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## Notice

APR 4 1966

This issue is the first of many that must be offered in abbreviated form because of deficiencies that have developed in the budget at Millberry Union. Up to the present time, SYNAPSE has been operating without its own budget and as a result it must suffer whenever other aspects of the Union run into the red. This has happened despite the fact that SYNAPSE is bring in a larger amount of advertising, and is costing less to be published (per page) than ever before. **San Francisco 94127**

It is our feeling that SYNAPSE should have its own budget. . . a budget that will enable us to give you a paper that we can all be proud of. It is discouraging indeed to members of the staff to have material severely edited because of space limitations, or to have the esthetic qualities of the finished paper not reflect the work that went into it. We ask your support.

The Staff.

## UNION GOVERNORS REQUEST GREATER CONTROL OF STUDENT COMMITTEE

Last month, a special committee of the Millberry Union Board of Governors submitted a recommendation back to the full board that would define various aspects of the structure of student Committees that exist within the Union. Included among the affected committees are the Public Affairs Committee, SYNAPSE, the Film Committee and MEDI-CAL.

It seemed to be the consensus of the Board (consisting of faculty and alumni and students) that since the committees are financed by Union funds, that the Board

should be able to exercise some control over them. In addition, it was felt by a few that some mechanism should be set up to prevent any group of students from "taking over" a committee and perpetuating itself thereby.

The concept of a Program Council (as this "mechanism" is to be called) has been pondered for six of seven years, but the first fruitful attempt to implement the idea came at the first Board of Governors meeting last fall when Robert Alexander, Union Director, suggested that the Board of Governors consider the establishment of a Union Program Council to serve as an organizational link between the Union Board (and Staff) and the Student Committees of the Union.

Several student groups on campus have become alarmed at what seems to be a mechanism whereby the Board of Governors (a body with very considerable faculty and administration influence) could set the mood of a committee merely by choosing the heads of the various committees, including the Editorship of SYNAPSE. Until now membership in student committees has been open to all, with the chairmen for the following year being chosen by vote from within the

See page 7, col. 1

## BACK TO THE BOOKS

### Medics Defeated at Denver

It's back to the books for the U.C. "Medic". Heart will carry a team only so far. That's the story of the U.C. "Medics" Basketball Squad which surprisingly gained the A.A.U. National Championships only to lose out in their first game against the Contac-Caps of Knoxville, Tennessee 77-60.

The Tennessee outfit bolstered by three 1966 All-Americans, Clyde Lee, 6' 9" Center from Vanderbilt, Jack Marin, 6'6" Forward from Duke, and Dick Snyder, 6'5" Forward from Vaidson, along with other high-powered pick-ups, racked up an easy triumph over the "Medics" beating them both on the boards and shooting percentages.

The Medical Center players, who received a warm welcome from Denver area fans, started out by jumping into a 18-9 lead. For about 10 minutes it looked like the Medical Center might be going all the way. But the closest the Medical Center could get in the final 20 minutes was 9 points despite the fact that Contac went scoreless

from the field for the first 4'58" of the second half.

Upon his return from Denver where the tournament was played, Coach Bud Alexander had the following comments: "The altitude and the height of the opposing players got to us. I have no complaint about the tournament itself. It was well run and our accommodations were excellent. However, I was irked about the officiating. They completely did away with the three-second rule under the key and this definitely put the "Medics" at a disadvantage. The officials also initiated a new rule at Denver which required the referees to handle the ball on all use of boards plays. This took away any possibility of a fast break situation.

Bobby Bedell of Stanford led the "Medics" with 12 points, assisted by Rich Hosley and Doug Clemetson, also former Indians, who dropped in 11 and 10 points each respectively.

## Bosom, Beverage Highlight Festivity

Bunnies did their stuff on the gym floor. Yvonne D'Angers joked, bounced and exchanged risque quips with a near dentist. Student members of the health team drank it all in, and in addition, drank in copious quantities of beverage rich in the end products of yeast metabolism. The Hulks and The Pills had it out.

What kind of night was it? A night like all nights, filled with the events that alter and illuminate our Medical Center. Why? Because a pick-up group of ex-college basketball players now studying for careers in the health sciences had vanquished the Pacific Coast and were on their way to Denver to vie for national AAU basketball honors. Denver is 1200 miles and many dollars away, and to support the trip fund-raising was underway. And what more agreeable way to gather money than to offer wine, woman and song in return?

So, under the sponsorship of ASUCMC and under the direction of dental student Dick Savage, arrangements were made for a gala

party, featuring free refreshments (which were donated), special attractions (courtesy Yvonne D'Angers), dancing (to two local beat-making groups) and humor (provided by dental senior Peter Parr, who emceed the proceedings). Financially, the gathering was a huge success, adding \$480 to the trip coffers.

Its social success was a bit harder to judge, since the only comment that could be elicited from the male merry-makers concerned the unusual proportions of Miss D'Angers torso. Questions concerning the quality of the affair were invariably answered by astounded comments dealing with the gravity-defying North Beach dancer.

Nevertheless, they had provided the Med Center with an exciting season of basketball, and a superb cause for a party that will long be the topic of discussion, especially whenever the subject of female anatomy is raised, as it often is on a campus such as ours.



# synapse

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SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER  
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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.

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## Editorial

President Johnson's recent message expressing his desire to promote an honesty in packaging bill seems to be one of those pathetic efforts more characteristic of a poor old man putting a new coat of paint on a barn whose timbers are scarcely able to hold it up, hoping against hope that out of a new facade will come a better structure. We have seen much of this kind of behavior lately, and we should not ignore it, for in many ways it represents a feeble first step... the step of recognition of a problem... just as the old man recognized that his barn was run down.

