

synapse

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FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1966

Graduation At Masonic

On Saturday, June 4th, the Masonic Auditorium will play host to the most distinguished occupants in its noble history. For on that day the "inmates of that (place) on the hill" will be, so to speak . . . 'let out'. Their release, we are assured, will be made as pleasant as possible considering the unhappy occasion that it marks. For, indeed, very sadly work will now have to be undertaken. It is not so much that schooling is pleasant, carefree, lacking in responsibility (the reality is quite the opposite). Rather it is that work is NOT all these things. There are other things. Such familiar sights and atmospheres as the renowned Millberry Pool Hall will no longer be—at hand—for those snatched moments of freedom. (It is to be hoped that a replacement will soon be found). The joy, too, that was the lecture hall — that lovely feeling of lethargy, then drowsiness and finally . . . no, no. That quest for knowledge that was our youth, now to be sadly changed to a quest for . . . something else at least.

How then will the parting be made bearable???

There will, to start the program, be a Benediction. There will be speeches made by the leading members of the Campus and University Community including the Chancellor, J.B. de C.M. Saunders, the President of the University, Clark Kerr (accompanied, it is rumored by his friend and constant companion — the good state senator from Fresno) and, most noted our Student Body President Richard Avanzino. His speech will be entitled "The Creators." He will talk about the role we, as graduating students may hopefully play in the future of our society; the possibilities open to us to realize our idealism and, further, how susceptible this idealism will be to the realities of society.

Also speaking will, of course be the guest speaker Dr. George Berry. After this the parting blow: the conferral of the degrees. There will (barring 'accident') be 522 graduating students. Synapse (very seriously) wishes them all the best in their futures and also hopes that some of the idealism will last (for a short while at least).

PAC Survey

The Public Affairs Committee survey is still being collected. Its results will be published and discussed in the first issue of next year's Synapse.

Campus Group Organizes For Civil Rights Project

The Committee for Independent Political Action, a recognized on-campus political organization, has announced plans for Project South Help, a program to bring improved medical and dental care to Negroes in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The C.I.P.A. plans call for fifteen volunteers from the San Francisco area (doctors, dentists, and health sciences students), who will work for ten weeks or more in the Deep South, attempting to make more and better health care available through existing institutions, and trying to make minority groups more aware of health care to which they are entitled.

The C.I.P.A. program is part of a larger national effort coordinated by the Medical Committee for Human Rights, which sent a number of volunteer physicians into the target areas in 1965, to lay the groundwork for this summer's project. In all, sixty volunteers will participate, and they will work in areas where they have been specifically requested by local organizations such as the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the Louisiana Freedom Democratic Party, and the Black Panther Party of Lowndes County, Alabama.

New ASUCMC President

Sharon Mindlin, second-year Nursing Student has been named ASUCMC Student Body President for the 1966-67 Academic year. Miss Mindlin is probably the last Medical Center Student Body President that will be chosen by the rotational system whereby the Student Body Presidency falls on the President of a different school each year.

Miss Mindlin, herself has been instrumental in initiating constitutional revisions to effect the new methods of Presidential selection as well as other constitutional changes. The ASUCMCSF council has been considering needed reforms in the much-abused archaic constitution for some time.

In addition to her work on the constitutional revision committee, Sharon has given her support to the concept of electing the heads of the



SHARON MINDLIN

various Millberry Union committees from within the committees, an issue that caused some considerable controversy recently.

Facing her in the year ahead is the tremendous task of restructuring the ASUCMC next year to give it greater responsibilities and to make it more responsive to student opinion on campus.

The first aim of the volunteers will be to assess the health needs and resources of the community. Next, workers will tell the people about care which is available, and the steps which they can take to be eligible. Thirdly, fundamentals of hygiene, birth control, venereal disease control, oral hygiene and allied subjects will be taught, and local people will be urged to seek medical and dental help at the early stages of any ailment.

If obvious racial discrimination appears to be in practice in public facilities, volunteer physicians and dentists will bring the problem to the attention of local practitioners in an effort to make them more responsive to the needs of the minority community. The volunteers will also attempt to organize the community so that they can speak for themselves on this issue after the project has ended.

To date, six health science stu-

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synapse

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SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER
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Editorial

As another summer rolls around and some of the academically weary strain at the bit to partake of the traditional pleasures that only summer can bring, others will embark on another kind of activity . . . an activity that until the last two years or so has been steeped in illegitimacy: the Social Activist Movement.

At a time when some on the radical right would like to equate social movements with "Socialism," "Communism" or some other "ism," the Movement is creating a picture of quite another hue. For years the rightist cry has been against state intervention in social affairs, pointing out that social problems should be carried out on a local level by members of the involved community. But it is precisely this kind of local activity that we see today and yet we still hear the same cry — suggesting that it is not the kind of intervention, but its very existence that ruffles the hair on the backs of the far right.

It appears that because the Movement is being spearheaded by the students and the labor movement, that their judgment is immature or unsophisticated . . . their ideas idealistic and therefore unrealistic. Some, anxious to brush aside this awakening giant, try to point out that these are, after all, only students and therefore are not representative of society as a whole. But they are society in the most meaningful sense of the word. They are informed, interested and active. They're doing what thoughtful Republicans for years have suggested they do: they are taking an active part in their community affairs. That the students often reject the Capitalist philosophy that is traditionally associated with Republicanism is easy to understand, since in their view it is the selfishly oriented Capitalist thought that has so often created the social problems in question.

The point, of course, is not whether Capitalism or Communism is the cause of our problems, because it is fairly obvious that there are serious shortcomings in either system. The important thing is to know just what we are fighting for or against — philosophically. (Democracy will not be considered here, since it describes a method of electing the government, and is present in certain Socialist and Capitalistic economies and absent in others. And since the policy of a nation is determined by its government, if the collective people are guilty of fallacious or immoral thinking, the government, even if elected democratically can only be a physical manifestation of that thought).

We should ask ourselves just what it is that the rightists are fighting so frantically in the Socialist idea. Are the anti-Communist zealots opposed to Communism because it justifies ruthless political practices and produces regimes that have been guilty of great cruelties? Certainly this is grounds for opposition to Communism, for there have been cruelties and depredations of enormous proportions. But if this were the basis of the zealotry of the anti-Communists, then one would expect them to cry out in horror at that which the Indonesian army has just done to the Communists and suspected Communists of Indonesia. Reliable reporters estimate that the army instigated a deliberate controlled massacre of over 200,000 men, women and children. It was one of the greatest slaughters of all time, killing many more people than have been killed in the Viet Nam war. But where is the outcry of the anti-Communists? One suspects that they are not against slaughter as such, and that their opposition to Communism has nothing to do with its cruelty or ruthlessness.

It would be well for many of us to take a while during the summer lull to reflect on the really important criteria for a well-balanced functionally stable society, and then to become active and help implement these ideas. There are too many these days for whom the American Flag displayed represents the epitome of patriotism. A blind patriot has no less a handicap than any other sightless person.

Best wishes for a happy and productive summer!

Alan Clark, Editor



Letters to the Editor

D.H. - A Defense

Through the numerous articles in the Synapse concerning the school of Dental Hygiene, one has acquired misconceptions as to what is really occurring.

Lack of communication was the main problem in our junior year, which may have precipitated the past articles, but this year there have been efforts to open these previously closed channels. To accomplish this, the instructors established a student-faculty liaison committee. This committee was open to all junior and senior students to attend and voice their gripes openly and freely to the instructors in an informal, relaxed atmosphere. The attendance was on a voluntary basis to all those who were interested in talking and discussing various aspects of dental hygiene and getting to know our instructors in a more personal way. The students attending these meetings could then relate to their classmates the subjects discussed and the decisions rendered; however, the aspect that could not be related fully was the feeling of closeness and understanding which was experienced at these meetings.

Communication is not a one way street — it takes two parties to establish a pathway of communication which will result in a greater understanding and rapport between student and teacher.

A possible reason for the recent explosive articles could be the relaxed academic demands placed upon us as seniors. In our junior year academic pressure was at a maximum and these "intangible" gripes warranted only minor consideration. The intangible list was presented to us at the beginning of our dental hygiene training, with most of the class complying

and some rebelling. Those who rebelled were reprimanded accordingly. Now, in our senior year, we have free time with which to talk about subjects which will relate primarily to our soon-to-be profession. The emphasis has shifted from academic thoughts to actual clinical areas. The instructors have placed importance upon appearance and technique which, after all, are the main concern of the dentists, who will be our employers. Through the "coffee klatches" one has the inclination to magnify these individual intangible gripes out of proportion by applying the phrase "misery enjoys company" or a sympathetic listener. These intangibles apply to each individual who should be responsible and proud of his own actions and mode of dress, etc. The crux of the problem is obviously an individual one and hence should be taken to the sources who can accurately answer and help solve their personal problems — namely the instructors. Therefore, instead of detouring by voicing opinions to other classmates or through written articles, a direct pathway should be taken to the instructors or the liaison committee meeting where questions, reasons, and answers can be given.

