, and to cover any other health problems that may exist. On the basis of Dr. Gilbert's report, definitive plans will be made to provide at least minimal health care for the community. This may involve setting up state public health clinics in the area.

A major obstacle to the establishment of public health clinics is the antipathy of the grower-controlled power structure of the community, whose permission is required for such a program to be set up. An alternative plan would involve setting up a temporary clinic, administered by volunteer physicians and students. In either case, volunteers will be needed. For further information, contact the Medical Center Committee for Independent Political Action at 731-4789, or 661-3306.

Ron Levant
Gary Bowman



Cesare Chavez, standing by his car during the successful grape strike of the Martin Vineyards in late August, 1965. The sign Huelga means "strike."



Two daughters of farm workers in Delano, California, which is at present in the midst of a two-month grape strike involving 35 vineyards.

unist sympathizers" from faculties and to change the character of campuses to make them less susceptible to "Communist influences." Such commentators have always regarded intellectuals as especially susceptible to Communist "subversion."

James Reston's viewpoint is more popular; many national officials have latched on to it. Reston admits that we have made a great many mistakes in Vietnam, and he knows that the academics are more aware of these errors than the community-at-large. In an editorial in the New York Times of Sunday, October 17, he predicted that anti-war demonstrations in this country would strengthen the will of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese to resist, even in the face of military disaster, and would make them refuse to negotiate. He writes, "It is a paradoxical situation; for it is not working for intelligent objective analysis of the problem, which the university

community of the Nation is supposed to represent, not for peace, which the demonstrators are demanding, but in both cases for precisely the opposite." It is worth noting the caption of this article reads "The Stupidity of Intelligence."

Commentators more friendly to the cause of the demonstrations put it somewhat differently. They feel that there are sensible reasons for the peace movement being centered in our colleges and universities. They argue that the average citizen knows little more than that we are in a war in Vietnam, which is unfortunate, and the government must be supported, but that the feelings of better informed people are conditioned by a knowledge of the historical roots of this conflict.

These people think that our policies in Vietnam have from the beginning been in conflict with our national ideals. They know that the French were pushed out of Indo-China by

the Japanese and that the peoples of that area hoped for independence after World War II. They know that the Allies decided that the French should re-occupy this area after the war, and that the French attempt to do so, which had its ending in the debacle at Dienbienphu, and which wrought great destruction on the people of Vietnam, was financed largely by the United States of America. These people find these actions insupportable in terms of the traditional opposition of the U.S. to colonialism, and our long-standing policy of supporting drives for national independence by colonies of other nations.

India. . China--The Troubled Border

The story that you read here has a dual purpose: First, it gives a fairly detailed account of the events prior to and during the military activity on the border between China and India in 1962. Second, it shows how the American press distorted the events to continue the hard line against China. If the account of the border crises seems to the reader to be overly critical of the Indian position, it is probably a reflection of the Editor's frustration over the press coverage which has repeatedly ignored events detrimental to the Indian position. They are not ignored in the story that follows.

If we are to take moral and intelligent action, then we must have accurate facts. There is, at the present time, an incredible lack of both.

So solidly has this concept of China established itself in our minds that whenever a dispute arises in which China is involved, she is instantly assumed to have provoked it. Furthermore, old erroneous news stories are used as a basis for new commentaries and news stories, so that there is a kind of cumulative effect that has and does produce some fantastically distorted images of that already misunderstood country.

This is not to say that the Chinese are blameless in the various problems that have arisen in the boundary dispute. If these problems were something new there might be a reason to suspect that this "new" nation had created these "new" problems. But these problems are not new—they go back as far as we have recorded history for the region.

The history of this area supplies enough material for any party to support any claim. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the only way to a peaceful resolution of the various claims is through a process of compromise. And this was in fact exactly the way the borders between China on the one hand and Burma, Nepal, and later Pakistan on the other were settled. In none of these cases were there armed clashes. In all cases the status quo was taken as the basis of negotiations and adjustments were then made, one way or the other, taking into account historical and geographical factors and the interests of the parties involved. All three borders were demarcated and recognized in formal international treaties. It has been generally acknowledged that after the settlements, China gave considerably more than she took.

In the case of India and China, the so-called McMahon line remains the factor of disagreement. The McMahon line was drawn up unilaterally by England in 1914 and forced on China when, as she says, "... we were too weak to resist." No Chinese government since that time has ever recognized this line. The Indian position

is further weakened by the fact that several official Indian publications as late as 1945 indicated the line as claimed by China rather than the "McMahon line" set by the British.

There is, of course, much more to be said as regards the events leading up to the confrontation, but this is a sketch of events that resulted in the large-scale fighting that broke out all along the border

proposal and called off the talks scheduled to begin in Peking on October 15.

(October 12) Nehru announced that he had instructed the Indian army to "throw the Chinese" out of the disputed areas. (The New York Herald Tribune main editorial headline on October 15 was: NEHRU DECLARES WAR ON CHINA, and the editorial went on to say that Nehru's orders to his troops were "tanta-

have started the border fight with Communist China.

The previously accepted version of the border fighting that flared last fall was that Communist China had attacked Indian troops. . . .

(Asked by one Congressman) "Did the Indians actually start this military operation?"

"They were edging forward in the disputed area," replied General Taylor. "Yes, sir."

Shanghai is too far inland, and the Wangpoo River is too cramped. . . . But Calcutta is virtually undefended, and it is one of the great ports of the world. (SF Chronicle.)

The Chinese Communist attack on India is assuming massive dimensions. . . . In this war the long-neglected Indian forces are being outfought, outmaneuvered, outgunned and we are forced to fall back before the human waves of Chinese Communist warriors. These warriors have already jumped across the Himalayan barrier and are now streaming down the mountain plains, oil fields and strategic airports. (New York Times.)

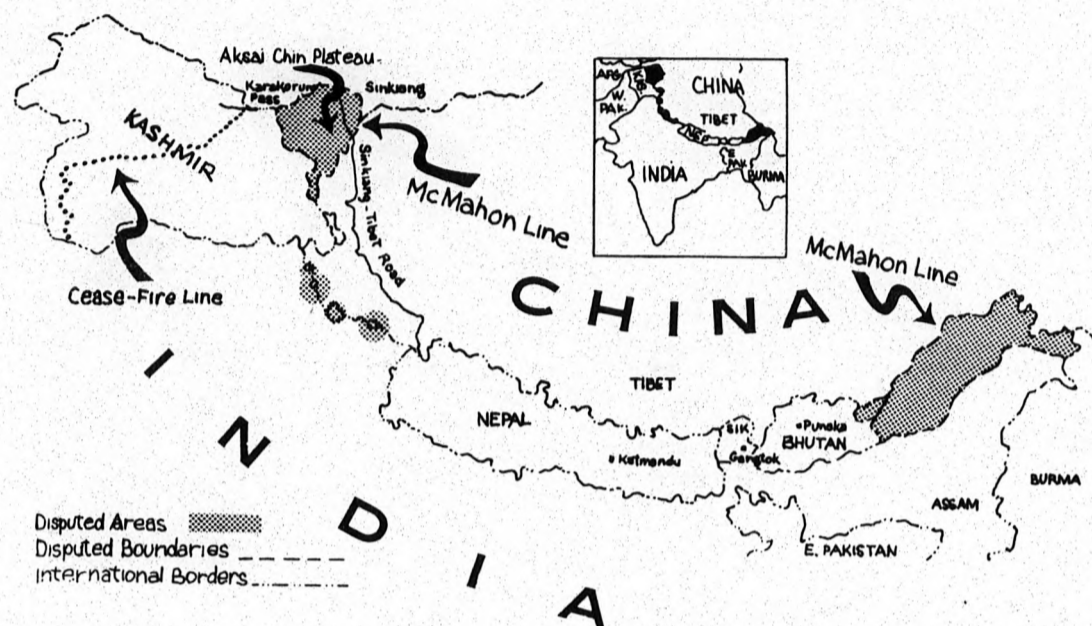
The Chinese intention seems clear. It is to break through to the Assam plains and seize its main oil and coal regions. Should this happen, the whole of eastern Asia with its heavy concentration of industries, including new steel, power, and fertilizer plants is in grave danger. (The Christian Science Monitor.)