The pathetic part about both situations is that the men involved have neither the strength nor the ability to resolve the situation, so each try in the old way that seems left. History shows us, though, that laws have done little in the past to (cure ills) that are primarily moral in nature and there is little reason to expect society to react any differently now. Businesses continue to fix prices, scheme, "investigate", bribe and do almost every other imaginable act that it can to "maximize" profits, and it is fairly safe to assume that these practices do not arise out of ignorance; they take much planning.

It appears that we have traveled (or deteriorated) a long way from the original idea that businesses exist to provide goods for the public, and secondarily (under our system) to make profit. Profits are glorified more and more, and any attempt to "humanize" this situation seems to draw from the business world and elsewhere the label of "Unamerican", "Pinko" or some other negative quality word so that the humanization attempt can be psychologically disposed of without the painful residual thoughts that inevitably spring from conscience.

When the government tries to pass legislation (as Johnson is again doing) to artificially curb the unethical practices growing out of the selfish grab for profits, we hear cries of "socialism" and too much government control from the Right and accusations of playing "God" from the Liberals.

Since industry exists for the good of the country and therefore the people in it, it seems a pity when a governmental leader must plead with the business community to be honest with the people. Certainly the kind of behavior that condones dishonest business practices must run over into our pattern of domestic life and our attitude towards the rest of the world.

The present national attitude of advocating industrial growth through selfish cutthroat practices and the expectation of a resulting moral society presents an incongruous picture indeed and one that presents an immense challenge to our emerging generation.

Alan Clark  
Editor



*Maybe you could use the money to build a bridge to the Farallons, Mayor Shelley?*

## The D.H. Curriculum— New Concept in Frustration

Most of us are familiar with the D.H.'s. They are the girls that run around in the crisp, blue pinafores, having nary a wrinkle, spot or loose thread. As you see them scamper by, you might very well recall "Alice in Wonderland," and wonder where the white rabbit is or what looking glass they popped out of. For her, the rabbit is graduation -- something she pursues with much impatience. The looking glass reflects her past achievements and sleepless nights in order to get where she is now.

The D.H.'s are few in number, since only twenty-four girls are accepted each year. They have worked hard and long to be accepted. The pre-professional curriculum includes two years of humanities, language, history, chemistry, zoology, psychology, and sociology and the girls average a 3.2 to 4.0 grade point average from their former schools. Therefore since competition, continuous studying and diligence are their familiar and constant companions, when they are admitted to the Medical Center they expect their professional schooling to be even more demanding and time-consuming. So, the first semester you meet up with girls eager to plunge into all the courses -- ready to work hard at becoming good hygienists. That's the first semester. Let's jump ahead to the picture of a typical D.H. in her last year. Her grade point? ... passing. Her potential? ... dwindling. Her attitude? ... on the downgrade.

How does a seemingly intelligent and eager student end up with a bitterness and contempt for the very goal she has spent so many years to attain? We hope, through this article to give you an insight into the D.H. school, into the curriculum and its demands on the students, so that you might help to find a solution to the Medical Center's gravest problem: student disappointment and disinterest.

The first thing the D.H.'s encounter is constant repetition. Every semester seems to bring back to heart all that was learned in the previous semester. The variety offered in the dental hygiene courses is minimal, although admittedly a thread of academic discipline does remain in the form of the Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Histology, and Microbiology classes. So even when repetition can sometimes be advantageous, it can also be an insult to one's intelligence, and in the case of the D.H.'s it often leads to boredom and dissatisfaction.

We come next to clinical work. That long-awaited time when the D.H.'s have their very own patients and can recall all the facts that they have repeatedly swallowed since arrival on these grounds. The patient is seated, the oral prophylaxis is begun and completed, (we won't mention how long it takes, or why it takes so long... that's another story to tell), the patient is educated and dismissed. How about our D.H.? She feels satisfied that her work was good, and that her rapport with the patient was well established. BUT... what's this? "F" in clinic for the day! Reason: dirty shoes. Think our D.H. is still happy? Fat chance. This is how it is though; there is a long list of "don'ts" which every D.H. must religiously comply with. However, its counterpart, the "Do-list", doesn't seem to exist, which makes the D.H. afraid to do anything for fear it may be a don't.

Furthermore, the don't list is so flexible that a permissible action on one day may very well be forbidden on the next. This list, properly referred to as the "intangible list", is the death of our D.H.'s. It is these unpredictable and invisible non-curricular faux pas which ultimately dictate your grades. "Thou shalt not wear thine hair down to such point where it

toucheth thine collar, not in clinic, not in class, nor anywhere on campus during or after school." To continue, "Thou shalt not wear sandals, tennis shoes, or loafers, nor shalt thou go on campus at any time in the absence of nylons." These are only a few examples of the various intangibles which have the power to lower a grade from a "B" to a "D".

The most obvious problem is that the D.H.'s cannot comfortably discuss their grading with the instructors because they are afraid that they will be punished even more. There are so many minor infringements of the law (such as "barrette in hair, wearing eye liner, having run in nylon, dirty bracket table, wrinkled uniform, or even too eager to complete case") that it becomes impossible to be perfect all the time. It is rather annoying to realize that fellow students are receiving grades dependent, not on test results, not on understanding of course-work, not on ability, but instead upon a single or a few violations of the list of prohibitions which themselves are not always stated well enough to give fair warning to the student. And it is not only the grades which suffer. The fact is well known to all D.H.'s that they may be fined different amounts of money for some infractions.