Each individual has certain gripes as to administrative rules and regulations, but should realize in a mature manner, that these are established for the realization of high professional standards which we are all striving to attain.

The instructors this year have made great efforts to correct and eliminate the faulty communication and antiquated rules. These changes take time and require the patience and cooperation of all involved. The four instructors who have made these strides will be leaving this year due to various factors:

Mrs. Betty Chapman, the acting head of the department, will be going to Hawaii with her husband, who will complete his residency at the Shriner's Hospital.

Mrs. Charlene Matthews, recently married to a resident in Ophthalmology at Stanford, will be working in the Menlo Park area in private practice due to commuting convenience. Miss Jill Derby will be going to Saudi Arabia to work for the Aramco Oil Company as a dental hygienist for a period of two years.

Miss Kathi Laws will be going back to Modesto to continue her education in Biology.

With the departure of these instructors, it is the hope that the accomplished strides will be further advanced by the incoming instructors and that the rapport between the students and instructors will continue to grow and improve.

D.H. - More Criticism

I am presently a senior in the "Curriculum in Frustration." I do not consider myself a rebel or an unproductive griper; merely an individual. Since our school has suddenly become the center of attention — or notoriety, I would like to take this opportunity to express my opinion of the student hygienists' "Don't - List" as set forth in the Dental Hygiene Silly-bus.

I abhor these rules, not because I want to dress like something the cat drug in, but because they annihilate the very purpose that they were intended to promote. Just what is this purpose? The purpose of these rules is to create a professional.

Two contradictions are immediately evident. First of all, what makes a professional? This

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Comments on Burns Report

On May 6th, the 'Burns Committee' — the State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities issued a second part of their report on the University of California. Most of us have read enough about this to make a re-statement of its general points unnecessary. We print, below, excerpts from the statements made by President Kerr and by Chancellor Heyns in response to the report.

President Kerr:
"1. This report, like its predecessor, contains distortions, half-truths, inaccuracies, and statements and situations taken out of context. The report greatly strengthens my previously stated conviction that a document of this kind should be issued outside the protection of Legislative immunity.

A.S.U.C.M.C.

From page 1
Though saying this Synapse would also like to recognize the great strides which have been made this year by the retiring President Rich Avanzino who has made this increased responsiveness to the students, his major concern.

Letters (Cont.)

is a topic almost as subjective as our clinic grading system. Is a person a professional merely because his appearance is immaculate; or on the other hand, is a person not a professional if he lacks this attribute? Why then the obvious absence of these rules in the other professions, medicine and dentistry? Secondly, what have these rules accomplished if they are incorporated into the student's life for the two year period? Unless something is done to change attitudes what is to prevent the individual from reverting to her former "unprofessional" way of life when no one is there to slap her hands.

Our instructors have told us that we are students — to be treated as students. When does this incredible metamorphosis of student to professional take place? I cannot help marveling, that in two short weeks with the mere issuance of a diploma, I will be considered an equal by the very members of my profession who presently will not relinquish to me the responsibility of bathing daily without putting it in the form of a written command.

I have mentioned only one of the reasons contributing to our discontent. There are many other problems, not particularly unique to our school, which must be solved if our professional education is to be more meaningful. We enthusiastically welcome any constructive suggestions that members of the other schools may have to offer.

Susan Henry
Dental Hygiene
Student

Again, I declare my willingness to appear before the Committee at an open hearing.

"2. The University of California has a policy against the employment of members of the Communist Party. I voted for this policy as a faculty member in 1949. I have supported it ever since. The report does not name a single one of the over 50,000 employees of the University as a current Communist Party member. On January 19, 1962, I wrote Senator Burns asking for any evidence that the Committee had on this matter. No reply has ever been received. I repeat my request."

Chancellor Heyns:
"My immediate reaction to the report of the Senate subcommittee is surprise. Here is a large document purporting to include a factual study of the Berkeley campus, yet no one from the subcommittee has ever spoken to me about it. They have not asked me what the facts are, or sought my interpretation of events. I have not had time for a thorough reading of the report, but it appears merely to be a tiresome rehash of issues raised before and replied to by my office or me." We would like to make two points which emerge from these responses.

The first is partly to note the forthright nature of these replies, the way in which they show no yielding to the atmosphere of gentle hysteria that the report tries to create. It is also partly to note

that there has been NO response from the Administration of this campus. Whereas it is true that the report was directed primarily against U.C. Berkeley it is also true that it was directed officially at the statewide system and particularly at the President of the University. We thus feel that it would have been in order, and expected for this campus to have issued a statement showing that it too refuses to accept attacks against the University when they are levelled in the sensational and unsubstantiated way in which those of the Burns report were.

The second point is to draw attention to the policy of the University, supported by the President, of not allowing members of the Communist Party to teach here. Especially in view of the recent Supreme Court decisions in which the right of the Communist Party to function in this country has been essentially recognized, it would seem appropriate for the University, at this stage to re-examine this policy which emerged from the same background which today fosters such documents as the Burns Report. As Kerr mentions -- the policy was initiated in 1949. This was at the beginning of the McCarthy period. It would be well to have a fresh look at this in a period when we are more likely to be able to look at the subject with some objectivity.

Peter Lipton

MEDI-CAL'66

The year started with the orientation program stressing the health team, its independence and interdependence. The MEDI-CAL has attempted to pictorially portray this health team — its social life, professional life and the life of individual members. The yearbook is not just a picture book, but a memory book which we hope will sustain its meaning for you through the pictures, quotations, and overall presentation.

Putting out an annual isn't all work; would you believe it's some work? Many hours were spent, but these hours were not all limited to tedious work — the fun times far outweighed those somber work hours.

The pleasure of rummaging through scads of photos, going through numerous books in search of appropriate quotations, the crossing off of completed pages, and most important, the sight of the completed proof pages were indeed the highlights of our "bookmaking" task.

A special thanks must be given to all our staff members and volunteer photographers for all their help and contributions. The production of the yearbook would not

have proceeded as smoothly as it did without these great helpers. Sales have proceeded at an amazing pace this year. For those of you who have not purchased your annual, here are a few reviews which will give you a glimpse of what others have found this book to contain:

The sanest, saltiest, most resourceful annual ever.

The S.F. Drydock
Pure esthetic beauty, a joy to view... Medi-Cal

Rich Avanzino
Trenchant, witty and uninhibited... Irreverent and funny, serious and satirical... knowledgeable and penetrating.

Billy Graham
Like dispatches from the front line everything seems to be typed under fire... never dull, blazingly personal, awfully funny.

The Viet Cong
The most satiating, bold, wanton, lewd, scintillating, lascivious, voluptuous, seductive, sexual... but neatly pressed.

The D.H. Staff
The best annual that we have ever produced.

Anne & Penny

Civil Rights

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1
dents and one laboratory technician from the San Francisco area have volunteered for Project South Help, and the C.I.P.A. feels that there is a good chance that they will have the fifteen workers they need by the time the project begins in mid-June. The only serious question, in the Committee's estimate, is whether or not Bay Area physicians and dentists will be available.

To meet the living and travelling expenses of the volunteers, C.I.P.A. has been soliciting contributions, which may be sent to Project South Help, P.O. Box 16103, San Francisco 94116. In addition, a rally was held on the Berkeley campus at noon on May 18. Three or four thousand students attended the rally, responding warmly to the playing of The Sopwith Camel, a popular folk-rock group, and to a description of Project South Help.

Further to defray the cost of the

project, the C.I.P.A. has completed plans for a benefit dance on Friday, May 27, at 9:00 P.M. in the Millberry Union cafeteria. Featured at the dance will be The Sopwith Camel; the controversial San Francisco Mime Troupe, in a play called "Center Man"; a number of experimental and slapstick silent films; Salvador Dali's classic film, "The Andalusian Dog"; "Night Drawing" by Joy, The Electronic Brush, and other attractions.

The C.I.P.A. was created last fall by two first year medical students, Ronald Levant, and Gary Bowman, to heighten student awareness of socio-economic and political problems facing the new generation of health sciences personnel. A strong conviction of the group is that medical care is a right, not a privilege, and that insuring equal rights in medical care is as much a responsibility of the medical profession as is the dispensing of such care.