The next day, with total victory over the Indian armies assured, the Chinese government made their dramatic announcement that they had ordered a unilateral cease-fire along the entire line to start the following day; and that from December 1 the Chinese armies would withdraw in the eastern sector at a line twenty kilometers behind the McMahon line and elsewhere to a line twenty kilometers behind the line of actual control on Nov. 7, 1959. On Nov. 22, all fighting stopped; in December, the withdrawals of the Chinese armies was completed; and later all Indian prisoners, and even captured weapons, were returned to India.

It's interesting to note that the Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 29 carried an AP report that: "The Chinese are said to be taking no prisoners . . ." with all its implications. But on May 25, 1963, an AP dispatch from New Delhi in the Chronicle reported that the last batch of 3211 Indian prisoners was returned by the Chinese.

President Ayub Kahn of Pakistan said in 1963: "Here we are next-door neighbors to a great country having a very difficult border . . . we have agreed to have this border of 300 to 400 miles with China demarcated. If India had done that I have no doubt in my mind there would not have been any conflict between India and China."

Many feel that the significance of the dispute with China does not lie in the demarcation of boundaries high in the Himalayan mountains, but rather in India's rejection of a settlement with China in favor of involvement in the cold war. The benefits—and there will be benefits—that this decision will bring will be enjoyed by the few who are already among the privileged. The cost in suffering and continued poverty will have to be borne by the great masses of the Indian people.



on October 20, 1962. The events which immediately preceded these hostilities are interesting to recall and can be summarized below. China had already repeatedly put forward proposals for negotiations which India had rejected. India's rigid attitude had by this time caused some adverse comment.

(July 26) India offered to negotiate the boundary dispute on the basis of the study undertaken jointly in 1960.

(August 4) The Chinese responded and proposed that discussions begin as soon as possible.

(August 22) An Indian note said that before discussions could take place, the border in the western sector must be restored to its status quo (the border as defined by India).

(Sept. 13) The Chinese said there could be no preconditions. They again proposed that each side withdraw twenty kilometers to avoid further incidents and suggested that the representatives of the two countries meet on October 15 in Peking and then in New Delhi, alternately.

(Sept. 19) The Indians agreed to the proposed date and place but insisted that the talks should have the specific object of 'defining measures to restore the status quo in the western sector.'

(October 3) A Chinese note reiterated the proposal that both sides should enter speedily into discussions and that neither side should refuse to discuss any question that might be raised by the other side.

(October 6) The Indian government rejected the Chinese

mount to a formal declaration of war." The Guardian—England—described Nehru's order as an "ultimatum".

(October 15) Nehru called upon his people for discipline and sacrifice.

(October 16) The Indian Defense Ministry instructed ordnance factories to start maximum production even if it meant having three shifts on a round-the-clock schedule.

(October 17) China charged India with repeatedly violating China's air space and invited India to shoot down any Chinese planes if they flew over Indian territory. (New York Times, October 19.)

(October 20) Large-scale hostilities began along the entire front.

After all this, we were asked to believe by various U.S. and Indian politicians as well as editorial writers and radio commentators that the 'fighting came as a tremendous shock and surprise' to the Indians!

In other countries there was a different picture. The Sunday Telegraph (England) reported on Oct. 21: 'India made a secret high level approach to the West for support shortly before launching her offensive against the Chinese on the Himalayan border, it is now learned. . . .'

Further light is shed on the subject by a UPI dispatch from Washington in April 1963:

Taylor Indicted Indians Started Clash with Chinese General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, indicated in secret Congressional testimony made public today that India might

At this point the testimony was censored out of the public transcript!

By October 24, military operations were decisively in China's favor. On this day Chou En-Lai made one more attempt to bring the hostilities to an end and to settle the dispute peacefully. He sent Mr. Nehru a three-point proposal, the gist of which follows:

1. Since both sides desire a peaceful settlement of the crisis, there should be a cease fire along the line of actual control, with each side withdrawing 20 km. from this line.

2. After consultation, China will withdraw its frontier guards in the eastern sector north of the actual line of control, each side agreeing not to cross the line of actual control.

3. That talks should begin again, and that the Chinese government invites the government of India at a time considered appropriate by both sides to come to Peking for talks. Or, if this is inconvenient for the Indian Government, the Chinese Premier would be ready to go to Delhi for talks.

India's reaction was swift. Rejection. On November 15, the Indian Ministry of Defense announced a large-scale attack in the eastern sector, and the next day, the Chinese counterattacked and resumed their advance. Within a few days the heartland of India lay virtually defenseless before the Chinese armies.

Speculation in the press on Nov. 20, 1962, was running rampant:

Red China needs a port,

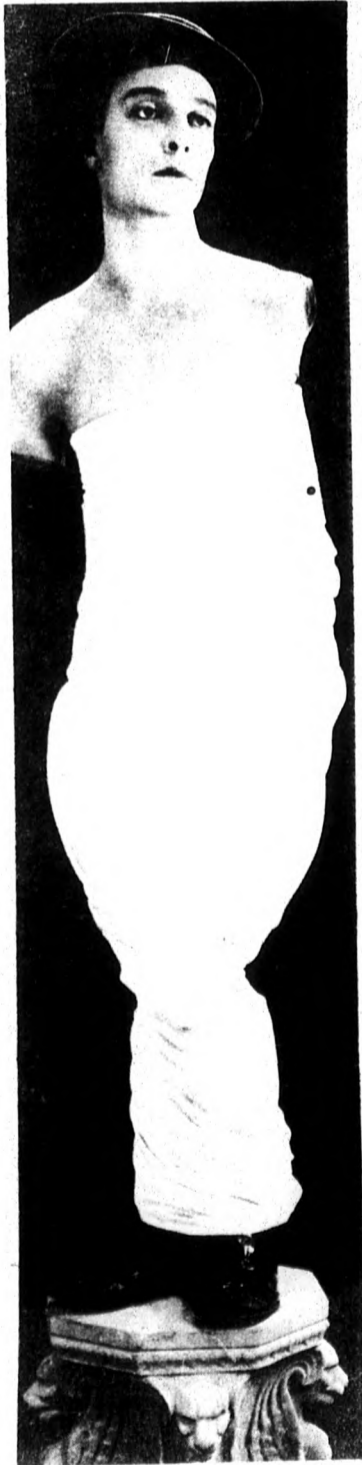
Arts and Entertainment

Fifty Years of American Movies

DECEMBER 10: THE REBEL AND REALISM—ERIC VON STROHEIM, 'GREED' (1924)

Erich von Stroheim claimed to have been a member of Franz Joseph's Imperial Guard, but whatever his origins, he emigrated to the United States in 1913 and earned a precarious living as dishwasher, trackwalker and package wrapper while he learned English. He turned up in Hollywood in the middle Teens, where Griffith gave him work as an extra and technical advisor. World War I was a bonanza to him because, though Austrian to the core, he could play Prussian officers to the life, and became the very image of the "hideous Hun."

When the war ended there seemed little future for him, but he persuaded Carl Laemmle, producer of the Independent Motion-Picture Co., to let him star in and direct his own story, *Blind Husbands*, 1919.