Don't misunderstand though. The D.H.'s are proud of their profession. They believe in it, they know what they must do, and they do it. It isn't the idea of dental hygiene that is causing the anxiety -- it is the attitude taken by the instructors. Isn't it time we did something to re-establish that initial feeling we all had upon acceptance? That feeling of "We finally made it!" Must we continue through school with such an impatience to graduate, instead of really enjoying our time spent here?

-Names withheld on request.



## Medical Student Wins Fellowship For Tanzania

Robert F. Greene, who is completing his junior year in the School of Medicine, San Francisco, has received a \$2,027.00 Smith Kline and French Laboratories Foreign Fellowship from the Association of American Medical Colleges. The Fellowship will enable him to work eleven weeks at the Kola Ndoto Hospital at Shinyang, Tanzania. The 200 bed hospital is operated by the Africa Inland Mission, an interdenominational Protestant Mission. Each month the hospital accommodates 3,000 outpatients and 250 inpatients.

Greene will work under the direction of Dr. Clifton Nelson medical director of the hospital, assisting in examination and treatment of patients and in surgical and laboratory procedures.

The Smith Kline and French Laboratories Foreign Fellowships program is entering its seventh year. During the past six years 180 Fellows, representing 74 medical schools, have served in hospitals and clinics in 45 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The Fellowships were established to give American medical students the opportunity to gain broader medical experience in cultures different from their own.

Greene is the fourth student from the University's medical school on the San Francisco campus to receive this award.

A graduate of Stanford University, Greene has been a Regent Scholar since entering the School of Medicine.

## Babe Of Our Boys

### Yvonne D'Anger Helps Send the Team to Denver



Yvonne displayed her talents modestly



Dental students have many talents. . .



So the traveling salesman said to the bunny



Beer-bust boosted basketballer's bash.

## New Home Test for 'Lazy Eye'

Parents may detect a serious eye disease in their children as early as two - and - a - half years of age with a simple home testing chart.

According to Dr. Earl L. Stern Chief of the Eye Clinic at the University of California San Francisco Medical Center, the chart indicates the presence of amblyopia, a disease also known as "lazy eye blindness." Specialists estimate that 3,000 to 4,000 children in the Bay Area between the ages of three and five, are currently afflicted.

This simple test can point out eye weaknesses which neither the child nor his parents notice. The chart consists of capital E's pointing in different directions. Even a 2-1/2 - year - old child can learn to point in the direction he sees the E's pointing.

The Northern California Society for the Prevention of Blindness at 4200 California Street, San Francisco, will send the home testing chart, free, complete with directions, to any parent who sends a request along with the number and ages of the children in the family.

The amblyopic eye of a child looks perfectly normal; this is one reason why parents fail to suspect that a child may have an eye problem. The child cannot see details with the defective eye because the eyes may be crossed,

not aligned perfectly, or have different refractive powers.

The child tends to stop using the weaker eye and to rely on his stronger eye for sight. Before long he cannot use the weaker eye for detailed vision although it may

serve perfectly well for general vision. According to Dr. Stern, this condition can be corrected easily before the child reaches six years of age. As the child grows older, correction becomes more and more difficult.

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# Arts and Entertainment

## UCMC Students- KXTV Wants You

Phil Corvo, KXTV Program Manager, announced plans for "Campus Talent '66", a talent search to be conducted among four year colleges and universities in Northern California.

The winning act will receive an all - expense paid trip to Hollywood for an audition with the CBS Television Network. In the preliminary competition, tryouts will be held on local college campuses and approximately 15 acts will be selected for a one - hour variety show which KXTV will produce and broadcast on June 12, from 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Talent interested should write to Robert Kelly, Producer - Director, KXTV, 601 7th Avenue, Sacramento. Name, Address, Telephone number, Photo, and brief resume should be included.

All acts auditioning must be registered at a participating school. The deadline for entries is April 1, 1966.

## Concerts Continue Through Mayfair Week

Millberry Union's Meridian West series of noon concerts has been bigger and better than ever this semester, as those of you know who have been attending the Thursday programs. In the month of March, the Medical Center audience was treated to an exciting musical pot-pourri: Los Flamencos de la Cuevas, a troupe of Flamenco dancers, singers and guitarists, on March 10; on March 17, St. Patrick's Day, the Paul Winters Ensemble, a unique jazz group now playing at the El Matador; and on March 24, Portuguese folk singer and guitarist Amandio Cabral.

On April 14, Meridian West will host the first of its dramatic presentations: "DYLAN THOMAS, MAN AND ARTIST." Director Jack Aranson, of the City Theatre Company, and his wife Mary Rose will

do scenes from their recent production of "DYLAN", the hit Broadway play about the bawdy life of Welsh poet Dylan Thomas. Mr. Aranson will also read from the prose and poetry of Dylan Thomas.

Two noon programs are scheduled in May on the Meridian West calendar: a Mime show on May 5, and a concert of classical guitar and foreign songs on May 19. However, in addition to these regular concerts, the Medical Center's annual May Fair celebration will host a surprise week, beginning May 2, full of a variety of noon programs as well as many other activities. The full range of May Fair festivities will be covered in the April edition of SYNAPSE, and will be posted well ahead of time. Don't miss out on the fun!



Jack Aranson as Dylan Thomas in the play "DYLAN."