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On Looking at Pictures of a War...



By Peter Lipton

This article wants to discuss a question. The question is whether the war going on in Viet Nam can continue without affecting and possibly damaging ourselves as a people.

In thinking of the war one tends to turn ones thoughts externally. What are we doing to them? What are they doing to our boys out there? How well are our statesmen playing the scene? What is happening to our image in the eyes of the world? These types of questions are asked.

Wars this country fights are peculiar in that they do not reach these shores physically. Thus aside from watching such things as the "kill-stockmarket-ratio" we do not, in general regard them as strongly affecting our security and integrity as a nation. Thus, the war in Viet Nam becomes, for all but the 'extremists' of our society, a major factor somewhere in the corner of our lives or minds. It does not replace the habits and patterns of our thought and talk; who's screwing whom and what still predominates, and this, one can be sure makes us no different as a people from those of any other nation.

Newton's Law

But this cannot be, and is not, all that is going on. One can extend Newton's third law beyond credibility into a general principle of action and reaction which, however, is quite credible. Thus, what this nation does, coming as it does from its people, must have an effect on these people. Thus, insofar, more dramatically, as a person shooting another affect the former more substantially than his merely having one less bullet and a rather warm gun and, possibly a better analogy a son of a family becoming a killer affects that

family in a profound and complex way (even, one might add naively, if there is a chance that the killing may have been justified) so it would appear that our fighting and killing in Viet Nam must have at least 'Some' impact on our behavior and attitudes as a people. There are factors about this particular war which make the likelihood of impact far greater than in other wars in which we have partaken. Thus, whether we verbalize it or not all of us must be aware of certain things about this war.

This War

We are the most powerful nation in the world and whether one thinks of North Viet Nam as an aggressor or as Viet Nam the nation we are fighting is small, underdeveloped, and weak. We are not on the side of the 'under dog.'

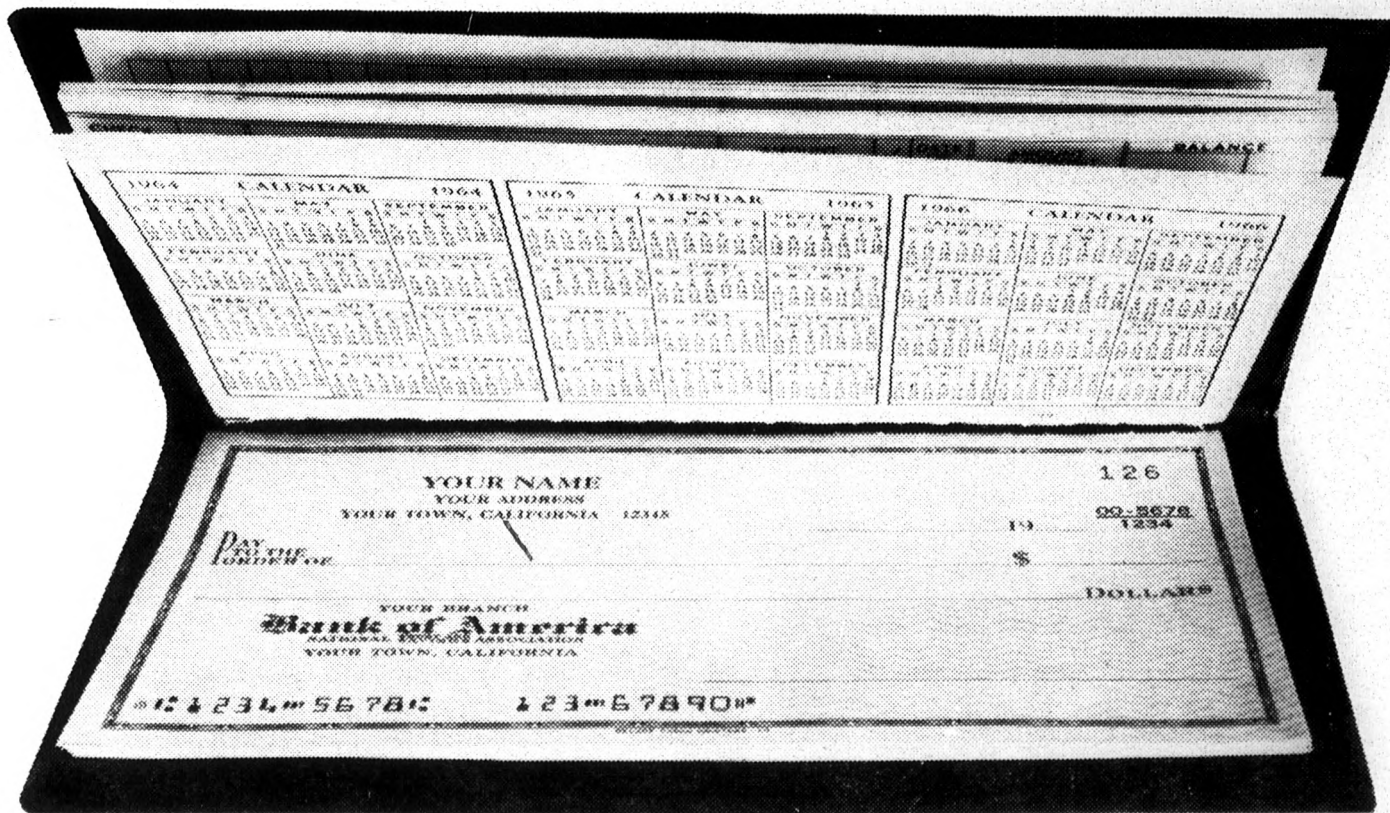
The quantity of weaponry we are using is staggering. We are dropping bombs in the highest density ever in history.

The type of weaponry is — upsetting. No matter how much one says dying is dying, the thought of people being killed by Napalm is not easily acceptable (although the 'people' are gooks?).

A vast majority of the people being killed in this way are the innocent villagers of the country and this is being done in this way by our guns, our bombs, our boys.

The men who are our allies (as of writing) are, at best, unappealing; the democracy we are fighting to preserve — the righteousness of our course — is so hard to find as to make its existence at the least doubtful. None of this do we welcome but it is doubtful that any of us are unaware of some of this. All of these factors are in stark contrast with our image of ourselves as a Nation whose basic role in the world is to ensure justice and stability.

(Continued page 5)



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...Our Unrecognized Responses

(Continued from page 4)

Effect

What may the effect of this all be. What is it 'doing to us'? The answering has limitations—lack of depth of historical, sociological and psychological knowledge for example. What one can do is to surmise a little.

There is, firstly, a minority(?) of people who 'dig war.' They enjoy the idea of killing foes, villains, and of showing their prowess or that of soldiers, weapons and flag all of their seed. For them the war must serve as a tremendous gratification—welcomed, embraced the responsive. There is another minority—those who abhor war. For them, of course, this is a very traumatic and depressing experience—reinforcing their distaste for war and causing great disaffection from the 'power struggles' that make innocent people their victims.

Consensus

Trying to think, then of the 'consensus' person—some sensitivity, some humanity. He or she sees their country engaged in the process of bumping off a nation—of advancing arguments for this which are at best partially believable and at worst appalling and whether or not he dwells on this, he is aware of it. The verbalized response may be 'I must trust the President', 'I know it's terrible, but what else can we do' or the final externalization of the situation 'We must stop China somewhere'... However, as with our simple case of murder there are deeper factors in operation. It seems there are two basic directions in which one's reaction can take him. These directions are not, however, so basic that most of us do not exhibit some of each.

One is faced with a situation which threatens and disrupts the way in which one looks at oneself and the world. One reacts, then, to this by alerting this outlook in some way to allow oneself to accept the situation as consistent with it. This seems the basis for both types of reaction.

Acceptance

In one type of reaction one accepts, by some type of rationalization (such as those mentioned above) the killing and the injustice as necessary. It therefore can become acceptable. This is not, though, a trivial thing to do. At least in this one case one is foregoing his humanism, his humanity in favor of a brutality towards others. He is accepting this kind of activity as a necessary part of existence, survival or what have you. It is not tenable to assume that such a basic outlook can be

confined to 'our enemies.' We must realize that they will extend, possibly only in small part, to our general attitudes towards people. It is true that next time we engage in such a foreign venture our conditioning may make this more acceptable. But what is more significant, it is quite probably true that at all levels of our intercourse with people this acceptance of brutality and injustice, of strong over weak, may have an effect.

