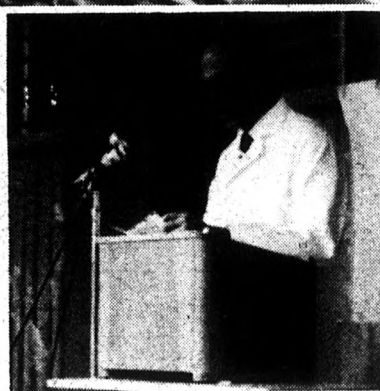


Dr. Stewart Perry



Dr. Oscar Rambo Jr.



Dr. Isidore Edelman



Dr. Ernest Newbrun



Ron Levant

# synapse

VOL. II NO. 4

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## 800 Attend Anti-War Rally

Over 800 students, faculty, and employees of the Med Center gathered in the Millberry Union Plaza on the first day of classes to hear a group of their colleagues declare opposition to the current war in Viet Nam.

Standing shoulder-to-shoulder in a cold raw wind the crowd heard eight speakers, four from the faculty and four from the student body, articulate their personal reasons for active opposition to the Administration's policy.

It was a quiet crowd, dotted with numerous white lab and clinical coats. Vocal emotion, sign waving, and placards, often associated with such gathering were absent. Thoughtful silence, murmurs of agreement, and subdued applause exhibited the group's awareness of the nearness of the campus' basic activity — the hospital.

The speeches were short, just over five minutes each so that all eight could be presented in the noon hour, and hammered at two basic points. First, that it was essen-

tial that everyone, even the busy and pre-occupied health profession or harried student, consider the situation, and then speak out on how they felt and where they stood. Secondly, that the war in Viet Nam was wrong — wrong morally, wrong politically, wrong economically, and wrong militarily.

Marty Lebowitz, a second year medical student and member of the Committee for Independent Political Action, the on-campus group that planned and sponsored the rally, served as master of ceremonies. In introduction, Lebowitz stated "we can longer remain silent," and turned the podium over to the featured speakers.

First to speak was Dr. Oscar Rambo Jr. of the Dept. of Pathology, School of Medicine. Rambo identified himself "not as a representative of a campus, a profession or an organization, but as a member of the human race, compelled (to speak) by my own conscious," and said he considered "it an insult to the intellectual potential of this nation to resort to war as a means of settling the

political dilemma of Viet Nam."

Third year medical student Mike Smith followed, questioning whether he might ever understand people of foreign culture "if our only means of communicating with them is through invasion and devastation." Then freshman medical student Dave Robbie outlined Viet Nam history since 1954 and the U.S. involvement.

"The spreading cancer of Communism" said Dr. Ernst Newbrun, School of Dentistry, drawing an elaborate analogy that drew repeated chuckles for the crowd, is the diagnosis "by the doctor in the White House."

Newbrun went on to state that he felt the diagnosis might be wrong, and that a biopsy is necessary for "definitive diagnosis." "But this biopsy — a free election — has never been one because our physician in the White House may be proven wrong," he added.

Ron Levant, a sophomore medical student, stated that "The U.S. has assumed the role of world policeman, and under the guise of

Anti-Communism, suppresses domestic revolutions and thwarts the desires for freedom, independence, self-determination, peace, and industrial development so strongly being articulated throughout the Third World."

The closing speakers, Dr. Isidore Edelman, School of Medicine and Dr. Stewart Perry, School of Nursing emphasized the disaster of the "risk of global conflict" and reiterated the importance of each individual expressing his opinion on what Perry termed the "illegal, immoral and astoundingly ignorant" Viet Nam policy.

Chancellor Willard Fleming, Dean of Students T.H. Swenson, and ASUCSFM president Sharon Mindlin have all complimented the organizers of the demonstration on the conduct and manner in which it was carried out.

The rally terminated with a silent procession led by a group of social workers from Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute.



# EDITORIAL

Dwight David Eisenhower stated in his last speech as President of the United States that the biggest threat to U.S. democracy was the "military-industrial complex."

The military always has a vested interest in war. Without the threat of war the defense budget would be cut, new tactics and weapons could not be tested and promotions of new officers would be less.

The vested interest of industry in war is also very well documented. With a defense budget of 60 billion dollars it is obvious that war is a boon to industry. General Dynamics President Frank Pace stated in a Fortune article of February 1959 that his corporation relies on government military contracts for 90% of its entire production.

The military and industry are very interrelated. There are many high ranking officers sitting in U.S. corporations. Senator Paul H. Douglass testified that 769 retired military men with the rank of colonel or higher are on the payrolls of 88 corporations which get 75% of the government's military contracts. Such famous retired generals as General Omar Bradley, General Lucious D. Clay, General Douglas MacArthur, General Matthew B. Ridgway, and General A.C. Wedemeyer have been employed by companies engaged in war production.

The roll of ex-military men in the upper echelons of industry is a matter of public concern since very few military contracts are awarded on a competitive basis and most do not specify a fixed price, but are cost plus a certain percent profit. It is also the public's concern that men holding high positions in both industry and the military are appointed to government offices where they act in their own interests. The government's representatives in defense contract negotiations are usually Pentagon men who look forward to high positions on these same companies after retirement.

Citizens of the U.S. are now fighting and dying in Vietnam. For Whom?

Greg Goddard

## Belated U.C. Action

As reported on P. 4 Dr. Thomas Burbidge has recently returned from a trip through the South during which, at the request of the Admissions Committee, he solicited applications for the Professional Schools from Negro students. Synapse strongly commends this action taken by the Committee. The lack of Negro students in the various professional schools on this campus is shockingly apparent. Most glaring is the School of Dentistry in which there is not one Negro student. However, in no other class are there more than two Negro students and this many is unusual. The lack of Negroes within the professions in this country is a well known fact. Part of the reason is no doubt that the members for the professions come very largely from Middle Class families. However, it may also be true that certain forms of discrimination within the Professions have been practised. No doubt the barriers will not be overcome by the action of the Admissions Committee alone. However, if the effort is sincere is sincere and appropriate financial help is provided then it is dimly possible that the Whiteness of Health professionalism can begin to be changed and at least a start can be made towards establishing a situation which begins to be tolerable in terms of a multi racial United States.



"I get the feeling that the "all fall down" part refers to us."

## POETAS

I

Man, I mean  
I jammed a big ole  
stogie into my mug-

(That's livin'  
Jake  
that's livin')

Stomped down  
t'my  
jeep an'  
heaved them  
hubcaps clean  
across the  
damn river.

Made  
onehelluvaplash!

II

Everyone  
I  
know  
was my  
stranger  
I,  
white-knuckled,

gripping  
the caressed  
stone  
rim of the  
Siene,  
smelled the  
jasmine night  
and gouged  
my knuckles  
til  
pain  
came.

Stewart Kauffman

### 1. "Pissoir Poetry"

God is dead

In this head,  
But fairies galore...  
Are waiting at the door.

Here I stand waiting, waiting  
Unable to start urinating;  
Since people watching makes  
it worse,  
Urgency bids me end this  
verse.....

....Ahhhhh!!!

---A. nymous

### 2. "The Commuter's-Dilemma"

"How few are the spaces  
left for us," he murmured  
one morning at eight,  
No Parking. No Stopping.  
No Places to rest---  
whether I'm early or late.  
For if I rise early, and sacrifice sleep,  
Then bumper-to-bumper through  
traffic I creep.  
And if I rise late, there's no  
hope for a spot---  
Every curb-site is taken,  
and no "FREE-parking" lot!

Ron Converse

The original intent of this column was that it should serve as a vehicle for publication of original poems written by students on this campus. It was the author's thesis that writing (and reading) of poetry can be very satisfying and broadening experience. However, my request for poems (SYNAPSE, Dec. 1, 1966) apparently fell upon deaf ears. On the assumption (or other hope) that "status apathicus" has not totally involved everyone at this medical center, may I repeat the request for poetry — and kind of poetry: happy, sad, good, bad, short, long (not too long), political, satirical — the only essential qualification being that it (please!) be original. To facilitate matters and make it easier for would-be poets to submit their works, they may be dropped off in the Dean's Office, School of Medicine (S-140), the bulletin board outside the main library, or (again) they may be mailed or brought directly to THE SYNAPSE off (Rm. 249, Millberry Union).

However, in the face of the harsh reality of having no original student material from which to draw (apart from my own poems, in addition to a last-minute surprise contribution which is included), a rapid search was made of the local restrooms (both on campus and in the nearby vicinity) to appraise literary efforts at this level — within a genre which might be labelled "pissoir poetry" — uncovered the selections printed above . . . . R.C.



# More Letters More Letters More Letters More Letters

## Faculty Immaturity

The letter of E. Kelly (San Francisco Chronicle Dec. 9, 1966) concerning the recent events at the University of California in Berkeley indicate a total lack of understanding of the reasons behind the students' protests. It is not merely the impatience of youth wishing "to change the world overnight" as he suggests, but a feeling of impotence as far as influencing the actions of their government which is waging a cruel and brutal war. The presence of a Navy recruiting table epitomizes this government's reliance on military solutions. By refusing to permit a table providing conscientious objector information the University administration is "rubbing salt into the wound." The students' protests are not a "war on American Institutions" but an attempt to make their voices heard, to be treated as individuals with some say in their own affairs and future. Surely this freedom to determine one's future is an American ideal.

Kelly's solutions to these problems are as unrealistic as they are absurd. Does he really believe that a punitive freeze of faculty salaries will prevent a recurrence of student demonstrations? On the contrary, the only predictable effect would be a loss of present faculty and difficulty in recruiting future faculty. The Coordinating Council for Higher Education in recommending a 6.5% increase in fringe benefits of 3.1% recognizes the fact that the salary structure of the University of California is lagging behind that of other leading academic institutions. In order to maintain the high standard of tertiary education in this state (and to prepare for future increased enrollment it is important to pay an adequate salary. A university's reputation rests on the scholarship and excellence of its faculty which in turn attracts outstanding students. Most Californians are justly proud of the high esteem their university enjoys. To a large degree this is dependent upon attracting and keeping a first rate faculty in a competitive academic market.

Ernest Newbrun, D.M.D., Ph.D.

## Protest Uncle Ho?

P. Worsthorne, London, Sunday Telegraph:  
"The comparison between what America has done in Viet Nam and throughout Southern Asia to protect her friends and the failure of the Communist giants to do anything for their supporters is one of the least recognized but most significant developments in recent years. It may not impress those

Presidential bugbears, "Oxford intellectuals," but it certainly has caught the Asian Imagination..."

The Economist, England:

"There is growing evidence that many of the countries bordering the Pacific and Indian Oceans are not displeased to have an American umbrella under which to shelter from what is now a dangerously maverick China"

J. Grigg, Manchester Guardian Weekly:

"Johnson is conspicuously a man of peace, whose favorite policies at home are imperiled by the war in Viet Nam. His determination to fight on is evidence not of bloody-mindedness but of courage and a noble vision. He deserves the support of his allies, in deeds as well as in words, but from France he has received outright condemnation, and from Britain, lukewarm, limited, and anyway only verbal backing..."

Some British intellectuals and camp followers have made Viet Nam an outlet for their own frustrations a means of hating the Americans under the guise of loving humanity. Anti-war feelings in America, though mistaken, is at least wholly understandable. American families daily hear the beating wings of the Angel of Death, while we in Britain hear only the flutter of pamphlets. In America, sensitive young men are marching to die for a cause; in Britain they are merely shuffling into Grosvenor Square.

Peter Lipton, Byron S. Green, Marty Lebowitz, and Henry Kahn, all appearing in the current issue of SYNAPSE and all opposed to the present situation of the U.S. in Southern Asia are of course to be fully supported, they are as "Health Scientists" expert beyond the above publications.

In the coming National Protests will no one protest Uncle Ho?

In further defense of our country, the record of relations between the Amerind and the advancing Europeans/Americans is certainly not bright, but it is in the past, if comparisons are to be made let them be made with complete sets of facts not with just the "bads" of the whites and the distorted sets of "Goodies" of the Indians. More Indians were slain with Small Pox than with bullets, therefore the doctors (white) in Viet Nam are as stupid as were the Veterinarians with the U.S. Cav., is in the sum of Mr. Goddard's efforts. I suggest he REALLY read "The American Heritage Book of Indians" in detail.

Douglas Craig

## Pregnancy & Politics

For several years I have been trying to teach my fellow American physicians:

- (1) The existence of severe malnutrition among large numbers of American Women in our lowest socio-economic class, and
- (2) That this malnutrition is in the direct cause of several common complications of pregnancy among these "Women in poverty."