### S.F. Museum

## Giacometti Retrospective

At the San Francisco Museum of Art in Civic Center an exceptional exhibition is on display through the month of March: a retrospective study of the works of sculpture Alberto Giacometti. This exhibit is both a tribute and a long - awaited survey of Giacometti's life work which ended with his death this year on January 11.

Organized for the Museum of Modern Art in New York by Peter Selz, now director of the projected University Art Museum in Berkeley, the show has traveled across the country and was on display last month in Los Angeles. Considering the apathy of the San Francisco museums, usually neglectful of even the most important exhibits that may be available, the Giacometti show is a rare treat to people interested in modern art.

Giacometti was born in Stampa, Switzerland in 1901, the son of his country's most famous Impressionist painter. Giacometti studied in Paris with a student of Rodin, and for the major part of

his life retreated to a tiny atelier in the Parisian slums where he lived and worked, even after he became quite wealthy, until his death. All his life he battled to achieve his vision against the challenge of its spatial limitations. He once said, "The distance between one nostril and the other is like a Sahara, boundless and elusive." Yet it is precisely this elusive quality of spatial distance which characterizes the atmosphere of his greatest works.

His particular preoccupation with the human figure may perhaps render a survey of his works limited in content to some; but his attempt to pierce the essential of the human condition is all powerful, and presents a striking evolution in this exhibition, which traces Giacometti's development through his Cubist period in the Twenties, his brief turn with Surrealism and his highly Expressionist paintings, and finally to the lean, tall, unquiet figures whose rough and volcanic surfaces reverberate in their surrounding space in a disturbing, compelling way.

## April Films Eye 1940's



Due to the forthcoming semester break the ASUCMC Theater (Med. Sci. Aud.) will close its doors for the next two Friday evenings, April 1st and April 8th, but will resume its presentation of American Movies on April 15th with two excellent 1940's films.

April 15:

"TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT" (1944) - Humphrey Bogart.

"THE BANK DICK" (1940) - W.C. Fields.

Based on the novel by Hemingway, "TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT" is set in war - time Martinique, with the Vichyites as villains. Bogart plays the greatest cynical hero of them all, Harry Morgan, co-starring for the first time with Lauren Bacall.

"THE BANK DICK" finds W.C. Fields in the role of Egberg Souse, another alias for his usual unpopular character of loafer, barfly,

hater of children and dogs, and brunt of his family's wrath.

April 22:

"LOST WEEKEND" (1945) - Ray Milland, Jane Wyman.

"THE SEVEN YEAR ITCH" (1955) - Marilyn Monroe, Tom Ewell.

These two Billy Wilder films present the great breadth of a director's talent. "LOST WEEKEND", starring Ray Milland and Jane Wyman, is Wilder's classic film about the loneliness of a man in the modern world and his escape in alcohol.

"SEVEN YEAR ITCH", on the other hand, is a sophisticated comedy starring Tom Ewell as a New York publisher whose wife goes away for the summer, and who finds himself succumbing to forbidden temptations, particularly the one upstairs in the person in the person of Marilyn Monroe.

### ART

## Faculty To Display Their Own

On April Fool's Day the UC Medical Center Faculty will indulge in Bacchanalian activities appropriate to the coming of Spring: a gala wine tasting fete celebrating the opening of the art exhibit, "THE FACULTY COLLECTS." From April 1 through the 25th, works of art belonging to UC Faculty members, from painting and sculpture to the crafts, will be displayed at Millberry Union in a show of interest and variety.

The Faculty exhibition will be followed on April 25 by a sumptuous show, "THE SAN FRANCISCO GALLERIES, 1966" which will officially open on May 2 in conjunction with the week of May Fair. This May Fair exhibit will be a survey of the best works offered from the many art galleries of San Francisco. Medical Center viewers will have the unique opportunity to know the San Francisco art scene in their own backyard, and perhaps be stimulated

to explore further the world of the visual arts in their city. The show will include painting, metal and wood sculpture, graphics and assemblage, and the full range of contemporary styles. Literature from the various contributing galleries will be on display to inform viewers of current and forthcoming exhibits, and most of the works will be available for purchase through the respective dealers.

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# CURRICULUM PLANNING & THE STUDENT

## Getting the Teacher and the Taught Together

As our campus undergoes its period of unique change in 1966 (new semester system and administration) it seems like a natural time to consider student participation in curriculum planning. To this end, medical student Marty Leibowitz has examined and evaluated the concept in a two-part article. In the first part, present in the last issue of The Synapse, he discussed the concepts of the students' role. In this article he examines how these concepts were put into effect on other campuses, and the success of such programs. Ed.

Perhaps the major obstacle to broader student involvement in university affairs lies more in their own apathy and lack of initiative. Decision-makers at many colleges have recognized the value of consulting those to be educated, but students are held back by feelings of incompetency or the idea that they are not really a part of the academic community.

### Basic Principles

How often does one hear a student exclaim that he has contracted away any rights in coming to a university, that he should concern

himself only with getting the best best straightforward education as quickly as possible. Education is not just the stuffing in of a plethora of facts garnered from textbooks and lectures; it is the critical examination of those facts. Learning about various diseases cannot be divorced from learning about the environmental conditions where such illnesses are prevalent.

Dr. Hans Popper of Mt. Sinai Medical School has stated that the first requirement of a renovated curriculum is to "replace the process of fact cramming with

instruction in the principle of thinking. What the medical student needs most is to learn basic principles." Part of the process of developing those critical faculties in student can come from encouraging them to undertake a careful scrutiny of just what is being learned and why.