Society's Blame

In the second case one thinks of this injustice as due to the faults and evils of society (its leaders, its tenets) and to one's own impotence. As with the first type the extent of this reaction varies almost infinitely in degree. Its result, though, is to cause—in some form—disillusion. With ones self, ones President, ones (God(s)—but surely disillusion. To some degree, Viet Nam becomes for all of us a living Can-dide. We accept Viet Nam by accepting imperfection. Not only the student, the teenager, whose extremes of reactions have not been socialized (or hammered) out of them and who may march, shout, rock and take sugar cubes to show their disillusionment and to accentuate their betrayal but the 'average' man or woman who is faced with events which are forcing him or her, at the very least, to question his life-long acceptance of his surroundings are all people who are potentially to be affected in this way.

It is not to say this is good or bad. A realization—a look into the entrails of ones society is not, ideally a 'bad' thing. It will bring a more realistic outlook. But, especially for us Americans whose self image is beset by idealized concepts of 'goodness,'

'benevolence,' 'philanthropy' this kind of insight must have an important effect. The disaffection created can, at least, depress enthusiasm of society. The extent of the effects of these reactions cannot be estimated in this casual an article. One can, though, recognize extremes of these reactions which have been demonstrated. The Hells Angels who, in their somewhat zealous pursuit of Patriotism have employed the standards of brutality which they have seen accepted by their society as a method of dealing with their foreign enemies and which, indeed, were accepted for the "Angeles."

At the other extreme we have seen Norman Morrison and Alice Hertz who, in their supreme disillusion with—who knows whom—have burnt themselves alive.

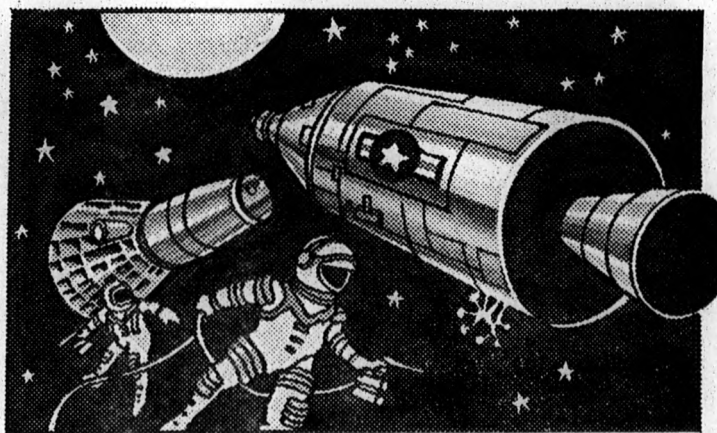
These are surely great extremes. But extremes of attitudes which, in some way, have been engendered in us all. It is wrong, then, for us to feel that we are escaping unscathed in this conflict. It is true that the Vietnamese people suffer far more directly and significantly. But it may also be true that our actions are provoking responses and thus changes which, though unrecognized are yet important.

Just For the Record...

"I am against sending American GI's into the mud and muck of Indochina on a blood-letting spree to perpetrate colonialism and white man's exploitation in Asia."

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson,
April 1954

Here are 7 knotty problems facing the Air Force: can you help us solve one?



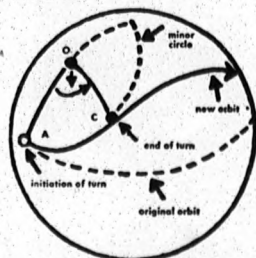
1. Repairs in space. If something goes wrong with a vehicle in orbit, how can it be fixed? Answers must be found, if large-scale space operations are to become a reality. For this and other assignments Air Force scientists and engineers will be called on to answer in the next few years, we need the best brains available.

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4. Space orientation. The orbital problems of a spacecraft, including its ability to maneuver over selected points on the earth, are of vital importance to the military utilization of space. There are plenty of assignments for young Air Force physicists in this area.



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7. Pilot performance. Important tests must still be made to determine how the pilots of manned aerospacecraft will react to long periods away from the earth. Of course not every new Air Force officer becomes involved in research and development right away. But where the most exciting advances are taking place, young Air Force scientists, administrators, pilots, and engineers are on the scene.

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Arts and Entertainment

Seniors Present "History's Greatest Work of Art"

Seething with excitement, the U.C. Medical Center has been titillated for the last few weeks with the initials of the title of the phenomenal senior medical class play: THE PERSECUTION and ASSASSINATION of MEDICINE as PERFORMED by the INMATES of the ASYLUM on the HILL UNDER the DIRECTION of the MARQUIS de SAUNDERS. Indeed, the country-wide excitement stirred by the production has elicited a host of imitations, most notably a current New York hit that has stolen the title of our show almost verbatim. To be presented Saturday evening, May 28, at 8:30 p.m.,

the play will follow an hour of cocktails at 6:00 and dinner at 7:00 which are designed to bring forth a mood of gentle hilarity.

Modestly described by Phil Brenes (writer and director) as "the greatest work of art in the history of mankind," the thing will cost \$5.50 per person for the drink-dinner-delight package deal, or \$2.00 for the play only.

Too numerous to list, the luminous all-star cast of eager young Doctors of Medicine is in rehearsal. Honing their roles to the pinnacle of artistry, they but await your courteous and applause-ridden presence.

Four Exhibits Set for June

GRAPHICS 33 — A traveling exhibit of thirty-three prints in the various media of the graphic arts, from eleven American Art schools and universities, will be on display May 24 to June 10 in the Millberry Union.

"The Graphics 33 prints often exhibit a great stress on the technical vocabulary of the various media, an emphasis on size and 'thickness,' they do at the same time demonstrate a virtuosity with the peculiarly graphic surface, an intense play with the action of acid, scraper, needles, brush, metal, stone, etc."

THE BLACK AND WHITE IMAGE — The photographic exhibit by Allan R. Lamb, Western

Washington State College, will be on display in the Millberry Union May 25 until June 10.

THE ALAND LOUIS NEED COLLECTION — The oil, water color and batik selection of Al and Louis Need will be on exhibit in the Millberry Union May 23 until June 10.

FACULTY CLUB EXHIBITION OF WOVEN FORMS — The award winning woven forms exhibition of Difa Hamins will continue to be on display until June 10. Miss Hamins feels that "working with colors and yarns satisfies her aesthetic needs and she finds an intellectual challenge in attempting to compose an ideal inter-relationship of color, shapes, and spaces."

Japanese Film on Doctor's Conflict

Currently showing at the Toho Rio (Fillmore & Union Streets) is a film that should not be missed by students of the health sciences. Directed by the great Japanese director Kurosawa and starring Japan's leading male actor Toshiro Mifune, "REDBEARD" is a moving and truthful film dealing with the medical profession, and pulls no punches about a doctor's ethical and psychological conflicts.

Mifune plays the wise old doctor called "Redbeard" who runs a rural clinic for the poor partly by charging his rich patients extraordinary fees for minor consultation, and circumvents the letter of the law in his fight against injustice. He believes that a doctor must not only care for the body of his patients, but should see into their hearts and minds as well, and should always look for the "great misfortune" or tragedy, as he says, behind a man's life and death.

To this primitive and unconventional clinic comes a young arrogant doctor who has just returned from school in Nagasaki. He is very full of his own knowledge and

superior education, and believes he has been apprenticed to the clinic against his will by a former teacher. He is contemptuous of the clinic and of the old doctor, and at first refuses to accept the situation. He sulks for a time, but gradually his arrogance is replaced by a deep humility as he witnesses a man's death, his first operation, and is finally given his first patient: a young girl of twelve who was taken in by the Madam of a whorehouse and beaten repeatedly for her refusal to "entertain." The young doctor must not only heal the girl's illness, but must mend her broken mind as well.

In the end, the young doctor's choice lies between the well-heeled job as private physician to a rich official and the spare obscurity of remaining with the clinic. The film ends happily, I believe, and one cannot feel that he has chosen the wrong path. If you are interested in a film that certainly has a special meaning for those in your profession, and is a thoroughly beautiful film from any point of view, don't miss "REDBEARD."

This Friday night (May 27) at 9:00 p.m. The Committee for Independent Political Action is sponsoring a benefit dance in the Millberry Union cafeteria, and it promises to be the wildest bash in the Medical Center's history. As its title ("Last Gas Before the Desert") implies, this will be your last chance to release those final frustrations, and there will be a variety of ways to do just that. Headlining the dance will be the San Francisco Mime Troupe and the Sopwith Camel, as well as a continuous showing of short films (among them Salvador Dali's "The Andalucian Dog" and Pintoff's "Interview") a midnight "drawing-drawing," a fine new comedian named Robert Baker and of course good rock and roll music throughout the night.