The reactions of the majority of physicians to whom I have tried to communicate these realities of history and physiology have been:

- (1) The man is a nut
- (2) The man is UN-American
- (3) The man is subversive
- (4) The man is a Communist

Now we have in cold print in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL itself words which suggest that there are in this nation "... 20 million poverty-stricken children and needy mothers," and that these "needy mothers" may in fact suffer from "... malnutrition and the like." (See enclosed photocopy, "Caring for the Kids," WALL STREET JOURNAL Dec. 23, 1966, Page 1, Column 1).

Recently I have had a book published by Charles C. Thomas, Publishers, Springfield, Illinois, entitled METABOLIC TOXEMIA OF LATE PREGNANCY: A Disease of Malnutrition, and it has received the endorsement of Dr. J.P. Greenhill of Chicago, one of our leading authorities in the field of obstetrics & gynecology (see copy of his review) and a fairly reasonable review of the book was just published in OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY, official journal of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. My work has also received the endorsement of Dr. Honora Acostasison, well-known authority in obstetrics-gynecology in Manila, P.I.

I have just received the galley of a review of my book scheduled to be published in CALIFORNIA MEDICINE, official organ of the California Medical Association. I urge you to watch for this review for it is a vicious attack, typical of the class of physicians who live in comfort and are unable to see the great need to create a better American society, unable to see the starvation and unmet needs of millions of our fellow Americans. I am determined to fight against this attempt to discredit my work carried on for many years among the poorest women in our South, a work that grew out of direct study and contact with hundreds of women in poverty. For too long research in this field has been dominated by ivory-tower face to face with one another, and could idealists who leisurely spin out of their heads the most obtuse theories while their fellow Americans live in squalor and ignorance and suffer so many entirely preventable nutritional complications of pregnancy.

U.S. government officials have buried several billion dollars worth of dry skim milk and powdered eggs in preparation for a "nuclear disaster"; it is time to dig up those high biological quality proteins to help meet the severe malnutrition which exists among the poor throughout this nation. Failure of the medical profession and public health officials to recognize the vital importance of adequate prenatal nutrition has resulted in a total failure to make any progress in lowering the perinatal mortality rates in this nation since 1954, and in some areas these rates are rising. Our nation, the mightiest in history, ranks 11th in infant mortality; this is a national disgrace and must be corrected.

And because I am but one in billions, the poor throughout this nation. Failure of the medical profession and public health officials to recognize the vital importance of adequate prenatal nutrition has resulted in a total failure to make any progress in lowering the perinatal mortality rates in this nation since 1954, and in some areas these rates are rising. Our nation, the mightiest in history, ranks 11th in infant mortality; this is a national disgrace and must be corrected.

Do you know what they should protest, they should protest the fact that the human race is imperfect, maybe then something could be done!

And one has only to look at man's inhuman-military power in history, ranks 11th in infant mortality; this is a national disgrace and must be corrected.

Everyone wants peace, but how short is the distance between peace and war. A single word can change peace into war.

Tom Brewer, M.D.

## Commendation

The Council of the ASUMC wishes to publicly commend the students and student

organizations responsible for planning and supervising the January 5th rally to protest the war in Vietnam. The Council members agreed that the rally was extremely successful and that the subject matter was handled in a rational and responsible manner.

We further felt that the Millberry Union Plaza area adapted itself favorably to socio-political activities of this nature. As far as we could determine the student monitors were able to adequately ensure the uninterrupted flow of traffic in the Plaza and adjacent areas, and no problems were evident to us.

Sincerely,  
Sharon Mindlin  
ASUMC President

## Opposition

Who doesn't oppose war? War is nothing more than opposition. It is the same thing as a protest, only the action taken is on a much larger scale of operation. The world has been, is and will continue to be one of opposites. War isn't new, neither are protests.

I don't think any person with reason wants to see another human being killed. Death occurs when one loses his ability to reason.

Are they protesting the war or the fact that they feel helpless as individuals to solve the problem of the war?

Are they sincerely concerned with the welfare of others or are they merely protesting for the sake of belonging?

The trouble with man is, that although he can perfect machines, he falls short trying to perfect himself.

Protesting a war isn't going to end all wars. Finding a cure for one disease isn't going to cure all others.

Humanity should ask itself, when will war be no more. Maybe that's what needs to be answered. Is stopping the war in Vietnam going to end all wars? For all time? Is withdrawing all American troops from foreign soil going to prevent wars?

Headlines read, "Health Scientists Oppose War," or "Students Oppose War," or "Educators Oppose War," etc. Well, who doesn't? Probably no one opposes war more than the man who is doing the actual fighting!

So what's the reason for it? Opposition. Opposition to one's belief, to one's ideals, to one's convictions in life.

If there were but two human beings left on this earth and they happened to come face to face with one another, and could even communicate, they would sooner or later find some disagreement between them. That's human nature. So is it any wonder, in a world of billions, there aren't wars?

What am I attempting to say here? That man by his very nature is imperfect. That only by attempting to understand himself and realizing his shortcomings first, can he ever hope to offer a little assistance to others.

And because I am but one in billions, and being imperfect myself, I do not have the right answer. I can but protest those who protest.

Do you know what they should protest, they should protest the fact that the human race is imperfect, maybe then something could be done!

And one has only to look at man's inhuman-military power in history, ranks 11th in infant mortality; this is a national disgrace and must be corrected.

Everyone wants peace, but how short is the distance between peace and war. A single word can change peace into war.

Daniel C. Garcia  
Medical Illustration

# synapse

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# Oakland Hospital Strike Workers Challenge Courts

By Ron Levant

On Saturday, December 31, 1966, 750 hospital workers, members of local 390 of the East Bay Municipal Employees Union, AFL-CIO, struck two Alameda County hospitals, Highland Hospital in San Leandro, and Fairmont Hospital in Oakland. The strikers consisted of nursing aides, kitchen workers, housekeepers, orderlies, porters, and janitors. Their demand was higher wages. These people make from \$237.00 to \$315.00 a month. Robert Ash, Secretary of the Alameda County Labor Council stated that "the main problem is they are underpaid. Some are paid so low they qualify for relief conditions." The strikers initially demanded a 30-40% wage increase. They reduced their wage demands to a 5% wage increase now, with another 10% increase next year, and further adjustments in line with wages paid elsewhere, when they found they were faced with another more basic issue to fight. I am speaking now of their right to strike, which was threatened in two ways: (1) a temporary restraining order issued by Alameda County Superior Court Judge William McGuiness, forbidding strike action against the public hospitals, with a penalty of 5 days in jail and a \$500.00 fine for violating the court order; (2) an Alameda County regulation prohibiting county employees from staying off duty without submitting an "acceptance excuse." No arrests were made under the restraining order. However, 405 strikers were forced back to the job under the threat of being fired, and 345 were actually fired, under the County regulation. On Jan. 10 the strike was settled, with the workers getting 2.5 to 10% wage increases. But 135 of the 345 fired employees will not be reinstated, and the 210 who will get reinstated must individually submit reinstatement forms. Thus the hospital authorities are permanently firing 135 strikers, and reserve the right to decide which strikers will get reinstated. The 135 jobs currently not open were taken in part by 85 scabs hired during the strike. The remaining 50 jobs are being eliminated because of a decrease in the hospitals' patient load due to medicare. With regard to the last point, it is clear that the hospital authorities are gaining more from the strike than the strikers gained: they are using the opportunity of the strike to institute 50 layoffs which would not have been possible before the strike.

I would now like to focus on the right of public employees to strike. Public employees throughout the country are denied the right to strike. The official rationale given for this is that public employees at the same time serve the public and are the public, and the public cannot strike against itself. This might apply if the public really controlled the public institutions, but such is not the

case. Hospital administrators, or managers of other public institutions are hired through civil service channels, not by the community they are supposed to serve. The communities served by public institutions have no voice in how that institutions is run. How many welfare recipients can effect changes in the administration of welfare? How many ghettoes have police review boards with a policy-making power?

But even if the public did control public institutions, the public is not justified in suppressing union activity and strikes, because the strike is, in the last analysis, the only way workers can insure their right to a decent wage and decent working conditions. It is tempting to point out that this official rationale for no-strike laws for public employees is utilized both in the U.S. and in Russia, where in both cases power is centered in elite groups, and in both cases managers of public institutions are responsible to these power elites, and not to the people they are supposed to serve.

Another point to be made is that the number of public service institutions in the U.S. is increasing. More and more white and blue collar workers each year are employed by public institutions, either at the Federal, State or Municipal level. An ever-increasing proportion of the nation's labor force is thus not allowed to strike against their employer. The response to this, as in the recent hospital workers' strike, has been a militant stance on the part of the union ranks, usually not on the part of the union bureaucrats, to violate the various manifestations of the no-strike policy: injunctions, firings, and restraining orders. Examples of this, besides the hospital workers strike, include: the New York subway strike in the beginning of 1966, led by Mike Quill, who tore up an injunction before TV cameras, and died of a heart attack in jail; strikes of police

and firemen in Ohio and Michigan; a strike of public school teachers in Ecorse, a working class suburb in Detroit; a strike of garbage collectors in Detroit; and the social workers strike in L.A.

Public employees are not the only workers faced with an official no-strike policy. The workers in defense contract industries, and in any industry which is central to the economy, are also in this situation. Here the official rationale is that a strike of these workers would severely disrupt the economy, or our defense capacities, and hence is against the national interest. Here again workers refuse to allow their prerogative to be withheld from them. Witness the airline mechanics strike last summer, when the ranks of the International Association of Machinists rejected the leadership of IAM president Siemiller, when he allowed LBJ to intervene on the basis that the strike (in a non-defense industry) threatened the national interest.

To sum up and conclude, the violation of the no-strike injunction by the hospital workers is part and parcel of a widespread revolt of public employees, defense contract workers, and other workers in areas central to the economy against no-strike policy, and a reaffirmation of the workers right to strike. The militancy of the hospital workers is part of a new militant stance of workers all over the country, and this stance indicates that once again people who are organized or organizable into labor unions will conduct struggles that will be of benefit to all the people in our society.

# Minority Groups to Med Center Schools

By Luanne Dodini

Dr. Thomas N. Burbridge, Professor of Pharmacology at the U.C. Medical Center, toured the South last spring, visiting colleges and universities, and encouraging students there to apply for admission to the Medical Center. The Admissions Committee on this campus, concerned about the lack of applications from minority groups, especially from Negroes, asked Dr. Burbridge to make the trip to encourage Negro students interested in the health professions to apply here.

With the support of the Chancellor's office, Dr. Burbridge visited thirteen campuses in five states last spring. Beginning in Texas and ending in Georgia, he met with pre-professional students in informal groups to explain the programs here at the Medical Center and to answer questions concerning admission.

Although Dr. Burbridge is connected with the School of Medicine here, he went as a representative of all professional schools on campus. He actively recruited for the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy, and for the Graduate division of the School of Nursing. He explained that opportunities for Negro students in medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry are very limited, but there are many opportunities for students in undergraduate nursing in the South.

So far, results of the trip have been encouraging. Thirty-one Negroes have applied for the medical

school for next fall; this is more than have applied in the last twenty years, according to Dr. Burbridge. No figures are available for the other schools, since they have later application deadlines.

The original plans for the trip called for Dr. Burbridge to visit all the states of the Deep South. He had to cut his trip short in Georgia because schools in the East close earlier than ours do, and many students were taking their finals when he arrived. With the approval of the Chancellor's office, Dr. Burbridge may make a second trip this spring. He would leave earlier and attempt to visit as many as twenty-five campuses.

One interesting sidelight of the trip was the difficulty of arranging transportation once he arrived. He described the bus and train schedules as "so impossible" that he rented a car to travel through the area. If a second trip is planned, Dr. Burbridge plans to drive the entire distance.

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## Delt Night

By Art Kobal

During the Fall quarter, Delta Sigma Delta dental fraternity held its faculty night. This annual dinner meeting, held at the chapter's house on Parnassus, was attended by the following Delt Alumni who are members of the faculty: Drs. Ralston, H. Trowbridge, Finger, Millsop, Braly, Douglass, Chinn, Appel, Brigante, Peterson and Fitzgerald.

The evening provided the faculty, undergraduate members, and pledges with an opportunity for informal conversation over cocktails and dinner. Dinner was prepared by the chapter's own cook.