Wherever students have taken an interest in their own education the results have been successful in producing improvements recognized as worthwhile by the whole academic community. Such was the experience at Stanford University when in the latter part of 1962 and all of 1963, students initiated discussions aimed at changing certain aspects of the whole educational environment. The administration's response was to agree to have suggestions presented to various faculty and curriculum committees and to allow students to participate in deliberations when called in for consultation.

### Stanford

Stanford students took their task quite seriously, continuing to press for more permanent representation on academic committees and offering recommendations calling for a variety of changes in curriculum. These included designs for more small group discussion sections to augment large lecture classes, more directed reading electives, greater leeway in course selection, and introduction of courses to cover various new topics of emerging concern.

Ensuing negotiations showed that

students could not only present broad guidelines for change, but actually make constructive suggestions for implementing them within the sphere of university requirements.

Stanford undergrads and graduates continued to request equitable representation and to demonstrate that their criticisms were not just petty griping but a serious interest in the quality of their own education. And the realization that inclusion of students in shaping the curriculum was a way to promote greater enthusiasm for education on their part and a way to bring faculty, administration, and students to a closer understanding of each others problems and requirements did finally lead to the establishment of permanent student seats with full voting powers on most university committees.

Yet another role that students began to play resulted in improved teaching throughout the university. As courses were concluded, a student group distributed questionnaires for evaluation of courses and teachers and the chance to offer criticisms or suggestions.

It would seem that now as we too change over to the quarter system, there is a unique opportunity to include students in the decisions to be made. Advantages to the whole medical center community would accrue from students seeking and administrators accepting an official representative student voice in curriculum and university affairs.



Amigos volunteers conduct a clinic in rural Mexico.

## "Amigos" in Mexico-Helping

By Sharon Hamm  
School of Nursing

Just five years ago, Amigos Anonymous consisted of a group of nine Americans who spent a

summer in Mexico working with the people. Today, it is an organization with over 250 active members, mostly students. In addition,

there are many members - at - large -- doctors, dentists, pharmacists, young school children, and housewives -- who donate time, energy and money to promote the cause.

The purpose of Amigos is to help the Mexican people to help themselves through education and guidance in the fields of community development, public health, etc. Every summer students go to small mountain towns and pueblos in the states of Michoacan and Guanojoto to work with the Mexicans in fulfilling this purpose. They live either with families in the community to which they go or as a group in a parish or rented house.

While the purpose may be to help, no one who has ever lived with Mexicans can deny that he has received more from them in the way of learning to live than he could ever possibly give. It is also an excellent opportunity to live with and know another culture completely different from ours.

Students on this campus interested in more information concerning Amigos Anonymous and how they might participate in its programs should contact Jane Stringer (664 - 0681) or Sharon Hamm (666-1741).

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## Hospitals Affected

# State Medicare Ends Charity

Title XIX of the Social Security Act of the Federal Government provides for states to set up their own programs of medical care. California has enacted the Casey Bill (Assembly Bill No. 5), which went into effect March 1, 1966. It provides full and complete medical, dental, pharmaceutical and optometry care for all state welfare recipients, and to all other families who do not receive welfare, but are considered "medically indigent."

### Complete Medicare

This is the most far reaching and significant piece of legislation to be passed in a long while. What it may mean is that the poor will be able to obtain the same medical care that the rich receive. Prior to this, welfare recipients had to go to county hospitals and in many areas were limited in the treatment they could receive, such as to certain kinds of drugs and only dental care for their children. Medically indigent persons had to rely on charity for any medical help whatsoever. Now, any poor person can go to the hospital or physician or dentist of his or her choice, and receive complete health care and related remedial or preventive services.

### Qualifications

Who can qualify? Besides recipients of State welfare, there are the "medically indigent," whose income and resources are not sufficient to meet the cost of maintenance and health care or coverage. This means that families whose monthly income falls below the following scale and who have no other resources besides home and car.

2 persons	\$187 per month
3 persons	\$225 per month
4 persons	\$286 per month
5 persons	\$335 per month
6 persons	\$375 per month
7 or more persons	\$457 per month

month

Thus families with 7 or more persons can qualify, even if their income is \$113 per week.

What is the scope of medical care these people will receive? There are 14 types of care that should cover all possible health needs:

1. In-patient hospital services.
2. Out-patient hospital services.
3. Laboratory and X-ray services.
4. Skilled nursing home services.
5. Physician's services.
6. Medical care furnished by a licensed practitioner
7. Home health care
8. Private daily nursing services
9. Out-patient clinic services
10. Dental Services
11. Physical Therapy
12. Prescribed drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices and eye-glasses
13. Other diagnostic screening, preventive or rehabilitative services.
14. In-patient and skilled nursing home services for those 65 and over in TB institutions.

### Implications

What are some of the implications of this bill? One big problem is that hospitals are already overcrowded. With these people now able to use any hospital they choose it is going to make the situation even worse. But this may give impetus to the construction of more hospitals, and the training of more

personnel to staff them. This will probably mean people will no longer use the county hospitals, and there will be a problem of what to do with these. Convert them to first - class hospitals open to everyone, or they will be abandoned to disuse.

This program is a radical change from any other bill on medical care. It introduces the concept that first - class medical care is a right that should not be affected by economic status. Perhaps the ironic thing is that now the poor and the rich can have first class medical care without the cost being any burden upon them, but the vast majority of Californians who are in the middle income group will still have to make the decision, whether to have first - class health care at a sacrifice to their living standard, or to only pay for that treatment when necessary.