The S.F. Mime Troup will be performing a play entitled "Center Man" which deals with German prisoners in an American prisoner-of-war camp. It not only examines man's inhumanity to man, but also individual reactions to authority and one prisoner's attempt to retain his dignity under extreme brutality. "Center Man" has been performed at S.F. State and in Berkeley and was very well received on both occasions. The play last approximately 1/2 hour and will be performed once during the evening.

The Sopwith Camel is one of the Bay Areas most exciting new rock groups. They sing and play their



Scene from S.F. Mime Troupe's "Center Man." (Golden Gator photo)

own compositions of Folk, Rock, and "pure" Rock and Roll, plus doing their renditions of many of the standards in both these areas. The Camel formed in S.F. about 7 months ago, have played at the Firehouse Theater, Longshoreman's Hall, S.F. State, and most recently at the MATRIX, where they set attendance records that surpassed such groups as the Jefferson Aeriplane, Greatful Dead and Quicksilver Messenger Service. They are now approaching their first recording session and a few of the songs that may be heard Friday night are Cellophane Wrapped Woman, Hello, Hello and There's Still Time.

As previously mentioned, this is a benefit dance and the proceeds will go to Project South-Help. This Project will send Health Science students to the South this summer in response to the requests of local organizations for aid in improving Medical and Health conditions in this area and to work towards ending discrimination in Medical institutions.

The price for all this entertainment is only \$1.98 and refreshments will be available; no one under 18 will be permitted. So begin studying now and build up your anxieties to a full pitch by Friday night so you can really let loose at the "Last Gas Before the Desert."



THE SOPWITH CAMEL — The five headed camel, playing the kazoo, the uad, and conventional instruments swing here tonight.

Arts and Entertainment

FRIDAY FILMS

May 27, the Friday evening before final exams, will be the final set of films wrapping up this year's series on American movies. Two of the finest films of recent years will be featured, both sensitive studies of the outcasts of American society. "RAISIN IN THE SUN" (1961), adapted from the award-winning play by Lorraine Hansberry, is the powerful drama of a lower middle class Negro family trying to lift itself out of the Chicago slums. Sidney Poitier, Claudia McNeil and Ruby Dee play their original stage roles in this film which was one of the first in a long list of recent films dealing with the plight of the American Negro.

"REQUIEM FOR A HEAVYWEIGHT" (1962) is Rod Serling's adaptation of his TV play dealing with the decline of an ex-champion prize fighter and his inability to adjust to the loss of fame and glory. Anthony Quinn as the fighter, Jackie Gleason as his double-dealing manager, Mickey Rooney as his trainer and Julie Harris as a social worker all give magnificent performances in this rare film.

Millberry Union Film Season Ends

Millberry Union's year-long series "FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN MOVIES" will draw to a close with its last program on May 27. Chronicling the unique development of American cinema, from the early days of Edwin Porter and D.W. Griffith to the contemporary movement of "underground" films, this study has not met with the enthusiasm and support that it merited. One can only conclude that such a series, combining education with entertainment as it did, and offering films which were perhaps unfamiliar and considered "old hat" by our generation, cannot be presented at

a campus that is not interested in the arts in more than a nominal way. This is unfortunate, but in this case realities have triumphed over good intentions.

Next year a new approach will be attempted. A variety of series — on actors, directors, films of great plays, etc. — will run for a few weeks each and include films from many different countries. It is hoped that such a continuously changing and topical program will hold greater audience appeal. The specific details of the 1966-67 program are being worked out jointly by the Program Coordinator Ron Field and the Millberry Union

Film Committee, whose membership, however, is decidedly weak. If you expressed unhappiness with this year's film series by not attending the films, do something positive and participate in planning the program for next year. DON'T JUST GRIPE: JOIN THE FILM COMMITTEE!!!

People are needed to plan publicity, write articles for SYNAPSE, and coordinate a noon program of documentaries in addition to the major evening series. Interested students should contact the Program Dept. Office, 240 M.U.

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Robert Kennedy Proposes \$2 Billion Medical Bill

Senator Robert F. Kennedy proposed a \$2 billion Federal program of building, training and research to meet what he called "a national crisis in medical facilities."

Without such a program, he said, "the bright hopes of Medicare can be dashed."

In a speech prepared for the Judy Holliday memorial dinner of the American Medical Center, the Senator said:

"What is the value of offering medical treatment to our aged if there are no doctors available to administer it? What is the value of offering nursing-home care to our old people if there are no nursing homes where they can go? What is the value of offering hospital treatment to those aged who are seriously ill if there are no hospital beds waiting for them?"

BILL

Kennedy said he would submit to the Congress soon a bill that would commit the Federal government to spend \$2 billion over a ten-year period to meet the needs of the 19 million Americans over 65 who will become eligible for Medicare benefits on July 1.

The New York Democrat said \$1.8 billion would be used to make grants to voluntary, non-profit organizations so they could build facilities for 200,000 long-care beds for the aged. First call on the money would go to hospitals and nursing homes that expanded or replaced their facilities for long-term care.

Voluntary, non-profit health organizations established by labor unions and farm and fraternal groups also would be eligible for the building grants.

TRAINING

The bill would provide \$200 million to train persons in the care of the aged and for research in new ways of caring for old people.

Experimental architecture for nursing homes and the establishment of criteria to evaluate the quality and cost of nursing-home care were among the research projects proposed by the Senator.

He said the training of nursing-home directors, nurses and technicians would be aided by grants to schools of medicine, nursing, public health and hospital administration.

Vietnamese Women and Children Bear Brunt of Crop Destruction

By Lee Goddard

In the past years, American war philosophy in South Vietnam has been, in part, an attempt to eliminate the food supply of the N.L.F. (Viet Cong). To accomplish this end, American forces on the ground and in the air have bombed, set fire to, and in other ways destroyed crops. Just by the use of crop-killing herbicides alone, the May 15th issue of the San Francisco Examiner noted, 98,000 acres have been destroyed as of about the middle of March.

This type of warfare is being used extensively in South Vietnam and the responsibility for it must devolve ultimately upon us as citizens. If these tactics are to be carried out in our name, it behooves everyone of us to become informed of the effects our policy is having upon those people in South Vietnam to whom we feel our so-called "commitment."

The following paragraphs were written by Jean Mayer of the School of Public Health of Harvard University. They appeared as a letter to the editor of the April 16, 1966 issue of Science.

In contrast to the type of destruction seen in World War I and II, the author states, "The situation seems to me entirely different when we consider the crop and stores destruction program in South Vietnam. The aim of the program is to starve the Viet Cong by destroying those fields that provide the rice for their rest — and field — rations. This aim is, in essence, similar to that which every food blockade (such as the one imposed against the Central Powers in World War I) has attempted. As a nutritionist who has seen famines on three continents, one of them Asia, and as a historian of public health with an interest in famine, I can say flatly that there has never been a famine or a food shortage — whether created by lack of water . . . by plant disease . . . by large-scale natural disturbances affecting both crops and farmers . . . by disruption of farming operations due to wars and civil disorders, or by blockade or other war measures directly aimed at the food supply — which has not first and overwhelmingly affected the small children." (Emphasis added by writer).

"In fact, it is very clear that

death from starvation occurs first of all in young children and in the elderly, with adults and adolescents surviving better (pregnant women often abort; lactating mothers cease to have milk and the babies die). Children under five, who in many parts of the world — including Vietnam — are often on the verge of kwashiorkor (a protein-deficiency syndrome which often hits children after weaning and until they are old enough to eat "adult" food) and of marasmus (a combination of deficiency of calories and of protein), are the most vulnerable. In addition, a general consequence of famine is a state of social disruption (including panic). People who are starving at home tend to leave, if they can, and march toward the area where it is rumored that food is available. This increases the prevailing chaos. Families are separated and children are lost — and in all

likelihood die. Adolescents are particularly threatened by tuberculosis; however, finding themselves on their own, they often band together in foraging gangs, which avoid starvation but create additional disruption. The prolonged and successful practice of banditry makes it difficult to rehabilitate members of these gangs."

"We obviously do not want to take war measures that are primarily, if not exclusively, directed at children, the elderly, and pregnant and lactating women. To state it in other words, my point is not that innocent bystanders will be hurt by such measures, but that only bystanders will be hurt. Our primary aim — to disable the Viet Cong — will not be achieved, and our proclaimed secondary aim — to win over the civilian population — is made a hollow mockery."

U.C.'s Recruiting Of Minorities

A program to bring more Negro and Mexican-American students to the University of California at Berkeley may result next fall in the largest increase in minority student enrollment on any major American campus.