Dr. Salvatore Lucia, who is also a member of the Medical Center faculty, was the guest speaker included in the evening's program. Dr. Lucia is a well-known connoisseur of wines, has served on the wine judging board at the California State Fair for many years, and has written numerous books on the making of wine and the medicinal values of wine. Several of these books are on display at wineries in the Napa Valley. Dr. Lucia's talk was entitled "In Praise of a Bottle," and he discussed some of his personal notes that he had made upon first tasting vintages that have become his favorites. He also covered the history and evolution of the wine bottle.

Everyone enjoyed Dr. Lucia's talk and the wine which was donated by Dr. Davis Ralston, Zeta Chapter's advisor, and served with dinner. The Deltas are looking forward to next year's get-together.

## Millberry's 'Cecil' Leaves -- New Food Services Manager

Food Services Manager of Millberry Union, Cecil B. Sala, has resigned to take a position with Serv-O-Matic, Inc., effective Jan. 6, 1967.

Leaving with him is a member of his staff, Mrs. Marjorie C. Courtney, who also resigned to join Serv-O-Matic.

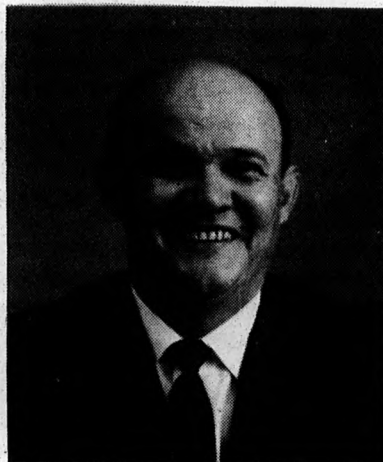
Sala's position is filled by Mrs. Betty G. Coleman, former Senior Dietitian in charge of Production, UC Hospitals.

Mr. Sala, 37, joined the Millberry Union staff in 1960 as catering manager and was named Acting Food Services Manager in 1963 following the resignation of Armand Allegra from that position. In March, 1964, he was officially named Millberry Union Food Services Manager.



Betty Coleman

Mr. Sala announced his resignation in a letter to Robert A. Alexander, Union Director. In accepting the resignation, Alexander said, "We regret the loss of Mr. Sala and Mrs. Courtney, and wish them both every success in fulfilling their important and challenging new assignments. (They) have confronted and dealt with an immense number of complex problems and difficulties. As a result of their efforts, the Union Food Services Department is on a generally sound basis and on the threshold of a complete new era



Cecil Sala

of total acceptance and success."

Mrs. Coleman, new Food Services Manager, received her bachelor of Science degree from Louisiana Polytechnic Institute in 1953 and served her dietetic internship at Veterans Administration Hospital, Houston, Texas. She joined the dietary department at UC Med Center in 1962 and was promoted to Senior Dietician in 1964.

Bob Alexander said of the 35-year old mother of three, "We are extremely fortunate in retaining Mrs. Coleman to replace Mr. Sala. She brings to her new job thorough academic preparation combined with nearly fifteen years of valuable and related experience."

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## Nursing School

The annual Student-Faculty Day of the School of Nursing will take place on Friday, January 20, 1967.

Classes of the nursing school are suspended on that day, and students and faculty hear provocative speakers and share knowledge and ideas about the nursing profession, current trends in the health sciences, and important social issues. This year the program, which is planned by a joint faculty-student committee, takes place in Steiner Gymnasium between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., after which there will be a tea in the lounge of Millberry Union. Speakers for the day include: Dr. Howard Jacobson, Associate Professor in the University of California School of Medicine, who will give the keynote address, discussing the day's theme "What Is A Professional Nurse?"; Miss Irene Pope, Director of Nursing Service at San Francisco General Hospital, will discuss the recent nursing strike and its implications for the professional nurse; Jane Stringer, a third-year nursing student will show slides and discuss her experiences in Mexico this last summer with Amigos Anonymous; Helen Fowler, also a Senior student, will describe her work with Co-Step (U.S. Public Health Department) in Alaska; Shirley Jensen and Maria DeMarco (both junior nursing students) will tell about their work on a summer OEO Student Health Project with the poor in California; and Cynthia Redmond, a graduate student, will speak about her work with Head Start in California.

## ASUCMC On Tuition

The following telegram was sent to the Regents of the University of California by Sharon Mindlin, ASUCMC President, on January 8, 1967 - the evening prior to their emergency meeting to discuss budgetary matters:

"The Council of the Associated Students of the University of California San Francisco Medical Center strongly supports the admirable principle that higher education in public supported institutions in California should be equally available to all state residents without direct charges for tuition. We sincerely hope that before this policy is changed a careful study will be made of all possible ramifications on the system of higher education in California."

In addition, the ASUCME Council unanimously agreed at its January 9, 1967 meeting to oppose any recommendations for budget cuts. Miss Mindlin is drafting a letter to be sent to the Governor and to the Regents stating the Council's opposition to any proposals for assessing tuition or cutting the budget. The Council further wished to publicly commend President Clark Kerr for his able leadership of the University of California during the last decade.

Miss Mindlin has suggested that individual students write to the Governor and to their State Legislator and explain why they are opposed to tuition fees and/or the proposed budget cuts.

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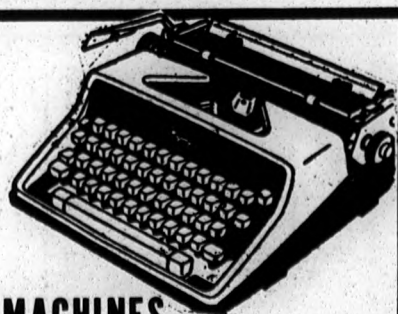
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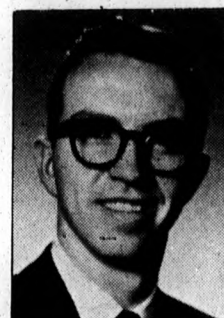
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# Army M.D. Opposes War In Vietnam

## Facing Eight Year Sentence

Captain Howard Brett Levy, 29, an Army physician at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, told SYNAPSE in a telephone interview that he faces a general court-martial on charges of promoting disloyalty among troops and refusing to train medical men for Viet Nam service.

It was reported in the S.F. CHRONICLE that he has publicly called Special Forces personnel "liars, thieves and killers . . . and murderers of women and children." But he did so with no intention to promote disloyalty. He believes his spoken views are protected by the free speech provision of the Constitution's First Amendment.

physician.

Article 90 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice carries a maximum charge of five years. Under this article Levy is accused of disobeying a lawful command from Colonel Fancy, to establish and operate a program in dermatology for the special forces.

Under article 134, with a 3 year maximum sentence, he is accused of making the following public statements to enlisted men with "design to promote disloyalty and disaffection."

"The U.S. is wrong is being involved in the Viet Nam war. I would refuse to go to Viet Nam to do so. I don't see why colored soldiers would go to Viet Nam; they should refuse to go and if sent should refuse to fight because they are discriminated against in Viet Nam by being given all the hazardous duty and they are suffering the majority of casualties.

"If I were a colored soldier I would refuse to go to Viet Nam and if I were a colored soldier and were sent I would refuse to fight."

Levy refused to operate the program in dermatology. He said he did so because of his opposition to the Viet Nam war and because he felt that the medical skills he would have to teach would be used to further political objectives. Levy accused the Special Forces of going into the villages of Viet Nam, practicing healing, and thereby winning the peoples' political allegiance.

Levy stated that medicine should be practiced with no strings attached. It should not be offered as a bribe or for other ulterior motives. But here, it was clearly being used to promote political objectives. It is just a prostitution of medicine. The medical art is becoming a handmaiden of political objectives.

Levy is being represented by Charles Morgan, Jr., director of the southern regional office of the American Civil Liberties Union in Atlanta. Morgan has stated that Levy's defense will be based largely on his constitutional rights and his interpretation of his professional and moral obligations as a

physician.

# A Peace or a Piece

## Viet Nam: Negotiation

By Peter Lipton

There is a great deal of confusion about the war in Viet Nam. In particular there is confusion about the goals of the United States there. The prevailing mood, in general supported by our government, is that we are there to insure a democratic choice by the freedom loving Vietnamese people of their government. This would be our victory. Thus the purpose of our activity in North and South Viet Nam is to bring the 'other side' to the realization that they cannot win. At this point they will reason together with us to negotiate a just and honorable peace.

There is another goal, however, voiced by the Administration in different ways and at different times. That is that we want to insure a Non-Communist South Viet Nam.

Recently a book has been published.\* The main thesis of the book is that in spite of the government's statements to the contrary, the actions of the U.S. government show very clearly that their interest is not in negotiations with ultimate implementation of the Geneva Accords but is rather, at this stage, in prolonging and intensifying the conflict.

More particularly they show with much documentation, that at various phases of our involvement in Viet Nam, peace or negotiation has been very possible and that at each of these times the U.S. has acted wither politically or militarily to sharply reduce the probability of these events occurring. Politically by involving itself in the internal politics of South Viet Nam militarily by an act of aggression or escalation against North Viet Nam.

### Three Roles

We play three major roles in Viet Nam. The first is a ground and air fighting force within South Viet Nam. The second is to carry on the air war against North Viet Nam. The third is to politically support the government in South Viet Nam. The book contends that we have applied our work in all these areas, at different times, towards the goal of continuing the war rather than allowing peace negotiations to occur.

### Diem Fall

The role of the U.S. in the third category was seen during the succession of governments which covered the period from Diem's fall in November 1963 to Ky's accession in June 1965. This was a baffling period. The authors show

however, that the role of the U.S. was consistent. This was to work continually for a government which would actively pursue the war and would not make efforts to arrange a peace with the National Liberation Front. Perhaps, surprisingly this can be shown in the case of the fall of Diem himself. This fall has been commonly attributed to the Buddhist agitation in Viet Nam. However, it should be noted that not only have equally strong Buddhist movements been put down since that time but that active Buddhist agitation against Diem was effectively halted by August 21, 1963 — over two months before his overthrow! That the U.S. was instrumental in Diem's demise is well known. The reason? According to the authors this is provided in the following statements in the N.Y. Times. "In Saigon, DeGaulle's offer (of co-operation with the people of Viet Nam to produce a united and independent country) was received quite favorably by Ngo Dinh Nhu brother and advisor to Diem . . . when the regime of Diem was ousted on November 1st the possibility of South Viet Nam voluntarily accepting neutralism appeared to have been eliminated." That this was the case was supported by Madame Nhu who said last year that her husband had indeed been engaged in negotiations with the N.L.F. just prior to his death. Throughout the remainder of the period too, the authors contend, we continually acted to support the 'hardliners' in South Viet Nam politics and to thwart nascent peace moves by the various government leaders.

### Intensify War

The rest of their cases show how we act to intensify the war when the time is conducive to Peace Negotiations.

First Bombing of North Viet Nam In January 1965 South Viet Nam was in great political turmoil, with interchanging coups and a strong pro-neutralist faction emerging. The U.S. view was "that a Buddhist-Military coalition government would now arise which would negotiate with the N.L.F." Around this time it was announced that Premier Kosygin of the USSR would visit Hanoi on February 6th. "American observers saw in his visit signs that Moscow and Hanoi were both thinking of negotiations." (N.Y. Times)

He arrived in Hanoi on February 6th. On February 7th a small band of Viet Cong attacked the U.S.

air base at Pleiku. On February 8th, with the Soviets still in Hanoi, U.S. planes bombed North Viet Nam for the first time.

### More Moves

Nevertheless, moves toward peace continued. U Thant revealed on February 25th that he had been conducting preliminary discussions towards achieving a Peace in Viet Nam. France, USSR and North Viet Nam announced their support of these. The U.S. remained silent. On March 2nd the U.S. began the steady bombardment of North Viet Nam.

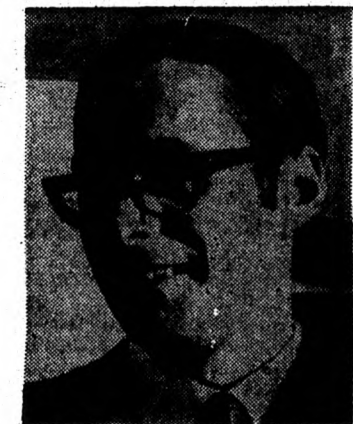
### The First Pause in Bombing

During the Spring of 1965, calls came from various world leaders including Prime Minister Pearson of Canada, and from U.S. politicians including Sen. Fulbright for a pause in the bombing to give the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam a chance to show its willingness to negotiate.

