

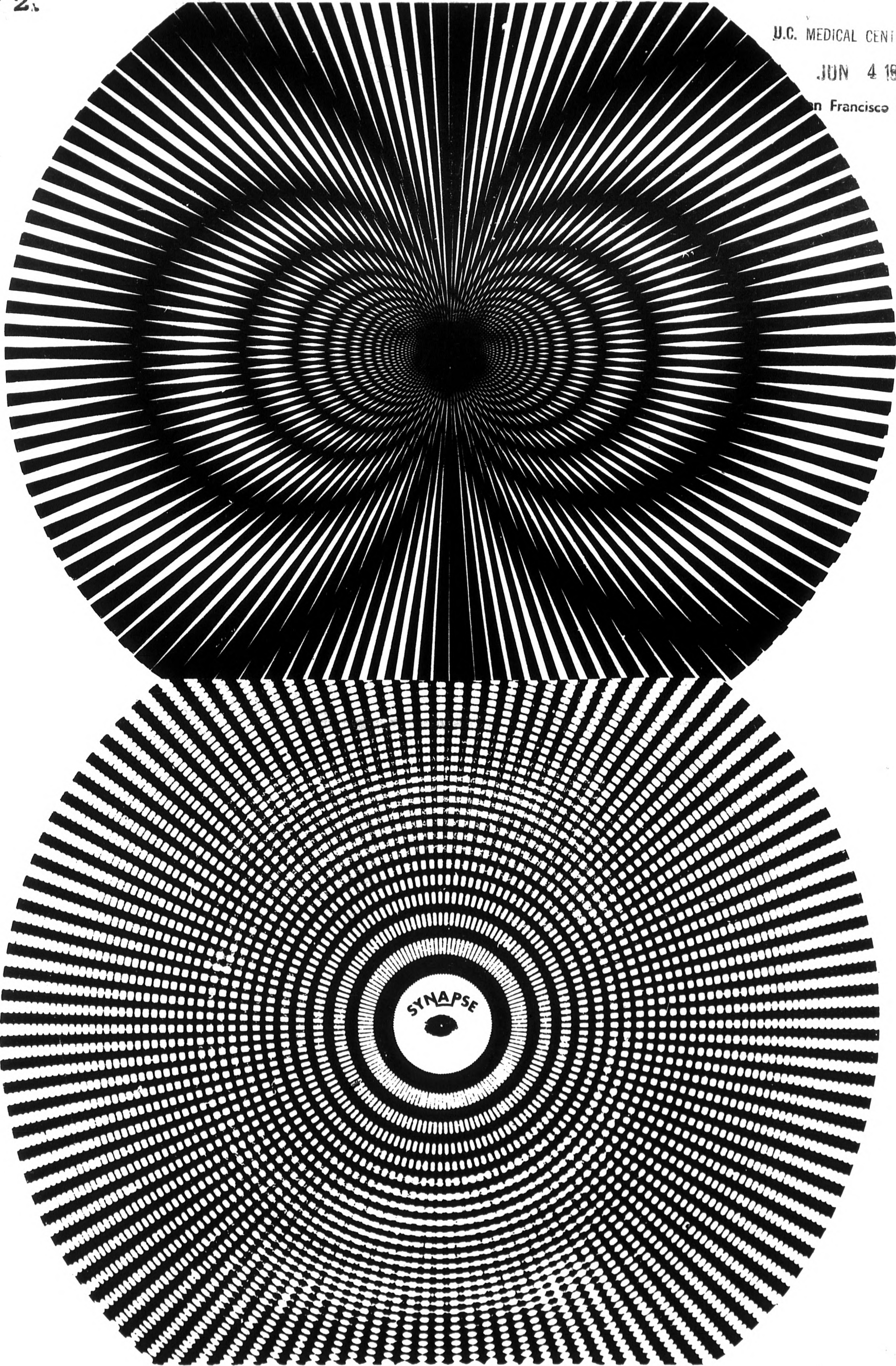
JUN 4 1968

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JUNE 4, 1968

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LETTERS to the EDITOR

Speak in

Editor:

Part of the noon "speak in" of the 26th in the eyes of this beholder was ironically a striking antithesis of the moral and ethical character of the Health Professions.

The Doctor speaking of conditions at S.F. General Hospital displayed a profound discredit to the professions. It is a shame that one who has the ability to express himself eloquently lacks the self control to refrain from the use of gross vulgarisms in public.

The young singer was also a hard act to follow. His suggestion of attending the planned functions with the excuse of illness is hardly becoming of one who plans to cure illness. Is he suggesting that we lie a little, cheat a little or steal a little in the name of the professions we seek to learn? I submit that his proposal is perniciously lacking in honor and integrity.

I fail to see how he justifies the whimsical lack of regard for responsibility to our patients or academic work with the purposes of the professions. This hypocritical deviation is unworthy of one who professes to watch over the sick.

While I do not deny the need for change in certain areas of our social structure, I believe we can do it without succumbing to the error of justifying the end with degrading means.

In contrast I would like to commend Dr. Brody of the School of Dentistry on his sober and well

thought out remarks on the problems facing dental students.

Jerry Sorensen
3rd yr. Dentistry

Mobilization?

Editor:

I would like to extend my congratulations to the anarchists of the Medical Center on the smashing success of their "April 26 Mobilization." There must have been at least fifty people jammed into Millberry Plaza, anxious to see the show. Actually, this number might have swollen to real mob proportions if many students had not been obligated to more pressing commitments, like eating lunch, or playing a quick game of squash before class. Many in the crowd felt a need to dramatize their involvement by donning black armbands for the occasion. One problem was that no one seemed to be able to agree on just what the armbands symbolized. Some said it was in support of poor old Huey Newton, who is being severely chastized for a childish prank he committed across the bay. Huey boy, if you would just say you are sorry!!

Other people seemed to think their armband would have some effect upon hastening the peace in Viet Nam. Now it is apparent that singularly, through the relentless pressure of similar civic minded mobs, President Johnson has been brought to his knees, and forced to decline renomination, and above all coerced into seeking a settlement to the war he loves so much. But gee, gang,

can't we give him a little time to work this one out on his own. I was under the impression that it was only sometime around the anal stage of development that one is obsessed with immediate gratification. Some problems do take a little longer to work out than others. I am sure that some people wearing the armband felt sincere grief for the loss of Dr. Martin Luther King, but it seems to me that after several weeks it would be more effective to look towards his accomplishments rather than dwelling on his death. It would appear that for the most part, the black armbands symbolized the deterioration of the minds of the people wearing them.

My biggest disappointment is that a few of the members of our faculty who are involved with attempting to air student grievances within the school, chose this form to do so. I am afraid that his only served to weaken the overt support of many students that realize the need for certain revisions, as well as alienating the persons within the faculty whose recognition will be necessary to achieve any change. It will no doubt be necessary to explain that I am neither war monger, racial bigot, nor a nasty old right wing fascist but rather just one of an increasing majority that is becoming more and more nauseated by the infantile tantrums of a vociferous minority.

Will Bredberg
4th year Dentistry

One More Schacht

Editor:

I challenge you to print this letter.

This has been a good year for the SYNAPSE. In the past few years the editors have used the paper to promote their own political beliefs and philosophies. You, on the other hand, have tried to fairly present a balance of viewpoints and opinions within the limits of material available to you.

Yes, the SYNAPSE has had a good year, and this has been due mainly to your efforts.

Congratulations.

Gene Schacht
4th year Dentistry

Boycott

Editor:

I wish to propose a method of attaining 100% turnout for dental school social events. Institute a student boycott against the oppressive clinical faculty and faculty sponsored student class spies. Place signs in the Jr.-Sr. Lab asking students to support the protest by not attending.

Naturally, out of fear of inevitable faculty reprisals in the clinic, test cases, graduation, and even the State Board, not a single dental student will risk guilt by association by not attending. Consequently there will be a guaranteed 100% turnout and a forced

Editor:

As chairman of the ASUC election committee, I feel it incumbent on me to clarify any misunderstandings which might have arisen regarding the whole process of elections.

On Wednesday, May 22, a meeting was held to discuss the several questions that arose out of the election. This committee was composed of the nine central figures concerned with the election: Dean Swenson, Nancy Kull, Pat Brother, Denis Michaud, Ross Mortensen, Barbara Britts, Russ Buss, Ron Conte, and Alan Boyne. It was the consensus of the persons involved that the decision to hold a second election was valid and that the second election was valid. It was decided that while there were several mistakes made in the way in which the election was carried out, these mistakes did not represent irregularities of a malicious or negligent nature. It was decided that the mistakes made could be attributed to the inadequate clarification of the responsibilities of the election committee, as stated in the ASUCMC constitution and also to human error.

In clarification of the reason for holding a revote I would submit to the Synapse a copy of a memo made by Nancy Kull describing the activities of the assembly in regard to the initial voting procedure.

Since a major part of the voting problem arose because the responsibilities of the election committee were not delineated in the structure of the constitution, this problem was brought to the attention of the assembly and a committee was formed to critically review the constitution in all areas, including its prescribed rules for the conduct of elections.

Let me offer a breakdown of the election results as they stand.

President:

Ron Conte	206
Barbara Britts	159
Ross Mortensen	138

Vice-President:

Russ Buss	365
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I will add that Ron Conte and Russ Buss are the official elected representatives to the ASUCMC for the year 1968-1969, and I trust we can all give them our warm, yet constructively critical, vote of confidence.

Patricia A. Brother
Outgoing ASUC Vice President
Election Committee Chairman

smile good time by all.

(Name withheld)

P.S. I deeply regret that I must ask you not to print my name, for like other dental students, I am afraid. After years of investment, family hopes, financial and personal hardships I do not have enough individualism left to place my career in jeopardy. I am sure that if published, this letter, like other articles concerning dental student oppression and such things as views on marijuana, will generate a "Let's find out who wrote it and get him" attitude with various faculty members. Select dental students will again be approached to submit a name or list of their fellow classmates who may have written the anonymous article.

Appreciation

Editor:

It is important for each one of us to be reassured that our efforts have not been in vain. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you very much for all that you have contributed as editor of the SYNAPSE. I have not only enjoyed working on the paper but will add it to my list of valuable experiences. Best of luck to you.

Howard Darvey

Frescoes

Editor:

In his letter concerning the Zakheim frescos, Dr. Leake is as interesting and informative as ever. I was surprised, however, to find such an expert on and seeming admirer of early medicine accepting without comment Zakheim's rational medicine/irra-

tional medicine dichotomy. If "rational" means following certain logical thought patterns from premise to conclusion, non-scientific medicine is quite rational.

The difference between the two types of medicine lies in assumptions about the cause of disease. (As Dr. Leake has said, wound surgery has traditionally been more advanced than other therapeutic techniques, since the cause was obvious and earthly). If one begins with the belief that disease has spiritual or moral causes, for example, then it is rational to treat it by means directed toward those causes. If "microbes" cause disease, then the course of action must be different. Indeed, I suspect that if non-scientific practitioners began with the premises of scientific practitioners, they would come to much the same conclusions; and if scientific practitioners began with the others' premises the same would be true.

The contrast, then, is not one of rational versus irrational but of scientific versus non-scientific, (scientific having to do with observation, hypothesis, controlled testing, etc). Unfortunately, Zakheim's frescos merely convey ethnocentrism rather than the above distinction. The opposition of deranged expressions on the one mural and enlightened ones on the other crudely illustrates the alleged contrast between the "irrational, superstitious and highly emotional approach to sickness" and the "more direct, cool and clearcut straight line scientific approach." However, sickness is always highly emotional from the patient's point of view; the physician's approach may--or may not--be direct, cool, and clear-

synapse

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Editorial Staff: Barbara Britts, Nursing, Howard Darvey, Pharmacy; Dave Bomar, Dentistry, Bert Spilker, Post-Doctoral Fellow; Phyllis Long, Dental Hygiene; Jeanette Heer, Dental Hygiene, Sandy Marek, Nursing; Peggy Walsh, Dental Hygiene

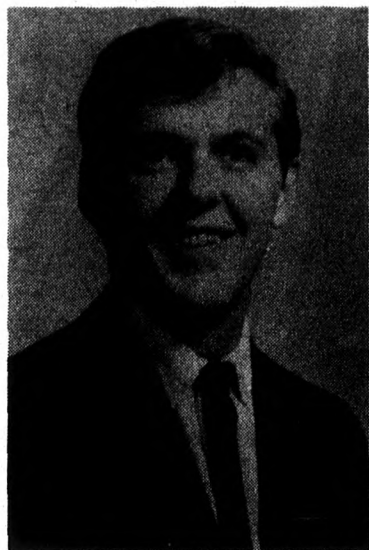
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Technical Assistants: Cathy Goodbody, Sue Vermillion, Suzanne Shaw, Edith Havard, Diane Rheurak, Katie Canepa, Carol Junta, Mary Beth Taylor, Pam Fitch Johnson, Ellen Canepa.

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

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Conte Write-in Winner



DENIS MICHAUD
Former ASUCMC President



RON CONTE
New ASUCMC President

Message From Newly Elected ASUCMC President--Ron Conte

I would just like to express my gratitude to all those students who have helped me in this election. Running and winning as a write-in candidate has bolstered the initiation of my program in what I would like to see on this campus for not just the coming year, but also for the years thereafter.

As stated before, there is a definite need for student membership in Academic Senate Committees. Students can offer invaluable assistance in areas of curriculum, professor promotions, and library policies.

There is also in the planning stages a group being formed to hopefully get California campuses together in not only studying academic policies, but also to discuss issues of national concern - war, racism, and religion - just to name a few.

In the year to come, I hope I can represent this Student Body in the best of my ability in meetings with the Regents of the University of California, helping with the Campus Academic Plan, and communicating with the multitude of organizations on this campus.

However, I nor the small number of representatives on the Assembly can do it alone. To make the year ahead a fulfilling one, we need your individual help. I ask for more student participation, more student involvement. Let's break these barriers which exist between schools, between disciplines. What ever happened to that Health Team Idea? It cannot be lost - and it will not be lost if the 1968-69 school year is one in which the students participate.

Each and everyone of you should take it upon yourself to discover what this campus can offer outside of the classroom. The medical community which you will serve someday cannot be totally experienced now in the classroom. Become aware - Participate!

Ronald R. Conte
ASUCMC President

Commencement At Civic Aud.

Commencement exercises for the 723 members of the 1968 graduating class of the San Francisco Medical Center will take place on June 8 at 2:00p.m. at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, Polk and Grove Streets. The graduates will receive degrees and certificates in all areas of the health sciences.

Dr. Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California, will address the graduates and their guests on "The Legacies of Our Times". Dr. Kerr is presently Professor of Economics and Industrial Relations at Berkeley and is Chairman and Executive Director of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education.

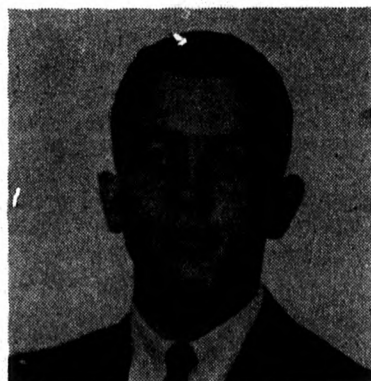
Tickets have been made available to the graduates for their guests. A limited number of additional tickets are available at the Office of the Registrar, Room 63-U, on a first come first serve basis.

Financial Assistance

A new University of California Grant Program has been designed to assist students in meeting the increase of fees for the 1968-69 academic year. Two kinds of grants will be available. The Fee Offset Grants will be awarded in the amount necessary to cover the increase in student fees effective with the fall quarter of 1968. Grants-In-Aid will be awarded to students whose financial need exceeds the amount of the increase in student fees.

Students who have already applied for financial aid for the coming school year may obtain information and application forms for these programs in the Office of the Dean of Students, Room 66-U. The deadline for filing applications for the new programs is July 1, 1968.