BUSTER KEATON

It was at once apparent that an important talent had arrived. von Stroheim's handling of his actors, his camera placement and cutting derived from Griffith, but here was an insistence and intensity which bespoke an individual vision. That vision was certainly a novelty to movie audiences. They were familiar enough with the wickedness of Paris, the desperations of Monte Carlo, and the infidelities routinely portrayed by Hollywood, but Stroheim's versions of these worlds had a detailed, first-hand intimacy which carried new conviction. This was obviously the straight dope on European decadence. His films portrayed successively the pre-war dancing at the edge of the abyss; the blindness and confusion of wartime society; and, finally, pleasure-mad post war Europe in full disintegration.

von Stroheim's first two pictures were profitable, but had also cost a good deal. When he was making *Merry Go Round* in 1923, his insistence on the most fanatical detail—even to ordering silk underwear with the monogram of the Imperial Guard for his Guardsmen in the film—resulted in his release, and the picture was given to another director to finish.

Because of the success of his first pictures, however, the Goldwyn Company hired von Stroheim and gave him carte blanche to realize his old dream of filming Frank Norris' novel *McTeague*. Determined to film the novel exactly as written, page by page, von Stroheim took his company to the actual location, San Francisco, where he bought a lodging house to use as his principal set, tearing off the outside walls of the rooms in order to shoot by natural light.

This amazing experiment emerged from the cameras in some fifty reels. Stroheim reduced it to twenty-four reels—about four hours of running time—and announced it was finished. His employers were stunned, although a decade later they were to release *Gone With the Wind*, which was the same length. The picture was again taken away from von Stroheim, and reduced to a neat ten-reel feature called "GREED," which von Stroheim never saw.

This ten-reel released version is an abrupt and fractured film; continuity gaps are bridged with rather long subtitles, and the characters of Trina and Mac develop somewhat jerkily. Nevertheless, these characters became living people to all who saw the film. It quivered with vitality, with love and hate for the human condition. Though

Hollywood Twenties Revived

Organist of Silent Era Plays for Chaplin, Keaton

December 3: "CHAUNCEY HAINES, ORGANIST OF THE SILENT ERA," With an Evening of Comedy

American film history, the subject of the year long series "FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN MOVIES," will truly come alive in its most extravagant image of the Golden Era when Mr. Chauncey Haines, one of the two living organists of the Hollywood Twenties, accompanies an evening of comedy greats, featuring Chaplin's "THE GOLD RUSH" and Buster Keaton's "COPS." This program is being presented by the Union Film Committee on December 3 as a highlight of its Friday night series, in the special location of Steninger Auditorium, Millberry Union. Two performances will be given, one at 7:00 p.m., and one at 9:30 p.m., with admission prices ranging from \$.75 for U.C. students and Medical Center faculty, to \$1.25 for the general public.

About Charlie Chaplin and "THE GOLD RUSH," perhaps his most famous film in which the "little fellow" is at his very best, little need be said to those of us who may not have lived through the Twenties, but still share the myth and reality of that greatest comedian. Buster Keaton too, with his magnificent incredulity, is not an unfamiliar figure thanks to the television revival of his films which took place during the Fifties. "COPS" is his marvelous short film including that famous sequence in which Keaton manages to get every cop in New York on his tail. Sharing the stage with a few other greats during the Golden Age of Comedy in the Twenties, Chaplin and Keaton have survived as the most profound and timeless commentators upon the difficulties of the human condition and its transcendence through humor.

Chauncey Haines, most ap-

only a fragment of what von Stroheim intended and realized, "GREED" is numbered among the screen's few masterpieces.

With the possible exception of Griffith's "Intolerance," it was also the screen's biggest flop d'estime. Audiences were not indifferent to it or bored by it—they actively hated it. People felt strangely threatened by it, because, as Paul Rotha wrote: "its moral that money was worthless either roused their consciences uncomfortably or was passed over unseen."

Von Stroheim went on to produce *The Merry Widow*, *Wedding March*, *Queen Kelly*, and a few other films for Hol-

(Continued on Page 7)



Chauncey Haines during his Hollywood days.

propriately, will bring these familiar jesters of American comedy into a new perspective with the almost forgotten art of providing spontaneous background music for silent films. He, in fact, played the original score for "THE GOLD RUSH" when it was previewed by Chaplin at the Forum Theatre in Los Angeles in 1925, with Chaplin himself sitting on the Bench giving instructions.

In the better movie houses before the advent of sound, the organists did a very meticulous job, says Mr. Haines, even using stop watches in their scoring to fit themes to the action. "Every performance was a live session," he recalls, "and you had to be on the button . . . if you got ahead or behind the action, you were sure to hear about it." But he notes with regret that the giant white and gold organs of the past are gone now, and the only one still in a theater is in the Roxy in New York. Haines opened the Roxy and many other fabled movie palaces of the Twenties, usually on loan from his job as featured organist with the Balaban and Katz theater chain in Chicago. B and K at one time had more than 100 organists playing in their theaters.

With the advent of sound Haines saw the inevitable decline of his art when he became one of the last three organists doing solo work for the chain. He returned to the West Coast where he had started playing the organ as a boy, and during the Thirties he was musical director for many of the 'name' radio

shows and for skating star Sonja Henie. One day while he was on an assignment at Warner Brothers, Max Steiner, the studio's top composer, prevailed upon him to give up the orchestral work and join the studio as an organist. During his ten years there Mr. Haines served with such maestros as Dmitri Tiomkin, Morton Gould, David Rose, and Franz Waxman, among many others.

Two years ago Mr. Haines became entertainment organist for UCLA, playing for the screenings of silent movies at Pehle Hall. This career has developed into a full time job, and Mr. Haines now plays for bookings at many of the University of California campuses, particularly at Santa Barbara and Riverside, as well as Occidental College in Southern California and schools in Oregon and Washington. He says that he delightedly finds his specialized and somewhat anachronistic form of musical expression is greeted with great interest and enthusiasm, not only by those who recall the films of the 'Twenties, but by the younger people in the audience. According to Mr. Haines, the latter "seem to treat it as if they were discovering some new art form or mode of entertainment."

On December 3 you will be offered the opportunity to discover Hollywood's Golden Era through the inimitable films of Chaplin and Keaton, and through the music of Chauncey Haines. Do not miss this rare program, a triple-decker treat for movie fans, young and old.

The Medical Center... Plans for the Future

The total daily population of Medical Center Students, faculty, employees, patients and visitors is approximately 7,500. It is expected that the total daily population of the campus will be in the neighborhood of 10,000 to 15,000 by 1980.

This expected growth as necessitated elaborate plans to not only maintain present efficiency standards for medical treatment, but also to provide auxiliary facilities such as parking, recreation, etc., and increased access to buildings on the campus.

To create an appropriate environment, eliminate conflict between pedestrian and vehicle traffic, and to reduce noise, Parnassus Avenue will be lowered and covered by a plaza reserved for pedestrian use. Surface transit vehicles will discharge passengers at the east and west entrances to the Parnassus Avenue tunnel.

Because the automobile is such an essential element to the efficient operation of the Medical Center, its accommodation must be given prime consideration. The topography between Parnassus Avenue and Irving Street will be utilized to advantage by constructing terraced parking structures conforming to the slopes. Below the level of Parnassus, and down to the level of Irving, from Hillway Avenue to 5th Avenue, parking structures to house approximately 3,000 cars will be located. Access to this garage system will be almost entirely from Irving Street. A parking structure housing approximately 500 cars may also be developed in association with the new Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute complex. The current and projected parking spaces, excluding parking for student housing in the Mt. Sutro area, are as shown below.

ing in the Mt. Sutro area, are as shown below.

Vertical transportation for parking structure users will terminate at the Parnassus Plaza level. Vertical transportation systems serving garages will be separated from vertical transportation systems serving buildings above the Parnassus Plaza level. The major source of public transportation arrivals to the Medical Center is and will continue to be the Irving Street streetcar line—a surface link to the Market Street rapid transit route. Arriving passengers will be transported vertically from the Irving street level to the Parnassus level at designated points.

To facilitate travel between the major buildings located on the Parnassus "shelf" and the University residential buildings on the crest slopes of Mt. Sutro, and to reduce on-campus use of vehicles, a specialized, inclined transportation system will be installed. Its design and timing are subject to additional study.