On May 15th we stated that such a pause had started on May 13th and would last into the next week, and that we were watching for 'signs' from North Viet Nam. On Monday, May 17th a message was transmitted to the French, for Washington, by Hanoi. It informed the U.S. that the DRVN was prepared to negotiate on the basis of their "4 Points" which are essentially the Geneva Accords. No prior withdrawal of U.S. troops was asked. On Tuesday the 18th — 5 days after the start of the pause — U.S. planes bombed North Vietnamese petroleum storage areas. On May 19th the State Dept. said they were "disappointed that there was no reaction from Hanoi during the Pause." This purported lack of response was used during the next six months as evidence of the intransigence of Hanoi. On November 19th the State Dept. announced that Hanoi had indeed responded during the pause as outlined above. The search for peace was indeed a strange one.

### Fanfani

In the fall of '65 the pressure again mounted for Peace Negotiations. On Oct. 4th Pope Paul addressed the U.N. and called for Peace in Viet Nam. However, on December 9th Secretary Rusk stated that ". . . We have never had any signal or sign from Hanoi their will is anything less than the imposition of their will on South Viet Nam." Let us look at this statement in the context of events around that time.



Captain Howard Brett Levy

Captain Levy faces a general court-martial — a trial given only to the most serious charges. The case against Levy involves two counts with eight years of hard labor and dishonorable discharge the maximum sentence.

Levy is being represented by Charles Morgan, Jr., director of the southern regional office of the American Civil Liberties Union in Atlanta. Morgan has stated that Levy's defense will be based largely on his constitutional rights and his interpretation of his professional and moral obligations as a

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# or Escalation

On Nov. 20th, Foreign Minister Fanfani of Italy had communicated to the U.S. Gov't. a message from Ho Chi Minh which he had received through an Italian intermediary, one Professor La Pira. The message said that the DRVN expressed a strong desire to find a peaceful solution to the War. Ho wanted a cease fire, a cessation of the build up of U.S. troops and an agreement to an application of the Geneva Accords. (These call for free, internationally supervised elections throughout Viet Nam). On Dec. 4th Rusk had replied in a positive way, with the additional condition that our slowdown in military activity be matched by Hanoi's. However, on Dec. 7th Rusk had said in a TV interview that he "would not consider making concessions to the N.L.F. any more than anyone would to a burglar who had broken into his home." This was hardly a statement to maintain an atmosphere for successful Peace talks. Then on Dec. 8th the administration had been informed that Ho had told La Pira that "the bombing of the Hanoi/Haiphong area would however, close the door on the possibility of Peace." On Dec. 13th Rusk was notified by Fanfani that his reply had reached Hanoi. On Dec. 15th American planes bombed the Haiphong area for the first time, destroying a power station at Uong Bi, fourteen miles outside of Haiphong.

January of 1966 was the month of the Peace Offensive of President Johnson. During this 37 day pause in bombing (during which there was a very substantial build up of U.S. troop strength, evidently far larger than the purported build up in enemy strength) the U.S. was looking for 'signs' from the 'other side' such as "a decrease in military activity" or an "oral proposal of negotiations that would be (more acceptable)". (N.Y. Times) However, said President Johnson, "the answer of Hanoi to all is that they persist in aggression, they insist on the surrender of South Viet Nam to Communism. It is therefore very plain that there is no willingness to talk." Some of the facts of this period however, seem to contradict this interpretation. According to the N.Y. Times, "January was a relatively quiet month during which there was little contact with organized V.C. guerilla units or with DRVN troops." As this contact had in general been initiated by the enemy, the authors feel that there had indeed been a sign significant reduction in military activity. As to an oral proposal for a basis for negotiations: Ho Chi Minh sent a public letter on January 24th in which he asked that the U.S. "recognize the N.L.F. as the sole genuine representative of the Vietnamese people and engage in negotiations with it and (settle the conflict) in accord with the program of the N.L.F. which is essentially in the spirit of the Geneva Accords - (these are) independence, democ-

racy, peace and neutrality in Viet Nam." This should not imply the "surrender of South Viet Nam to Communism."

As is well known the U.S. still refused to recognize and negotiate with the N.L.F. This effectively cut off all possibility of negotiation. On January 27th the largest ground operation of the war, Operation Masher, was launched by the U.S. Because the "continued acts of violence in South Viet Nam made it clear that the negative attitude of Hanoi and the N.L.F. remained unchanged," (President Johnson Feb. 1st, 1966) bombing was resumed on January 31st.

## Complex Bombed

The first half of 1966 was marked by the large scale Buddhist rising in South Viet Nam. These were successfully quelled by Premier Ky with some U.S. assistance. On June 15th, Agence France Presse reported that the idea of a peaceful solution to the war "seems to be ripening in Hanoi." This was after six months of great intransigence. At this time Chester Ronning, a Canadian, visited Hanoi to discuss prospects for Peace. He returned on June 20th and reported to the Canadian Government and the results seemed positive though preliminary. Jean Saintenay, a high ranking French diplomat quickly followed Ronning and also reported positive results. The simultaneous U.S. actions were interesting. On June 18th Johnson made a particularly hard speech saying "the cost of aggression must be raised at its source." Then on June 25th the Times reported a "leak" that we were getting ready to bomb Hanoi/Haiphong. This was denied on June 26th. On June 29th the U.S. planes bombed oil depots in the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong.

## Christmas

As a recent example of this pattern we can look at this Christmas. Truces were proposed by the NLF. We agreed to them. World statesmen, including Pope Paul stated their hope that these might be extended. On December 13th and 14th our bombers struck at the center of Hanoi.

If the thesis of the authors is true, and they admit that a lack of access to secret documents makes analysis difficult, then serious questions are raised. It would appear that the U.S. could enter into negotiations at any time, merely by recognizing the N.L.F. whose existence is doubted by no one. These negotiations would produce a solution entailing internationally supervised free elections in Viet Nam, a neutral Viet Nam and a Viet Nam free of all foreign bases. Essentially these are the provisions of the Geneva Accords. It would further appear that our goal at present is not such a solution but rather a further intensification of the war.

\* "Politics of Escalation" by F. Schurmann, P. Scott and R. Zelnick.

# Communism Is Icky

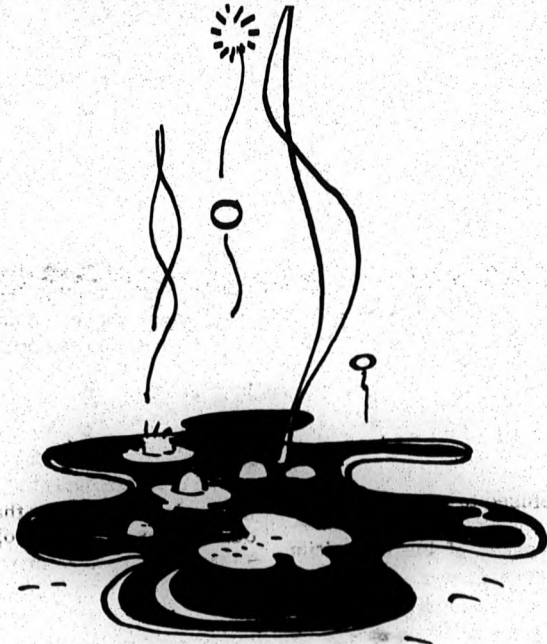
## A Child's Eye View of World Turmoil

By Peter Petrakis

Communism is a kind of funny liquid. It comes out of a cleft in a mysterious rock somewhere in Asia. It is a red liquid. You can tell it's red because all the countries that have it are colored red on maps. Nobody knows why it comes out of that mysterious rock or even exactly where the rock is. But it is there. It is bad. As soon as this liquid hits air it gives off a vapor. This vapor is awful.

Take an average happy-go-lucky Asian peasant. Let him breathe some of this vapor. Strange things happen to him. Scarey things.

Before, he wanted only to work happily in the field from dawn to dusk and enjoy his bowl of



rice and peacefully live out his 30 years. Suddenly, he wants to work only 8 hours a day with weekends off. He starts to think it would be nice if his children could go to school. He wants to learn a trade for himself. He wants to eat better and dress better and get medical care. If it wasn't for communism he wouldn't want things like that. Communism is icky.

Then he begins to ask himself, "How come foreigners are running my country? How come they own so much of it? How come my rulers work for them and not for me? Why are they so rich while I am so poor? Why won't they let me have what I want?"

If it wasn't for communism he wouldn't think thoughts like that. Communism is pukey.

Sometimes he and his fellow peasants join in parades and they shout slogans containing words like "imperialism", "revolution", or "socialism". These are not nice words. They are not American words. They scare nice people. The peasants scare their rulers. Their rulers get angry. Their rulers kill them.

The nice people in the world do not like what the awful vapor does to peasants. Nice people do not act that way. They do not talk that way. Nice people live quietly in the suburbs in nice houses and they drive cars and they fly around in jet airplanes and they drink martinis and they go to church and they worship God and they watch television programs that show their rugged handsome ancestors filling up a rich empty continent and they buy lots of things.

And these nice people wonder, "Why can't those peasants be as nice as we are? Why can't they build up their countries in the nice way our rugged handsome ancestors built ours? Why must there be all this ferment and revolution and civil war and stuff? It must be that communism. Those peasants wouldn't act that way if it wasn't for communism."

Communism is a liquid so it tends to spread, especially where peasants live. That is why the

nice people's government is always talking about "halting the spread of communism". There is something peculiar about this communism, though. Even if it's red you can't see it. You need a wise leader to tell you where it is. Wise leaders know everything. They are smart. If they say we must go halt the spread of communism we must obey them. That is the democratic way.

But you can't build a dam to halt it if you don't know exactly where it is. How can you tell it's around? You must look for its signs. You look at the peasants. You can tell if the peasants breathed some of the vapor. They will be acting kind of dissatisfied and making trouble and trying to overthrow their cruel rulers and trying to make the foreigners leave and things like that. If it wasn't for communism they wouldn't be doing things like that.

That's how you know they've got communism.

When you see one of these poor peasants you have to try to help him and cure him. The best way to do this is to put him in a prison or shoot him or drop a bomb on him.

But sometimes these things don't help him and you have to try something else. You have to dump a kind of flaming jelly all over him and burn his skin off. Lots of times you help his family the same way. It's a good thing peasants can't feel pain.

Our wise leaders call this winning the hearts and minds of the people. If we do that enough I know they will try very, very hard to be like us. The peasants, I mean. We will get to like each other a lot.

The nice people send their boys to help the peasants this way. I don't know why they don't send men. I guess it's because peasants like our boys. Our boys give them bubble gum and all kinds of nice things. Our boys are prettier than the peasants, too. They look like our handsome rugged ancestors on television and they are helping the peasants make a country because the peasants never had a country before. It takes rugged handsome people to make a country. Nobody else knows how.

The peasants are kind of funny looking. Our boys call them "gooks". Gooks are lucky because



they don't die. Only our boys die. I wish our boys wouldn't die.

As soon as enough peasants have been curred the nice people will feel better while they watch their ancestors build a nice country on television. They won't have to worry any more about that terrible icky, pukey spreading stuff that comes out of the ground in Asia and bothers the poor peasants. Their martinis will taste better, too. And everybody will live happily ever after.



# arts and entertainment

## M.U. Ski Offer

### Tahoe Slopes Await You

Remember last year about this time when all we seemed to see were frustrated skiers hopping around - set in casts - telling their tales of how they almost made it. Or listening to tales from Snow Bunnies of how they almost made it.

Well ski fans, here it is 1967 and your big chance to prove that you are the chap of the slopes or lodge. The Millberry Union

service for skiers and sightseers; reduction on ski lifts bringing the price of the lift to \$5.50 per day and Sunday brunch in the South Shore Room of Harrah's Club. Sign-ups are through January 23 at the Millberry Union Central Desk for one of the following plans: Plan A - \$29.50 per person in single room; Plan-b - \$21.50 per person in a double occupancy; Plan C - \$19.50 per person in a



Will this be you on Jan. 27, 28 and 29?

Board of Governors is sponsoring a big ski week-end, January 27, 28 and 29 at Heavenly Valley, South Shore Lake Tahoe. The tour package will include round trip transportation via a modern chartered bus with free "warmer-up" beverages served onboard; Friday and Saturday lodging at Stateline, California in deluxe motel with all accommodations; \$2 cash reimbursement for night life entertainment at Stateline; bus shuttle

four occupancy (2 queen size beds). In order to make it interesting we are offering for weekend use, SKIES, BOOTS AND POLES, courtesy of Marina Ski Shop, to the first person who sells the most tour tickets, and ONE FREE LIFT TICKET to the first three people who sell 8 tour tickets apiece. Complete information on getting into the fun can be obtained from the Millberry Union Central Desk or the Program Department.