Bomar Named New Editor



DAVE BOMAR
New SYNAPSE editor

Prior to entering dental school, Bomar attended U.C. Berkeley for 2 years, where he was active in Cal Conservatives for Political Action. Although he did not have previous experience in journalism, he started writing for SYNAPSE at the beginning of the last school year, and his columns have appeared regularly throughout the year. Asked his reasons for writing for SYNAPSE, Mr. Bomar replied, "During my freshman year SYNAPSE was essentially a propaganda rag, used by some groups on campus to further their own particular interests - the paper had no balance. My goal has been to provide the paper with views not available previously. I think that during the last year the paper has possessed an admirable balance."

At the staff meeting on May 7 Dave Bomar was selected to be SYNAPSE Editor for the 1968-69 academic year. He is a sophomore dental student and succeeds current editor Jim McNamara.

ASUCMC Elecshuns

By Howard Darvey

Believe it or not, elections for ASUCMC student body president were held sometime in the end of April. If this is the case, then why were they held over again in May? This happened because the Assembly decided that a revote was necessary.

An examination of the first election revealed several problems. Whereas 233 students signed for ballots at the various polling places, only 193 ballots were actually returned. Additionally, the voting was scheduled to be held for three days, but was only held one day. The election committee decided that a single day would be adequate since only one ticket was running and since not enough people had been appointed to the committee to man the polling places for a three-day period. (The election committee should consist of two representatives from each class in each of the schools.)

The Assembly unanimously decided the election was invalid on the grounds that students did not have an adequate opportunity to vote and therefor a re-vote was in order. The Assembly further decided the election would not be opened to additional candidates since the filing period for candidacy was adequate and gave everyone on campus an equal opportunity to run for office. So much for the facts.

The interesting fact was that Ron Conte, a write-in candidate, won the election. Because I am a mistrusting soul I decided to investigate the elections. Since the results seemed impossible I went on the assumption that the elections were either fixed or that they were manipulated in such a way to allow Ron Conte to win. After talking to several people I concluded that Ron was, in fact, the most popular candidate and honestly received the most votes. Let us analyze.

I was fortunate enough to work at a polling station on one of the election days. I couldn't help but notice the voting patterns of the students. Most of the pharmacy students voted for Ron Conte (who is a pharmacy student) and most of the dental students voted for Ross Mortensen (who is a dental student). Another interesting observation is in order:

Pharmacy votes - 175	Votes for Conte - 206
Dentistry votes - 137	Votes for Mortensen - 138

Is there a possibility that our great and mature students could have voted for the school instead of the person? Is there a possibility that in our great professional wisdom and dignity we have disregarded qualifications and have made the office of ASUCMC President a popularity contest? It is too bad that we do not have a football team. If we did have one we would not have to have elections, and the office of student body president could automatically go to the captain of the team each year.

I have been told that writing a protest article without suggestions is a waste of time. So here are some suggestions for proper conduct of future elections:

1. A well advertised forum should be held each year with the various candidates presenting their ideas. In this way the student will be exposed to both the ideas of the candidates and to the way the candidate presents himself in public.

2. The ballots should be mailed to each student along with a printed copy of the platforms of the candidates. This would not only give each student an opportunity to vote, but would avoid any influence that the person working at the polling stations might have.

In conclusion, I would like to wish the new president good luck and request that the first thing he undertake in his new post is a complete revision of the current election procedures.

MY BROTHER TEDDY
BOUGHT HIS COPY!



MEDI-CAL'68
M.U. CENTRAL DESK...

FRESCOES from page 2

cut--in either type of medicine. Give me the Parke-Davis paintings, any day!

Phyllis Johnston
Anthropology Department
U.C., Berkeley

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THE DENTAL SCHOOL DILEMMA

The Significance of Rumours

By Alan Boyne
Graduate Student in Biochemistry

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was submitted by Alan Boyne. Because of the nature of the article and since it was to be published in the last issue of the year, we felt that a dialogue was necessary. Thus Mr. Boyne agreed to allow a copy of his article to be shown to several people associated with the dental school.

The following is the text of Mr. Boyne's article, after which appear other articles concerned with this matter.

The Dental School is currently seething with rumors. The truth or falsity of a rumor is usually of significance; important, also, in their existence, since they indicate the psychological state of the social group concerned. Since open discussion helps to allay fear, here are some of the current rumors, together with the known facts.

ABUSE OF THE GRADING SYSTEM

There is a feeling that the subjective nature of the grading system is being used to control more than a man's proficiency as a developing dentist. Accordingly, a man who flouts the unwritten codes may find himself so slowed down that he will be required to attend summer sessions and/or take extra years to graduate.

This fear underlies the reluctance of any individual dental student to stand up in public and criticize what needs to be criticized in the interests of progress. It is easy to sympathize with them and that is why I find myself in this unpleasant role. The dental student body has united more strongly for some measure of self protection and influence. If the dental faculty would prove to be unable to alter their attitude to the men in the student body, there are some who fear that the campus may be in for an embarrassing confrontation.

To be more specific as to what causes grievance: the "Professional Ethic" is used by some instructors to exert a personal opinion on the appropriateness of a man's tie, or the color of his trousers, or even whether a dental student should eat an ice cream cone in class. Shirts and ties are required even when a man is working in the laboratory, and no single student dares to flout this ridiculous rule.

Witch Hunt

This is incredible, but I repeat that since many men with whom I have spoken believe that there is some truth in it, we should realize that something is badly wrong. The rumor goes thus: A group of faculty members felt so strongly that marijuana smoking was unethical that they asked a small number of similarly minded 'straight' students to inform on anyone who they knew to have smoked marijuana. The Honour code may have been stretched to justify this; perhaps in the minds of some it needs no stretching. If any name has been divulged in this circumstance, the individual would only become aware that his grades were dropping and he would need to spend more time to graduate, perhaps an extra year. Again: the widespread belief in the possibility of this S.S./C.I.A. type of informant system should tell us that student faculty relations are in very bad shape.

Moustaches

Many of the men in the Medical School wear moustaches or beards. This is in marked contrast to the Dental School where there are none. Since dentists inevitably stick fingers in one's mouth without wearing sterilized gloves, and breath cloved gum without wearing a face mask, I have assumed that a high level of sterility is not required for most procedures performed in that haven of bacteria, the buccal cavity. The total absence of these hair styles seems to me to be statistically significant, and to indicate a complete subjection to conservatism. Lest I alienate myself from the reader, I must admit that this particular subject arouses

much emotion and many people may wish to interpret the facts differently.

The picture which seems to emerge is reminiscent of a military establishment; there is a large proportion of ex-military personnel in the school. These men may indeed be finding it hard to understand the current generation of dentists.

Black students

Another notable absence in the Dental School is again in marked contrast to the Medical School: black men. I have asked why at many levels and if I may again categorize and comment, here are the answers:

(a) Very few black men apply.

The Medical School has had an ongoing recruitment program for several years. The Dental School is now following suit but it has been slow to do so. If we do not accept the responsibility of publicizing for and encouraging black applicants then we are guilty of letting the racial problem continue in the area where we can help. The inequitable status quo has existed for a century. It will continue for another century if we sit on our hands and wait, in this case for the black man to apply. The onus is with us to go to the schools and let them know that the discrimination practiced by our parents is over.

(b) There are no black students at any other Dental School on the West Coast. What does one say to that? Perhaps it is comforting to know that we are no more worst than the most worst other Dental School on the West Coast.

(c) Dr. Burbridge, M.D. was supposed to recruit applicants for the Dental School as well as the Medical School in his trips to the South land. This seems to be an attempt to find a scapegoat.

(d) Two black men were accepted for next year. Without answering why there has not been any for so long, this is a very encouraging reply. One should ask, though, if they were accepted solely because they had the desire and technical ability to learn the art, or because they came as close to being white as it is possible for a black man to be. Will we come to grips with the problem and accept even a black muslim as long as we feel he can learn the art? Is it more likely that we would force them into the current conservative mold and produce two honkies? Is a tie which is judged unethical on a white man equally unethical on a black man? One of these applicants chose to go to U.C.L.A. instead. I hope that they are less conservative there.

(e) The black men who have applied in the past have been turned down because they did not satisfy the academic standards. It strikes one to wonder what is so specially intellectual about dentistry? Are not technical skill and human empathy more important considerations? If one wanted to discriminate against the black race, it could be done very effectively by keeping academic standards so high that only graduates from the better white colleges would be able to make successful applications. Are the standards unnecessarily high so that we may have done this?

(f) The Admissions Committee is unaware of the race of applicants. (Hence no-one can be blamed for the absence of black men.) This is said since there is no photograph included

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The Need for Change

by Chuck Wear
President, Associated Dental Students

One of the most important and controversial aspects of modern society is education. The key to one's future in this era can well rest upon his educational accomplishments and his ability to apply his knowledge in a manner constructive to society. Society is changing very rapidly, as is education and those students taking advantage of this education. Students of today are more aware, more interested, and more responsible towards our society than ever before. They are willing to become involved, and try to solve some of the great problems that now confront us because of the apathy of our predecessors.

We must be progressive. Although it is tempting to rest within the security of our profession, we must not restrict our perceptions within the confines of dentistry as it now exists. No longer can we hypocritically feel that we are fulfilling the health needs of our community when, in actuality, we are violating one of the basic premises of our profession. The changes must come, and they will surely come from the new, aware and interested students who are willing to challenge the problems of our times. Administrators and teachers who fail to support this potential are clearly denying the responsibilities of their position.

For many years, the School of Dentistry has operated, as have most schools, in an environment in which the faculty and administration were absolutely autonomous in regard to all policies concerning education and student affairs. Communication was handed down to the students in dictatorial fashion, and always accepted by them under the imminent pressure of academic persecution. In most institutions, this kind of relationship has slowly evolved into one in which student ideas are encouraged and utilized. Unfortunately, the situation in our dental school has not so evolved, and the old ways of student suppression are still in effect. The students are not motivated by enthusiasm and interest but rather by fear and harassment. They are not in a state of intellectual well being, but rather in a state of prolonged anxiety. What enthusiasm one may have possessed prior to dental school is stifled after the first year and obliterated by the second. All of the awareness and interest of our new student has been drained and wasted in a wave of disrate. For the sake of our profession and school, the attitudes which are causing this sickness must be changed. The time for evolution has passed and the time for action is now.

Enthusiasm for education, health service, and professionalism must be enhanced during our school years. We must become an integral part of our profession the very day we begin our freshman year and immediately command the respect of our instructors. We must be open and constructive, and at all times feel that we have created an environment where ideas can be freely exchanged. We must operate with an air of confidence that our status as professional persons will free us from the burden of anxiety and the perpetuation of rumors and "false truths." It is only with an honest, constructive, organized approach that the faculty, students, and administration can unite to best attain the goals which we all have in common.

The first steps are difficult ones. They are strained by antagonism from those who do not fully realize the motives of our cause. They are confronted by skepticism from those who have failed to see previous changes. They are blocked by fear from those who feel that their actions have openly affronted students in the past. We are not concerned specifically with personalities, but rather with educational policies, attitudes and rapport. The problem is communication.

For we, the students, attempting to solve the vast problems before us, need communication to be able to work with the faculty and administration under their leadership. These first steps in establishing avenues of communication have indeed been taken.

The Dean's Advisory Committee, consisting of the Dean, the President and Vice President of the Associated Dental Students, and the Presidents of the four dental and two dental hygiene classes, will function as a student-administration liaison and will meet on a regular basis. They will discuss issues concerning the administrative problems relating to educational policy and rapport. A second committee, the Student Affairs Committee, will consist partially of eight faculty members, chosen by the students to represent a diversity of faculty viewpoints. The remaining eight members will tentatively be the student members of the Dean's Advisory Committee. This committee will also meet on a regular basis and will concern itself with all problems and issues involving direct student-faculty relations.

In order to implement these committees, student representation

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THE DENTAL SCHOOL DILEMMA

Methodology of Change

By Ben Stolpa
Vice President, Associated Dental Students

Due to circumstances certain issues regarding the School of Dentistry have been brought to public attention via this edition of the SYNAPSE. By way of explanation and clarification of some aspects of these issues, it has become necessary at this time to attempt to relate the reasoning behind recent student efforts at rectifying what to them seemed to be an undesirable situation.

A year ago a student committee was formed by concerned students in the School of Dentistry, and its aims, to quote directly from a report issued by the students, include "improvements in student-faculty communication and rapport; -a continued focusing of student opinions and suggestions into constructive recommendations to the school; promotion of receptivity to new ideas on the part of faculty, administration, and students through increased intellectual exchange and discussion; as well as fostering the students' professional ESPRIT DE CORPS, presently severely lacking." The philosophy was that reasoned, mature exploration of student-faculty differences and student problems through enhanced communication between the interested parties was the best course of action. Through a show of unified student opinion, backed by reasoned arguments, logical conclusions, and positive suggestions, the respect for students and their opinions, by the faculty and administration, would be earned and could be demanded. The point emphasized here is that orderly procedures would be utilized in attaining the stated aims.

The achievements of the group indicate, in general, that progress via constant student pressure combined with a "civilized" approach CAN work, albeit slowly at times. This year much closer working relationship with the administration has been achieved, at least in an elementary form, and the MACHINERY for increased and complete faculty-student communication, rapport, and receptivity to new ideas has been and is being established. (The Dean's Advisory Committee and The Student Affairs Committee, plus others — see accompanying SYNAPSE article by the President of the Associated Students.) In the near future stress will be on rapid, immediate improvements, which ARE feasible, as well as on long-term changes.

The emphasis is on the "CAN WORK" aspects of unified student opinion. The methodology of student activism must be commensurate with the goals; a reasoned, logical and intellectual approach deserves to be met with an OPEN-MINDED, receptive, and constructive attitude by the faculty. It is the presupposition, made in good faith, of the dental studentbody leaders, that because of this rational approach, the faculty will reciprocate in kind, thus creating an environment conducive to extensive and frank dialogue, examination of mutual problems, and the creation of a professional atmosphere in the School of Dentistry.

However, and this is in deference to those dental students who feel that "The (the faculty) have had long enough to get with the times," or that "They are too close-minded ever to listen to student opinion, let alone implement a more progressive educational plan," it must be said that IF the two above statements prove to be true, IF students once again find that enthusiasm is "stifled after the first year and obliterated by the second," and motivation is by "fear and harassment," IF improvements are not brought about RAPIDLY — as they can be — THEN other courses of action must be sought. Then we, as students, can say that

Continued to page 17

Ad Hoc Admission Comm.

By Gilbert V. Oliver, D.M.D.
Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Admission Procedures & Policies, School of Dentistry

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to read Mr. Alan Boyne's article "The Significance of Rumors" prior to your publication date. It is not my purpose to answer his charges, but rather to clarify the facts by describing the activities of the School of Dentistry's Ad Hoc Committee, which is handling problems relating to student selection. This committee was appointed by Dean Pavone last summer and was charged with a number of responsibilities including that of developing a program to effectively recruit "disadvantaged students," particularly Negroes and Mexican-Americans to careers in dentistry and most specifically to the School of Dentistry, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center.

A number of working committee meetings have been devoted to examining the problem. Meetings were held with members of the Negro and Mexican-American communities and with high school, junior college and university counselors to explore possible courses of action. From this effort has come a program coordinated with the Educational Opportunity Program of the U.C. Berkeley campus, the College Readiness Program at the College of San Mateo, and Polytechnic High School of San Francisco. In each case, the School of Dentistry was the first professional school to establish liaison for minority student recruitment.

In our judgment, it is the responsibility of the University of California School of Dentistry to make known to all students, advantaged and disadvantaged, the opportunities that are available to prepare oneself for a dental career on this campus. We further believe that disadvantaged students will require the best possible motivation, counseling and guidance to enable them to utilize the opportunities that are available to them. To accomplish this, volunteer dental students "big brothers" and faculty advisors will be assigned to minority high school and college students after interest and motivation have been established. It will be necessary to maintain a close relationship with these interested students through their high school and pre-dental college years to compensate for the adverse environmental influences in effect for so long. Such a program is now underway in the School of Dentistry. We realize that positive action is necessary to achieve success in recruiting minority group students. We are making a modest beginning and the faculty, students, and staff are dedicated to see that the program will be expanded on a sound basis.