### Blood Bank

Friday, April 1st, is your day for joining or renewing your membership in the U.C. Blood Reserve Program. One unit of blood donated by you or a friend will insure you and your immediate family for an unlimited amount of blood for one year.

The bloodmobile will be at class room F -- Friday, April 1st, Call extension 1257 for an appointment. You may call Irwin Memorial Blood Bank JO 7-6400 if you wish to join later.

## POLITICS USA?



This is the house that the W.E.B. du Bois Clubs of America used to have as their national headquarters. It was located on McAllister Street in San Francisco and was recently dynamited by person or persons unknown.

## Today's Science Dilemma

# To Publish Or Not To Perish

By Peter Lipton

Some weeks ago Albert Szent-Gyorgy gave two lectures at the medical center. They were unique. Not once during the lectures were we bathed in that weird seminar half-glow of slide-light. The lectures were more; they were a meeting with a scientist who, through their medium, gave an insight into the nature of science. This is a science different from the approach and activities of the great majority of today's scientific establishment. It is nicely illustrated by one of Szent-Gyorgy's own phrases, describing his approach: "I think with my head and I use my eyes -- some things that are not done too often these days."

### Abdication

It appears to the writer that today's

Scientific Establishment is engaged in a kind of moral sell-out. It has largely abdicated its responsibilities to the traditions, ideals and functions of science in favor of the kind of uneasy easy living which characterizes most of the contemporary business professions. In doing this the scientist has done more than simply adapting, in his form, to society's standards; he has further adapted to a modus operandi which ensures a sub-optimal scientific product and so is acting, in a sense, immorally.

### Promotions

The particular form of this adaptation is the publish or perish syndrome. Because this dictates much of the attitude of science today a few words will be spent in discussing it. Promotions in the University system are not handled by the particular faculty which is concerned. Instead they are handled by a campus-wide promotions board. It is not necessary, and indeed is not usual, that even one member of the 'candidate's' faculty be sitting on this board. (Of course the board includes as

one of its considerations the recommendation of this faculty). This board is acting, then, to promote the interests of the university. At least as one of these interests, some might argue the predominant one, is simply money. In general the source of this is the federal government. All government grants, whether departmental or individual, very strongly benefit the university. They obtain direct percentages, the equipment purchased on the grant, and any prestige that accompanies the grants. The major criterion for government grants is output in terms of papers produced. Hence production of papers, quantity alone, becomes the major criterion used by the promotions board.

### Publishability

The obvious result is to force this value system on the scientist. What occurs, then, is a strange priority system for the scientist to use when deciding the work he will undertake. Relegated to secondary or tertiary importance are such factors as 'quality' of work; the ability of the work to increase understanding of a process; the

value of studying a particular process at all. These considerations are replaced as primary ones by the lonely criterion of 'publishability.' Judging this attribute becomes the greatest of scientific virtues. It must be apparent that, at least, there is no necessary reasons why this criterion should have anything to do with 'scientific value' as hard as this is to define. We can see this from the patterns that result. For reasons of space these will only be briefly mentioned. They include such phenomena as 'bandwagon jumping'; the quick and dirty experiment; the fact gathering experiment; (there appears a useful rationalization here, namely that knowledge, as distinct from understanding, is a valuable thing, this seems worthy of some thought) the emphasis on being first (if not to make the discovery, at least to submit the paper). In general, the experiment which seems significant but may not rapidly produce results is thus left undone. As implied above what exists here is not merely a harmless form of adaptation but is rather more. It is a knowing adherence

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7



## Science

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

to a set of values which are not able to produce the maximum 'scientific output' from science. If then, science should have any moral obligations or commitment to society science is, in this case, behaving immorally.

Two important questions seem to emerge from this discussion. The first one is why, if it is indeed true that publish or perish does affect science as described above, do the government agencies, and hence the government insist on promulgating the syndrome by the criteria they establish. (One cannot logically assume that they are uninformed). It must, it appears, be firstly assumed that the government is not primarily concerned with the quality of the scientific output but more with its quantity. If one looks on Science, as it seems likely the government may, as another branch of the governmental apparatus -- a kind of 'war on nature' concept -- then it is not surprising that science is treated in this way, a way which is characteristic of other governmental endeavors. That is that it must conform to certain generalized criteria such as 'efficiency' -- 'results per dollar' -- etc. How better to quantify results than by quantity of output? But if this is so this still does not answer the question -- one may still ask why invest in science at all. One probably minor reason is the economy priming aspect of the scientific industry but this must be very small compared with the applied sciences. A more likely answer seems to be a genuine concern with science, health etc., on the part of the government, coupled with their knowledge that it behoves a society, in this 'age of science' -- to show a commitment to it; both for international and domestic political considerations.

The second question is why, again if the premise is true, have scientists adapted so readily to these standards. This is hard to answer if we try to maintain the concept that the scientist is, in a sense, a particularly moral or concerned person. The answering becomes far easier if this illusion is dispensed with. What then exists is a Scientific Establishment behaving in essence as do all the other establishments of our society. Indeed, there are all the trappings. It has erected its own hierarchy, its own bureaucracy. It has the 'convention' which is known as the scientific meeting. The secretary has been largely replaced by the technician. ('my technician'). It even maintains an essential masculine domination of the field.

## Committees

FROM PAGE 1

Under the new directive, the Chairman of the Board of Governors will appoint certain members from the Board to serve with the heads of the various committees as a "Selection Committee." It will be the function of this Selection Committee to pick the Chairman of each committee (Editor of SYNAPSE) for the following year.