## Meridian West Begins Excellent Winter Series

The second program on the Meridian West slate will be the appearance of the University of California Santa Barbara Women's Varsity Glee Club, Wednesday, noon in the Millberry Lounge.

The Varsity Glee Club is composed of about forty women, out of which many smaller ensembles are arranged. Performing a capella or with accompaniment, the Varsity Glee is presently stopping at the UC Medical Center while on their West Coast tour.

Moving on to Thursday, January 26, George Sakellariou will present a program of classical guitar. Mr. Sakellariou graduated with first prize honors from the Conservatory of Music in Athens, Greece, where he studied with Char Ekmetsoglou. He is known in Greece and Canada for his radio and television appearances and his recitals. In Canada he appeared for CBC and with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Sakellariou was introduced to the American public through Maestro Andres Segovia's Master Class where he was a participant and through his recitals in San Francisco, Sacramento, and at Merced College and College of Marin. Mr. Sakellariou is presently a faculty member at the San Francisco Conservatory of Music.



George Sakellariou, who will be seen Thurs. Jan. 26.

## Variety of Art Forms in Winter Exhibits

The Guy S. Millberry Union Art Exhibits will begin the Winter Quarter on January 16 and present a variety of Art Forms from that date through March 10. Inquiries concerning the purchase of any of the art works may be made in room 240, the Program Department, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (week days only) and at the Central Desk (daily).

January 16 - February 3  
MAIN GALLERY - Paintings by Ed Bock

A Bay Area artist and graduate of San Francisco State College, Ed Bock's work expresses his deep interest in what nature has created, rather than what man has constructed. Shown in cooperation with the Triangle Gallery, San Francisco.

PRINT GALLERY - Original Prints Gallery Group Show Representing the Original Prints Gallery will be several prize winning Bay Area artists. Serigraphy, etchings, collagraphs, and woodcuts will be some of the processes shown.

February 6 - February 17  
MAIN GALLERY - "Pictures of the Year"

An exhibit of prize winning pictures representative of the "best" in today's photo - journalism sponsored by the School of Journalism, University of Missouri,

the National Press Photographers Encyclopedia Science Service. In-Association and the World Book corp.

## Sing, Dance, Draw in Evening Classes

With the beginning of another Quarter the Millberry Union again offers you the opportunity to Sing Play, or Draw your frustrations into oblivion.

The "Millberry Singers" met for the first time on Jan. 11, but future meeting dates will be announced. They meet in the Madrone Room and the only preferable prerequisite is the ability to read sheet music. There is no fee charged, and all sheet music will be provided. O. D. Blackburn will again Direct the "Singers."

Guitar Classes will again be instructed by Vic Doby and there will be two beginning classes and one each of intermediate and advanced classes. The beginning classes will be Tuesday and Thursdays from 7 pm - 8:30 pm on Jan. 17 and Jan. 19. The intermediate class will be on Tuesdays from 8:30 - 10 pm and the Advanced on Thursdays from 8:30 - 10 pm. The Fee for students and union faculty members is \$12,

for employees and Guests \$15. Sheet music will be provided, but each student will need a six string guitar. There are no prerequisites for the beginning classes, intermediates should have a knowledge facility with all open string chords - anything but bar chords. All classes will consist of eight sessions, and will be held in the Madrone Room.

U.C.'s favorite artist, Art Grant, will again instruct the Art Classes. There will be a class in Life Drawing on Wednesdays from 7-8:30 pm (beginning Jan. 18) and a class in Painting from 8:30 - 10 pm. In the Life Drawing class any type of drawing media may be used; in the Painting class a minimum of a #4 sable (pointed) brush, a #12 bristle (square) brush and a palette knife will be needed. All classes will be held in the Public Cafeteria and the Fees are the same as for the Guitar Classes. There will be eight sessions in each class.

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# arts and entertainment

## Flicks Continue

### Fine Feature Films For Fridays

The Friday Night Movies are with us again! The Winter Quarter Program with "The Bells of St. Trinian's" and promises to continue with a variety of fine movies, both foreign and Hollywood.

Jan. 20 — "Suddenly Last Summer," Elizabeth Taylor, Katherine Hepburn, Montgomery Clift.

Tennessee William's provocative and powerful play has been superbly filmed with a stellar cast. Elizabeth Taylor gives an exceptionally perceptive performance as Cathy Holly, the girl confined to a mental institution until her "hallucinations" about the violent death — and corrupt life — of her cousin Sebastian are proven factual. Katherine Hepburn is her Aunt Venable who abetted Sebastian in life and finally pays for it with her own sanity.

Jan. 27 — "This Sporting Life," Richard Harris, Rachel Roberts, Alan Badel, William Hartnell.

The passionate study of a turbulent young rugby player whose strength and aggressiveness bring him rewards in the tough world of professional sport, but only conflict and suffering in love. Through the drama, the film offers a study of inarticulated loneliness in the midst of crowds.

Feb. 3 — "Two Women" Sophia Loren, Jean-Paul Belmondo, Raf Vallone.

This powerful drama of a woman and her 13-year old daughter trying to stay alive in strife-torn Italy during World War II, brought Sophia Loren the Best Actress Award from both the Cannes Film Festival and the U.S. Academy Awards.

Feb. 10 — "Lilies of the Field" Sidney Poitier.

Foot — loose and fancy free, travelling to nowhere in particular in his jalopy station wagon, ex-G.I. Homer Smith encounters four strangely dressed women attempting to farm some barren Arizona land. He accepts a day's work and learns that they are refugee nuns to whom the land has been willed.

He also makes the discovery that Mother Marcia intends for him to erect a chapel on their grounds. The challenge of the stubborn, demanding, dedicated Mother

Superior finds a response in the Young Man.

Sidney Poitier's Homer Smith has a vitality and warmth and

joy that captivate the hearts and show why he received Best Actor awards in both the United States and Britain.



Sidney Poitier "quietly" introduces music to the Sisters in a scene from the film "Lilies of the Field."



Richard Harris undergoes one of many "off-the-field" conflicts in scene from "This Sporting Life."

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The two women of the film  
"Two Women"



# UCMC Constitution Drafted

The ASUCMC Council presents to the student body at this time a draft of those sections of their new constitution which have been completely rewritten, and those parts which may be controversial or subject to criticism. The Council intends to present to the student body a finished document in February for ratification, and therefore welcomes and encourages any suggestions, opinions, and criticisms of these proposals before the final draft is prepared.

These changes, which represent a major change in the structure and organization of student government include (1) an Assembly with elected representatives for each class in each school and recognized student organization and (2) a campus-wide election for the office of President and Vice-President of the ASUCMC.

## Expanded Membership

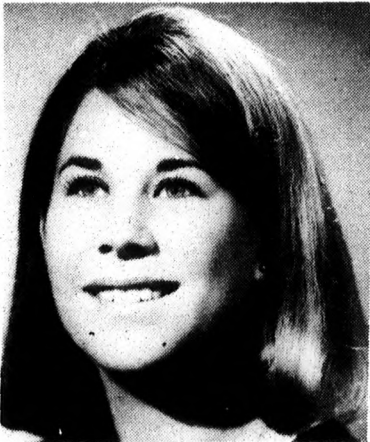
The present Council includes an ASUCMC President, the presidents of the four schools, the president of the Graduate Student Organization, and seven other student representatives. However, school presidents are often far removed from the students they are representing - thus creating a wide gap between the ASUCMC government and the student body. The council believes that there should be a more direct association of the students and the classes to which they belong and to the campus-wide student government.

School presidents also find it difficult to serve the needs of the ASUCMC and the needs of their respective schools without compromising one or both of their obligations. If membership is enlarged as proposed in this draft to include representatives from each of the classes within the professional schools and from recognized campus organizations, the new Assembly will hopefully be able to more effectively voice student need and opinions, and a direct line of communication will be set up between students and student government. Fundamental to these proposed changes is the belief that the class unit,

rather than the school unit, is the strongest and most unified segment of student representation.

To further provide direct lines of communication, this draft proposes to include all recognized student organizations. Many student organizations are not now represented under the existing form of government even though they may represent a significant number of students or a unique segment of student opinion.

The present Council is often too large to act as an effective



Sharon Mindlin,  
Student Body President.

advisory body to the President and is not properly apportioned to act as a legislative body. The voting status of individual council members does not reflect a voice proportional to the number of students they represent, and there is some overlap and duplication of voting representatives on the Council. The new Constitution attempts to make representation more equitable, basing it on a basic class unit of 75 students.

Additional since the Assembly will involve more students actively in campus-wide student government, the Council hopes that more programs will be formed and more students will be able to assist with such plans.

The ASUCMC Presidency currently rotates from year to year among the four schools. But a President elected by the rotating chair policy cannot be said to truly be a representative of the

entire student body since he or she is only elected by one segment of the student population. Furthermore, it is possible that a highly qualified and interested candidate would not have the opportunity to serve in this position if he was not enrolled in the "right" school in the "right" year. Ideally a campus-wide election would bring issues out into the open and acquaint the campus community to student concerns. The student body would be more aware of the existence of student government if platforms and issues were made public. Students would be able to more effectively voice sentiments and concerns and would know who their student government leaders are and what they stand for.

The following partial draft represents what the Council feels are solutions to the shortcomings of student government on this campus at this time. Review it now. All students are urged to share their feelings about this draft with any members of the present Campus Council. On February 6, 1967 the ASUCMC Council will meet to make any necessary changes and to finalize the draft. Then the entire student body will be asked to ratify the new constitution. If the constitution is then ratified, the new assembly will meet in March.

Sharon Mindlin  
ASUCMC President  
CONSTITUTION EXCERPTS

## II. Organization and Membership

All registered graduate and undergraduate students in the University of California Medical Center shall be members of the ASUCMC.

The organization shall be governed by an Assembly and by a Cabinet.

## III. Assembly

1. Shall have legislative and appropriative power.

2. Voting membership

A. Representation shall be based on the class unit (defined hereafter as 75 students).

B. Each class in all school will have one representative (usually the class president).

C. Schools with classes larger than 75 students shall receive one additional prerepresentative for each additional 75 students enrolled in the school. (Representatives-at-large)

D. No school, regardless of number of students shall receive less than one representative.

E. Each representative shall have one vote.

3. Non-voting membership

A. The presidents of all recognized schools on the Medical Center Campus (Dentistry, Graduate, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy).

B. Each recognized Campus group or organization shall be entitled to one representative. (e.g.: Program Council, SHO, CIPA, IFC.)

C. The President and Vice-

President of the ASUCMC.

D. The Secretary and Treasurer, unless selected from the voting membership.

## VI. Elections

1. Shall be held withing the first four weeks of the spring quarter.

2. The office of President & Vice-President shall be decided by campus-wide election.

3. Nominations for the office of President and Vice-President are open to the campus at large.

4. A candidate must obtain a simple majority of all votes cast in order to be declared in office.

5. All candidates for the office of President and Vice-President shall submit a petition of 25 names to the Assembly when the Assembly so declares.



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## Christ In California

# The First Seventeen Days

By Michael Missakian

"Someone back in our history, I wasn't too good a student, but I think it was Benjamin Franklin, said 'if ever someone could take public office and bring to public office the teachings and precepts of the Prince of Peace, he would revolutionize the world and men would be remembering him for a thousand years.'

"I don't think anyone could ever take office and be so presumptuous to believe he could do that, or that he could follow those precepts completely. But I can tell you this. I will try very hard. I think it is needed in today's world."

When Ronald Reagan dons his robe, sandals, and beard, and begins making statements apropos of a prince of peace, I will be more apt to believe his desire to "try very hard." Let us leave this absurd comparison and examine a few of Governor Reagan's statements and proposals.

### Education

On primary importance is Reagan's proposal involving a budget cut for the state educational system plus an annual tuition fee of \$400 for University of California students. Currently there are nine campuses boasting an enrollment of approximately 80,000 students. At \$400 per student an income of \$32,000,000 would be collected. The University is asking for \$278,000 for the coming academic year. President Kerr states that this amount includes a 15.1% increase to take care of an expected 10,000 new students which correspond to a 15.1% enrollment hike. Reagan's administration desires to give \$234,000,000. The University will eventually receive its desired amount but in a way which has not been seen in California for 99 years. From the \$32,000,000 collected by tuition fees \$20,000,000 will go towards financing the university. The remaining \$12,000,000 will go towards a scholarship fund. This still leaves a deficit

of \$12,000,000 (\$278,000,000 - \$234,000,000 - \$32,000,000) which Reagan wants to come from a special Regent's fund. Simply put, Reagan wishes to cut the state's contribution to the university's financial necessities. In effect, we as students are being asked to support the state's financial necessities, in part, by paying taxes to go to school. Does Reagan wish more money for Southern California's highways? This should certainly alleviate the smog problem in Southern California. (More highways, more cars, more mutation including smog).