For many years the School of Dentistry has used a screening chart by which the extremely well qualified applicant may gain admission automatically on the basis of his GPA, American Dental Association Aptitude Test and Performance Test Scores. Others are referred by the chart to the Admissions Committee for further study, and still others denied admission. In spite of this seemingly autocratic classification of cases, extreme care has always been exerted to prepare complete write-ups on all students referred to the committee and to identify "special cases." At the time the Performance Test is given, applicants are urged to bring themselves to the attention of the chief admissions counselor if they feel they are eligible to be considered as a "special case." A "special case" is defined as an applicant who will enter with three or more years of college work and whose over-all GPA is low, but whose last year or more of college work has shown marked improvement. A mechanism for "special

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RUMOR AND FACT:

Confrontation and Resolution

by Dave Bomar

"The ultimate enemy of myth," John Kenneth Galbraith observes, is circumstance." It follows that rumor, when confronted with fact, must either yield to or coincide with that fact. Rumor that coincides with fact is no longer rumor but verity; rumor that is contradicted by fact is mendacity. If fact does not exist to prove or disprove rumor, there is no basis on which men can rationally dispute a point: I cannot argue about what exists beyond infinity out in space because there is no fact that can be employed. If rumor does exist in the absence of fact, though, one is suspect of the motivation of those who promulgate that rumor.

What of Mr. Boyne's article, then? Let us confront rumor with fact and see what results. Do not forget that positive (i.e. non-normative) fact must be empirically demonstrable, e.g. that no dental student has a moustache is fact. I propose to deal with the most serious of Mr. Boyne's rumors: that the reason there are no blacks in the Dental School is that discrimination is exercised in the selection of applicants.

Academic Standards

What about academic standards? It should be pointed out that students are not admitted to the dental school on the basis of academic performance only, although this is assumed in Mr. Boyne's article. Technical tests are required of every applicant (U.C. Performance Test and A.D.A. Dental Aptitude Test). Predental requirements may be fulfilled at any junior college — you need not be fourth-generation Yale to get in. Moreover, the pre-dental grade point average of successful applicants varies between 2.5 and 4.0, the lower G.P.A.'s being counter-balanced by higher scores on the technical tests. Indeed, every applicant receives a screening chart which indicates the combination of G.P.A. and technical test scores which automatically admits an applicant.

I don't claim the average dental student is "specially intellectual" any more than the average medical or pharmacy student. The work load being such as it is, however, it would be folly to admit an applicant if another were better qualified. Moreover, this would be the ultimate act of condescension to the applicant who is less well qualified and of ethical disregard for the applicant who is better qualified. How would you feel if you were admitted to dental school, not because you were one of the 75 best-qualified applicants, but because the school needs a predetermined racial balance — does that enhance your feeling of personal worth? Similarly, how would you feel if you were denied admission to dental school, even though you were one of the 75 best qualified, because racial balance demanded there be someone of another race ahead of you — is racial discrimination in reverse less unethical than racial discrimination?

Ultimately, academic standards are not absolute from year to year. You do not need to have a certain G.P.A. to be admitted. What you do need is to be one of the 75 top applicants. You cannot argue that in the past black men did not satisfy academic standards; you can state that in the past no black man has been in the top 75.

Can race be concealed from the Admissions Committee? The Personal Digit Span Test (along with the others in the battery of experimental tests we took) was administered by students doing a thesis on the correlation, if any, between certain modes of manual dexterity and tactile discrimination, and future success in dental school. Is it being suggested that these students are in cahoots with the Admissions Committee?

Addresses and Such

An address in the Fillmore might be indicative, given two presuppositions: (1) the committee pays special attention to addresses. No evidence has been presented that this is the case. (2) you can ascertain that a certain address is "in the Fillmore." Since San Francisco streets are miles long and block numbers are skewed off Market Street, this is difficult if not impossible, unless the Admissions Committee personally observes the house of each applicant. Driving down Fillmore Street is a case in point — at one point the street is in a black neighborhood, but at another point is in the high-rent district overlooking the Marina.

And what of the Merritt College transcript? I, myself, attended Merritt College three summers ago and submitted a transcript from that institution. So, what am I doing here? So much for Mr. Boyne's rumors about concealing race. And even IF race were not con-

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Choice '68: A Resume

Ben Stolpa

Although a breakdown of the UCMCSF vote on the candidates and issues is not available, the national results have been announced. As indicated by past student support of McCarthy, the Minnesota Senator led the other candidates in the recent poll, followed by Kennedy, then Nixon. The referendum on national issues showed that approximately half the voters favored reduction of US military efforts in Vietnam, suspension or cessation of bombing in Vietnam, and education and job training as the chief means of attempting to solve the national urban problems. Detailed information and an analysis of the results may be obtained by reading other CHOICE 68 articles in this issue of the SYNAPSE.

On this campus, due in part to the professional nature of the schools and in part to a shortened polling schedule, the voting turnout was disappointing. Only 254 votes were recorded -- and this is out of a total of 2200 plus eligible student body members -- roughly around 10%. Admittedly, only one day, though thoroughly advertised, and not three days, was available. This will serve as a convenient IPSO FACTO reason for the poor response to the vital issues offered on the ballot. However, are there other, more basic reasons; more indicative reasons? Indicative of a pervasive lack of interest, or knowledge of, or involvement in the problems of today on the part of the students on this campus. Are the majority of us, as students, faculty, administration -- as individuals -- so terribly weighed down by the pressures of professional level education and chores that we cannot see the need for involvement and positive thought and action on a broader scale? No position or cause is offered here, only a rhetorical question. The point is, perhaps, that IDEALISTICALLY, as professionals, health scientists, intelligent and privileged individuals, we have the RESPONSIBILITY to be concerned and involved, and that PRAGMATICALLY, it is in our own interest, and that of our society and the generations of the future, to lead and to be contributing members -- not merely within our own academic limitations.

The previous statements are not intended as a polemic thesis but as an invitation to OPEN-MINDED dialogue and greater understanding and involvement by us on any issue we may face. These are the qualities, perhaps, best connoted by the word professional.

Results released recently of the first nationwide primary ever held in the U.S., showed Senator Eugene McCarthy decisively outscoring a large field of announced and unannounced candidates.

Of the 1,072,830 votes cast by students on over 1200 campuses in CHOICE 68, McCarthy was the first choice of 285,988, followed by Senator Robert Kennedy with 213,832 votes and Richard Nixon third with 197,167 votes. Over 44% of the students who voted will be eligible to go to the polls this November.

Results of the April 24 nationwide election were announced by Robert G. Harris, Executive Director of the student-organized vote, at a press conference at Sperry Rand's Univac Division offices in Washington, D.C.

Total first place votes for other leading candidates were 115,937 for Nelson Rockefeller, who had not announced his candidacy when the vote was held, and 57,362 for President Johnson who had withdrawn his.

Vice President Humphrey, who was not on the ballot, garnered 18,535 writ-in votes, over 60% of all write-ins cast. No other candidate received a significant write-in vote.

Students also indicated their second and third choices for president on the ballot. McCarthy led in second choices with 209,820 votes, followed by Kennedy with 175,914, Rockefeller with 170,319, and Nixon with 118,960.

No other actual or potential candidate made a significant showing in first-place votes. Among them, however, George Wallace garnered 33,078 votes, Ronald Reagan 28,215, and John Lindsay 22,301. The Socialist Worker candidate, Fred Halstead, managed just under six thousand votes while Harold Stassen barely exceeded one thousand.

McCarthy scored well in all parts of the country but built his lead particularly in the East, where he led Kennedy by a large margin. In the South, Kennedy was the leading Democratic candidate,

but Nixon outpolled both Kennedy and McCarthy in the southern states.

Some 11,000 foreign students also voted in the election, registering 36% of their vote for Kennedy. McCarthy was the foreign student's second choice with 28%.

Among the 1,072,830 students whose votes have been tabulated thus far, over 90% of the indicated total student vote, the greatest number registered their party preference as Democratic, followed by Independent, then Republican. Within Democratic ranks party support was greater for Kennedy than McCarthy, but the Minnesota Senator showed greater strength among Republicans and Independents. Among Republicans, Rockefeller drew considerable support outside his party.

In the election, which was jointly sponsored by Sperry Rand's Univac Division and TIME magazine as a public service, students were also asked to indicate their preferences on military policy and bombing in Vietnam and on priorities for relieving the urban crisis.

45% of the students polled favored reduction of U.S. military efforts in Vietnam and 17% favored immediate withdrawal, while 21% voted for an "all-out U.S. military effort."

29% voted for a suspension of bombing, 28% for cessation, while 25% voted to intensify the bombing in North Vietnam. 11% favored the current level of bombing, and 4% favored the use of nuclear weapons.

Education and job training were favored for top-priority in federal urban spending with 40% and 39% respectively. Riot control was third with 12% Housing with 6% and income subsidy with 3% were fourth and fifth.

A regional breakdown of returns reveals that Eugene McCarthy's extremely strong performance on Eastern and Western campuses provided the key to his substantial victory.

By dividing the country into ten geographical sectors, Sperry Rand's Univac Division, a co-sponsor of the project with TIME magazine, determined that Senator McCarthy had beaten his opponents decisively in six regional areas.

In New England, for example, McCarthy polled 29,301 votes against 16,573 for Senator Robert Kennedy and 8,912 for Richard Nixon.

In the Mid-Atlantic sector, comprised of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, McCarthy outdistanced his competition by winning 55,364 ballots, 26,242 more than his closest rival, Senator Kennedy, who totaled 29,122 votes.

On Western campuses, McCarthy fared equally well. In the Far West zone of California, Hawaii, and Nevada, the Minnesota Senator won 33,780 votes, as opposed to Kennedy with 22,776, and Nixon with 14,347.

The Northwestern sector shows roughly the same picture, with McCarthy totaling 13,364 votes, Nixon 9,734, and Kennedy 9,473.

Senator McCarthy won in addition the Central Plains Sector and fared a strong second behind Richard Nixon in the Southwest and Mountain regions.

Senator Kennedy ran a consistent second in seven out of ten sectors, and ran surprisingly well in the Southeast and Southern sectors.

The Southeast region (District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia) showed Nixon the leader with 29,969 ballots, but with Kennedy not far behind with 26,552.

In the Deep South, moreover, Kennedy ran almost as powerfully. The totals: Nixon, 23,106; Kennedy, 17,384; McCarthy, 13,018; Wallace, 9,915.

Nixon topped his opponents in the Southeast, Southwest, and Southern sectors. These zones, predictably, also registered strongly conservative votes in response to the primary's referendum questions. 34% for example, voted in the Southern region for an "all out" U.S. military effort in dealing with the Vietnam War, and 41% felt that an intensification of bombing was in order.

In contrast, 56% in the Northeast zone felt that a phased reduction of U.S. military activity in the Vietnam conflict was called for. 39% voted for a permanent cessation of bombing.

Minority Group Recruitment

For the past several years, the Medical Center has been concerned with the problem of attracting minority groups students, particularly Negroes, to the health sciences.

Dean of Students Theodore Swenson says that a faculty-student committee for locating and recruiting minority group students found that "Negroes often feel they will not be accepted in the professional schools even though qualified."

"This is a mistaken impression we are trying to correct," says Swenson. "Qualified members of minority groups are not only welcome here, but actively sought after."

Swenson contends that the percentage of minority group students, in general, on the San Francisco campus is quite high. Each of the professional schools -- Dentistry, Medicine, pharmacy, and Nursing -- has faculty and student groups working actively to increase opportunities for minority students in the health sciences.

Efforts are also being made in other areas. "Minority group students in the Neighborhood Youth Corps at nearby Polytechnic High School are working on campus four hours each day to expose them to a health science atmosphere and to encourage them to pursue a career in the health field."

Students who show interest and potential as a result of this program are put in contact with undergraduate colleges for academic preparation before enrollment at the Medical Center.

"In attempting to attract disadvantaged youth, one of the most pressing problems is finding adequately prepared students," Swenson claims. "Obviously we must maintain high standards of excellence in educating health professionals. This does not mean that we fail to recognize 'middle class bias' in testing methods."

Therefore, U.C. is seeking new ways to identify potential in students at any socio-economic level. "In fact, any student who feels a sincere interest in training in any of the health science fields is encouraged to telephone or write to Assistant Dean of Students Booker T. Williams, who will be happy to suggest appropriate steps to take."

U.C. is also seeking ways to increase opportunities for minority groups to gain access to satisfying and important health careers requiring less academic preparation.

Toward this end, an experimental employment program has been designed to "expose disadvantaged high school graduates or dropouts to a variety of health-related careers," reports Swenson, "and to permit them to decide which, if any, to pursue."

If participants in the program show potential for higher education, they "will be encouraged and helped to obtain it. If they prefer vocational or 'on-the-job' type training, this, too, can be arranged."

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

By Robert A. Alexander

BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO HOLD LAST MEETING

This article is being written on the eve of the Millberry Union Governing Board's final meeting of the 1967-68 school year. At their last meeting, the Board will receive reports - and take action on - the following major issues:

FEES -- It is expected that the proposal to adopt a ten-year program (calling for gradual increases in the union membership fee) will come to a floor vote.

BY-LAWS CHANGE -- Alan Boyne's proposal to "clarify" the By-Laws (with respect to the decision-making authority of outgoing and incoming Board members) is also expected to reach a floor vote.

UNION BEER LICENSE -- Returning ASUCMC prexy Denis Michaud will report on progress and prospects as concerns the Board's continuing efforts to secure an on-sale beer license.

BOARD REPRESENTATION -- K. Glaza, Nursing Faculty, will report the efforts and recommendations of her special study committee as concerns representation of nursing graduates and other graduate students on the Board.

ELECTIONS -- From the 23 May meeting will come a new set of officers who will accept the leadership of Millberry Union affairs during 1968-69, the building's 10th anniversary year. (Plans for the anniversary will also be reviewed at the meeting.)

COURTYARD SCULPTURE -- Possibilities of an exciting gift of art for the Union plaza will be revealed by Union Director R. Alexander. In addition, Alexander will report on the Bookstore addition construction and the union's current financial position.

After adjourning, the Board is not expected to convene again until next October.

SAMA: A Search for Relevance

By Chuck Payton

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Student American Medical Association House of Delegates was held in Detroit, Michigan April 24th - 27th. Ninety-one medical schools had delegates present. The national organization of SAMA conducts business through the adoption of resolutions considered by the House of Delegates. This year's House dealt with over seventy such resolutions, the most in SAMA's history.

The atmosphere at this year's meeting was one of change. In 1967 SAMA began the difficult process of freeing itself from seventeen years of stagnancy. A major task before this year's House of Delegates was a restructuring of the organization so that it could better serve the nation's medical students. Many resolutions were adopted which will make national SAMA more responsive to local chapters and individual student attitudes and needs. Student influence in the operation of SAMA should first be apparent in SAMA's publication, THE NEW PHYSICIAN. Student editors have been given full responsibility for this magazine in an attempt to make THE NEW PHYSICIAN provocative and informative on issues that are critical to today's medical student.

In resolutions dealing with medical education, SAMA recognized the need for curriculum evaluations and revisions, particularly in the area of community medicine. This desire for more social orientation in medical education is one of the main points SAMA will be communicating to the Association of American Medical Colleges during this next year. SAMA has adopted the Kansas City Community Health Project as a model for its future efforts in this field. SAMA received \$39,600 from the AMA to operate this project during the coming year. Nearly two hundred

students from all medical disciplines are presently involved in this project.

SAMA is exploring the possibility of conducting a national internship evaluation. Since most medical students "match" for internships based on little or no knowledge of the quality of the positions they seek, this service would be of great value. Many schools now conduct such programs on their own, but of necessity on a much smaller scale.

SAMA is very aware of the manpower shortage in health sciences. The national organization urged local chapters to undertake the recruitment of more students for the health professions, particularly from minority groups. To support the ever-growing number of students in the health professions, SAMA called for further financial assistance for students in ALL the health professions through federally funded loans and scholarships. This stand was in direct opposition to a previously expressed opinion by the AMA that government involvement was neither wise nor necessary.