Bill Somerville, the program's director, said that more than 300 minority students have applied for admission to Cal next September. He believes approximately one-third of this number will be found qualified. This would almost double the number of Negro and Mexican undergraduates on the campus.

Berkeley Chancellor Roger W. Heyns will make the final decision on the admissions later this week. Heyns appointed the 33-year-old Somerville his special assistant for recruiting more minority students six months ago.

DIFFERENT

Since then Somerville has given nearly 70 speeches at Bay Area high schools in an attempt to

break down what he calls the "pattern of low expectations" which discourages talented Negro students from applying to U.C. or even to any college at all.

"We're trying to do something different in this program," he said last week. "We're reaching beyond what colleges have usually done before in this kind of thing. We don't want to just increase our statistics and simply get Negroes who would have gone to UCLA or somewhere else instead."

Preparations have been made to ease the transition to Cal for students in Somerville's program who don't have adequate academic school: A grant from the San Francisco Foundation will put on a tutorial basis the freshman composition course some of them will take. Another gift from the UC Alumni Foundation will provide grants for students from needy families.



(photo by D. Gorton)

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South Africa-Trouble Ahead?

By Gregg Goddard

Robert Resha, South African Nationalist leader in exile, just finished a speaking tour of the Bay Area, telling his audiences about the struggle against racism in South Africa.

The UN has condemned the system of apartheid (separation of the races) in South Africa, and the trend in the world today is toward the removal of racial distinctions; but South Africa has a government enforced system of racial segregation. Even in the worst areas of Alabama and Mississippi, where segregation is practiced in defiance of the U.S. government, the situation doesn't compare with the South African system. In fact, not since Nazi Germany had a government enforced policy of white supremacy, has any government been responsible for so many atrocities.

Ex-Nazi

To maintain its oppressive racial policies, the South African government must become more and more repressive. The government is controlled by the Ossewa Brandwag, an elite social organization composed primarily of large financial interests, educators and politicians. Ossewa Brandwag practiced acts of terror to halt Africa's participation on the side of England in World War II, at the same time putting forth a program of "National Socialism" and an alliance with Nazi Germany. One of Ossewa Brandwag's members and staunch supporters is the Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. Verwoerd; he was convicted by the courts of propagandizing for the Nazis in 1942.

Unjust Laws

South Africa has a long list of unjust and outrageous laws, far worse than in any other society in existence today. Every non-white is required to carry a pass which restricts where he may work, live or travel. A pass must be produced on demand. About 1000 people per day are convicted of violation of the Pass Laws.

The Group Areas Act separates people into different racial townships. This act turns the country into a White Group Area with pockets reserved for non-whites. These non-white townships are so located as to provide labor reserves for mines, farms and industry. The UN Report on South Africa describes that nation as one "organized on the principles of slavery."

Prime Minister Verwoerd was instrumental in passing the General Law Amendment Act which holds that anyone can be kept in jail indefinitely without charges.

This is aimed at destroying all opposition. In addition, the Suppression of Communism Act allows the government to arrest people, even though they are not and never have been connected with any international Communist movement. Recently a journalist was arrested for writing about appalling conditions in South African jails.

The conditions in South Africa can be said to be all "Black and White." The population consists of 14 million blacks and 3 million whites. Blacks are not allowed to vote and the whites rule the country. One African baby in four dies before he is a year old, while only one white baby in 37 dies the first year. An average African can expect to live less than 40 years, while the average white reaches 70. Africans average \$600 per year in industry, while whites get \$3000 for the same type of work.

Government Atrocities

The South African government has committed many atrocities enforcing its system of apartheid. In 1960 3000 Africans held an orderly demonstration to protest the Pass Laws. The police attacked the demonstrators and opened fire on them, killing 67 and wounding over 200. In the Treason Trial of 1956-61, 156 South Africans who had actively opposed the apartheid policy of their government were arrested on a charge of treason. They were judged innocent after four long years.

Revolution Inevitable

Robert Resha says that a bloody revolution is inevitable in South Africa. The oppressed people have given up the tactic of non-violence. They have organized themselves and obtained arms; they are now waiting until the heavily armed government launches its next oppressive attack on the people and they will fight back. South Africa spends enormous amounts on a military force that has no pretext of a war with any external enemy. It is used and will be used to put down any rebellion by the people of South Africa who are being subjected to the injustices of apartheid.



Robert Resha, African nationalist leader, was one of the 156 accused in the Treason Trial of 1956-61 and also jailed for five months in the sweep of arrests after following the Sharpsville massacre.

U.S. Involved

Mr. Resha said that the purpose of his talks here was to make people aware of the U.S. involvement in the economy of South Africa. He claims that U.S. involvement will lead us to support the Verwoerd government in a Civil War, and whether

or not the U.S. intervenes will probably spell success or failure for the revolt. Mr. Resha said that if the war in Vietnam ended, the U.S. would be looking for another country in which to make use of its tremendous military build-up, instead of having to cut back and put a severe damper on the economy.

He said South Africa would be the likely place for the U.S. to intervene in order to protect its tremendous investments. U.S. business in South Africa amounts to over 700 million dollars, and is greatly increasing. More than 200 U.S. firms invest in South Africa, including General Motors, Ford, Firestone, Goodyear and Chrysler which invested 81 million dollars in one year. The American Dept. of Commerce states that profits of U.S. business in South Africa run 22% on the investment, twice that in all other foreign countries. South Africa accounts for more than 70% of the free world's gold. In 1961 the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission negotiated for a new 6-year contract for South African Uranium.

The U.S. has supported the U.N. resolution forbidding the sale of arms to South Africa. But the U.S. has opposed any economic embargo. Rather than support a boycott of South Africa, the U.S. and England, due to their heavy economic ties, will use persuasion to

change the attitude of the South African government. As long as only words are used, South Africa's policies will not change.

* * * * *



This young girl is one of the poverty-stricken Indians around the port city of Durban.



Sharpsville, South Africa, March 21, 1960 - 67 people were killed when police fired into a crowd of several thousand and unarmed people who had gathered outside the police station to protest against the pass book laws.

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U.S. Intervention ...

By Eugene Gardner

It was at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1962 that the Secretary of State was testifying. The hearing was being held by the committee in advance of a Congressional resolution supporting President Kennedy on the possible use of American armed forces against the Cuban revolution. As part of his testimony, Secretary Rusk introduced a document entitled, "Instances of the Use of United States Armed Forces Abroad, 1798-1945." The Secretary, by the use of this document, was attempting to show that there is ample precedent for the use of

such force without prior specific Congressional authorization. It is important to note that the principal logic of the testimony was simply precedent, presumably on the "legal" grounds that whatever has been done before may legally be done again. An examination of the document is revealing.

Armed Intervention

Between 1798 and 1849 there were 48 instances of the use of armed forces. From 1850 to 1945 the number of instances cited is 122. No data was given for the period beyond 1945.

If one scans the list of citations one comes repeatedly across phrases like, "to protect American interests during a revo-

lution," to protect American lives and property during a civil war," or "to protect American interests during political unrest." (It would be impossible in the space available to examine in detail each of these instances). Is it simply a coincidence that during the recent landings of U.S. troops in the Dominican Republic exactly the same rationale was used?

The current debate over foreign policy has deep roots in U.S. history. In fact the debate has been going on for decades. What is most significant at the moment is that the conflicts are more apparent to more people, and that the conflict is being recognized as that between the traditional ideals and

the practices of American diplomacy. The ideals are expressed in the following way. Americans are strongly motivated by the friendly, humanitarian desire to help other people solve their problems. They believe in the right of every society to establish its own goals and to realize those goals through whatever manner and means it deems appropriate. There is a third idea that is expressed in the view that these other people cannot really solve their problems unless they follow the path established by the United States. For is it not true that the U.S. has created the soundest, most successful society in human history?

Logically, it must be seen that this third idea is a direct contradiction of the idea of self-determination because even if it is true that the American system is the soundest, forcing it upon another society by economic, political or military means violates the humane objectives of self-determination and produces the angry response we are becoming accustomed to.