### Ninety Nine Years

I am not one for the blind allegiance to tradition, however, tuition has not been charged for 99 years at the university. Why not let the taxpayers carry the burden instead of the least able students? It has been said that among the 13 western states, in terms of percentage of per capita income allotted

for operation of universities and state colleges, California ranks 12th, followed only by Nevada.

Many people agree that the \$400 tuition is too high. This amount may be just a ploy on the part of Reagan's financial advisors. It is possible that they will cut down their request to \$200 which would make it appear that they are giving the students a "good deal". This could lead to a dangerous precedent since fees always seem to in-

crease and never to decrease.

### Punitive

The punitive aspect of such a tuition cannot be ignored. Reagan said that tuition charges for higher education — even if they weren't needed to help balance the budget — might be a "good thing for young people" and might induce those who "agitate and not study" to "think twice". I am not certain I understand his statement but I do not think Reagan would punish 80,000 students because he didn't like the actions of a few thousand demonstrators. He is likely to have 80,000 demonstrators if he implements the tuition proposal.

Let it be made clear that Reagan will not himself implement the \$400 tuition proposal but, in fact, will force the Regents to institute it themselves.

If the tuition is made effective the University of California will be the second most expensive land grant university in the nation. Cornell which is an endowed institution partly supported by the state of New York will still remain the most expensive.

The major criticism of his tuition proposal can be seen in President Kerr's following remark: "The cost of a university education is already high. If it is increased it will setback the American dream of equality of opportunity for education. The door to higher education is not wide open, charging tuition would close the door further."

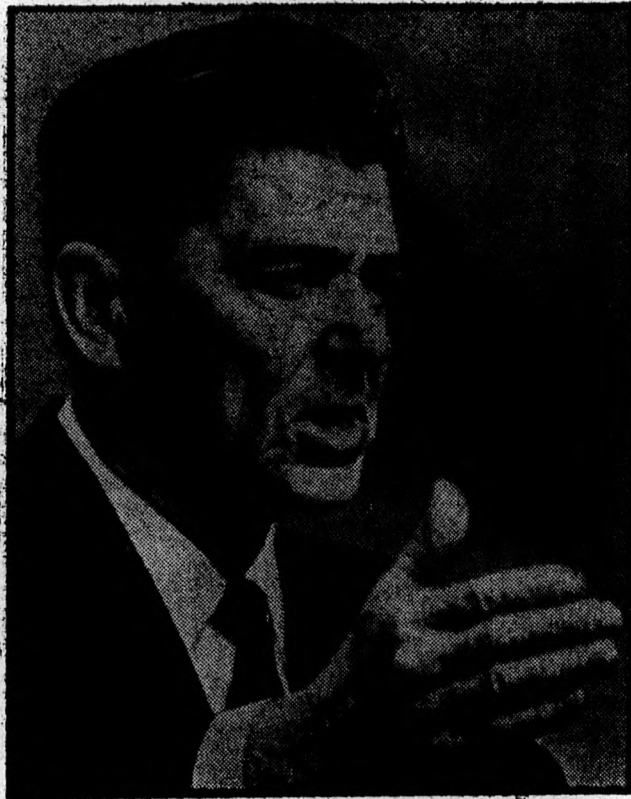
### Confusion

The whole issue is confusing. State finance director Gordon Smith said "There was no meeting. There was no discussion. There were several statements made at some length. There was no exchange of opinions." I take statements at face value. When a proposal is made I feel there is a desire to implement the proposal. If there was "no exchange of opinions," I do not understand the tremendous furor raised by educators of this state's educational system. Perhaps in a few weeks we as students shall know if taxes must be paid by us for our own education.

### Welfare

Let us examine a few other proposals of the governor. "Welfare is a way of life for some families even unto the third and fourth generations . . . We are not going to perpetuate poverty by substituting a permanent dole for a paycheck." It is important that one examine the semantics in Reagan's proposal of cutting welfare. His use of the word welfare appealed and still appeals to the majority of Californians. However, the connotation in his use is the undeserving welfare recipient. Within the system of state government (state budget) the word welfare connotes quite a different thing. In the budget such areas as mental health, clinics, prisons, and hospitals are covered under welfare.

cont'd page 12



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# Lord, Would You Believe?



*Gentle Jesus, bless each bomb  
We drop today on Viet Nam  
And keep our helicopters safe  
From natives they fly low to strafe.*

*Lord of Life, increase our skill  
To build up added Overkill,  
And let no pacifist decry  
The strontium-90 in our sky.*

*Heavenly Father, we entreat  
Let no one sell the Cubans wheat,  
And grant us power to chastise  
All insubordinate allies.*

*Holy Spirit, give us grace  
To win the guided missile race,  
And help our scientists amass  
Vast arsenals of germs and gas.*

*From further dwindling, Lord, preserve  
Our ever-shrinking gold reserve,  
And we beseech Thee, come what may,  
Let overseas investments pay.*

*The world's most upright Christian land,  
We ask these blessings at Thy hand—  
Be Thine the glory, Lord on high,  
When women weep and children die.*

Poem by IAN BOYDEN

Amen.

"We are there because the people of South Vietnam have as much right to remain non-Communist — if that is what they choose — as North Vietnam has to remain Communist."

"We are dealing with a stubborn adversary committed to the use of force and terror to settle political questions."

"One result of our stand in Vietnam is already clear. It is this: The peoples of Asia now know that the door to independence is not going to be slammed shut. They know that it is possible for them to choose their own national destinies — without coercion."

"We will support all appropriate initiatives by the United Nations, and others, which can bring the several parties together for unconditional discussions of peace — anywhere, any time. And we will continue to take every possible initiative ourselves to probe for peace."

Lyndon Baines Johnson  
State of the Union Message  
January 10, 1967

# Reagan Nor Brown

RON LEVANT

First the war in Vietnam slashed the funds available for student loans and poverty programs, and now our new governor is asking all state agencies, which includes the colleges and universities, to slash their budgets by 10% and for the first time in their history, to charge tuition. When interviewed, Governor Reagan expressed regret that the tuition proposal was tied to the Fiscal Responsibility program, because he thought it would be good for the moral fiber of our youth if they had to pay for their education. (I.e., perhaps if the Berkeley students had to work harder for their education, such decadence as the FSM or the November student strike could have been avoided).

But we all know that the Horatio Alger Myth is false. Those who work the hardest in this country are often the poorest, and the converse is true. Education is by no means a free commodity. And Reagan's measures will make it less free. Reagan's measures will also force many men who are now exempt from military service as 2-s back into the pool of cannon fodder for the Vietnam war....The privileged will become more privileged.

The temptation of many might be to remember, with nostalgia, "the good old days" during the reign of Pat Brown. However, had Brown really served those who elected him, and really put forward meaningful solution to California's pressing social problems, Reagan would never have been elected. Brown and the Democratic Party, because they are controlled by powerful interest, like agribusiness, and not by the people, could not put forward a meaningful solution to the problems of poverty, racism, police brutality, and denial of free speech on university campuses. Because any such solution would involve a redistribu-

tion of power which would not be favorable to these powerful interests. Hence we saw demonstrations at Berkeley. Hence we witnessed riots in Hunters Point and Watts. Hence we had the Reagan backlash.

Pat Brown was a good liberal. He was for civil rights, against capital punishment, and for farm labor. But the limitations imposed on sincere liberals who wish to work inside the democratic party by the power elites which control the democratic party are so severe as to make such sincere liberals into blithering nincompoops. Witness the fact that it was Brown who called the cops into Sproul Hall against the wishes of Clark Kerr, President of the University of California. Witness, also, that it was Brown who failed to vigorously oppose proposition 13. Witness also that it was Brown who let Chessman die.

And remember, it was not Brown's benevolence that allowed the farmworkers to organize, but rather their own hard fought struggle against agribusiness. And Pat's good wishes came rather tardily, after months of struggle, and under pressure from other sections of organized labor.

So if there is one lesson we should have learned by now, it is the lesson of the Democratic Party. It cannot be reformed because it is not an empty shell waiting for anyone to fill the void. But rather it is controlled by certain power elites, which can be identified as corporate interests. Money talks. And it buys power.

A further lesson is that the democratic party can not solve the problems of this state, or of this country. Vietnam shows us that, as does the insurrections of the black people in virtually every major city in this country. We must stop teeter-tottering between the Democratic and Republican Parties, and organize against them both!

## Reagan Continued...

fare Agency, has ordered the annual state appropriations for hospital construction to be halted pending a review by state budget experts. Normally the State Advisory Hospital Council's decision, subject to final approval by Dr. Lester Breslow, State Health Director, on the state's allocation which is matched by the Federal Government, is final. However, this year the decision to allocate \$20 million matched by \$20 million of Federal Funds was only taken under submission by Williams, who will evidently make the final decision himself. This year the Council's largest appropriation of \$8.4 million went to Los Angeles County for construction of a new 574 bed hospital in Watts. A \$1.4 million was also allocated to the

Kedren Community Health Center in Watts. The final decision by Williams may drastically effect these much needed appropriations along with others.

### Sales Tax

Reagan proposes a 1¢ sales tax increase which would produce an estimated \$360,000,000. It has been pointed out by many that this increase would place a disproportionate burden on the poor.

Governor Reagan opposed the 1964-65 Federal Civil Rights legislation. He is against open housing. He either favors repeal or revision of the Rumford Act. Reagan's views of the Viet Nam war have not been subject to much scrutiny since he has not made many statements concerning it.

However, rest assured, his views are far from being Prince of Peace like.

California needs someone who will stop walking the fence of appeasement and patronage, someone with imagination, someone who can deal with unemployment, better schools and education of the minority groups, the smog problem of Los Angeles and fair housing. Reagan is not that someone. Everyday California grows bigger. Everyday she needs more money. Reagan cannot help California progress by cutting the cost of government. The State of California and, I hope, enough of its legislators feel that the anachronism of Ronald Reagan cannot turn back the clock of California's progress.

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# Expectorations

By Cuspid and Kay Nine

We are attempting to inject a carpule of local color into the Synapse through this column. It is an amalgamation of notable talents and events, designed to give credit where it is due... sometimes.

We have found that writing such a column can really be a pain... but we're not sure whether it's pathological or physiological. If you don't know the difference, as any Senior Dental Student. He'll tell you it hurts like crazy when you don't "have" either or both, but you feel soooooo good when you do. Confused? So are we!

We know there is a physiologic pain when you are in your first year of dental or dental hygiene training, and an even worse pathologic pain in your second year. Then, too, there is Curriculum II. We all know that Ortho is rather payneful...as one dental student in particular will agree---one of his patients didn't particularly want his two front teeth for Christmas,...or his retainer,... or his arch wire...

Christmas vacation was a time for sports and another type of pathologic pain. There is always Bob Sundquist who wanted a change of pace and tried skiing on his hands, and a fellow dental student who broke his back not long ago while skiing...guess he was watching the wrong curves.

We're glad to hear that "Twinkle Toes" Hosley is finally back on his own two feet, but sad to hear of the passing of Jan Swanson, Doug Clemetson, and Howard Weiner...and sure hope Bob Wright doesn't have to adopt the nickname "Spot."

Since we're on the subject of pathologic pain, we'll mention the Sr. D.H.'s. Their tallents range from breaking scaler tips (the H's have it!) to particular abilities in taking X-ray films. They find a surprising number of patients with unexplainable gag reflexes, and can cut cones as well as gums! There are some with particular infamous talents, such as "Distal" Short, "Mesial" Campbell, and "Herringbone" Miller.