Drug abuse and drug legislation were two topics considered with great urgency. In a move receiving almost unanimous support, the House of Delegates adopted a resolution written by the UCSF delegates Chuck Payton and Alex Stalcup. Through this resolution, SAMA asked for legislation which recognizes that the use of "dangerous drugs" presents "medical as well as criminal problems." Two areas of drug reclassification were called for. One was for the recognition of marijuana as different from the general class of "dangerous drugs" and the second was to reclassify all "dangerous drugs" so far as to permit the responsible medical research so necessary for educated treatment of medical problems resulting from drug use.

Marjorie Dunlap Named New Dean

Dr. Marjorie Snyder Dunlap will become Dean of the School of Nursing at the San Francisco Medical Center, effective next February 1. She will succeed Dr. Helen C. Nahm, who is retiring after 10 years.

Dr. Dunlap, 51, has been Dean of the University of Hawaii's School of Nursing since 1966. She received her B.A. from the University of Missouri, her Diploma from Washington University School of Nursing, and a Master of Personnel Service degree from the University of Colorado. She earned a doctorate in education from the University of Southern California in 1959.

She taught at schools or nursing



MARJORIE S. DUNLAP

in Kansas City and Denver from 1943 to 1955, and was director of a nursing service administration project at the University of Colorado before coming to the UCLA School of Nursing in 1956. There she was Associate Professor of Nursing before going to Hawaii.

Dr. Dunlap's activities have included serving as WHO consultant to Chile, as a member of the Western Council on Higher Education for Nursing, and with the joint committee on unification of accrediting activities of the National League for Nursing. She has also been active in helping to develop graduate programs in nursing service administration.



MONEY FOR SALE

Everyone's favorite newspaper, SYNAPSE, is in need of a managing editor for next year. The position is salaried and requires 20 to 30 hours a month to perform. The work commences immediately, extends through the summer, and continues through the 1968-69 academic year.

If you are interested in applying for this job, contact Barbara Squires in the Millberry Union Program Office (Ext. 2541) or Dave Bomar in the School of Dentistry (Ext. 1891).

Dental School Honors Outstanding Students

By Schwab Dinkle

The annual Dental School Awards Assembly took place in the Med. Science auditorium on May 29, 1968. The purpose of this assembly was to give special recognition to those graduating seniors who had attained superior achievements during their four years of dental school and to those members of the faculty who had displayed consistent dedication to the student. Ben Stolpa, Vice-President of the School of Dentistry, was the master of ceremonies.

The following awards were presented at the assembly:

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION TABLE CLINIC presented to Albert Landucci for his presentation of a table clinic at the last annual meeting.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PERIODONTOLOGY presented to Lowell Fit for the outstanding senior student in periodontics. **ALPHA OMEGA SCHOLARSHIP** given to James McNamara for the senior who attained the highest scholastic average in four years of dental study.

C. V. MOSBY COMPANY received by five seniors selected by fellow students and faculty on the basis of scholastic standing and future professional potential. The recipients were James Almond, Charles Fischer, Donald Guttman, Robert Hendrixson and James McNamara.

AMERICAN DENTAL SOCIETY OF ANESTHESIOLOGY, INC. presented to Miss Ingunn Harvold for the senior who has shown outstanding ability in the field of pain control.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE given to Donald Guttman for the senior who has demonstrated an interest in dental research by conducting an outstanding investigation as an undergraduate student.

OMICRON KAPPA UPSILON presented to the members of the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior dental classes chosen by their classmates for excellence in scholarship and character. Donald Guest, Ben Stolpa and Charles Wear, respectively, were the recipients of this award. The seniors selected for this award included James McNamara, Robert Hendrixson, Donald Guttman, Carl Kuhn, Val Svans, Albert O. J. Landucci, Robert Sundquist and Davis Schaal.

DEAN'S CITATIONS IN DENTISTRY AND DENTAL HYGIENE presented for special achievement. Miss Phyllis Long and Miss Janis Ayers were selected from Dental Hygiene; Donald Guest, Neil Burmeister, Charles Wear and Richard Jahn were selected from Dentistry.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ORTHODONTISTS received by Carl Kuhn for the senior student who has shown exceptional interest and special aptitude in orthodontics.

ARNE NIELSEN MEMORIAL given to Carl Wood for the sophomore student who has displayed out-

standing motivation and development.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF GOLD FOIL OPERATORS presented to Donald Guttman for a senior who has displayed the most outstanding clinical proficiency in the use of gold foil.

SENIOR RECOGNITION awarded to Dr. N. E. Lyons, Dr. Harvey Brody and Dean Ben Pavone in recognition of the members of the faculty for consistent dedication for the welfare and education of students.

WILLARD C. FLEMING presented to Donald Guttman for the senior student who has demonstrated exceptional promise in the field of oral surgery.

BLOCK DRUG DENTAL HYGIENE AWARD given to Jennie Taano for the student who has maintained the highest scholastic average in dental hygiene.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ORAL MEDICINE received by Kenneth Kai for a senior who has demonstrated the greatest interest in oral medicine.

FIFTH QUARTER RECOGNITION for appreciation of outstanding work in the Fifth Quarter Program. The recipients were R. Jahn, A. Landucci, D. Guttman, C. Fischer, T. Casselman, W. Conmy and R. Chong.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ENDODONTISTS presented to Brian Kniff for a senior who has displayed outstanding interest and proficiency in endodontics.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF DENTISTRY FOR CHILDREN given to Robert Chong for the senior who was judged to be most outstanding in dentistry for children.

ASSOCIATED DENTAL STUDENT BODY for appreciation of outstanding work by the outgoing student body officers: Al Landucci, Charles Fischer, Robert Chong and Mrs. Susan McLearn.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF DENTISTS given to Charles Fischer honoring the senior who has shown the most professional growth and development during his dental education.

LACTONA COMPANY presented to Sid Smith, a senior, in recognition of his effort, perspective, understanding the skill in periodontics.

DENTAL HYGIENE RECOGNITION presented to Dr. T. Christie for recognition to a member of the dental hygiene faculty for consistent dedication for the welfare and education of students.

DIVISION OF OPERATIVE DENTISTRY received by George Nii, a senior student, for ability and achievement in restorative dentistry.

DENTISTS SUPPLY COMPANY presented to Don Guttman for a senior who has completed with greatest distinction the undergraduate studies in complete denture prosthesis.

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'Free Huey': A White Man's View

'Nowhere to Run, Nowhere to Hide'

By HENRY WEINSTEIN

The sickness of our society is clearly demonstrated in the need to feature a story about disenfranchized people in this age of affluence. The question that must be addressed squarely is why any man feels so desperate that he must carry a gun to defend himself in his own community. Speaking to this issue I present and support in principle the following article by Henry Weinstein, second year student, Boalt School of Law. The full text was published in The Daily Californian on Monday, May 20, 1968. Several months of personal exposure to and relationship with the Black Panther cause has greatly increased my understanding of the suffering that comes from oppression. I invite you to read and reflect upon the following with all the sensitivity you can bring to bear on the message.

Thank you,

R. F. Brigante, Clinical Professor, School of Dentistry

Just who is Huey P. Newton, the man whose case has taken on such paramount importance in the past several months? He is a 25-year old black man. He is the Minister of Defense and one of the founders of the Black Panther Party. He has been accused of murdering a white Oakland policeman, John Frey, on the morning of October 28, 1967. He, too, was shot -- in the stomach -- on the 28th. He is now imprisoned in Alameda County Jail, and is due to come to trial on June 10.

But Huey Newton is more than this -- much more and thus the significance of his case far transcends the "normal" case of a conflagration between a black militant and a white policeman. As Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, puts it: "To us Huey P. Newton is a new Jesus. In the sense that John the Baptist preceded Jesus, Malcolm X preceded Huey. This is how deeply we feel." And because of these deep feelings, the fate of Huey P. Newton is a matter of grave concern to the black community. Fearing for his life, they have raised the rallying cry "Free Huey."

This slogan has created considerable public debate and much confusion. Most individuals in the white community, particularly students on this campus, who might be classified as "pro civil rights," are puzzled about the ramifications of the notion "Free Huey."

They contend that the slogan represents at the very least a lack of respect for the judicial process and perhaps an invitation to anarchy. These misimpressions are largely the result of a lack of knowledge about the Panthers and about the facts of Newton's particular case, and a lack of understanding about the meaning and significance of the demand "Free Huey." The inflammatory statements of the mass media, the Mayor of Oakland, and the Oakland Chief of Police have added heat not light to this question.

In this article I attempt to explore the various facets of the Huey Newton case, to put it into perspective with the general concept of black liberation, and to examine the difference between the slogans "Fair Trial for Huey" and "Free Huey." In short, I will argue that the "Fair Trial" position really does not come to grips with the issues and that Huey P. Newton is a political prisoner. Thus I support the demand "Free Huey."

Newton, The Black Panther

Huey Newton's case is best put into context by first looking at the origins and nature of the Black Panther Party in Oakland, and by presenting some of Newton's ideas about the race relations in America. Shortly after the Watts riot in the summer of 1965 a group of black militants there formed the Community Alert Patrol. Its purpose was to patrol the Watts area in order to observe the way ghetto residents were being treated by the Los Angeles Police. The hope of the Patrol was that its efforts would help put an end to police brutality and would also serve an educational role by informing blacks of what their rights are when dealing with the police.

The need for a group like the Patrol has long been felt by the residents of Oakland's black ghetto. Early in 1966 the Oakland city fathers rejected a proposal for a Police Review Board, largely due to the lobbying of Oakland's Police Chief Charles Gains. It was against this backdrop that Huey P. Newton "and a handful of brothers" created the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. Initially the major tactical device utilized by the Panthers was described as "armed self-defense of the Afro-American community against the white police force which was conducting itself like a rapacious occupying army." (See article by Richard Assegai in the January, 1968 issue of "Black Politics": A Journal of Liberation). The Panthers instituted "shotgun patrols" which patrolled the streets of

the ghetto to observe police conduct, to prevent acts of police brutality, to inform blacks of their rights when dealing with the police, and "to preserve the community from harm."

As part of their efforts Panther leaders Huey Newton and Bobby Seale made a careful study of the California Penal Code which revealed that they could observe observe the police conduct as long as they stood ten feet away from the policeman while he was carrying out his duties. Thus, the Panthers were able to focus quite a bit of community attention on the activities of the Oakland Police Department. Not surprisingly the activities of the Panthers aroused considerable hostility within that department. The license numbers of all Panther cars were taken down by the police and individuals riding in these cars were subjected to considerable harassment by the police. Some of these disputes came to a head in May 1967, when the Panthers sent a delegation bearing unloaded shotguns to the state legislature in Sacramento. This delegation "protested the exploitation and oppression of the Afro-American community and publicly announced that henceforth such acts of oppression would not be tolerated." As time went on the harassment of the Panthers increased but their base of support in the Oakland ghetto also increased. As Hal Jacobs, graduate in sociology here, com-



HUEY P. NEWTON

mented, "The Panthers took the heat off the ghetto and put it on themselves." Since the group's inception, Huey Newton has been in the forefront of all their activities.

A good insight into some of Huey Newton's attitudes is given by the following comment he made explaining the meaning of the name Black Panther Party, which was originally used by the Lowndes County, Alabama, Freedom Organization. This and the rest of the remarks of Newton are quoted from a press conference he held on March 7 in the Attorney's Room of the Alameda County Jail:

"The Lowndes County Freedom Organization used the black panther as their symbol. They used the black panther because of the nature of a panther -- a panther will not attack anyone but will back up first. But if the assailant is persistent, then the black panther will strike out and wipe out his aggressor thoroughly, wholly, absolutely, and completely. So we thought that the symbol would be very appropriate for us."

Although Newton has become a cause celebre, or perhaps because of it, he eschews talking about himself in

personal terms. I have the impression that he is attempting not to build a "cult of personality" around himself. When asked about his life before the Black Panther Party, he responded, "I think that before the Black Panther Party that my life was very similar to that of most black people in the country. I'm from a lower class, working class family and I've suffered abuses of the power structure and I've responded as black people are responding now, so I see very little difference in my personality than any other black person living here in racist America."

During February, the Panthers dropped the words "for self defense" from the official name of their organization. Newton explains this significant change thusly: "We ran into the problem of people misinterpreting us as a political party. They use the words 'for self defense' to define us as a group that is para-military or bodyguards, or something of that nature. But we found that it was very difficult even though in our program we described or defined ourselves as a political party, people seemed to misinterpret the definition of what self defense was all about. We realize that when we are assaulted in the community by the gestapo tactics of the police, that is also a political thing. We are assaulted because we are black people, because the power structure finds it to their advantage to keep us imprisoned in our black community as colonized people are kept by a foreign power. So, the police is only an arm of the white power structure used very similarly to their military force..."

"... These police are used to occupy our community just as foreign troops occupy territory. The police don't live in our community, they have no respect for black people who do live in the community, yet they occupy the community. And they are not there occupying the community for the welfare and benefit of the people who live there. They are occupying it to make sure that the white businessmen who are systematically robbing our community are safe. So, this was part of our political stand -- to make the Party basically clear for the intellectuals. The grass roots of the community, the people we're most concerned with, the lower class black who represents about 95 per cent of the black population throughout this nation, understood very well what we stood for. But, to make it clear to every one we changed the name to the Black Panther Party..."

Huey Newton is very explicit when he talks about racism and violence and how these concepts have been distorted by the mass media. Concerning racism, he comments "... we're not racists. But we stand to protect the black community to rid America of racism. We're subject to the tactics of racists by the white establishment, but it's a very common thing for the people who are in control of the mass media to define the victim as a criminal, or to define the victim of racism as a racist. This is just a propaganda device that's used by the power structure so they will gain support throughout the white community, a small portion of which happens not to be racist. But to consolidate their troops, they will claim that we want racism, and therefore turn all white people against us."

Before organizing the Panthers, Newton attended night law school for a year and a half. One of the reporters at the March press conference asked Huey if he dropped his studies because he was "disgusted with the system of law here." He responded: "Of course, I'm disgusted with the judicial system, but more than that I can only do so much, I can only be so many places at a certain time. And I felt it was more important to work to organize within the community than to continue law school."

Political Impact on Blacks

The significance of Huey's case to the black community is vividly described in an editorial entitled "Huey Must Be Set Free" in the Black Panthers' newspaper:

"Huey Newton's case is the showdown case. It marks the end of history. We cannot go a step beyond this point. Here we must draw the line. We say that we have had enough of black men and women being shot down like dogs in the street. We say that we have had enough of cops being set free with a verdict of justifiable homicide. We say that black people in America have the right to self defense. Huey Newton has laid his life on the line so that twenty million black people can find out just where they are at and so that we can find out just where White America is at."

"We have reached the point in history where we must claim that a black man, confronted by a blood-thirsty cop who

(To page 13)

arts & entertainment

bert spilker RECENT RELEASES

JUERGA "Manitas de Plata"

Performance: B plus

Connoisseur Society CS 2003

Manitas de Plata burst on the American flamenco scene a few years back with his brilliant first record "Manitas de Plata" (CS 263), which won the Grand Prix du Disque 1966, and with his initial appearances in Carnegie Hall in New York, completely won the aficionados. Since then he has returned to the U.S. and has also cut some more discs. This album is a bit less serious than his initial one, as it has several lighter and more dance-like rhythms. I still prefer his first record to this, but this is one that should appeal to most people partial to flamenco for its honest style and convincing performance.

INDIAN DRUMS

Connoisseur Society CS 1466

Mahapurush Misra-Tabla, accompanied by Sarod and Tamboura
Performance: B plus

This disc features a strong pulsating collection of various Indian rhythms which should please anyone interested in Indian music or just in complex and intricate rhythms. The sound of this album is superb and the music is quite fascinating to follow.

JUDY COLLINS "Wildflowers"

Performance: A-

Elektra EKS-74012

Judy's latest has the same smooth, silky, sensitive quality that is hers alone. It will have a great appeal to all of her admirers, but doesn't have the wide range of song styles that she presented in "In My Life" (Elektra 7320), cut last year. I consider that album to be one of the finest in the field.