The location and relationship of future building space with respect to existing buildings and to pre-existing irrationalities will, in some cases, necessitate reassignment of existing space. The existing Medical Center building space is not only of considerable magnitude but consists of a series of highly complex integrated functions. Every effort

Projectionist Wanted

The Millberry Union Friday night film series is stranded in mid-stream without a regular projectionist to run the film programs each Friday night in the Medical Sciences Auditorium from 7:30-10:30 p.m. If you have had experience with running a 16mm projector, are mechanical and dependable, would like to earn a little extra money, and truly enjoy the Union film program, you are the man we need. Please contact Mr. Robert A. Alexander, Union Director, or Mr. Edison Uno, Operations Manager, at 240 Millberry Union, or phone 666-2541.

HUELGA!

Schenley Industries and DeGiorgio Fruit Co. are two of the most powerful growers currently being struck by the militant Farm Workers Association and the Agricultural Worker's Organizing Committee of the AFL-CIO. Those of us at the Medical Center can help the strike by refusing to buy DeGiorgio grapes and Roma wine (made by the Schenley Industries).

Med. Center Committee for Independent Political Action

TYPEWRITERS

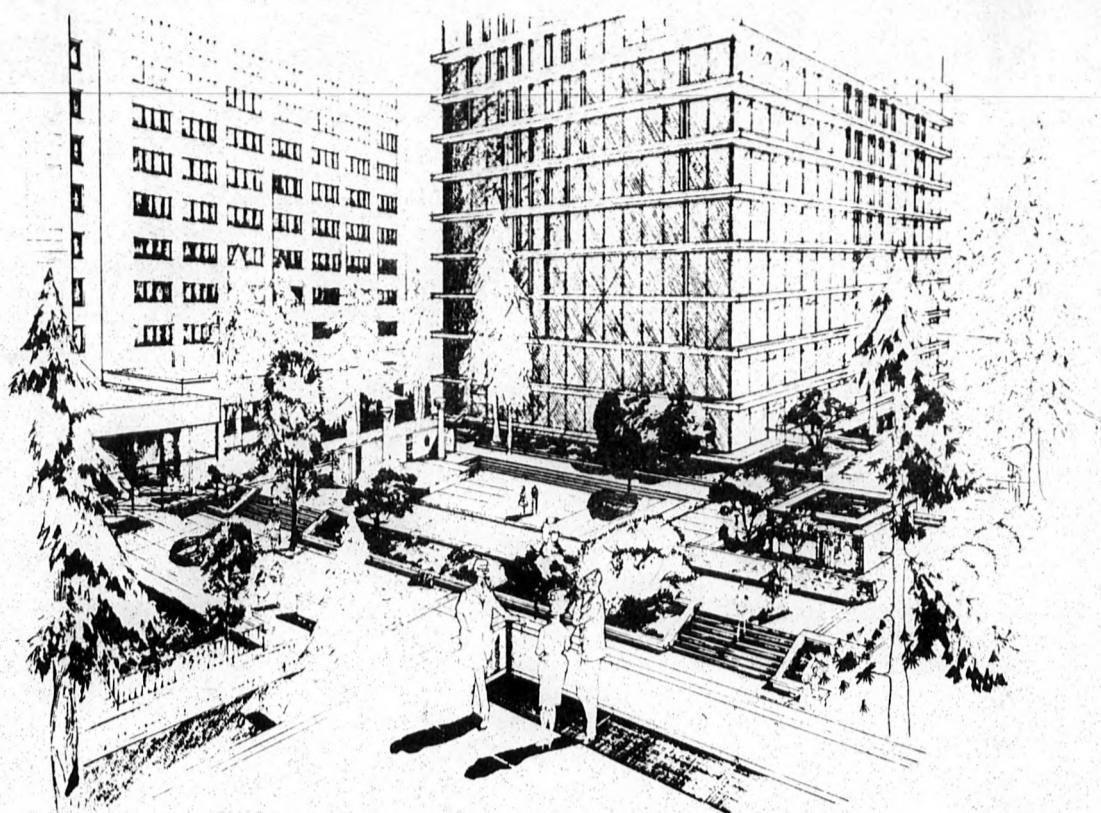
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The site of the Old Medical School building will be converted into a beautiful plaza for free speech use and general relaxation.

has been made to recognize present conditions and to increase and enhance the effectiveness of the existing plant wherever consistent with long range planning goals.

H. C. Moffitt Teaching Hospital: The H. C. Moffitt Hospital is a major focal point of activity for the School of Medicine. This building will remain as hospital space, but current west wing office areas will be altered to accommodate administrative and consultative practice office space. Some existing Moffitt bed areas will be altered to provide sufficient office space for consolidation of all administrative and educational activities of the Medical School clinical departments and to improve the interrelationships of the complex.

Medical Sciences: Basic Sciences and Clinical Departments of the School of Medicine, as well as the Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy, will remain in the Medical Sciences Building. Expansion of instruction, research, and library areas for these schools will be provided in the adjacent Health Sciences Instruction and Research building.

U.C. Clinics Building: The School of Dentistry occupies space in the Medical Sciences Building, with certain clinical activities located in the adjacent Clinics Building. The relocation of all Medical School outpatient activities to new construction will permit additional areas in the existing Clinics Building area to be re-assigned for expansion of the School of Dentistry.

U.C. Hospital: The consoli-

dation of all Medical School hospital beds within an expanded Moffitt Hospital will permit reassignment of currently rehabilitated U.S. Hospital (approximately 100 beds) to institutes requiring hospital beds for categorical patients. Unrehabilitated portions of U.C. Hospital will be altered to provide research laboratory space for organized research institutes in immediate proximity to bed areas.

Langley Porter: The existing Langley Porter Building will be vacated by the State Department of Mental Hygiene and will be available for assignments to University activities upon relocation of the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute. This building may be assigned to clinically-oriented research institutes desiring close geographic relationship to the contiguous Moffitt Hospital. The ground floor of the existing Langley Porter Building is well located for the development of vehicular access to expanded public service activities such as the Hospital Emergency suite.

The provision of additional space is a pressing need of the Medical Center. Numerous programs and expansion of existing activities have been deferred pending development of a long range planning solution. Programs to be housed by new construction are as follows:

Outpatient Care: The Clinics Expansion project will consolidate and expand Medical School patient care responsi-

bilities by construction of an outpatient clinics building on the north side of Parnassus Avenue immediately east of the existing Millberry Union. This outpatient center will be connected to an addition of Moffitt Hospital by a multi-level bridge over Parnassus Avenue.

Hospital: An addition to Moffitt Hospital will be located on the site of the existing campus roadway between the hospital and the Langley Porter Building. This Moffitt Hospital addition will house contiguous expansion of hospital services and diagnostic facilities for both hospital and ambulatory patients. In lieu of the previous program to continue rehabilitation of U.C. Hospital to provide additional hospital beds, it is proposed that the potential bed capacity of U.C. Hospital be replaced by an addition to Moffitt Hospital. In this manner all hospital bed needs of the Medical Center will be consolidated at one hospital. Additional beds to be provided will maintain the existing beds per student ration (5.6 beds per student) for the expanded San Francisco Medical School class size and will generally accommodate the possibility of teaching clinical students from other university campuses.

Hospital bed areas of the Moffitt Addition will relate floor by floor to existing Hospital bed floors, thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of teaching and patient care activities associated with a teaching hospital.

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Induced Epilepsy Aids Research

A study of the mechanisms which control epileptic discharge in nerve cells of the brain has begun at Stanford University School of Medicine. The investigation is conducted by Dr. David A. Prince, assistant professor of neurology, under a \$6,875 grant from the Epilepsy Foundation.

Epilepsy is a symptom of brain disease which affects some two million Americans. Some epileptic attacks may be manifest by major convulsions with unconsciousness while others are accompanied by subtle changes in behavior.