Economic Aspects

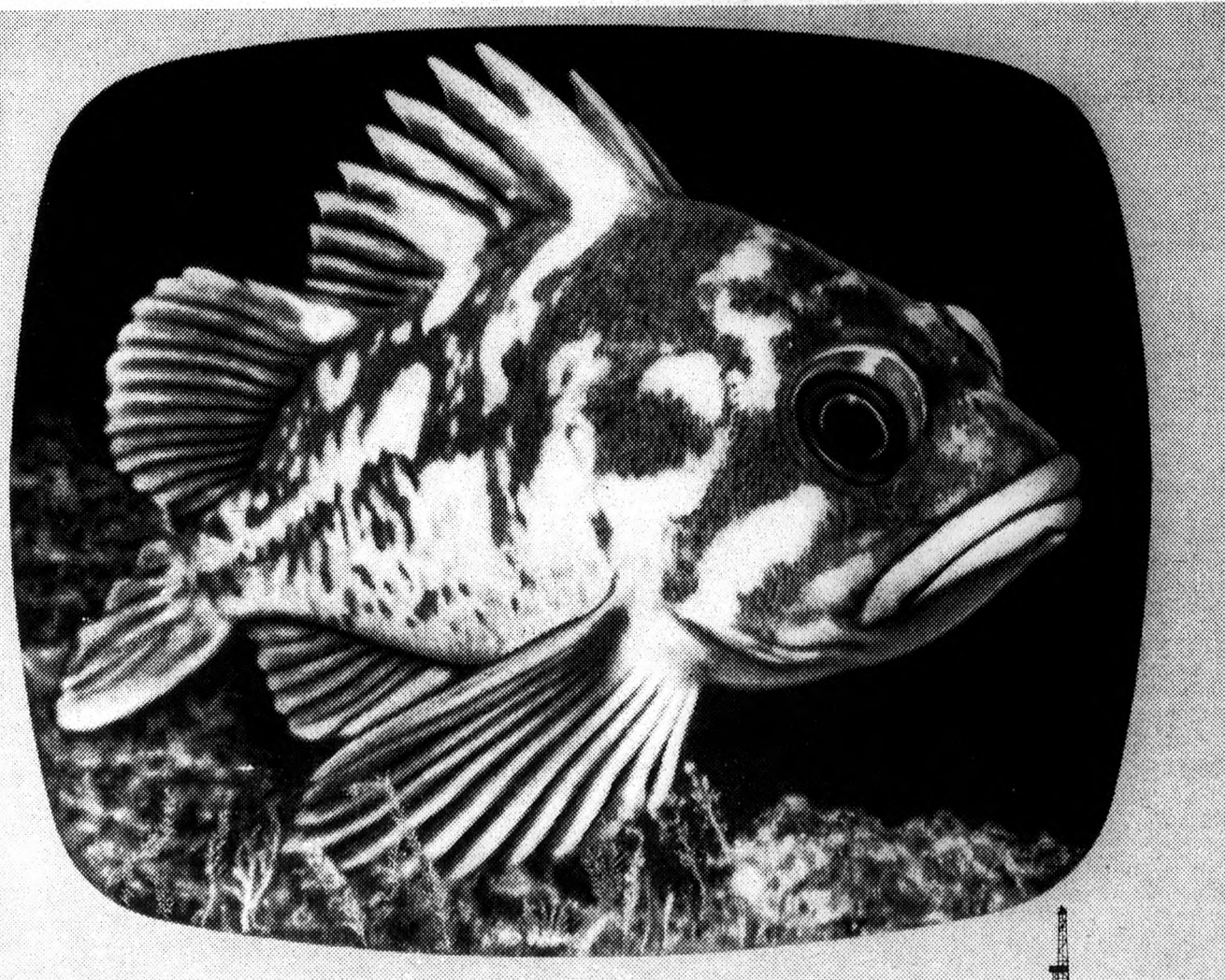
Similarly, in the economic aspects of foreign relations the desire and the need for foreign trade has generated an expansion of the American economic system throughout the world. In the process of doing this it has not met foreign producers as independents in an open market. In general, the kind of economic relations the U.S. has with other countries leads to the incorporation of local production into American industry. This is particularly true in connection with raw materials. For example, the oil industry of several regions of the world which are entirely integrated parts of a few American companies leads to inevitable conflict. When combined with the kind of economic and political pressures required to maintain control this and very often the outbreak of violence.

Contradictions

These contradictions between ostensible ideals and practices developed quite early in U.S. history. The idea of expansionism as a requirement of economic and political democracy in the American sense begins with the period immediately following the revolution and can be traced to the present period.

When it is recalled that the U.S. came into being in the age of empires and as part of an empire it can be seen that very early in its history it began to cope with the problem of the drive for empire and the political system it was developing. The early ideas of Madison and Jefferson reflect strongly the theory that expansion was both necessary to avoid economic stagnation and conflict between competing groups and that the development of political democracy itself would be assisted by such a policy. In fact, Madison as early as 1828 feared the onset of a major economic crisis in the following century when expansion had succeeded in filling the continent and the industrial system had separated people from productive property.

A century later a similar theory was advanced by Frederick Jackson Turner in his "frontier thesis" which attempted to explain both America's democracy and prosperity on the basis of a continually expanding geography. And so at the end of the 19th century when the westward expansion had truly ended and it was believed that the frontier was gone; in the midst of a new economic crisis, the argument was again advanced that the only way to sustain freedom and prosperity was by further expansion.



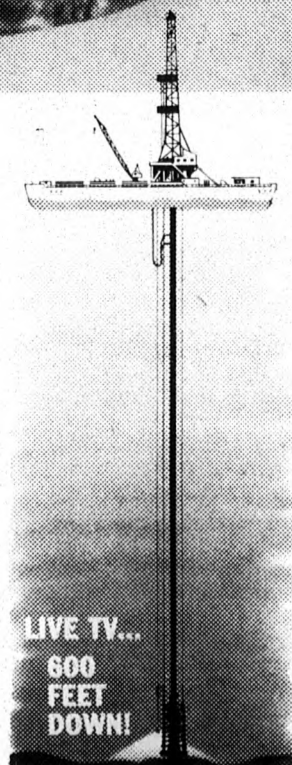
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...Myth and Reality

This coupling of the relationship between expansion, democracy and prosperity is one of the most significant concepts in American ideology. Thus during this economic crisis of the 1890's from a variety of corners the demand again came for the expansion of foreign markets. As Senator Fry expressed it, "We must have the market of China or we shall have revolution" or as the editors of Harper's Magazine put it, "The United States will hold the key, . . . unlocking the gates to the commerce of the world, and closing them to war. If we have fighting to do, it will be fighting to keep the peace." The Journal of Commerce observed in 1897 that more and more American economic leaders were fixing their eyes on "the industrial supremacy of the world."

Open Door

The war with Spain in 1898, and the subsequent economic recovery led to the formulation of these ideas in the "Open Door Policy" and the extension of American economic and political power throughout the world. The empire so constructed led to a large number of the antagonisms which are revealed in the document introduced by Secretary Rusk in 1962. The Open Door Notes of then Secretary of State John Hay was simply the enlargement of the Monroe Doctrine to include China and much of the rest of the world. It laid the basis of much of America's 20th century foreign relations. Tactically, it was described by Secretary of State Olney, during the presidential campaign of 1900, in the following way, "The true, the ideal position for us would be complete freedom of action, perfect liberty to pick allies from time to time as special occasions might warrant and an enlightened view of our own interests might dictate."

Roosevelt & Wilson

The administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and subsequently Woodrow Wilson based their diplomacy on this general estimate of the American economic system and extended American power throughout Latin America and Asia. This 20th century Manifest Destiny stemmed from the earlier ideas of Jefferson and Madison that the United States was the "world's best hope," and that therefore American expansion automatically enlarged what is now called the "free World." When these ideas are combined with a rapidly growing, powerful economic establishment they naturally lead to diplomatic thinking of the kind expressed by Wilson, in 1907 when he said, "Concessions obtained by financiers must be safeguarded by ministers of state, even if the sovereignty of unwilling nations be outraged in the process. Colonies must be obtained and planted, in order that no useful corner of the world may be overlooked or left unused." It is a very short step from this thinking to a view of foreign relations which when coupled to economic expansion lead to, "the market to

which diplomacy, and if need be power, must make an open way." However, he did not stop here.

This basic objective was then clothed quite thoroughly in moral terms so that while Roosevelt had earlier stated that it was America's, "duty toward the people living in barbarism to see that they are freed from their chains, and we can free them only by destroying barbarism itself," Wilson asserted in his attitude toward the Philippines that the United States should grant independence just as soon as American leadership had instructed them in the proper standards of national life, instilled in them the proper character, and established for them a stable and constitutional government.

Force Justified

This objective required the use of force if in fact it was not justified by it and so the moral as Wilson expressed it, "When men take up arms to set other men free there is something sacred and holy in the warfare. It will not cry peace as long as there is sin and wrong in the world." He used subsequently a similar moral tone in defending America's entry into the first World War. The war against Germany would be prosecuted he said, until it established, "a government we can trust."