CHARLES AZNAVOUR "Sings His New Love Songs in French"

Reprise RS 6288

Performance: B

The music of almost all of Aznavour's new songs has the loud driving rhythm of a big band nightclub act. Some of the selections, like "Il Te Faudra Bien Revenir," sound as if he is singing too rapidly, and create an uneasiness. This may be all right if you are listening closely to the music, but the album is not one to relax with.

JESSE FULLER "San Francisco Bay Blues"

Good Time Jazz S10051

Performance: B plus

Jesse bills himself as "The Amazing One Man Band," and anyone who has seen him can attest to his versatility as singer, musician and even a dancer. He is a folk singer who comes across on a warm personal level whether he's performing at a club or re-

corded on a disc. He wrote most of the blues songs in the album, and puts them across with his dry raspy voice, accompanying himself on kazoo, guitar, harmonica, cymbals, frotella ("bass").

HOROWITZ PLAYS SCARLATTI

Columbia MS 6658

Performance: A

V. Horowitz performs on piano an even dozen of D. Scarlatti's sonatas for harpsichord. This record demonstrates Horowitz' brilliance in both his technical ability and in his poetic imagination. It captures a masterful performance and has matched a light, fresh and very vital composer with his equal as interpreter of the music. This has my vote as one of the finest piano accomplishments available on record.

THE SWINGLE SINGERS

"Bach's Greatest Hits"

Phillips PHS 600-097

"Rococo a Go Go"

Phillips PHS 600-214

"Encounter with the MJQ"

Phillips PHS 600-225

Performances: A, A, and B

Many people are familiar by now with "Bach's Greatest Hits," the Swingle Singers' first cut and already a classic in its field. One bug question was, where do they go from here? "Rococo a Go Go" shows that their same style is equally well at home with this period. Their latest album indicates that they may take over contemporary music as well, although not every selection with the MJQ achieves a positive balance or result.

PROKOFIEV'S "Alexander Nevsky"

Lili Chookasian, Contralto

Westminster Choir

New York Philharmonic,

Thomas Schippers,

Conductor

Columbia MS 6306

Performance: A

This is probably the finest performance on record of this great work. The singing is in Russian, which is far superior to the English version, recorded by Reiner and the Chicago Philharmonic. The cantata of "Alexander Nevsky" was written by Prokofiev for the film of the same name directed by Sergei Eisenstein (1938).

JIM KWESKIN "Jump for Joy"

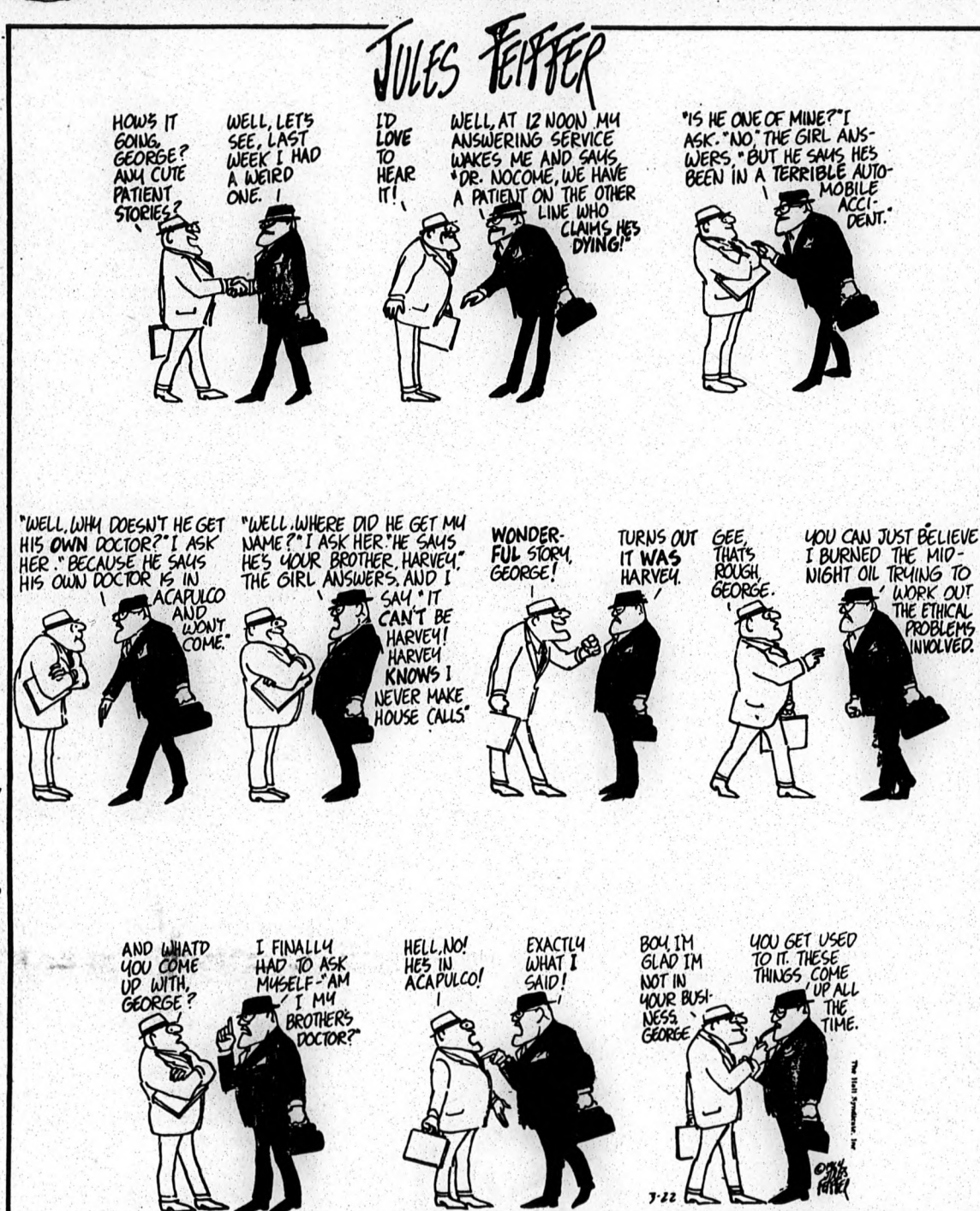
with the Neo-Passe Jazz Band

Vanguard

VSD 79243

performance: A-

Jim Kweskin is probably best known for the Jug Band music which his group recorded a few years back. This record has that same infectious spirit and bouncy rhythm, but the music is rooted in Dixieland jazz.



ACT Training Congress -- Summer 1968

The Purposes of this congress are:

- 1) To familiarize students and teachers from throughout the nation with A.C.T.'s new training methods and ideas.
- 2) To bring a wide variety of experts in theatre to the congress in order to offer the broadest possible acting training.
- 3) To offer professional training to actors AT ALL LEVELS of experience and background.
- 4) To exchange views on how we can all arrive at our common goal — the best training for the American Actor.

We think you will agree that this congress, beginning June 11th and continuing through August 18th promises to be very exciting and will provide a much needed first step in the right direction. The faculty of 44 includes William Ball, Gower Champion, Robert Weede, Jacques D'Amboise and

Jerome Kilty.

Because of the wide divergent experience and background of the applicants to the American Conservatory Theatre's forthcoming summer Training Congress it has been decided that the participants will be divided into three specific categories, BEGINNING ACTORS — INTERMEDIATE ACTORS — ADVANCED ACTORS. In this way A.C.T. will be able to continue its policy of giving individual attention to each and every student enrolled in its training programs.

No training class will be larger than 20 students, each student will train six hours a day, five days a week. Every student, Beginning, Intermediate, or Advanced will work in small classes on all aspects of the art of acting. Every student will be placed in special sections according to his background and interest. There will be sections for college teachers, high school teachers, graduate students, under-graduates, high school students, young well-

trained professionals, and community theatre actors interested in broadening their range of skills. In this way every student will get a maximum exposure to A.C.T.'s innovative training methods at a rate proper to his age and experiences. Thanks to recent foundation support for training purposes, A.C.T. is now in a position to greatly increase the number of scholarships for the 1968 summer Training Congress. These extra grants will be for a minimum of \$175.

A.C.T. is making special arrangements for individuals who may wish to join the Congress up to ten days after its beginning on June 11th. For complete information concerning the Congress and Scholarships please write to:

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S.F. OPERA

The 1968 season — the longest in its forty-six year history was announced for the San Francisco Opera by its general director Kurt Herbert Adler. It will open in the War Memorial Opera House on September 13 (with "Ernani") and continue until Sunday afternoon, December 1.

During this eleven-and-a-half week period a total of sixty performances will be given of the fourteen different operas including one double-bill.

Arnold Schoenberg and Darius Milhaud will enter the San Francisco Opera repertory for the first time when the former's "Erwartung" is presented on a double-bill with the American Stage Premiere of that part of the latter's "Christopher Columbus" called "The Discovery of America". The Milhaud work, composed to the libretto of the distinguished Paul Claudel, will be sung in English.

Adler also is reviving Auber's delightful and entertaining "Fra Diavolo" (in English) and Strauss' starkly dramatic "Salome," both in new productions.

Italian works predominate in the repertoire, which includes Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," Puccini's "Turandot" and "Madama Butterfly," Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (commemorating the Rossini centennial), and Verdi's "Il Trovatore" (in new production) and "Ernani" (in its first San Francisco Opera presentation).

The "Wozzeck" of Alban Berg, which was so enthusiastically received a few years ago, will return, as will Berlioz' "Les Troyens." Mozart is represented by "Don Giovanni" and Wagner by a new production of "Die Walkure," the second opera in the four-year "ring" cycle.

Series tickets may be purchased at the Opera House.

Gateway Flicks

The Gateway Theatre at 215 Jackson Street here in San Francisco is continuing its program of excellent films with S. Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky" and "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors." The former picture, made in 1938, brilliantly depicts Russia's repulsion of the Teutonic knights during the thirteenth century. This has always been a classic film because of its fine photography and musical score. A monumental battle scene on a frozen lake climaxes this stirring work. "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" is a recent (1966) Soviet work which very sensitively depicts the life of a secluded sect of people in the Carpathian mountains of the Ukraine. This film is extremely colorful, both in the photography and in the unusual customs and practices of the village. Most of the actors are the people themselves, and they all present convincing portraits.

MAY 30 - JUNE 5 — W.C. Fields in "Tillie and Gus" (excellent) and "Six of a Kind" (poor)

JUNE 6 - JUNE 19 — Japan's all-time epic and film masterpiece, "Chushingura." I recommend this film very highly for those of you who haven't yet had the chance to see it.

JUNE 20 - June 26 — Antonioni's "Blow Up" and Jack Clayton's "Our Mother's House."

JUNE 27 - JULY 2 — Fellini's "Nights of Cabiria" and "Nothing But A Man."

Restaurant Of The Month

The Normandie International Restaurant is at 1326 Powell Street here in San Francisco. It is owned by Mary Tierney, who is also the head chef. Some of you may know her from a TV show on cooking which ran for four years in the fifties. This restaurant is for those who like to eat in the grand style—thick rugs, chandeliers, lovely table settings, and formal service, in which each course is served with the appropriate ceremony. With all of this formality, I was surprised by the mediocrity of the food, and only enjoyed part of the dinner.

All dinners include the soup du jour, which was chicken consommé at the time, scampi (or Escargots Bourguignonnes), Normandie liver paté, celery stuffed with cheese, prosciutto, and tossed green salad. All of these were ordinary in taste, though elaborately served. The entrée, however, was finely prepared and served to rescue the meal. At the suggestion of Miss Tierney, I had breast of capon served with wild rice, sautéed in wine, and prepared with truffle sauce. My wife had trout almadine, which I tasted and found excellent. Dessert consists of ice cream or fried cream.

The Normandie has a large a la carte menu, and will serve any entre (including filet mignon) on the complete dinner for eight dollars. Other entrees include: roast boneless baby squab, cotes de veau, sweetbreads, sautéed frog's legs, roast prime ribs of lamb, etc. The Normandie is open from six to eleven every evening, for those who enjoy late dining.



FRIDAY, JUNE 7th

THE IPCRESS FILE A mystery about a new type of master-agent who has been blackmailed into serving British Army Intelligence. It is said to be the "Thinking Man's 'Goldfinger.'" Starring Michael Caine, Nigel Green, Guy Doleman, and Sue Lloyd.

UN CHIEN ANDALOU (An Andalusian Dog) Luis Bunuel and Salvador Dali teamed to make this film which has become the most widely discussed of all surrealist films. Its purpose was to shock, and the two artists poured into it all their obsessions and the images of their personal mythologies.

7:30 p.m. --- Medical Sciences Auditorium, University of California Medical Center

Admission: M.U. members — \$.50
General — \$.75

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Odyssey In The Alley

The Centro-Theatre at 38 Cedar Alley (between Geary and Post) is now featuring "Ulysses," based on Joyce's novel. This is the finest film that I saw last year and recommend it without qualifications. The movie stays fairly close to Joyce's work, which covers a twenty-four hour period of a typical day in Dublin at the turn of the century, and presents the Odyssey of one man—Leopold Bloom. The attractiveness of the film rests equally on the dialogue and monologues, photography, acting, and abstract quality of many scenes.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

JUNE 6 - JUNE 20 — John Steinbeck's "Flight" and a Sierra Club film on Redwoods.

JUNE 20 — Peter Brook's ("Marat-Sade") "Tell Me No Lies."



Barry MacGregor and Mark Bramhall in MISANTHROPE

ACT'S ACTIONS

THE MISANTHROPE

ACT's production of Moliere's comedy, "The Misanthrope," is one of the highlights of their second season. Like their production of Moliere's "Tartuffe," "The Misanthrope" was translated by Richard Wilbur, who exploited all of the humor and wit of the original in his verse translation. But whereas "Tartuffe" was performed as a period piece, "The Misanthrope" has a rich and campy combination of contemporary and antiquated language, as well as dress, and is set in an indefinite past. The play succeeds in overlapping various periods, and one must accept the characters as they are. Even the stage design combines modern sculpture and classical furniture.

Alceste, the hero of the play, sees himself as the only person to speak honestly in an age of hypocrisy. He cultivates self-pity as he feels betrayed by society, but has many faults of immature youth: conceit, stubbornness, melodrama, and jealousy of his love. It turns out that this last "fault" had proper cause, as his frivolous girlfriend is shown to have little affection for him. The story centers on the personal interactions between these two and their friends during the period of one day.

The play is ably directed by David William, who is making his directorial debut with ACT. Alceste, played by Barry MacGregor, starts out so strongly

that he is unable to build to any climax, and never attains any level of modulation in his part. This is not to deny the forcefulness of his acting, but only to question the torrid pace and tone at which he tears into his lines. Kitty Winn as Celimene is very coquettish and charming in her role, and suggests that ACT may have had her miscast in "Thieve's Carnival" and "Crucible," where her portrayals in more serious roles are not convincing. The others in the cast all turn in enjoyable performances.

A DELICATE BALANCE

Edward Albee's "A Delicate Balance" is currently being presented by ACT. The plot concerns the interactions between six adults over a 36-hour period. These people are a married middle-aged and well-to-do couple, an unmarried sister, their daughter, and two friends. The husband is a coward who is ineffectual, and consistently withdraws from life. He has always been very cold to his daughter, who has just returned home after the collapse of her fourth marriage. The wife is strong-willed, and tries to maintain her balance and that of her family by "organizing." She feels herself on the verge of the Existentialist "Dread," "Void," or "Terror," but manages to struggle with it, and never faces it directly. Her sister understands the "Terror" better, but drinks to avoid a confrontation. To complete the cast we have their closest friends, a couple who have been

hit by the "Terror," and have moved in for protection.

As with Albee's other plays, "A Delicate Balance" is well-written, absorbing, and maintains tension throughout. I feel this work to be more realistic and compelling than "Virginia Woolf," although both works deal with extreme personalities.