Another part of the proposal that has caused some consternation is the fact that the proposed program council will also have among its duties the responsibility to "formulate general procedures under which Union student committees shall operate, and to establish the range of interest of each committee subject to the approval of the Board of Governors." Since the "range of interest" and "general Procedures" is left undefined, there are many who feel that the non-student members of the Board could end up with effective control over the student committees.

# Viet-Nam Extracts

## Twenty One Years Is Ample Time For Change

Excerpt from a Press Conference of  
President Roosevelt on the U.S.S. Quincy  
February 23, 1945

Q. De Gaulle has announced that French Indo-China is to be soon liberated. By whom, Mr. President?

The President: For two whole years I have been terribly worried about Indo-China. I talked to Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo, Stalin in Teheran. They both agreed with me. The French have been in there some hundred years. The Indo-Chinese are not like the Chinese.

The first thing I asked Chiang was, "Do you want Indo-China?"

He said, "It's no help to us. We don't want it. They are not Chinese. They would not assimilate into the Chinese people."

I said, "What are you going to advocate? It will take a long time to educate them for self-government."

He said they should not go back to the French, that they have been there over a hundred years and have done nothing about educating them, that for every dollar they have put in, they have taken out ten . . .

. . . I suggested at the time, to Chiang, that Indo-China be set up under a trusteeship -- have a Frenchman, one or two Indo-Chinese, and a Chinese and a Russian because they are on the coast, and maybe a Filipino and an American -- to educate them for self-government. It took fifty years for us to do it in the Philippines.

Stalin liked the idea. China liked the idea. The British don't like it. It might bust up their empire, because if the Indo-Chinese were to work together and eventually get their independence, the Burmese might do the same thing to England. The French have talked about how they expect to recapture Indo-China, but they haven't got any shipping to do it with. It would only get the British mad. Chiang would go along. Stalin would go along. As for the British, it would only make the British mad. Better to keep quiet just now.

### So We Who Believed LBJ Are The Blind— Goldwater and Nixon The Men of Vision?

"There are special pleaders who counsel retreat in Vietnam. They belong to a group that has always been blind to experience and deaf to hope."

—Johnson arriving in Honolulu, Feb. 6.

"Do you mean Pope Paul? Do you mean Senators who believe Communism in Asia will not fall before weapons? Do you mean the millions of Americans who voted for you in 1964 when you counseled them against expanding and escalating the war into North Vietnam?"

—Senator Morse replying next day.

Saigon—"The US propaganda effort here includes operation of a showboat on South Viet-Nam's canals, complete with girlie show, lottery and a pitchman's spiel to rice paddy peasants to join the good guys against the bad guys. . . .

The new effort will increase the present US Information Service staff from 55 to 120 here. Barry Zorthian, USIS director here, estimated the campaign will cost \$5.5 million next year . . . .

The psychological war effort already includes the steamboat equipped like an old time Mississippi River showboat.

The showboat show is a weird mixture of East-West cultures. Vietnamese girls in pedal pushers sing traditional songs for peasant listeners on the banks of the streams -- but they swing, man, with the Western folk music for the younger Vietnamese. . . .

Zorthian himself doesn't know how successful these ventures will be. But he's one of the top people in the State Department who specializes in telling the American point of view.

"If we've got one thing missing in Viet-Nam, it's motivation," he said. — Washington Post, May 16, 1965

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## The Synanon Story

(This is the second in a series of articles dealing with Synanon House and its revolutionary concept of treating addicts and individuals with other social problems).

Before an individual is admitted to Synanon, one very important condition must be met: He must not be "high" at the time of his admission. If he appears in that condition, he is told to come back when he is off drugs. He need not have gone through the withdrawal period, but he must show at least some desire to help himself, and Synanon considers that the very minimum that he can do is to present himself temporarily out from under the influence of drugs. The addict's first contact with Synanon may be made in one of several ways, but one thing is important -- he must make the initial contact. The inquiry may be made personally or it may be made through a prison or other facility where the person is being detained. Very often the addict is given the choice of going to prison or coming to Synanon. If he is interested in becoming "clean" (non-addicted) Synanon is the chance of a lifetime.

After the initial inquiry, the addict is asked to come for an interview. There he is questioned by members of Synanon (former addicts who are familiar with his problem). He is asked to describe his feelings about his addiction and his particular problem. In addition, he is told just exactly what is expected of him. . . there are two major conditions: No fighting or violence, and no chemicals. If he is accepted, he is expected to cooperate and live up to the minimal responsibilities that are asked of him in the beginning. He is usually asked for a material donation as security. These donations are not necessary, indeed, most of those coming to Synanon are penniless.

No matter what his background, he begins at the beginning. He becomes a human being with no pretense. There is no status, no extra privileges. He is a man with a problem and it is up to him to solve it. There is no room for anything but honesty. . . any front is easily detected by members of Synanon and is broken down. As he progresses and shows signs of a developing sense of responsibility, he is usually given tasks that are more related to the kind of work (if any) that he was used to before he came to SYNANON.

For many who come to SYNANON it is the first time in their lives that they discover that others have some idea about their inner thoughts. Many addicts had had group therapy in prison, but there most could "con" the therapist, and say what he wanted to hear so that they could "hit the street" sooner. More important than this vague awareness is the fact that the SYNANON member begins to get some comprehension of what others think in a social situation. The fact of empathy or identifying with the thoughts and feelings of others becomes a significant reality.