"Patients with seizures, however, may have characteristic abnormalities on their brain wave recordings at times when attacks are completely controlled," Dr. Prince said. "This shows that there are mechanisms within the brain which tend to keep the abnormal discharge in check and prevent it from spreading to become a full-blown epileptic seizure."

By inducing epilepsy in laboratory animals, Dr. Prince is studying these mechanisms. Recordings of the electrical activity from within single cells are made through glass tubes whose tips are so fine they cannot be seen with an ordinary microscope.

Syphilis Vaccines Being Developed at UCLA

Los Angeles, Oct. 19—Syphilis spirochetes "tamed" by radiation may some day be the basis for a vaccine against venereal disease.

Dr. James N. Miller of the UCLA Medical School's department of medical microbiology and immunology reports that spirochetes that cause syphilis can be rendered non-infectious by gamma rays without apparently changing the characteristics of the organism.

This is the first step toward incorporating the organisms in a vaccine, Dr. Miller notes.

The bottleneck so far is whether these "tamed" organisms can be made to protect against the syphilis germ. So far it has not been determined that the irradiated spirochetes stimulate antibody production. Larger doses of the "tamed" spirochetes than have been employed may be the answer. Or it may be possible that the radiation-treated organisms can confer immunity in other ways than by stimulating anti-body production.

An upswing in the venereal disease rate in recent years, particularly among teen-agers, makes a syphilis vaccine appear urgent.

Med Frosh Officers Announced

The Freshman Medical Students announced recently the results of their class elections held in October, for the academic year 1965-66. Leland Stark was elected President, while Steve Bartok, Judy Palmer, and Jack McVay were elected to the posts of Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer respectively.

Council

(Continued from Page 1)

the treatment of acute coronary disease, acute pulmonary disease, shock, etc., cannot be met by the individual small private hospital in its present form. It was agreed by these discussants that some sort of consolidation will have to take place so that each hospital, in its new form, can adequately staff and maintain the kind of specialized units which are becoming the backbone of acute medical treatment.

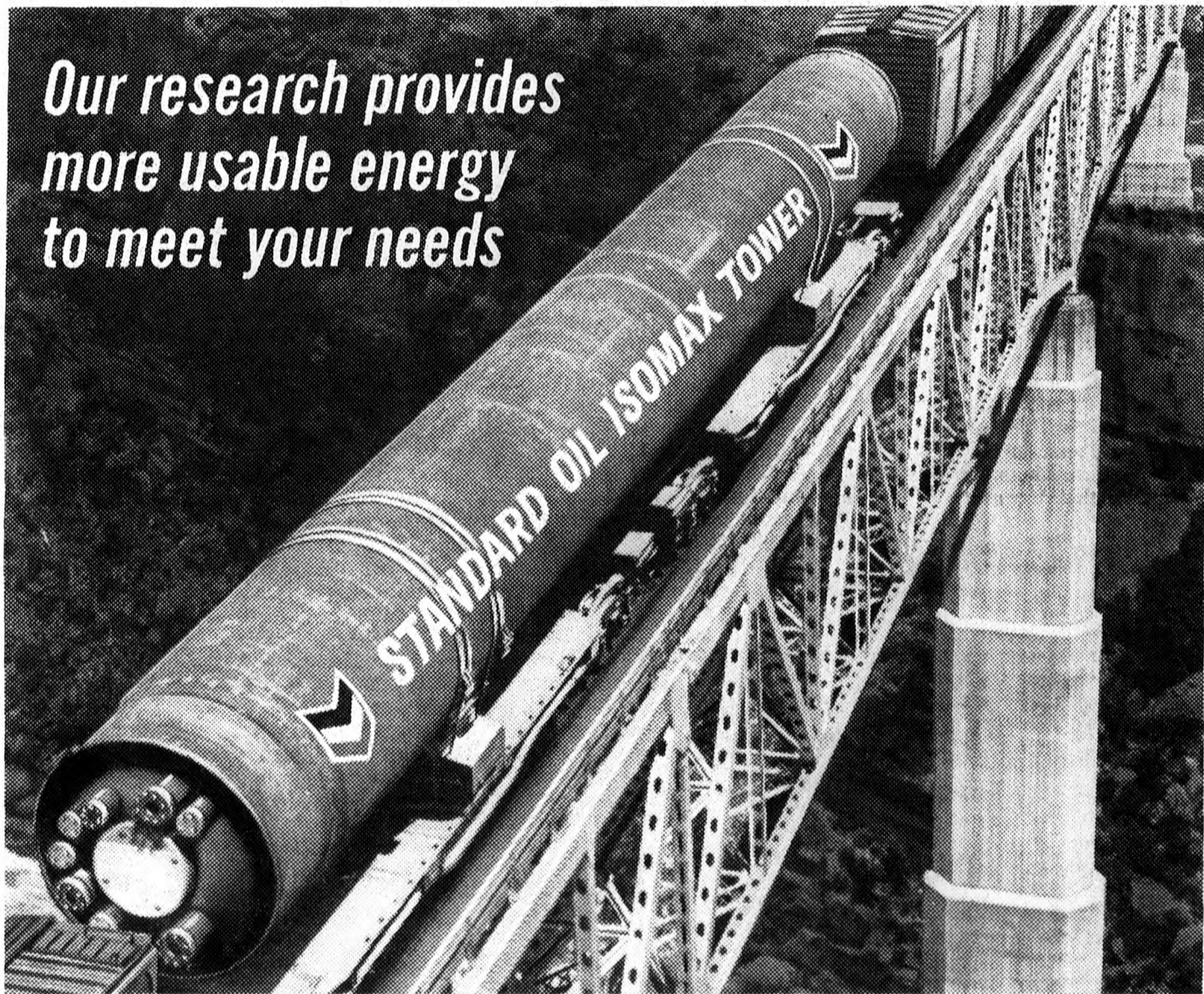
Though not overtly expressed, it seemed obvious that part of the immediacy of the concern is the realization on the part of the practicing physician that if the medical profession does not foresee and try to plan for this need, the federal government will again find it necessary to take the initiative, and once again leave the local medical community behind.

The impetus for change in existing hospital structure has to come not only from the older physician and member of the board of trustees, but also from the young physician who will be ultimately responsible for the care of private patients.

Along with the concept that hospital structure has to change to meet the growing demands of the community, the idea was developed that hospital function must also change to meet the demands of the practicing physician.

The rapidity with which medical science expands its knowledge and the application of its art in new and different ways leaves the private practitioner far removed from the stream of current thinking. Continuing education programs offered by the few medical centers with medical school affiliations are inadequate to bridge the educational gap. The solution has to come from the hard core of academically oriented staff at each private hospital, who not only engage in research of their own, but who are also able to keep their peers informed of developments in their fields of interest.

Maintaining a staff whose function is to educate is a new concept for the non-university hospital but one that bears close examination in the future. It is of primary importance to the student of today to realize that the future state of his medical knowledge will have to come from a new educational structure developed by physicians with the foresight to recognize the needs of their own profession.



This 1,000,000-pound tower — heaviest load ever carried cross-country on rails — is one of 8 for Standard Oil's remarkable new Isomax refining unit, being built to serve the West's expanding demand for petroleum energy.

The Isomax Process, a revolutionary technique developed by Standard Oil scientists, is uniquely efficient in its ability to refine less desirable heavy oils into the highest quality motor fuels.

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A Curtain of Ignorance by Felix Greene

By PETER LIPTON

A review of "CURTAIN OF IGNORANCE" by Felix Greene: How the U.S. public Has Been Misinformed About China.

I started to read CURTAIN OF IGNORANCE because I wanted to know a little more about China, and also because it happened to be sitting, very colorfully, on the shelf of the Public Library. I write this review because I am now a Greene devotee since his book changed my outlook towards the world created by the newspaper. I have always been somewhat cynical, but now I am almost a total disbeliever of all the news I hear about China. This is perhaps an undesirable attitude, insecure and provoking, but it seems to be the only outlook to adopt after reading Greene's book.