Edward Hastings ably directed this play, allowing it to be carried by its own momentum, and avoiding any artificial or theatrical props or forces. The cast is well-balanced and no actor dominates the performance. The cast members are: Josephine Nichols (Mother), Robert Gerringer (Father), Barbara Colby (Sister), Ellen Geer (Daughter), Glenn Mazen and Patricia Falkenhain (Friends).

CAUGHT IN THE ACT: An Original Review by Nagle Jackson.

This review unfortunately does not make it. It is neither as witty, poignant, or funny as Second City, the Premise, etc., and ACT should have held back. Of the twenty-five skits there isn't one that comes off completely. Many have funny moments or are mildly entertaining, but none is able to sustain its humor, and all eventually fail. The number of poor endings is incredible.

The actors are much better than their material, but there aren't any outstanding members in the cast. Ruth Kobart, Deborah Sussel and Barry MacGregor are especially worthy of note for their performances.



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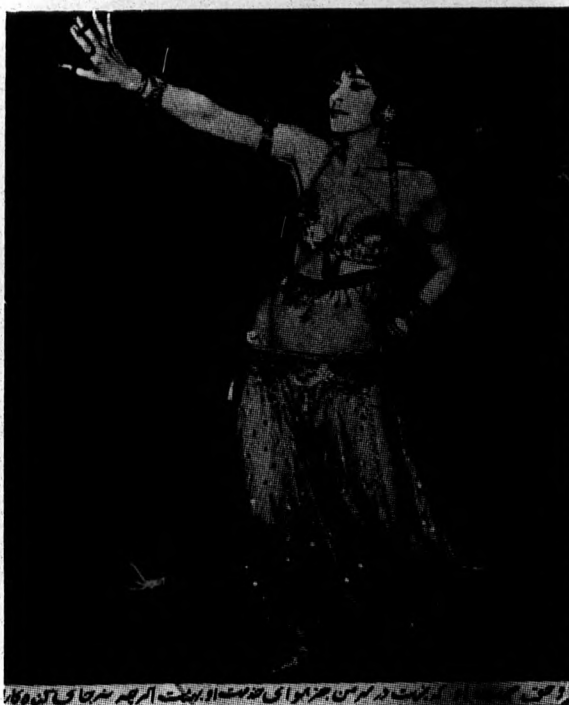
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Belly Dancers at Meridian West

Danse du Ventre ("Belly Dance") will be highlighted at Meridian West Thursday Noon, June 6th in the Millberry Union Lounge. A lecture-demonstration of the dance will be given by Jamila Salimpour and three other dancers. Jamila has performed the Danse du Ventre ("Belly Dance") for 12 years and has been a teacher of the dance for the last seven years. She performed mainly for Middle Eastern festivals before the dance became popular in the night clubs. For the past nine years she has danced in Middle Eastern Clubs and now concentrates on raising the level of the dance by instructing young ladies not only in the art of the dance but to respect its background and tradition by sincere investigation of the evolution of this old and beautiful dance form which she hopes will survive Western misinterpretation and misunderstanding.



A chronological study of the "Belly Dance" will be presented starting with a brief example of the dance done as a sacred ritual in ancient Phoenicia where it was performed at the bedside of women in childbirth. In its ritualistic form, men were not allowed to see the dance. The abdominal contractions, stomach flutters, and undulations, were instructional and there is much similarity to the natural childbirth exercises of today. The dance will be traced to include the "Belly Dance" as it was done in India, Egypt, and as it is done today in night clubs and cabarets.

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SNAC Happenings

Over 200 high school students attended a career day held at the University of San Francisco. The program was planned by Ann Kilty and involved participation by all the nursing schools in Division VII. Each school sent some representatives with literature and displays to tell the high school students about the different types of programs of nursing education. A panel of three speakers representing each of the different programs have a brief overview of what is involved in the ADN, diploma or baccalaureate route of education for nursing. The main point brought out was that the programs differ in the areas of preparation and the time necessary for preparation and the student should take special care to pick the program best suited for his purposes to save time and money later on. Students from each type of program then took turns speaking to tell what the program was like from their point of view. The students and counselors from the high schools were then given the chance to visit the different tables and talk personally with the students from the different tables and talk personally with the students from the nursing schools. The general feeling was that it was a very successful project!

"Commitment to Action" was

Any students interested in forming a Republican group at the Medical Center may contact Terry Faulkner, Area Director of the California College Republicans (telephone 664-7000). According to Mr. Faulkner, speakers and other aids are available to new Republican clubs.

GARBELL EXHIBIT



RUTH GARBELL

Twenty-one year old Ruth Garbell is a native San Franciscan. After graduating from a local high school, she entered the University of California at Berkeley as an art major. As she advanced her studies, Ruth became fascinated with the unfolding beauty of the patterns found in biological cells and has succeeded in capturing some of their rare manifold formations

and reproducing them on canvas in striking colors and wondrous designs. Her works excite wonder; they actually "talk" through their vividness; among them also are studies which captivate the imagination by their exquisite beauty. She has performed many commissions for personages in the entertainment world, radio networks, instructors in the academic fields, designs for fabric manufacturers, charitable and educational institutions, and private individuals. The popular demand for some of her more novel and startling works, which were on exhibition recently in one-man shows in San Francisco and at the University of California in Berkeley, has prompted her to make lithographic reproductions of them in high-quality poster form for the enjoyment of the multitudes who are so enraptured with her work — as her way of sharing it with them at a cost within the reach of all.

The works of Ruth Garbell will be exhibited in the Millberry Union Lounge May 27 - June 21. Her posters and paintings may be purchased through the Central Desk.

the theme of the State Convention of the Student Nurse's Association of California in San Diego April 4-7. Business meetings and elections claimed a large part of the executive program of the convention but were interspersed with some interesting programs. These included small groups discussing SNAC and its goals as a pre-professional organization, an address by Lulu Hassenplug, Dean of the UCLA School of Nursing, a slide show and talk.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Sorensen talked on Aerospace nursing by Carol Corrado who is an Air Force nurse. A panel discussion on "Professionalism vs. Emotional Involvement in Nurse-patient relation-

ship was followed a little later by a presentation by a minister, Dr. Robert Blees. He had the audience participate in role-playing some different situations to analyze patterns of communication. His presentation was felt to be humorous and informative but at times very frustrating to the students involved.

A luncheon was held in conjunction with CLN (California League for Nursing) on Saturday, April 6 and it had as its high point the announcement of the State Student Nurse of the Year picked from the candidates from the various divisions. Division VII is very proud that this honor went to their candidate, Ann Kilty.

Tests on LSD at UC

Twenty-one LSD users cooperated in a series of tests and interviews recently here at the Medical Center. All members of the volunteer group were individuals who had taken from 15 to 300 doses, but none had taken the drug for at least 48 hours before the tests.

Dr. K. H. Blacker, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry in Residence, and his associates at the Langley Porter Neuro-psychiatric Institute found that the LSD users in this group have surprisingly similar backgrounds. They are more sensitive to visual stimuli and do not screen certain sensory stimuli in the same manner as individuals in a control group. Responses to sound stimuli were not significantly different than those found in the normal population and tests of elementary intellectual ability, as well as responses to light, form, and color stimuli were within normal range.

Individual interviews revealed two beliefs that were common to the LSD group; all believed in extreme passivity . . . some said they would allow themselves to be destroyed rather than fight back . . . and over half held magic-mystical beliefs. Some felt their thoughts could influence the thoughts and actions of other people. The interviewers consider it possible that these beliefs developed from a special kind of learning environment that frequent and intense LSD experience may provide. The intense psychedelic experiences may act as powerful reinforcers that gradually shape a person's thinking and behavior.

Recordings of brain activity by electroencephalography . . . EEG . . . was done in the laboratory of Charles L. Yeager, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry in Residence.

Computer analysis of the EEGs showed a greater abundance of energy in the LSD individuals' brain waves than in those of the control group. This is probably due to their ability to relax and to ignore surrounding stimuli. Several recordings showed some deviation in the clinical readings but nothing that isn't frequently found in individuals of this relatively young age (all ranged in age from 15 to 27 years).

"We feel that personality, drug, and environmental factors were all involved in the total findings," said Dr. Blacker. "Before taking LSD our subjects, who were all from middle and upper middle class homes, were passive and frustrated. They often took the drug to blot out feelings of bewilderment and depression."

Dr. Blacker continued: "The clinical picture of unusual beliefs, relatively unfragmented interpersonal relationships, and good perceptual ability, suggests that they are more similar to eccentrics than they are to individuals diagnosed as schizophrenics."

Barbituates, alcohol, and narcotics were not used by members of the LSD group: All had used marijuana and many had used mescaline, peyote, morning glory seeds, psilocybin, STP, DMT, and nitrous oxide; as well as various kinds of mushrooms. Experience with these substances never reached the intensity of frequency of LSD.

Working on the study with Drs. Blacker and Yeager were: Reese Jones, M.D., George Stone, Ph.D., Dave Stockford, M.D., Dolf Feifenbaum, and Paul Soloff.

The study was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health and the California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Why 'Free Huey' and not 'Fair Trial for Huey'

(From page 8)

He asked, "What defines provocation? On whose threshold of provocation is the right to self-defense to be determined?" To answer this question, Lichtman noted the experience of whites and blacks in dealing with police is markedly different. "When a policeman approaches a white man he generally doesn't expect trouble; a black man in this situation does expect trouble. So in terms of a juror, whites don't have a 'sense' of how blacks react to a cop. Blacks have been killed by police when unarmed. The jury, however, comes out of the same context as the policeman. You know what the logic of the police is."

The Grand Jury which indicted Huey P. Newton was hand picked by a white judge in Oakland. This grand jury consisted of eleven white middle-class, middle-aged individuals, and one Negro matron. Over and beyond the selection method and composition of the Grand Jury which made it suspect, there is the manner in which the Grand Jury failed to weigh the evidence and to deliberate before returning the indictment. The facts give considerable support to this assertion. The California Penal Code requires a Grand Jury to "weigh all the evidence submitted to it," to order further evidence to be produced if it has reason to believe there is other evidence that "will explain away the charge," and only to find an indictment "when all the evidence before it, taken together, if unexplained or uncontradicted, would in its judgment, warrant conviction by a trial jury."

In view of this statutory requirement, in view of the fact that no weapon was produced at the hearing, in view of the unclear testimony, it is rather astonishing that the Grand Jury, after hearing the evidence, convened only 27 minutes before returning the indictment against Huey Newton. Obviously, this is not the sort of action that builds faith in existing judicial processes.

Inadequate Peer system

Charles Garry has also challenged the grand jury indictment on the grounds that the U.S. Constitution guarantees a defendant the right to be indicted and tried by a "jury of his peers." The bedrock principle underlying the jury system (both grand and trial) is that a man should be judged by his "peers," in contrast to simply being tried by a judge or panel of judges. The debate on the meaning of the term "peers" is now a very heated one. In order to evaluate this debate, it must be noted that some of the assumptions underlying the jury system are no longer valid in the context of this case and others like it. Such a system assumes a certain kind of political structure, and a certain kind of society, a society where there is at least some fundamental notion of consensus as to what is fair.

Also, the system assumes that the concept of neutrality, that is the random selection of jurors, is the best means to effectuate justice. In the first place, there is nothing approaching a consensus in this society as to what is "fair." Moreover, neutrality (assuming its desirability) has not been the rule in cases involving blacks, particularly black political leaders, and it is unrealistic to think "neutrality" is anything more than an illusion in this case. The traditional legal notion of a jury of one's peers has been that it is a cross-section of the geographic area in which the court has jurisdiction -- in this case Alameda County, including Berkeley, Oakland, and Piedmont.

On the other hand, Bobby Seale eschews this notion. He says a peer is "one who comes from the same economic, social, religious, historical and racial background. . . I think Huey should have an all-black jury. And by that I don't mean twelve Uncle Toms. . . They would have to choose some of them mothers who have been working 20 years in Miss Anne's kitchen, scrubbing floors like my mother has done. They'd have to choose some of those hard working fathers, they'd have to choose some of those brothers who stand on the block out there wondering where they're going to get a gig. . ."

"This is not racist. This is just to counter-attack all the racism on juries in the past -- against black people."

It has long been recognized that excluding blacks from jury service because of their race is inconsistent with the doctrine of equal protection, and that the Constitution does not tolerate arbitrary discrimination against any political, social, religious, or geographic group of the community in jury selection procedures. (Thiel v. Southern Pacific, 328 U.S. 217 (1946).) However, it is also well established that the Constitution does not guarantee an accused the right to a jury which contains members from all these various groupings, or even a single member of his race or sex. (Brown v. Allen, 344 U.S. 443 (1953).) Thus one can

certainly conclude that Bobby Seale's opinion of what a jury of Huey Newton's "peers" should be is not congruent with the current state of the law.

Again I refer to Seale's remarks on the administration of justice in America: "Huey Newton says that laws are made by mankind to serve mankind. And when they stop serving mankind they should be changed. And they stopped serving black people when we were put on the boats in Africa." During a recent forum on "White Racism and Black Liberation," Richard Lichtman, assistant professor of philosophy, zoned in quite accurately on the problems of the jury system in a situation such as the Newton case. is out to take his life out of hatred for the black race, has a right to defend himself -- even if this means picking up a gun and blowing that cop away. Make no mistake about: that is where we are at today."

Perhaps the crucial factor in this case is that for a certain segment (an increasingly large segment) of the black community the only satisfactory result will be the total exoneration of Huey P. Newton -- not so much being judged innocent but more importantly, being set free. That is not to say that this segment is opposed to Huey's being "judged innocent"; "Free Huey" means many things. However, for these people there is no question that Huey is innocent. He is believed innocent. He is believed innocent regardless of just what occurred (and no one really seems to know) on the night and early morning of October 28 when Huey allegedly killed Officer Frey. As the previously quoted editorial comments, "On the night that the shooting occurred, there were 400 years of oppression of black people by white people focused and manifested in the incident."

The basic reason why "Free Huey" and not "Fair Trial for Huey" is the rallying cry of the blacks is that in their opinion the judicial process merely represents another aspect of institutionalized white racism. Such a view is not surprising. Blacks have had nothing but bad treatment from the police; black defendants have consistently been convicted of crimes by juries which have systematically excluded Blacks. Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, refers to the "Fair Trial for Huey" position as the "old white liberal view." By saying this they are endorsing continued racism. The way the system is set up we can't trust the courts. . . The power structure has had the power to maintain all white juries. We think it would be absurd to go the black community and just ask for a fair trial. Many of these people in the past have had associations with unfair trials. We want some new statements, some new action, leaving no stone unturned."

Recently a significant step toward redressing this grievance was taken. Alameda County Superior Court Judge Spurgeon Avakian abolished an intelligence test for jurors on the grounds that it was culturally-biased against minority group members. There is little question that this step will make the system better. But merely throwing out a juror test is not going to be enough to restore the faith of the blacks in the judicial process. This lack of trust is expressed most poignantly by Mrs. Eldridge (Kathleen) Cleaver, Communications Secretary of the Black Panther Party. "Asking whether a black man can get a fair trial in America is tantamount to asking if a Jew could get a fair trial in Nazi Germany, or whether Sitting Bull would have gotten a fair trial if Custer had lived."

Irrelevancy of Legality

Is the logical extension of these remarks that blacks should be tried by all-black juries? By my standards of "fairness" a jury of twelve blacks might not be the quintessence of objectivity in this case, but this certainly would not be any less desirable than a jury with no blacks, or token representation of one, such as on the grand jury that indicted Newton. But this simply brings into bold relief the fallacy of attempting to analyze the issues in this case from a purely legal standpoint. How is it possible to look at the case of a Black Panther accused of murdering a white policeman with any degree of objectivity? The Panthers simply say that Huey Newton is a "political prisoner." Considering his arrest in the context of his position, the work he was doing, and the harassment he had been subjected to, this assertion has considerable credibility.