It is rumored that some of the D.H.'s have found replacements for dental students at the Swiss Village...and if that doesn't cure their pains, "Burgermeister" can always brighten their "outlook"

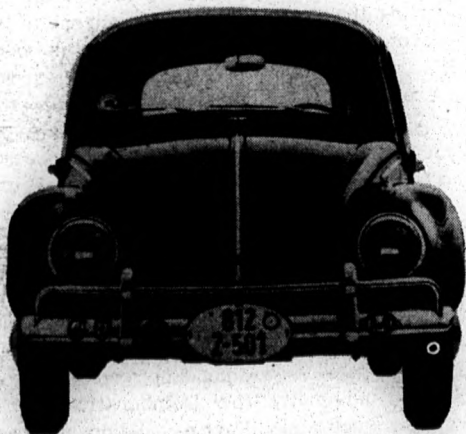
We hear that one dental student has found a way to relieve pain... Jay Pearson has joined the Red Cross. He was initiated into the group in the D.H. clinic, with Bill Claussen performing the ceremony.

We're happy to note the opening of the new Dental Student Store ---otherwise known as the "Trans-Action."...a good place to buy your supplies.

"Hink Pink" for the day--a Chinese Gorilla.

We thank the following for their contributions: Cary O. Genic, O. Don Toblast, Mac Rophage, Lou Kocyte, Sal Monella, and the Microbi Staph.

Would you believe...the Synapse with LOCAL news?!



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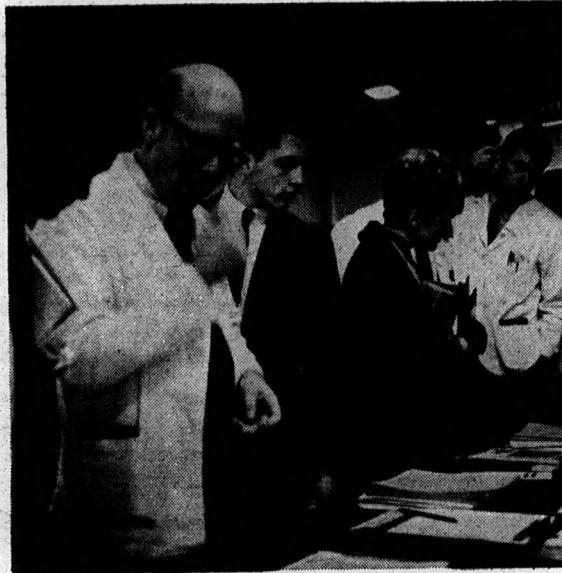
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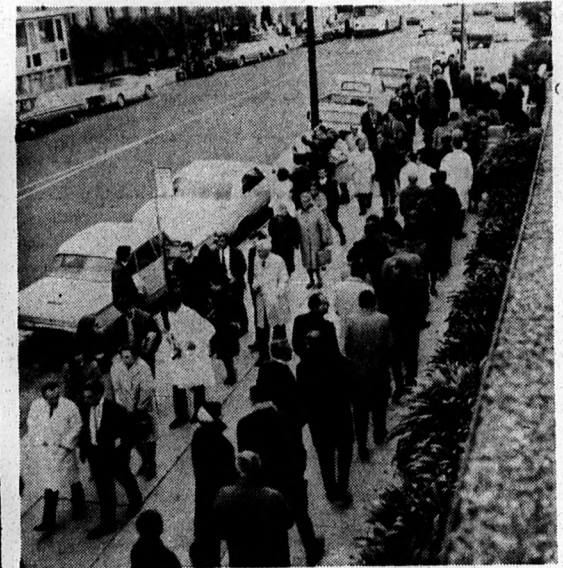
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## More Rally Photos...



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Silent procession after the demonstration.

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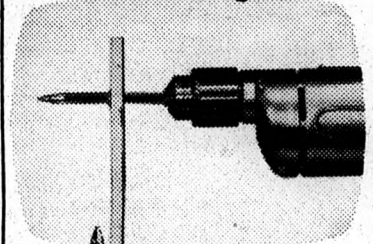


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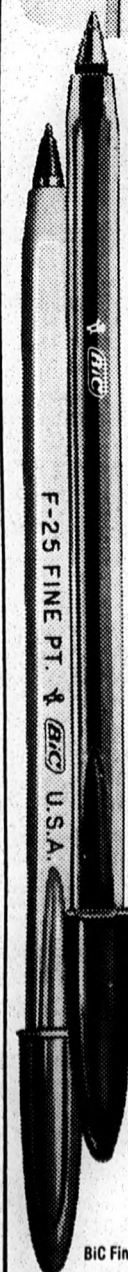
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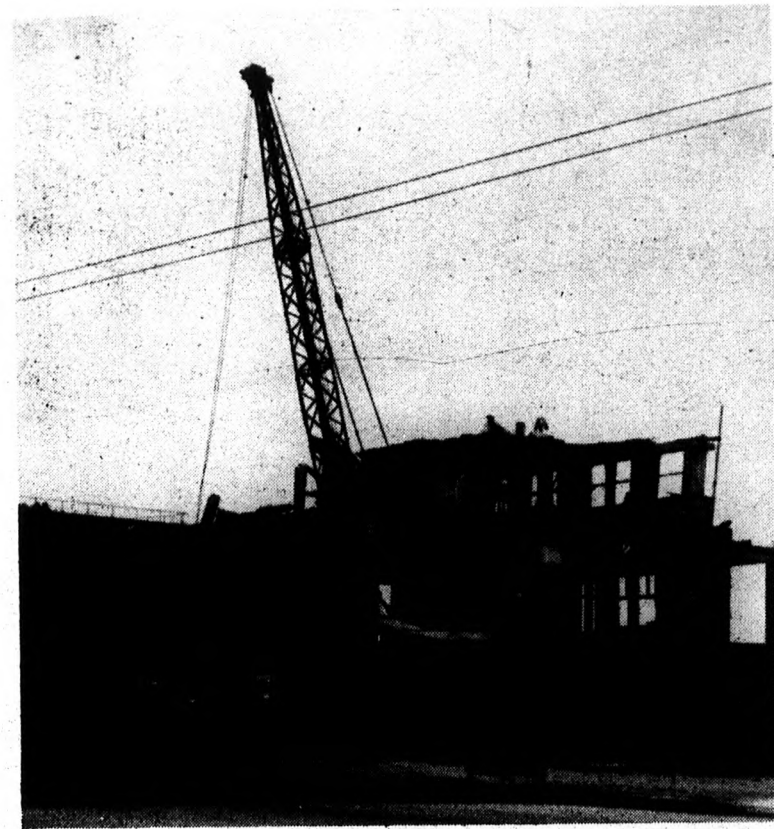
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BIC Medium Point 190

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Crane and dump truck team up to level a Parnassus avenue residence near Millberry.

# Block Levelled Making Way For New Clinics Structure

As the huge, heavy jaws of the steam shovel smashed and chewed their way through the old, fragile, picturesque Victorian houses, a new phase of the development of the Med Center began.

The area of land north of Parnassus and between Arguello and Second Ave., thus cleared will be the site of a new Clinics Expansion Building, that will rise nine stories above a seven level parking structure.

Although the plot is now being prepared for the 108,000 sq. of the project. Campus officials hope the funding is approved soon so that construction can begin this year, and completion reached by 1970.

However, this approval will come only after review by the State Department of Finance and subsequent legislative approval. And although officials here refuse to comment upon the chances of quick and complete approval, there seems to be some concern over the response of the new, economy-minded administration in Sacramento.

Total cost of the new building and the 720 car garage will be \$14 million.

F.H.S.

## Court Rules on Abortion Case

# M.D.'s Granted 'Right of Discovery'

California's Supreme Court has ruled that the two San Francisco physicians charged with performing illegal abortions were denied "right of discovery" to see the evidence that will be used against them.

Since the Court reasoned in a unanimous decision, these doctors had been charged with "crimes," they "should have the same opportunity as in criminal prosecutions

to prepare their defense."

This ruling will delay the hearing of the accused doctors before the State Board of Medical Examiners, probably until April. "It is hoped in this interim that the State Legislature will enact an abortion law that will make the hearing unnecessary," stated Dr. Edmund Overstreet, Vice-Chairman of the Dept. of OB-GYN here and spokesman for the doctors.

At the time the Court gave its opinion, it did not act upon a "friend of the court" brief that had been presented with the doctors' case. This brief, signed by the Deans of the Schools of Medicine and the Chairmen of the Depts. of OB-GYN of every California medical school and 200 other such doctors from all over the U.S., questioned the constitutionality of California's existing abortion laws.

Dr. Overstreet termed the Court's long delay in acting upon the brief as "hopeful," and stated a favorable opinion upon the brief would be extremely helpful to the doctors' cause.

Despite the hope that legislation will be enacted to broaden the 93 year old abortion law, the doctors' have organized a Citizen's Defense Fund consisting of lay and medical people to support financially their defense. This became necessary when a private party who had agreed to support the defense suddenly backed out.

# Doctorate Offered By Nursing School

The Doctor of Nursing Science degree is being initiated this fall here at the Med Center, the second university in the United States offering this degree and the only university with this degree in all three areas of nursing.

The program will emphasize major clinical nursing areas: medical-surgical nursing, maternal-child nursing, and psychiatric nursing. Within one of these areas, each of the five nurses in this year's class will focus on a specific problem such as the cancer patient, the premature infant, or the mentally retarded.

These first candidates include two in the field of psychiatric nursing, two in medical-surgical nursing, and one in maternal-child nursing. The candidate in maternal-child nursing is investigating the father's role during pregnancy and child-rearing, while another student in the medical-surgical area is studying the nurse's role in caring for the patient with a cardiovascular disease.

This curriculum will enable qualified and highly motivated nurses to acquire a greater depth of knowledge in both the clinical and research areas of nursing and the related sciences.

The three-year program will prepare nurses for key positions on the faculties of schools of nursing in major universities or in agencies associated with large medical centers.

"Until now," explained Dr. Helen Nahm, Dean of the School of Nursing and Professor and Chairman of Nursing, "nurses had to get either a Ph.D. or a doctor of education degree, neither of which are adapted to nursing.

These programs prepare nurses to cope directly with nursing care problems."

"The best way to improve patient care is to start at the top level," says Mary T. Harms, Assistant Dean and Associate Professor of the School of Nursing. "We estimate that one nurse graduating from this program can influence, directly or indirectly, large numbers of nurses."

The program is designed to admit five additional students each year until the capacity is gradually expanded to 65 candidates by 1980. At present, the number is limited to allow close faculty supervision for each nurse's study project.

Only two universities in the United States offer doctoral programs in nursing. Until the UC School of Nursing started its program, Boston University School of Nursing offered the only doctoral degree in the clinical nursing area — the Doctor of Nursing Science in Psychiatric Nursing. The University of Pittsburgh, New York University, and Teachers College of Columbia University offer either a Ph.D. or a doctorate in Education with a major in the field of nursing.



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# Sports and recreation

## UCMCers Shine in Squash Tourneys 'All U' Sports Karate Kraze Kontinues

Students and Doctors from the UC Medical Center recently distinguished themselves in the Olympic Club's Fall Squash tournament. It was an open invitational tournament featuring some of the Bay Area's best Squash players. The tournament consisted of four classes, Classes A,B,C, and D.

The Class A Consolation Bracket saw Dr. R. Netzer advance to the semi-final round, where he lost to T. Thomas in a close match 3-2. Thomas was the eventual champion of the Class A competition. In the Class B competition Dr. B. Cole lost to P. Mortenson, who eventually took second in his competition. In the Class C competition, top seeded L. Rose lost an exciting match to C. Sommers, 3-2. And finally, Brian Kniff advanced to the final of the Class D competition, where he lost to J. Pearson, 3-0.

Also, Med Center representatives did well in the 1966 Ralfe D. Miller Invitational Squash Tournament, held at the University of California, Berkeley, on December 9, 10, and 11, 1966. In the Class A competition, Dr. Netzer advanced to the quarter finals. Also competing was T. Wood from the Med Center. In the Class B competition it was an all Med Center final with Dr. R. Netzer defeating Dr. L. Rose, 3-0, for the title. Likewise in the Class C competition two Med Center representatives found their way to the finals with Dr. Cole defeat-

ing Dr. E. Eyring in a close match, 3-2, for the championship. In Class D competition John Dell advanced to the final round where he lost a hard fought 3-1 decision.

### Basketball Bits

Men's intramural Basketball sign up begins now for the Winter Quarter League. Play will start as soon as the final wrap up of the Fall League which will see a playoff between the Tuesday night League champions, the Senior Dents, and The Thursday night Champs, The Junior Dents, on Jan. 17. Tuesday and Thursday night B-Ball has seen a lot of action and there's more to come. We must have sign-ups fast in order to make schedules in time to meet the requirements.

Also, anyone interested in part time work officiating intramural Basketball please contact Al Kerr at the Athletic Control Desk.