Felix Greene can, I believe, be classed as an objective reporter on China; that the BBC commissioned him to make his film on China as a T.V. documentary is verification of his objectivity are the reviews of his earlier book, AWAKENED CHINA. CURTAIN OF IGNORANCE opens with some background history of China, and in the remainder of the book Greene describes, with a liberal use of excerpts, what amounts to the "job" done by the U.S. press on the American people's attitudes towards China.

Because this press is the source of our present attitudes, investigating its reliability is important. Moreover, as Greene says, "As soon as we begin to think of the people of another country principally in terms of political antagonism, they cease to become people. This is a subtle and dangerous process . . . what begins as "containing Communism" can end with dropping bombs onto defenseless people without experiencing any greater horror than when exterminating a nest of ants."

A good deal is covered in the book, and Greene even managed to dig up the following quotation from a speech made to a group of ladies at the Ohio Women's Republican Club on November 9, 1950—it heralded an era: "While I cannot take the time (to name names) . . . I have here in my hand a list of 205 people that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party . . ." (Joe McCarthy). This excerpt is cited in the section where Greene discusses the formation of our current attitudes about China during the early Fifties. McCarthyism, the China lobby, the idea that the Soviet Union was controlling China, and of course the Korean War all contributed to these attitudes.

As an example, shortly before the Korean War, the New York Times wrote in an editorial: "It (China) has sold out to Russia vast properties and rights of the Chinese people themselves . . . and placed

the richest area of China firmly behind the eastern segment of the Iron Curtain . . . (thus) . . . it is our duty to wait for further evidence before we recognize the Communist regime . . ." That was the story. The areas concerned were Inner Mongolia, Manchuria and Sinkiang. NOT ONE OF THESE, says Greene, had or have since gone to the Soviet Union.

Greene further tells of a U.P.I. dispatch from Tokyo about a Chinese May Day parade. (We should remember that there are no U.S. newspapermen or agencies in China) 'China celebrated May Day with mass parades, giant pictures of Stalin and verbal attacks on India, the United States, and Khrushchev. The Communist news agency indicated that the Russians were absent from the main reception."

Fine, just what we'd expect. But wait: from a Western resident in Peking who saw this report and commented on its accuracy: "There were no mass parades." (This was confirmed by the London Observer). There was ONE giant picture of Stalin of equal size with Lenin, Marx, and Engels. The Soviets were at the main reception. There were no verbal attacks and no mention of India or of Khrushchev . . . "In fact," stated the Observer, describing the celebration, " . . . the scene had a gaiety, a vivid freshness, an air of festivity that I cannot hope to convey."

The first picture is the one we expect: the second, I would suggest, we are almost incapable of believing.

Greene deals mainly with two views we have about China. The first is that in China the people are going hungry, that they are ruled very rigidly by a central authority and live largely under coercion. The second is that China has rapacious designs on the rest of Asia because she needs the land to feed her starving people, and because such aggression is part of China's ideology of world communism. These two views of China lead us to the conclusion that it is both moral and necessary to our survival that we act to oppose China—by force if necessary: she is the ENEMY.

Greene makes a good case for his view that, in spite of our reports there is no evidence for the second view of China's aggression (he deals with Tibet, India, etc.), and that there is very little basis for the first view of domestic suppression. (He does not, however, deal with the question of intellectual freedom in China).

Space does not permit much in the way of example, and the book must be read to do it justice. Just a few points then. On the question of starvation: "Taxed to the limit of their endurance by the tightest rationing of food in the modern history of China and near famine conditions in some areas . . ." (N.Y. Times, '61) "Communist China is a land of massive malnutrition and hunger . . ." (N.Y. Times, '62). "The sour tasting soy sauce is said to be made of human hair." (Time, '61). The refugees (to Hong Kong) were fleeing from grim conditions of hunger" (N.Y.

Times, '62). But we could read about these same refugees from the British Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons: "There is little evidence that the Chinese refugees attempting to enter Hong Kong are suffering from malnutrition." And from the Time of London: The truth is that the sufferings of the ordinary Chinese peasant from war, disorder and famine have been immeasurably less in the last decade than in any decade of the past century" (1962). So?

Green notes a little contretemps from the New York Times on the subject of China's bellicosity. The Times reported a speech by President Kennedy: " . . . that Government (China) . . . has called for war, international war, in order to advance the final success of the Communist Cause." And in an editorial by that paper: "Communist China is and will remain indefinitely a big, overpopulated, economically stricken nation whose present rulers have unsatisfied ambitions that impel them into a belligerent revolutionary attitude." Fine; this too conforms with

our picture. But Greene points out that the same N.Y. Times had reported a few days earlier that a "High level review by the U.S. administration had concluded that it was unlikely that China would depart from its policy of minimum risk in foreign affairs and they felt they planned no major adventures." How many of us are aware of this latter viewpoint?

Greene takes on many issues in this factual way: the annual reports of pending revolution in China, the communization where he gives many eyewitness reports totally contradicting our ideas of the quasi-slavery existing in the communes. He deals with our use of emotive language in news reports ("psychotic," "fanatical," "obsessive hatred"), and many other topics.

Reading CURTAIN OF IGNORANCE left me with the general thought that our feelings on foreign affairs are almost totally formed by the press we read and the news we hear; thus it seems necessary to think about what we read and hear carefully, as we are all easy victims of this formative process.

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Sports and Recreation

Films for Little Bears

Hey, little bears, why not invite your friends to see the Saturday morning "Little Bear" movies with you? Little Bears can bring any number of guests. Of course each guest must buy a ticket just as you do. But at 35c these films are a real bargain. How did you like Jason and the Argonauts? When Jason stabbed the multi-headed dragon? Thump! And those fighting skeletons? Woo! How did you like Johnn Tremain chasing the Red Coats? Walt Disney is one of our better producers of historical films. More or less grown-ups like these movies also; in fact, several of our staff really look forward to "Little Bear" Saturday morning movies.

Three films remain in the fall series. They are as follows:

November 20 — Texas John Slaughter

December 4 — March of the Wooden Soldiers

Dec 11 — Snow White and the Three Stooges

Showtime is 11:15 a.m. on Saturday mornings following the children's swim and trampoline classes. Tickets sell for the individual performance at 35c each. Tickets and a complete "Films for Little Bears" schedule can be picked up at the Union Central Desk.

Competition Getting Hot in 'B' League

The "B" League plays Thursday nights 7 to 9 pm. The Old Man's A.C. and the Senior Meds are presently enjoying their top spot in the "B" League; but when Big Tom's bumped off Kappa Psi 2 to 25, it looked like maybe it was going to be a long season, especially for the Old Man's A.C.

The Old Man's A.C. started off well by getting Phi Delta Chi 34 to 32. Don DeZordo played a good game and contributed 10 points to the win. Jim McNamara did well in the second game as Old Man's A.C. got the better of Rho Pi Phi 58 to 36.

Larry Milke hit for 23 points and led the senior Meds past Phi Delta Chi 43 to 35.

Women's Swim Team

Women's Swim Team workouts began early this year in an effort to prepare for the Annual All-University Sports Festival in the Spring. All women students are eligible, and the team assembled thus far consists mainly of students in Nursing, Physical Therapy and Pharmacy. Formal practices are held Wednesday nights from 9 to 10 p.m.

Swimmers exhibiting particular ability are Linda Hess, Linda Chase, Marsha Lane and Pam Price. The team is completed by a promising diver, Tina Wren.



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Junior Dents Team Lead "A" League

The "A" league plays Tuesday nights 7 to 9 pm. Competition has been keen and has resulted in many close, hard-fought battles and several come-from-behind victories.

Play started off with a bang

Olympic Club Squash Tourney

The U.C. Medical Center was well represented at the Olympic Club's Annual Squash Tournament. A group of doctors have built up a healthy rivalry over the past year and have been battling away their noon hours and sometimes their dinner hours on the Millberry Union squash courts. All of which whipped them into competitive shape and enabled them to make a fine showing at the Olympic Club.