And anyone with any sophistication knows that Bobby Seale is not planning to use machineguns to get Huey Newton out of jail. The slogan "Free Huey" has been criticized on the ground that it implies going outside the judicial

system and freeing Huey by force. This is a particularly unsophisticated analysis. The slogan can not be viewed in isolation from the efforts being made in Huey's behalf -- including attorney Garry's defense of Newton on the murder charge, and his lawsuit in the federal courts to quash the indictments against Newton and other Panthers on the grounds of racial prejudice.

Several critics seem to have the impression that the notion of "Free Huey" is a revolutionary one. This also is hardly the case. There is considerable precedent in the area of criminal law for releasing an individual because it has been determined that the circumstances of his case make a fair trial impossible, or that the trial, as held, was unfair, because certain constitutional rights were not insured. Examples of this include the areas of illegal search and seizure, wiretapping, unreasonable police interrogations of a suspect without counsel, and the preudicial effort of pre-trial publicity in the news media. The cases of Escobedo, Miranda, and Sam Shepherd come to mind immediately.

It is to be noted that in this realm there are cases where a clearly guilty person has been exonerated because he could be convicted only if constitutional guarantees were denied. Let us recall the manner in which the Grand Jury proceeded; let us recall the fact that the Oakland press has already convicted Huey Newton; let us recall the recent vituperative statements made about the Panthers by Oakland's Mayor Reading and Police Chief Gain -- the "Free Huey" demand looks increasingly more reasonable in this context.

Moreover, it must be emphasized that the demand "Free Huey" is phrased in an unequivocal way so that the desires and the intents of the persons using this phrase are absolutely clear. Proponents of the "Free Huey" position are committed to "freeing Huey by any means necessary." The lawsuit and the write-in candidacy of Huey for Congressman from the 7th District are presently among the "means necessary." This is a political problem -- not just a legal problem -- and thus one should expect political demands to be made. When opponents of the war in Vietnam demand immediate withdrawal they do not expect that it will happen tomorrow; this is a means of demonstrating clearly and forcefully an attitude on an issue.

Conclusion

In view of Huey's harassment for a year by the Oakland police, his arrest, his treatment after arrest (he was manacled in the hospital while suffering from a severe wound), the manner in which he was indicted, the bad publicity and misinformation about the Panthers, and the inherent prejudices of whites, the slogan, and thus the expectation of a "Fair Trial for Huey" is a hollow mockery at best. Moreover, the "Fair Trial for Huey" slogan does not make people deal with the tough questions; it isolates the particular case and does not force individuals to come to grips with the broader issues of black liberation, and the need for re-examining the entire judicial process in the context of the racial situation in America. As an unidentified white male student succinctly observed at the recent campus forum on "Black liberation and White Racism," "We are going to define for ourselves new sources of authority because the old sources of authority are fraudulent. We don't want to accept their context when looking at this case. The 'Free Huey' slogan is chipping away at the structure and the context we are given."

Huey Newton was not indicted by a "jury of his peers." It remains to be seen if he will be tried by a "jury of his peers." It is safe to say that no jury of Huey Newton's "peers" has ever been impaneled in this country. If the legal system is to be administered in fashion that will make its results just and meaningful to those who are judged, vast changes are necessary.

**"Now for the evidence," said the King, "and then the sentence."
"No!" said the Queen, "first the sentence, and then the evidence!"
"Nonsense!" cried Alice, so loudly that everybody jumped, "the idea of having the sentence first!"**

—Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland

U.C. 'Gets With It'

BERKELEY — The University of California appears to be "getting with it" more than any other state university in recruiting low-income and minority students, according to the current issue of "Southern Education Report."

The journal, published in Atlanta by an organization financed by the Ford Foundation, says that UC's Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses, in particular, "are actively recruiting low-income and minority students, assisting them in getting admitted, giving them full financial support and providing them with academic assistance (primarily tutoring) to enhance their chances for success in what is probably the most selective and competitive state university system in the nation."

The report notes that a racial survey in 1966 at Berkeley showed only 236 Negroes, 68 Mexican-Americans and 36 American Indians enrolled among 27,000 students, although these minorities comprise about 17 percent of the state's population.

In two years, says the article, campus efforts brought in 424 students under the Educational Opportunity Program, 60 percent of whom were not regularly admissible but were accepted under the 2 percent exception allowance.

"The students have been vigorously recruited from high schools in the San Francisco area and elsewhere, from the junior colleges and from other sources. They have received intensive personal and academic counseling, complete financial assistance (from Federal and University funds), and on-campus housing, if needed; most of them take a lighter-than-normal academic load in the beginning, and on Saturdays and during the summer they may take special courses in English, reading, foreign languages and study techniques. A corps of some 35 upper-division and graduate students provides tutoring for those who need it.

"Of the 424 students to enter the program thus far, 74 (17 percent) have left, half of them for academic reasons. (Of all freshmen at Berkeley, 25 percent usually do not continue there beyond the first year.) Records on the 350 who remain show that almost 70 percent of them are in good academic standing with C or better grades. The other 30 percent or so are on academic probation with below-C grades.

"University rules allow a student two quarters to get off probation by raising his average to the C minimum; EOP students are sometimes allowed three quarters to do so. On the whole, the 50 percent of EOP students who were specially admitted to the University have performed as well as the remainder who were regularly admitted.

"At UCLA, 395 students are now in the EOP directed by Kenneth Washington, who formerly was head counselor in a predominantly Negro high school in Compton, Calif. So far, only 13 students have been dismissed for academic reasons. Whereas about 75 percent of Berkeley's EOP students are Negro and most of the rest are Spanish-surname, those

at UCLA are 40 percent Negro, 30 percent Spanish-surname, 15 percent Oriental and 15 percent white."

The report notes that the UC Regents help finance the EOP by matching, on a 5 to 1 basis, whatever funds the campuses can raise. It adds that UCLA raises about \$2,000 a month through voluntary deductions from faculty payrolls.

The article points out that both the Berkeley and UCLA programs are expected to double in number of students recruited next fall. The report adds:

"The EOP is not without its problems. As of next fall, the Scholastic Aptitude and Achievement Tests will be a requirement for entering freshmen, and scores will be used along with high school grades, to determine which students are in the top 12.5 percent and thus eligible for admission. The tests cost each student \$12.50 . . .

"There is also some friction generated by the presence of the EOP on both campuses, particularly at Berkeley. Faculty and administration agreement on the nature and extent of such programs is far from unanimous . . . The visibility of the EOP students as 'special cases' has caused some mixed emotions and antagonism between and among black militants, Mexican-Americans and the white 'establishment- . . ."

The article also notes that UC-Santa Barbara has a growing EOP. Forty high school students with academic potential who come from low-income or minority families in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties will spend six weeks, starting June 22, on the UCSB campus. The goal of the project is to encourage and motivate students through academic tutoring, cultural events, field trips and association with UC in order to complete their high school educations and move on into college.

Individual tutoring will be stressed. Dr. William Frost, UCSB English professor, is in charge of the project, which is supported by a \$72,000 grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity and private contributions.

Fifty underprivileged high school students from Sacramento, Yolo and Solano counties will benefit this summer from a grant to the University of California-Davis for a college prep program. The \$56,000 grant from the OEO through its Upward Bound program will bring students to Davis July 1 - August 23. They will be selected through recommendations from teachers, counselors, school administrators, and agencies in depressed areas.

The aim is to give aid in college prep courses, demonstrate that intellectual activity can be stimulating and useful, and give students a favorable impression of college life and work.

Recruitment of minority students for the professional schools at UC's San Francisco Medical Center has increased the number of beginning Negro medical students this year to 3 percent of the class. They will total four percent by 1969.

Living in an Architectural Wonder

By Jeanette Heer

Considering you spend one-third to one-half of your life in your respective domicile, this fact does give rise to the psychological adage that "your environment influences your behavior." Having been a tenant of 610 Parnassus, (which has also assumed other names in the past) for seven plus months now, I feel accredited to voice my opinions about the seven-story architectural wonder (that it's still standing) which has the dubious distinction of being the "oldest operating dormitory in the UC system."

I'm being facetious, considering Parnassus' longevity. Its birth was in 1919, so that makes it about 49 years old, which is quite a long time for a dorm. It was privately constructed with intentions of becoming an apartment building, but it was purchased by the University and converted into housing for student nurses. Until 1957, the School of Nursing operated the building, and its occupancy was limited solely to nursing students. These basement rooms, which are still rented as single rooms, served as on call quarters for night nurses.

In 1958, the University of California began a housing program for all its campuses. As collateral was necessary to guarantee loans, the 610 structure was offered as security for the loans. Since 1958, Parnassus Hall has been jointly managed by the Business Office and the Office of the Dean of Students.

But as with age, in every instance, dorms must suffer the consequences of an expended life. Its ailments are mostly intrinsic, which any qualified observer can diagnose as weathered walls, window "pains," poor circulatory system (heating via corroded and complaining pipes), and leaky plumbing, in some cases. Though structurally, its constitution is sound.

During the past ten years, over \$100,000 has been expended to keep Parnassus functioning as a student residence. The cost was due to repair bills and innovations, such things as new roofing, painting as required, emergency self-closing fire doors, new shower units, an emergency lighting system, room telephone installation has been new this school year, too. Unfortunately, 610 is operating at a loss.

The staff, which I think deserve honorable mention, have been Mr. Lester Sanny, with the title of Resident Assistant, who has the duty of safeguarding our interests; and obliging and capable maids: Violet, Myrtle, and Minnie, and Smitty, errand-boy; and not least of all, Mr. Alfred Heller, conscientious Housing Officer who is worried by the future of 610, and who also serves as postmaster, coming twice a day to deliver the mail.

Also, I would like to thank the Campus Police who have been of assistance whenever one finds herself sans key and the door locked. But owing to the reduced personal supervision over the girls, Mr. Heller states, "I give a great deal of credit to all of the residents for demonstrating their ability to take responsibility upon themselves in the group living situation," which I second.

Another problem is the inadequacy of Parnassus, and what can be done for posterity. As Mr. Heller voiced it, "I am not sure that the general campus community is aware of the resident students' problems in relation to his living situation." What must be done for the rehabilitation of this building is up to the judgment of the ruling bodies that be. Parnassus Hall can not be vacated until another housing situation is established. Mr. Heller proposes three alternatives: 1) add on five stories to Millberry Women's Residence Hall, 2) purchase Kirkham Heights Apartments, 3) build a new self-contained high-rise residence with food service (or at least more kitchens besides one), study rooms, etc.

Other future remedies, as Mr. Heller and the Dean of Students are supporting, is the organization of a Student Residence Government for 1968-69, which would present an opportunity for both sides (administrative and student) to converse about living matters. Mr. Heller would be interested in hearing comments regarding such a program, either personally or via editorial.

So far, a negative view has been presented concerning this chronically ill protruberance from Third Ave. But I would like to express a humanistic opinion in favor of its good traits. We have the convenience of individual room phones, basement laundry, linen exchange, maid cleaning, vending machines, ironing room, music and guest room on the seventh floor, sun roof (suitable for tanning when the sun is out), no curfew time, continuous improvements underway, and what I enjoy most of all — the view from the roof encompassing a 220 degree vantage of the City (the other 140 degrees is the looming Med Center). Also, there is the informal atmosphere and "closeness" one develops with her neighbors and "dormmates." This is due not only to the limited space, and single communal bathroom per floor, but also owing to the congenial mood that pervades.

The only way one can develop a true feeling and appreciation for Parnassus is to have lived there for once in her life, as this writer can verify. Let it be termed one of those "unforgettable, yet rewarding instances" of one's maturing experience. If nothing else gained, you'll learn how to stuff twenty full grocery bags into twelve cubic feet of refrigeration. For those hearty souls, I leave this eulogy in memory of Parnassus after I vacate, "Old dorms never die, they just retire from service."

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Fleming House:

New Focus of Student Activity

Minority recruitment, drug information, tutoring -- all these plus other community service activities have found a home. Willard C Fleming Open House was officially established as an organization with which any service projects on campus may affiliate.

The idea for Fleming House originated about two years ago when T.H. Swenson, Dean of Students, saw the interest displayed both by students and faculty in a number of service activities and felt it would be useful to establish an organization to coordinate their efforts. Last fall, representatives from the various activities met and agreed that such an organization should be formed. The group then decided that the chairman and vice-chairman of the three activities then underway plus the Dean of Students would constitute an Executive Committee and would set up a final structure, operate the organization during the in-

terim, and entertain proposals for additional member projects.

Fleming House has space at 1487 Fourth Avenue which has desks and a telephone and may be used for meetings, planning and carrying out activities, storing records, etc. In addition, Fleming House has a small staff which will work with the member groups in planning and carrying out activities. Clerical assistance is also provided.

Any community service projects currently underway are eligible to join Fleming House, and any individuals who wish to initiate new programs may do so through Fleming House's structure. Meetings of the Executive Committee are open to the entire campus and anyone who wishes information about Fleming House, its meetings, its activities, should contact the Office of the Dean of Students as should persons who would like to participate in any of the current projects.

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Deep Sea Competition

Three years ago Norman Padgett, URA Supervisor of the University of California Los Angeles conceived and sponsored the first Intercollegiate Deep Sea Fishing Tournament in which six universities competed: University of California Los Angeles, University of California San Diego, University of California Santa Barbara, University of Southern California, University of California Berkeley and the University of Oregon. Yellowtail, Albacore, Bonito and Barracuda comprised the bulk of the game fish caught and trophies were awarded to teams and team members for individual fish size and total weight.

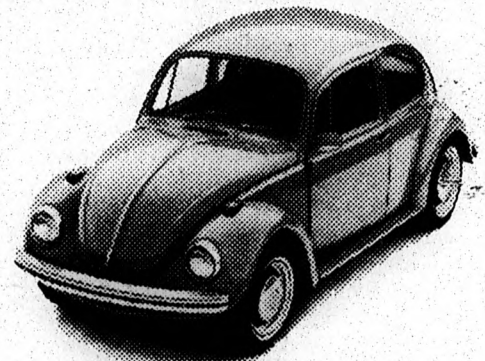
The University of California, San Francisco Medical Center is a recent participant in this intercollegiate sport: this year entering Jack McVay - Medicine; Robert Morrish - Dentistry; and Rush Youngberg - Medicine as its representative three man team. The second part of this years competition is to be held in San Diego in August primarily for Albacore.

The tremendous reception this novel competition has received reflects the increased popularity of outdoor sports, and the success of these tournaments may well pave the way for the initiation of skeet shooting and fresh water fishing as collegiate activities.

Mr. Charles Donald, Recreation Manager of the Millberry Union, Room 243 would appreciate being notified by anyone interested in ocean fishing, especially those who have fished Albacore.

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THE DEMOCRAT'S DILEMMA

Eugene and Bobby:

Does It Really Make Any Difference

by Dave Bomar

According to James J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond NEWS-LEADER, Eugene McCarthy is the Man From La Mancha. In the frequently brutal and bloody game of politics he clings to idealism and eschews expediency. That McCarthy speaks in scholarly tones, while not open to dispute, is perhaps his fatal weakness; every candidate must necessarily be able to play the rouser. Turning on a group of enthusiastic college students is one thing—turning on the electorate is quite another.

The problem of a certified Liberal intellectual running for the presidency is that McCarthy has the same basic contempt for American institutions and the Constitution as does the majority of Liberal intellectuals. For example, on page 1 of the white paper being distributed by the campus McCarthy-for president Committee, it reads "Lines of distinction between the three branches of government, carefully drawn by the Founders, are being blurred at a time when we should make them sharper." In his book A LIBERAL ANSWER TO THE CONSERVATIVE CHALLENGE, he states his opinion regarding the need for congressional participation in governmental decision-making: "The need, in very general terms, runs in two directions; One, in the direction of giving either more authority or more discretion in the use of authority to the President in such fields as public finance, expenditures, taxation, foreign trade and other questions of foreign policy; the other in the direction of involving the Congress more directly and more intimately in foreign policy decisions in such areas of foreign affairs as intelligence activities, space exploration, and decisions relating to the domestic economy." Perhaps the sword of Nemesis has struck home with McCarthy over the issue of Vietnam. The fact remains that executive power is a weapon that can be used by you or on you. He is going to have to unequivocally make up his mind.