The rise to greater status at SYNANON (through more responsibility) is by no means easy; usually many many months of painful self-evaluation are necessary, but as the following example suggests, a drop to initial status is easier to come by:

A young man whom we shall call Frankie had had a varied career which carried him in and out of various correctional institutions for several years before he came to Synanon. At Synanon he followed the tortuous route from the dishpan to serving food at the counter and then to jobs of greater responsibility. After several months he was allowed to work outside on a pickup truck which acquired food and other donations. With two other individuals who worked with him on the truck, a group decision was made one day that "one shot wouldn't hurt." One individual knew a "connection"

on the route. They went to his home. All they could get were some pills. When they arrived back at Synanon, their slightly "loaded" appearance immediately became apparent to the group ("They spotted us right away") and they were hauled into the main office and viciously (verbally) attacked to tell all ("cop-out") or get out of the building. A general meeting was called and they were forced to reveal "all" before the entire group. Frankie was back at work on the dishpan that evening.

Such "slips" often come out in the Synanon "games" (a pattern of group therapy sessions). In a sense, in addition to other forces of growth from the Synanon games, they serve as a form of "first aid" therapy. If anyone reveals a minor "slip," the personal wound is examined and cleaned up by the group before a serious act of misbehavior occurs. (The Synanon situation has some of the characteristics of an underground organization operating during wartime. If any member "falls", it may result in the destruction of the entire organization.)

Next time: The Synanon Games, the guts of Synanon.

## OPTICAL FIBER APPARATUS

# OXYGEN MONITOR DEVELOPED

Researchers at Optics Technology have developed an instrument in which tiny fibers are built into a standard cardiac catheter. These transparent fibers of optical glasses allow light to travel, through an optical phenomenon known as total internal reflection,

to the other end of the tube even when the fiber is curved many times.

The catheter is typically 135 centimeters long and 0.23 centimeter in diameter and contains about 100 fibers divided into three optical channels. One channel

transmits light from the special source in the instrument to the opposite end of the catheter which is located in the heart, a blood vessel or the lung.

When the light enters the blood it is scattered by the red blood cells, illuminating an area of about three millimeters in diameter around the catheter tip. The two remaining channels in the catheter pick up and return the reflected light to the instrument, where it is detected at two wavelengths and converted into an electrical signal. The signal is amplified and fed into a recorder which computes the ratio and displays it on a chart calibrated directly in per cent of oxygen saturation.

The method is based on the principle that chemical compounds absorb light at certain characteristic wavelengths. In blood there is one wavelength, 805 millimicrons, at which light is absorbed equally by the blood protein hemoglobin before and after it combines with oxygen. At another wavelength, 600 millimicrons, the absorption by oxygen-rich hemoglobin is markedly different. From the ratio of these two wavelengths, scientists can estimate how much oxygen is contained in the blood.

After the instrument was shown to be extremely sensitive, stable and accurate in animal work, it was then used in nine patients with congenital cardiac disease, the investigators said.

## Breast Cancer Found To Free Bone Calcium

A group of researchers at the Med Center have found that breast cancer tumors produce a compound that causes excessive calcium to be released from bone tissue.

Doctors Gilbert S. Gordan and Theodore Cantino, and their co-workers Linda Erhardt, James Hansen, and Warren Lubich, isolated the substance from human breast cancer tumors that had surgically removed. The tumor substance is related chemically to the raw material in human skin which converts to vitamin D after exposure to ultraviolet rays from the sun. When injected into rats, the substance from the cancerous breast tumors causes release of large amounts of calcium into the test animals' blood.

It is known that malignant tumors produce several kinds of hormonal substances. High blood calcium in some patients with metastatic breast cancer led the researchers to analyze the substance produced by these tumors. About 40% of patients with breast cancer show an abnormal rise in blood calcium level at some time during the course of their diseases.

In the study directed by Dr. Gordan, tumors from twelve women were examined both by chemical and bioassay techniques. The bone-destroying substance was identified in eleven of the twelve tumors by both methods. There was no indication before surgery of excessive calcium in the blood of any patient, but one patient showed a severe rise in

blood calcium four months after removal of the tumor. Extracts from the tumors were prepared and injected into rats whose parathyroid glands had been removed. The animals, which were on a diet low in vitamin D and calcium, showed a dramatic rise in the amount of calcium in their blood and in urine excreted, after receiving the material extracted from the tumors with fat solvent.

The exact chemical formula of the substance secreted by the tumors has not been entirely defined. It is a derivative of 7-dehydrocholesterol, important because it can be changed in the body either to vitamin D3 or to cholesterol. Once the substance has been defined chemically, it may be possible to find it in the blood before the cancer can be detected by current methods of examination.

## Calendar of Events

March 28 - April 15

3/28 - P.A.C. Forum: "EYE WITNESS REPORT: NORTH VIETNAM" Speaker: Harold Supriano. Noon, M.U. Lounge

4/1 - Sports Film, noon, West Lounge

4/2 - 4/4 - All University Sports Festival, Los Angeles; All University Student Arts Festival, Riverside.

4/2 - Films for Little Bears, 11:00 a.m., West Lounge

4/4 - 4/10 - Easter Recess

4/12 - P.A.C. Forum, noon. M.U. Lounge - To be announced

4/14 - Meridian West: "DYLAN THOMAS, MAN AND ARTIST," Jack and Mary Rose Aranson, Noon, M.U. Lounge

4/15 - FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN MOVIES: "To Have and Have Not" - Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall; "The Bank Dick" - W.C. Fields.

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