The Medical Center entries were Dr. Ed Eyring, Dr. Peck-Lau, Dr. Lawrence Rose, Dr. H. Roger Netzer, Dr. Boyce Cole, and Stan Crawford. All of the above won games and are eligible to compete in a bigger tournament being held at Eugene, Oregon, in Jan., 1966.

At the Olympic Club Dr. Peck-Lau, the "Lion" of the Millberry Union courts, reached the semi-finals in Class "B." Dr. Boyce Cole made the semi-finals in Class "C." Dr. H. Roger Netzer (Otolaryngology) defeated Dr. Lawrence Rose (Ophthalmology) 2 games to 1 for the Class "D" Championship. Both Dr. Netzer and Dr. Rose received beautiful awards, so all in all it was a good day for both Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology.

by a 7 to 6 final.

The Pharmacy I team bounced back the following week to overtake Pharmacy II by a score of 14 to 5. Marsha Yee scored 6 of the 14 points, and Barbara Swam followed up with 4.

The games are played Monday nights at 7 p.m. in Steinger Gym. League play will continue through November, and anyone desiring a little amusement is encouraged to come in and take a peek.

as the Junior Dents bested the Soph Dents 52 to 47. This was a duel between the Clemetson Brothers as Don scored 20 points for the Junior Dents, and Doug scored 19 for the Soph Dents. In two later battles 'Big Man' Rich Hosley led the Junior Dents to a close 46 to 44 win over the Soph Meds and to a come-from-behind 46-51 win over the Handels.

Activities Sign-ups

Al Kerr, our Athletic Director, has an overwhelming compulsion to collect names, addresses and phone numbers. That may not mean what you think it does. It just means it's time to sign up for many phys. ed. and recreation activities. Before making final arrangements and setting times, dates, costs, etc., for special programs and courses of instruction, Al needs to know if there are enough interested students around to make these ventures worth the trouble.

The Kenpo Karate course was a smash hit, and Al is set to repeat it as soon as he can line up a tentative list of prospective students.

The skin and scuba diving course was a satisfying success. This fine course would be a valuable asset to anyone's aquatics program, and Al is especially eager to get in touch with medical students interested in scuba.

A Red Cross Senior Life Saving and Water Safety Instructor Course is tentatively planned for the near future. And here again, Al would like tangible evidence of sufficient student interest in order to

The Soph Dents squeaked by the Handels 45-44 as Doug Clemetson cut loose with 26 points for the Soph Dents. Ron Marenda scored a respectable 18 points for the Handels in this one.

The Senior Dents came from behind to beat the Frosh Meds 36-30. Senior Dent Dave Georg scored 13 points in the second half to help turn the tide. Later the Senior Dents bested Copper Kettle 47-34 as Bill Alexander found the range for 18 points.

The Soph Meds own two impressive wins. One over the Frosh Meds 71 to 29 and the other over Copper Kettle 54 to 36. Soph Meds John Lee, Brian Dolan, and Myron Wacholder have displayed talents that make their team one to be reckoned with.

The Handels out-battled B.V.T.A.C. 44 to 42. Ron Marenda was high with 13 points for the winners, while Guy Rounsaville played an outstanding game for B.V.T.A.C.

"A" League Standings:

Junior Dents	3 wins 0 loss
Senior Dents	2 wins 0 loss
Soph Meds	2 wins 1 loss
Soph Dents	1 win 1 loss
B.V.T.A.C.	1 win 1 loss
Handels	1 win 2 loss
Frosh Meds	0 win 2 loss
Copper Kettle	0 win 3 loss

hasten this project.

All you have to do is drop by the Athletic Control Desk (next to the pool), say what you're interested in, and leave your name, address, and phone number. You won't have to call Al, he'll call you.

Al Kerr, our Athletic Director has an overwhelming compulsion to collect names, addresses, and phone numbers. Oh, well, maybe we better not go into that.

Co-Rec Volleyball Race

A tight race is shaping up for the co-rec volleyball championship. With half the schedule yet to play there are five teams bunched at the top. Two teams are undefeated and three teams have lost only one game.

Team No. 5 (Sumi Nishi, Pam Tresnon, Mary Ann MacKenzie, Jim McNamara, Mike Panzer, and Tom McGuire) leads with a record of 6 wins and no losses. Team No. 7 (Bev Boyd, Ann Hutchinson, Sue Young, Dave Kent, Will Bredberg and Bruce Orsborn) stands a good chance with 5 wins and 1 loss. Team No. 9 (Margie Dedman, Tina Wren, Marian Neff, Bill McCarthy, Tom Stevens, and John Holmes) at present has 4 wins and no losses. Teams No. 1 and No. 8 have 3 win, 1 loss records.

Excitement is sure to mount as these teams meet and as play progresses to the final playoffs, and there will be some upsets, especially since Team No. 6 (in the cellar) has vowed to win a game before this tournament is over.

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Blind Researcher Devises Tests For Blind

In the words of a colleague, William L. Dauterman "wears a soft glove on a strong hand." Put in another way, Dauterman's career has been characterized by his humanity and his determined devotion to helping the blind and the disabled.

And today, Dauterman, who lost his sight in an accident when he was 12, is closer to his goal than ever before.

As chief of vocational services of the Division of Rehabilitation Medicine at Stanford University School of Medicine, Dauterman's task is to guide disabled persons toward an occupational adjustment. In working with the blind, he had to rely mainly on verbal tests to determine their ability for re-training and employment. His experience told him that verbal tests did not give an objective overall picture of learning skills. A new test, based on tactile sense, was sorely needed to give precise information on the person.

"Verbal measurements," Dauterman says, "are entirely out of place for some blind persons, particularly the educationally deprived, those from socially impoverished backgrounds, and those with language barriers. Furthermore, some persons develop a pseudo-verbal facility which leads to questionably high scores on verbal tests while educational deprivation in others causes low scores."

Aided by research psychologist Richard M. Suinn, and research assistants Bernice Shapiro and Emily Garfield, Dauterman worked to find a test that could be especially adapted for adult blind persons. He studied available intelligence tests and found one particularly suited for his purposes. It was the Kohs Block Design Test developed at Stanford nearly 40 years ago by Samuel C. Kohs as a thesis for a doctorate in psychology. The test consists of colored cubes which have to be assembled to make a given design. It scores a person's mental level by testing his ability at

problem-solving.

In 1958, a Japanese psychologist, Dr. Yoshikazu Ohwaki, modified the Kohs test for use with blind children. Using fabric instead of colors to make the cube designs distinctive to touch, he found the test to be a very useful clinical tool.

Encouraged by Dr. Kohs, who is now retired and living at Burlingame, and with a substantial grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Administration in Washington, Dauterman decided to test the Ohwaki-Kohs approach on blind adults. By adding his own refinements, he made the test less frustrating although equally challenging to the blind person, and more suitable for a wider range of intellectual capacities than the Ohwaki-Kohs test had been.

For example, to make the cube designs more distinctive to touch, rubber tread was used instead of fabric; the basic designs which are copied by the blind person have been reproduced in relief form on plastic sheets; textures have been reduced to rough and smooth with two colors (black and white) employed for persons who are partially blind; a simpler design has been added for warmups by those who have difficulty grasping the nature of the test.

"So far," Dauterman reports, "more than 200 blind persons have been tested in the San Francisco Bay Area, Seattle, Wash., and Little Rock, Ark. Results of the Stanford and Ohwaki-Kohs tests show a promising correlation which encourages us to believe the two tests will prove to have the same predictive value."



Santa Claus will be in top form for the visits of several hundred children expected to attend the Millberry Union Children's Christmas Party.