World Revolution

By the time of the end of the first great war, a new and unexpected ingredient was introduced which presented great difficulties to Wilson's effort in the post-war world of the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door Policy as international principles gave acceptance and as Herbert Hoover stated, "Communist Russia was a specter which wandered into the Peace Conference almost daily." Revolution had broken out in the world. In Russia and Hungary; and elsewhere in the Middle East and Asia, in non-communist form, where nationalism and anti-colonialism challenged the existing order. Wilson's program which attempted to cope with the crisis also recognized in basic nature, which he stated, was based upon, "a feeling of revolt against the large vested interests which influence the world both in the economic and political sphere . . . The vast majority who worked and produced were convinced that the privileged minority would never yield them their rights."

Open Door Again

In response to this the instrument was American diplomacy guided by the ideas of the Open Door Policy. The revolutions in Russia and Hungary were opposed by force, manipulation of food supplies, and economic and military aid to counter-revolutionary groups. The strategy he adopted was to oppose both revolution and traditional colonialism in an effort to utilize the Open Door to reform the political and economic life of the areas according to American interests, asserting vig-



Senator J.W. Fulbright of Arkansas (left) and George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and a principle architect of the "Containment" policy in Europe meet outside the Committee room of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Fulbright's committee has directed itself of late to a very critical examination of the Myths and Realities of American Foreign Policy.

orously the predominance of American power and leadership.

Continuity

In the ensuing years right up to the present these same conflicts, myths, and presumed necessities have plagued American policy makers. On the one hand, the fear of economic depression and upheaval at home coupled with the requirement to maintain the expanding frontier economically

abroad as a means of avoiding this crisis, and on the other, the expression of a liberal and democratic policy in foreign affairs coupled with the tactic of suppression and intervention as a means of maintaining the access to markets and raw materials required by the expanding economy. These dilemmas still haunt U.S. policy. The ideological opponents have changed, the specific enemies have changed but the objectives of U.S.

policy and its moralistic tone bear a striking familiarity with the past. The problem is that the world has changed and the risks of using the traditional methods have increased immeasurably. If reason loses out to the momentum of habitual ways joined by the arrogance of extreme power it may not be possible to alter the course of events which lead so unerringly to disaster.



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The Living Canyon - To Be or Not to Be?

OPINION

By Frank Sarnquist

America's finest natural heritage is preserved in her national parks. It is a tribute to our forefathers that the marvelous wonders of nature that are Yosemite, Yellowstone, Glacier, Everglades, and Grand Canyon are preserved for us today, in essentially the same unspoiled grandeur that awed the earliest explorers.

For in a land rampant with polluted air, filthy water, commercial ugliness, and overcrowded conditions our parks are enclaves of man's natural environment, unspoiled and uncluttered; the last unchanged remains of the generous and spectacular land that contributed so much to the development of our nation.

It was the hopes of the park creators that these lands would remain forever inviolate, and generations of Americans and foreign visitors have enjoyed the results of the labors of these farsighted men. Throughout the years the parks have fought off the efforts of those who would open the land and change it, in the name of progress, or, in the name of profits.

Today, however, one of the most majestic of our natural wonders, Grand Canyon National Park stands in great danger of development that would change its basic character forever. The Bureau of Reclamation, the government's dam building agency, has plans to build two dams, one at Marble Canyon, just outside of the park boundary and upstream, and one at Bridge Canyon, down stream from the park.

These are not the first dams on the mighty Colorado River which has carved the canyon, but they are the first two that would seriously alter the basic character of the park.

How would they do this? Marble Gorge, the upstream dam, would regiment the flow of water through the canyon on the basis of need for "peaking power," holding back the river during slack periods reducing to a trickle the flow



Photo from Sierra Club

"That the Canyon is not 'conquered' is one of the most impressive things about it."
—Joseph Wood Krutch

through the canyon, and then releasing huge quantities through the turbines when the need arose. The savage flash floods thus created would destroy the riverside ecology and fill the channel with boulders washed down from the side canyon.

Bridge Canyon, at the downstream site, would back water up into the canyon, transforming the churning, creative river into a muddy lake, which regularly would deposit dirty water stains on the spectacular polychromatic canyon walls as the lake rose and fell in accord to power needs. Again, the riverside ecology would be annihilated.

All this would be a tragedy of first order, not only for the eternal destruction of part of nature's

finest architecture, but also for the precedent it would set for developing projects that would encroach upon the qualities that the parks were created to preserve. Unfortunately, the disaster is being compounded by the fact that THE DAMS ARE TOTALLY UNNECESSARY.

If they are so unnecessary, why are they being built? They will not serve to control floods, since they are no problem in the area. They will not serve (and are not needed) to supply water to the growing population of the Southwest. They will, however, evaporate water from the already heavily depleted river at the rate of 4-5 acre feet a year (about enough to supply the water needs of a city the size of Phoenix). Why, again, are they

being built?

Answers the Bureau of Reclamation, "the dams are cash registers. They will ring up sales of electric power." The idea is basically that by the time the dams are completed the population of Arizona will have grown to an extent where there will be a demand for the power generated, and that the profits from the sale of this power will help finance the Greater Southwest Water Project. Thus, Grand Canyon National Park is being compromised to make money.

The weakness of the plan is evident from the fact that the cost

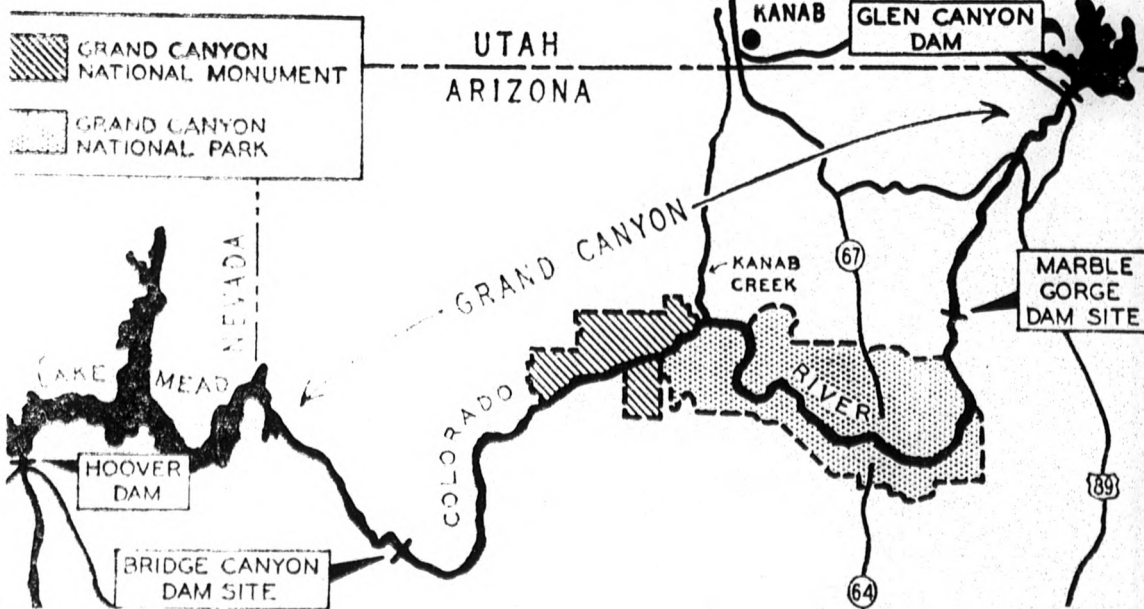
of power from the dams will run around 5 mills per kilowatt hour, while costs in nuclear plants, which have proved safe, reliable and clean would run about 4 mills per kilowatt hour (see Science, 152, 703). Therefore, the Canyon could be spared, less water wasted, AND the Bureau could make more money by using other methods to build "cash registers." The reason for neglecting this obvious choice is the old political football of whether the government has the right to compete with private power companies. Presently, the unspoken agreement is that dams are okay (since only the government can afford to build them anyway) but that all other means are the realm of private industry. Hence, the Bureau is doing what is easiest.

Too much of the beauty and wholesomeness of our country has been lost by doing what is easiest, and the Grand Canyon is too splendid to risk. During this summer, write Sec. of the Interior Stewart Udall or Reclamation Commissioner Floyd Dominy and express interest in the Canyon and the National Park System. Better yet, if you haven't visited the Canyon do so, experience its overpowering beauty and enormity, and then make your opinions known.

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Map from SF Chronicle

Locations of the two proposed dams in relation to the Park.

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