### Festival

The All University Sports Festival will be held this year at The Davis Campus. It will take place from March 19th through 21st. The winter quarter intramural athletic program will be used to determine who will represent the U.C.M.C. at Davis. The following are the sports to be played and the number of players to be taken.

Women	Basketball	7
"	Volleyball	4
"	Swimming	4
"	Badminton	2
"	Tennis	2
"	Bowling	2
Men	Softball	9
"	Volleyball	6
"	Tennis	2
"	Badminton	2
"	Bowling	3
"	Table Tennis	2

Advanced sign-ups at PoolDesk set and those interested will be for Winter Quarter Karate Course notified. The Karate course has been a big hit for almost a year for those interested.

After sufficient advanced sign-up, lesson dates & fees will be now, and we suspect the art of self defense hasn't lost its charm.

### Psychedelics At Med Center

Richard Alpert, former Harvard research psychologist, and prominent experimenter in the field of psychopharmacology, will participate in a panel discussion titled "Psychedelic Drugs - and the Law," to be held in the Medical Sciences building auditorium Tuesday, January 24, 7:30-10:30 PM.

Appearing with Dr. Alpert will be Dr. Frederick Meyers of the Department of Pharmacology, and Dr. Joel Fort, of the San Francisco Health Department. Dr. David Smith, of the Department of Pharmacology, and founder of the Psychopharmacology Study Group will serve as moderator.

The panel discussion, which is open to the public, free of charge, initiates a series of programs to be sponsored by the Social Issues Speakers Board, a newly-formed student organization. In presenting this program, the Social Issues Speakers Board is working in cooperation with the Psychopharmacology Study Group.

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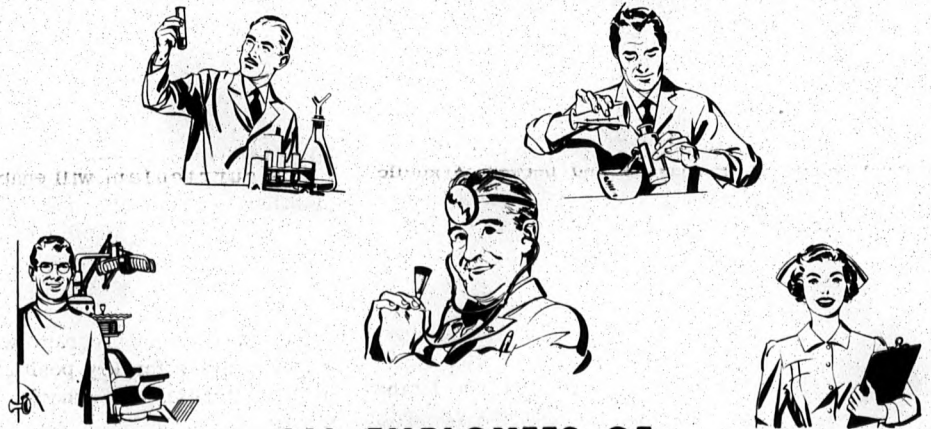
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## The Students and the Strike

## i Huelga Berkeley!

By Ronald Converse

It was a relatively quiet November morning. No storms in sight. And yet it could scarcely be described as peaceful or bucolic. There was the usual hustle and bustle of some 25,000 students crowding onto campus; the usual vague excitement and unrest that the University of California at Berkeley had come to expect since the days of the Free Speech Movement in 1964. Some few improvements had been realized in the area of student-faculty communication as a result of the 1964 protest. But many of the basic seeds of discontent had still not been uprooted. As Chancellor Heyns (UCB) himself remarked: "It is apparent that we have lost some of the ground gained in our efforts over the past two years to build a genuine campus community. (Whatever the reasons)... all of us, including administrators, through misunderstandings or errors, have doubtless contributed." And recent "warning signals" had suggested that the time was ripe for another mass demonstration of student grievances - such incidents, for example, as the picketing and rude, noisy questioning of a high Russian official, a sit-in at the Campus placement office, plus several other minor episodes involving military recruiters on campus, as well as conflicts with the administration over such issues as Black Power and the propriety of using Sproul steps for amplified rallies. In short, the events of Wednesday, November 30, 1966 and the days to follow did not occur suddenly and without warning or precedent. The inci-

dent represented rather a culmination, an explosive summation of the collective grievances and frustrations of the students (and non-student) in the Berkeley academic community over the past several months.

It is difficult to reconstruct precisely what happened in the series of events leading up to the eventual walkout of more than 5000 students. Chancellor Heyns stated (in his address before the Academic Senate December 5th) that he had personally heard "more than a dozen conflicting

stituted an off-campus group and that they should not be given "special privileges" over other groups. There was some disturbance as the table was dismantled, one arrest was made and about 75 students thereafter sat down around the Navy table to continue their peaceful protest demonstration.

At about 1:00 p.m. Dan McIntosh, A.S.U.C. President arrived, agreeing with the demonstrators that the rule banning non-student tables was inconsistent and pledged negotiation of the

nary action be taken against student leaders by the University.

Boyd claimed he could make no such guarantees (though Savio retorted the University had in fact done so previously in October 1964 (during the F.S.M. controversy) and again the Vice-Chancellor asked the group to leave, giving them 10 minutes to disperse.

When a corridor was cleared for traffic to pass, arguments temporarily were halted. The number of students had continued to grow in the area to an estimated total

ment at 6:00 p.m. that Mario Savio had been arrested. By 6:20 p.m. the police had evacuated the buildings and opened the doors and students fled the area. Though the large angry crowds outside attempted to prevent the police bus from removing arrested demonstrators from campus, by the time they departed some ten persons had been arrested, the police action having been ordered by Vice-Chancellor Cheit on the basis of non-students defying University regulations - namely their interference with the operations of the Navy table and blocking access to the A.S.U.C. store.) Masses of people continued to mill about until the evening meeting was called in Pauley Ballroom.

Following several hours of heated discussions in the S.U. a resolution was adopted with the following points:

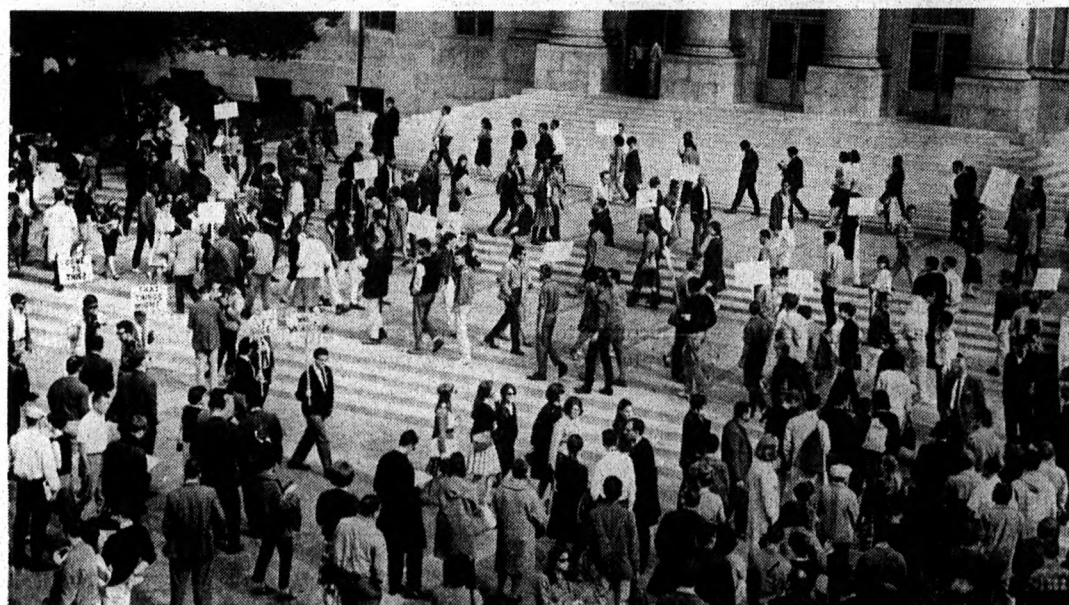
1. That there would be a general STRIKE of the student body;
2. That students and non-students be accorded equal rights on campus;
3. That amnesty be granted all students and that the University exert its influence in having charges dropped against non-students;
4. That the University pledge not to call police onto Campus to handle political situations.

The resolution read before a mass meeting of some 2000 students jammed into Pauley Ballroom late Wednesday night was the final result of a tumultuous day that saw police on campus, ten arrests, a subsequent riot, a speech imploring "reason" by Vice Chancellor Cheit, and a "strike" speech by Mario Savio on his return from jail.

The A.S.U.C. Senate also met that same night and voted 9-8 to endorse the student boycott of classes unless administration agreed to drop charges and grant equal consideration to both student and non-student groups; This decision was reached despite recommendations that other channels of communication be invoked before initiating a strike.

Thursday morning a crowd of more than 8000 stood in intermittent rains in front of Sproul Hall to support the strike called the night before. The American Federation of Teachers local also voted to strike, thus committing teaching assistants as well to the walk-out. Chancellor Heyns had by this time returned to campus but would make no public statement. Heyns, however, held private meetings with members of A.S.U.C., faculty and administration to explore the reasons for the strike, student feelings and the situation in general. The early effects of the student walk-out could not be easily determined, though it was estimated that some 15-25 classes were cancelled and about 2000 students (or more) were boycotting.

(To be continued next issue)



Sproul Hall steps during the strike.

versions of what are alleged to be the 'exact facts' of these events." For the purposes of information we shall attempt to present a general consensus view of the incident and the personalities involved and a sample of opinion on the strike, its implications and possible long-term effects.

Two chronologies were printed in "The Daily Californian" relating the events inside and outside the Student Union on that fateful Wednesday, November 30th, 1966. To begin with a Naval recruiting table had been set up since Monday at the entrance to the A.S.U.C. store (their presence, according to Executive Vice Chancellor Earl F. Cheit having been approved earlier by A.S.U.C., though this statement was delivered by A.S.U.C. Vice-President Fred Best.) Opposition to this manner of recruitment (such activities occurring more often through the Campus Placement Service and private interviews) was not to be unexpected. By noon Wednesday, several pickets had gathered carrying signs reading "Abolish the Draft" and "Fly Navy; Burn Babies" and crowds had begun to form. A table opposing military service was set up by a member (a non-student) of the Berkeley Draft Information Committee; it was ordered removed by Campus Police since it failed to meet the criteria for on-campus information tables (i.e. student participation), despite protests that the Navy certainly con-

problem with the administration. Shortly thereafter, William Boyd, Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs, appeared, stating he was "willing to meet with students without this coercion" but advised that the group was "upsetting normal functions of the University" and unless they moved out he would declare the demonstration an unlawful assembly. Mario Savio, former F.S.M. leader and more recently unsuccessful in his bid for readmittance to the University, suggested Boyd suspend the rules temporarily "in the absence of the Chancellor" (Roger W. Heyns, at that time was in Washington, D.C. attending a meeting). One spokesman for the group suggested dispersion during negotiations, another that the students should continue to sit peacefully. However, Campus Police officers forced the issue somewhat at this time by shutting off all entrances to the lower floor of the Union; this step led to some brief panicky movement of the crowd, but order was quickly restored and a decision than an administration concession on the right of non-students to man a table was made. This was agreed to on the contingency that an on-campus group (Students for a Democratic Society) sponsor the table and that a student sit at the table.

Savio then demanded two additional concessions - 1) a guarantee that no charges would be pressed against the student arrested earlier, and 2) that no discipli-

crowd of about 3000, and additional groups were forming elsewhere. Representatives, for example, were sent upstairs to the Student Union lounge to address students and others assembled there.

At 2:30 p.m. two resolutions were passed by the students. One a proposal by Savio to continue the sit-down indefinitely, the other that students "hide their registration cards in order to receive the same treatment as non-student." There were numerous speakers continuing throughout the afternoon, between which times demonstrators would sing choruses of "We Shall Overcome" and other protest songs. The group apparently accepted in principle the recommendation that they be represented by the C.C.O. (Council of Campus Organizations). Discussion continued, but as the afternoon lengthened apprehension grew among the crowd locked inside the Student Union and rumors began circulating of police being called on campus.

Finally at about 5:50 p.m., indeed the cops did appear - more than thirty of them in fact, armed and helmeted Alameda County (not campus) cops stormed through the A.S.U.C. store, forcing their way through the crowd, arresting people apparently indiscriminately, later clubbing demonstrators who harassed their efforts. Confusion and tempers flared reaching a peak following the announce-

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