Santa Plans Holiday Visit To Medical Center Again

After a hard-working year, Santa Claus informs us they will start the holiday festivities off at the Millberry Union when he arrives by fire engine for the annual Millberry Union Children's Christmas Party on Wednesday evening, December 15, 1965. The event will take place from 6:30-8:30 p.m. in the Steninger Gymnasium of the Millberry Union. Children of the entire campus community are invited to attend. This includes those of students, faculty, alumni and employees. There will be cartoons, special entertainment, goodies for the children and special refreshments. Those with small children are encouraged to arrive early as the visits with Santa will be arranged on a first-come, first-served basis. Different colored tickets will be passed out. Those with certain colors

will be permitted to visit with Santa at specific time periods during the evening.

Cartoons will start at exactly 6:30 p.m. with the entertainment at 7 and Santa will arrive at 7:15 p.m. All details for this year's event are being handled by the Millberry Union Recreation Department. For additional information contact the Recreation Department office, Room 243, Millberry Union, 666-1800.

Warren Miller's 'The Skiers' Coming Dec. 8

"The Skiers," a 90-minute color film epic by the greatest of the ski film producers, Warren Miller, will be shown in the Steninger Gymnasium, Guy S. Millberry Union, on Wednesday evening, December 8, 1965. Two showings will be held, one at 7 p.m., the other at 8:30 p.m. Cost for students and spouse is \$1.00, general admission, \$1.50. All the top stars of skiing from Billy Kidd and Jimmy Heuga of the United States to Austria's Egon Zimmerman appear in the sound color film which will take the viewer on an armchair adventure to ski slopes from Heavenly Valley, California, to Sugarloaf, Maine, to Austria and Switzerland. The film is spiced with humor and action.

In addition to the ski film showing, a special fashion show featuring the latest in ski wear and equipment will be presented courtesy of Kenneally's Sports Shop. San Francisco. Both of the film showings will be preceded by the fashion show.

Tickets are available at the Central Desk, Guy S. Millberry Union. Advance reservations will not be necessary.

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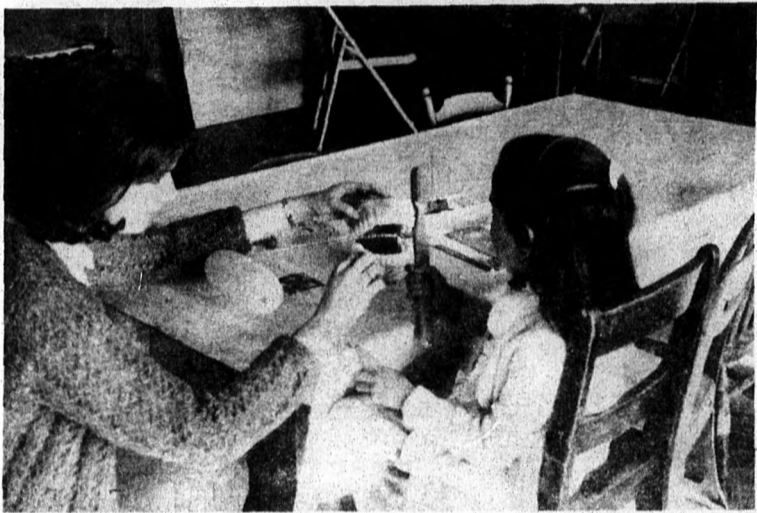
The audiometry test was one of the few where the language problem presented few difficulties.



I wonder what she sees in there — I never knew ears were that interesting.



A few of the Mexican-American children that were screened show off their rewards with members of the health team.



A few lessons in oral hygiene were part of the order of the day — aided by a king-sized toothbrush.

Peace Corps and the Draft

Opportunities to discharge draft responsibility and new regulations concerning the medical volunteer's family were the chief points presented by a Peace Corps recruiting team that visited the campus recently.

Headed by Dr. Joseph English, a psychiatrist in the medical division of the Corps, the three member team explained that doctors have an opportunity most volunteers don't; that is, to fulfill their military obligation by service in the Peace Corps. Discharge from the military is granted to doctors serving as members of the staff of the organization. The "catch," Dr. English stated, is that such positions are limited and rather competitive. Doctors interested in further information concerning this program, which runs for two years like the volunteer program, should write directly to the Medical Director, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C.

Because of a recent change of policy, the M.D. who enters the Peace Corps as an ordinary volunteer (and is therefore only deferred, and not excused from military service) now may take his family at government expense to his assignment. This regulation was established since doctors, due to their long training,

often had families by the time they qualified for service.

Basically, doctors fill two important roles in the Corps, Dr. English explained. First, they serve as expert volunteer workers in countries requesting their skills, and secondly, they support the volunteers by attending to health needs while abroad. As a volunteer the doctor may find himself doing anything from helping to establish a medical school curriculum to operating a roving medical team bringing the first glimpse of modern health science to remote areas.

While serving, the volunteer has all his traveling and living expenses paid for by the government and also accumulates a "readjustment fund" so he doesn't return to the United States indigent. This fund accumulates for the two years abroad at the rate of \$100 a month plus another \$75 a month if his wife is also a volunteer.

Although much of the program centered around physicians, the need for qualified members of all the health sciences was stated, and programs similar to that for doctors exists for other health specialists.

Discussing the medical problems of program with the gathered students, Dr. English cited the statistic that

only 1.4 per cent of all the volunteers who went overseas returned prematurely, and despite the mental strain of adjustment to a new language and culture, only half, or 7/10 of 1 per cent of the medical returnees came home because of mental problems. The self-selection of the volunteers was suggested by the Corps psychiatrist as a major contributing factor to this low percentage.

In defending the two year minimum service against the charge that it was too long for a specialist who had already spent nine years in training, the team members cited the fact that it takes several months for a volunteer to get adjusted and settled to a point where he can be effective in his work, and that real integration into and trust of the society he's working in comes only after an ever longer span. Thus, to justify the governmental expense of training and transporting the volunteer is not justified unless he serves at least two years. The recruiters admitted that a doctor might be able to practice medicine in a shorter period of time, but stressed that the program aims at more than just supplying technicians to work, and that these greater goals of personal inter-relationships and assistance in the host nation's prob-

Calendar of Events

- 11/29—Sports Films, M.U. West Lounge, Noon
- 12/ 1—C.A.L. Lecture: Kalahari Desert Bushmen, Noon, Med. Sci. Aud.
- 12/ 2—Meridian West Noon Program, M.U. Lounges
- 12/ 3—C.A.L. Travel Film: "Spain and Portugal," Noon, Med. Sci. Aud.
Sports Films, M.U. West Lounge, Noon
- FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN MOVIES: Special Program—Chauncey Haines, Organist of the Silent Era, plays for: "The Gold Rush"—Charlie Chaplin; "Cops"—Buster Keaton; "Never Weaken"—Harold Lloyd. 7:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., Steninger Gymnasium. Students: \$0.75; General Admission: \$1.25
- 12/ 4—Dental School Dinner Dance
Films for Little Bears
- 12/ 7—TRIM-A-LAMB PARTY, Noon, M.U. Main Lounge
- 12/ 8—C.A.L. Lecture: "New Leaders and Old Voices," Noon
Ski Film
- 12/10—C.A.L. Concert: UCMC Chamber Music Orchestra
Sports Films, M.U. West Lounge, Noon
- FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN MOVIES — The Rebel and Realism
"Greed"—by Eric von Stroheim
7:30 p.m., Medical Sciences Auditorium
- 12/11—FACULTY CLUB CHRISTMAS DANCE
Films for Little Bears

lems, as the host nation sees them, can only be achieved by the resident volunteer with a command of the language working over a longer period of time.

Finally the team enthusiastically described the personal rewards of the experience; their thrill of traveling, the mastering of a new language, the making of new

friends, and most of all, the ex-volunteers cited the feeling of doing something sincere and positive, and of being around long enough to see their efforts have positive and rewarding results.

Applications for students interested in joining the Peace Corps may be obtained in Millberry union. Inquire at the main desk.