In the same book McCarthy states "The rights of the minority are fully realized when they have been heard and have had their point of view presented and expressed in debate and through a vote." Fortunately for American minorities, there is more to the workings of the American system than this absurd simplification, e.g. John C. Calhoun's Doctrine of the Concurrent Majority, whereby a numerical minority may exert a veto over legislation that is unacceptable.

McCarthy also recalls F.D.R.'s 1944 State of the Union Address which calls education, medical care, housing, ETC. "Rights". (Does this sound familiar?) Then, "If we agree that these are rights or needs, it follows that programs are certainly defensible when designed to provide fair and just treatment of workingmen, to insure minimum wages. . ." The equating of rights and needs must be one of the outstanding NON SEQUITURS of all times. The rights which obtain at any one time must be sanctioned by prescription, metaphysics, or constitutional law. The fulfillment of needs, whether performed individually or collectively, is a matter of economic arrangement having no direct relationship to rights.

Returning to the White Paper we see that McCarthy's confusion about rights has been retained intact: "The time has come when we must define and advance a new concept of civil rights that must include these four: first, the right to education; second, the right to a job and to a decent recompense for the work performed; third, the right to physical health and bodily security; and fourth, the right to decent housing." What he refers to as rights may indeed be desirable ends or goals, but they are not rights in terms of any political system. The problem of calling wants rights is that the word right will soon cease to have meaning, a fate which has already befallen such words as "freedom" and "democracy", all of which brings us a step closer to 1984: "War is peace; freedom is slavery; ignorance is strength."

On the last page of the White Paper it says "The citizen is still individually responsible for his own moral judgements on matters of public policy. He may not abdicate his own conscience to the government." This statement alludes to the present draft laws, which is fine as far as it goes, but why not generalize a little further and apply it to governmental policy decisions in general? Perhaps you are familiar with the aphorism "If liberals want to spend twice as much as conservatives, liberals should be taxed at a rate twice that of conservatives." Again, McCarthy is on the horns of a dilemma. The principle is ennobling, and if he intends to pursue to a degree which I find satisfactory, I will vote for him.

What of Bobby Kennedy, then? Perhaps the best way to describe him is by contrast. I keep thinking of a new book by Russell Kirk and James McClellan entitled THE POLITICAL PRINCIPLES OF ROBERT A. TAFT. When I replace Taft with Kennedy, however, the title doesn't sound right. The political principles of Robert F. Kennedy? That is one book which will not be written.

The reason it will not be written is that Bobby has not shown

himself to be a paradigm of political consistency over the years. Example 1: "I oppose the Administration's policy to relentlessly pursue an unattainable military victory, regardless of the consequences. The only way such a policy can end the war is to destroy Vietnam in a misguided attempt to save it. The war is weakening our position in Asia and around the world and eroding the structure of international cooperation which has directly supported our security for the past three decades." Example 2: "(Our objectives) are the independence of South Vietnam—or at least, its independent right to determine its own future. They are to halt the aggression from the North and to prove to China that a policy of subversion in other lands will not work. They are worthy objectives."

How will he have it, then? Is the war weakening our position or is it punishing aggression? Example 2 was made several years before Example 1. There is, however, a relationship between the two which neatly explains Bobby's behavior upon which I will later touch.

So then, is Bobby a nice guy? Ask former Teamster official Dave Beck who was questioned by him during the McClellan Labor Rackets Committee hearings in March 1957. Mr. Kennedy: "Do you feel that if you gave a truthful answer to this committee on your taking of \$320,000 of union funds that that might tend to incriminate you?" Mr. Beck: "It might." Mr. Kennedy: "I feel the same way." The Chairman: "We will have order, please." The question of whether or not Beck was guilty of misusing union funds is one thing; the question of civil amenities for witnesses is something that Bobby has in the past not seen fit to provide.

A recent best-seller, RFK-THE MAN WHO WOULD BE PRESIDENT by Ralph deToledano, provides a rather neat model for Bobby's behavior. He tends to pursue activities that keep him in the headlines. Think about it. He originally worked for Senator Joe McCarthy in the days when the latter was making headlines. He later worked for Senator Joe McClellan when he was in the headlines. Then the time spent as Attorney-General when desegregation suits were the rage. He supported the present policy in Vietnam when his brother was President, but since he needs as issue to sustain his drive for power in 1968, he has become the nation's most highly publicized war critic. After Eugene McCarthy showed that Democratic Presidential primaries could be won, Bobby threw his hat into the ring. You might say that Bobby tends to gravitate to where it's at, seizing any issue that presents itself.

And what of Bobby in intrapersonal combat? To this date he has dexterously avoided debate with all nationally-known figures, save one. He had declined to meet both Eugene McCarthy before San Francisco labor leaders and William F. Buckley on the television show "Firing Line." The figure with whom he agreed to appear was Ronald Reagan! They appeared once at Yale University where Reagan turned student animosity to ovations while Bobby sat glum and tightlipped. They appeared again on a transatlantic television broadcast by CBS. I have not yet seen the film, but I note that on May 28 the Republican party is going to show it at an open fund-raising event in Burlingame.

So, is it going to be Eugene or Bobby? McCarthy has modest financial resources and enthusiastic supporters. Bobby, however, has cubic money and an organization with considerable savoir-faire. After the California primary, I no longer expect McCarthy to be in the picture. It's up to Humphrey to make it tight, which he will do, and the tighter the better, at least for the GOP.

NURSING ALUMNI DAY

The annual Nursing Alumni Day nursing colleagues. of the University of California School of Nursing was held April 20 in conjunction with the UC Centennial Celebration at the San Francisco Medical Center.

Luncheon speaker was the president of the American Nurses Association, Miss Jo Eleanor Elliott, according to Dr. Virginia Oleson, chairman of the faculty committee in charge of arrangements.

In her talk, Miss Elliott called for systematic sharing of information between faculty and alumni; and challenged alumni to define who should assume managerial responsibilities; to make explicit a philosophy of nursing; to provide leadership in the community and in relationships among

Miss Elliott charged that nurses are using State Board examinations as an excuse for not changing curricula in schools of nursing.

In the afternoon, Dean Helen Nahm, who is retiring next February, was honored at the Alumni Tea. Chancellor Willard Fleming and Lida Chase, president of the alumni association, unveiled a portrait of Miss Nahm painted by artist Peter Blos. Mr. Blos and his wife were also present.

At the presentation of the portrait to the University, Lida Chase said that the portrait was presented as a visible sign of the "respect felt by the alumni for Miss Nahm." Chancellor Fleming unveiled the portrait after recalling

Dr. Mitchell Honored

On Thursday, May 23rd, the Dental School faculty gathered at Sabella's to honor Dr. Joseph V. Mitchell on the eve of his retirement. The turnout included virtually all of the active dental faculty, fifty eight in actual number, testifying to the admiration, respect, and warm fellowship that his colleagues hold for him.

Dr. Jim McDowell managed the affair and acted as Master of Ceremonies, an honor earned through years of monetary tribute to the honored guest on various golf courses. Short speeches were made by Dr. George Steninger, Irwin Schumacher, Robert Zeisz and Dean Pavone. The tributes to Joe all dwelt on his devotion to dentistry, his long years of distinguished teaching, and his prowess on the golf course. Letters from Marybeth Monti, Dean's administrative officer and unofficial historian of the Dental School, and from Chancellor Fleming were read to the assemblage. Marybeth sent Joe into retirement with the good wishes and blessings of the nonacademic personnel. Chancellor Fleming were read to the assemblage. Marybeth sent Joe into retirement with the good cellor Fleming, a lifelong friend of Joe's, wrote a nostalgic farewell and regretted that official duties inaugurating President Hitch at U.C.L.A. prevented his attendance.

The faculty presented Dr. Mitchell with a color television set and Dr. Mitchell then responded and thanked the faculty for their attendance and their gift. The appreciation showed through Joe's usual gruff exterior. He was touched by the large and enthusiastic attendance. This dinner and testimonial was unique, the usual retirement dinner is generally a small affair limited to division personnel.

Dr. Mitchell has taught at the Dental School for forty years. He started teaching on the Crown and Bridge staff when he was a senior student and officially joined the faculty upon graduation on the Operative Dentistry and Crown and Bridge staffs. He was an outstanding clinician and clinical teacher on a part time basis at the Dental School until 1938. John Shell, the distinguished metallurgist who taught dental materials, left the School that year and Dr. Mitchell taught high school chemistry before entering dental school. For the past twenty years Joe has headed the Dental Materials section and instilled a generation of dental students with a fine knowledge of the relationship of the chemical and physical properties of materials to clinical dentistry. All of us will sorely miss him.

Ellsworth Kelly

his close association of many years with Dean Nahm.

Among the 200 close friends of Dean Nahm present were Dr. and Mrs. J.B. de C.M. Saunders, Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Leake, School of Pharmacy Dean Jere Goyan, Dr. and Mrs. Salvatore P. Lucia, Miss Irene Pope, and Miss Marian Alford.

STOLPA, cont. from page 5

we tried to reason, we tried to persuade, we tried to COMMUNICATE — we tried and failed. Then, but only then, do we, as elected student leaders, feel that students have a right and an OBLIGATION to be heard by more direct means. In the meantime, however, it would be absurd indeed if any students on this campus would indulge in direct confrontation tactics — tactics which in later circumstances deemed might be justifiable and proper — but now would be judged as childish and immature.

Ben Stolpa
Vice-President
Associated Dental Students

FOOTNOTE:

As indicated above, due to circumstances, the student leaders of the School of Dentistry felt that explanations of the dental student body situation and a position statement in the SYNAPSE were necessary. Sincere efforts are being made by the students to deal with their problems entirely within the school. Whatever the results of these efforts, they will be made public in the future issues of the SYNAPSE.

OLIVER, cont. from page 5

cases" has been available for many years. The appropriate committee will be charged to study carefully whether or not there is a need to develop a re-definition. We know from past experiences, however, that the definition has been loose enough to allow consideration to be given any deserving applicant whose record does not fit into the mold of the screening chart.

In general, it is my belief, that the two most important factors in ultimately satisfying the need for more students from the economically and socially disadvantaged communities are: first, the growing awareness of the problem and the concerted goodwill on the part of the committee to make reasonable adjustments in the mechanism to fit the individual needs of the applicant; and second, the growth of our recruitment which will undoubtedly bring us in contact with potentially good students who we can assist in preparing themselves for careers in dentistry.

My appeal to our dental student body as well as to the entire campus is to be sure about the facts regarding minority student recruitment before offering criticism of any school's admission program.

BOMAR, cont. from page 5

cealable, there is not one shred of evidence that anyone WOULD SEEK TO DETERMINE AN APPLICANT'S RACE.

What of the statement that very few black men apply? is it paradoxical that this fact should be known? Hardly. Two years ago, when I took the technical tests (two tests on two DIFFERENT Saturdays), I was surprised that only one (1) black person was taking the tests. It doesn't require a Ph.D. in statistics to see that very few blacks apply — opening one's eyes is sufficient.

Two black men were accepted to the Class of 1972? How can anyone seriously maintain that the reason for their selection is that they're a couple of honkies? Were they subjected to psychological testing? Were they examined with regard to their political or philosophical views? Were they forced to swear an oath of subordination to the Admissions Committee? Where is your fact, Mr. Boyne? Other Pacific Coast dental schools? Again, no supporting facts are given. The reader has no idea whatsoever about what is going on in other dental schools.

What, finally, of the Admissions Committee member who holds "opinions which are derogatory of the black race" and of his personal beliefs? That the absence of blacks is attributable to this person would have to rely on three presuppositions, none of which has been shown by Mr. Boyne's facts: (1) This individual exercises an absolute veto over all acceptances granted by the Admissions Committee. This is not tenable in light of the fact that the committee is composed of eight persons. (2) This individual can determine the race of applicants. I think that this point of view has been refuted in the body of this article (3) The beliefs which Mr. Boyne attributes to this person are IPSO FACTO derogatory. I know little of black history and culture, and for all I know these beliefs, AS LISTED IN MR. BOYNE'S ARTICLE, are true. Mr. Boyne did not, by way of historical reference, refute or substantiate these beliefs. He asserted EX CATHEDRA that these beliefs are derogatory, never once coming to grips with the problem of whether or not they are valid. I request clarification from someone more conversant with this area of knowledge.

I agree with Mr. Boyne that the existence of a rumor may have some psychological implications. Do those who promulgate rumors regarding the absence of blacks in the U.C. Dental School have some hidden motivation? Or is this another case of misinformation thriving in the absence of information? Psychoanalyzing others is a dreadful business; accordingly, I shall drop the discussion here and let the case rest on the basis of the facts that I have presented.

Alan Boyne

BOYNE'S REPLY TO BOMAR

The only facts which were and are necessary and sufficient for my discussion are still: there are no black students in the Dental school, and there hasn't been for 10 years. Dave Bomar wrongly attributes to me the rumor that discrimination is exercised in the Dental school. This was the first time that I have seen or heard of such a rumor. No facts support it. I explicitly stated that I was not accusing anyone of discrimination, but rather that perhaps the Admissions Committee has not been sympathetic enough to the

racial problem to do very much. As suggested evidence for this, I cited the opinions of a member of that committee. Once again, or twice again, he is entirely entitled to any darn opinions he wants to have. However, I refuse to believe that a member of an Admissions Committee has no influence on admissions. Since race cannot be completely concealed (as Dave demonstrated by the eyeball technique), then opinions on race are relevant. Whether they are true, false, or based on insufficient evidence is subordinate

to the larger truth that we have a racial problem. These opinions seem likely to aggravate rather than help the problem; I think this issue is a fair subject for public discussion. Moreover, it is a dangerous situation for the Dental school to allow — it would not look good in the Chronicle.

I resent our new editor's libelous distortion of my case in order to give himself something to shoot at.

AWARDS, cont.

(From page 7)

BLOCK DRUG COMPANY SENIOR ESSAY CONTEST given to Charles Fischer for the senior who has written the best essay on an aspect of dental research. FORREST H. ORTON — J. RAYMOND GILL given to Robert Hendrixson in recognition of outstanding achievement as a student in crown and bridge. MILTON F. AND MARY L. GABBS presented to Al Landucci for a senior who has most consistently displayed both the high-

est intellectual achievement and moral character befitting his profession.

STAFF SERVICE RECOGNITION presented to employees in appreciation of continued service to the University. Helen Orr received her 15 year pin, while Virgil Frocchi, Melva Louis and Anna Anderson received their ten year pins.

FACULTY RETIREMENT RECOGNITION in honor of Dr. Joseph V. Mitchell for his many years of dedicated service.

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A SEARCH FOR MEANING

I wander through my mind, within myself confined,
perplexed, confused, and troubled with no end.
An endless search through hallways, abound by open
doorways.
I've looked within to find the tombs of men.

Knowledge pried them open, the rusty locks were broken,
The stench of death, once young, once sure, once right.
And on the walls still written, ideas their lives had
ridden,
Now found to be all wrong: a hopeless plight.
I hurry on to new doors; red and green and blue
doors I find the lock, and slowly earn the key.
A thought it does preplex me, and in a way upsets me,
Within a tomb, in every room there be.

I wander in my sorrow, losing faith in doors tomorrow,
I'm frightened; only waste beyond I see.
Yet I hurry through my mind, for one year I'm soon
to find, A tomb, within a room, containing me.

Terry Connor

Come With Me . . .

Come with me to the place I know.
There is no name for it, I can only Show it to you.

You will recognize it when there, not
By sight, but by the affinity of the
Atmosphere for your soul.
It bears all the serenities of nature,
Sans reminders of the harsh cement and
Brick world without.

Only those may enter who make a promise
Solemn to renege thoughts such as beset
Men who are nescient of this retreat.
Once within, inhibitions of the mind are
Released, subduing the pressures of the
So-named "responsible" man.
But here, such a freedom is not guilt-provoking;
Instead, it is expected and certain to occur.
Here we can "blow" our mind just absorbing

Peace, quietude, and enjoyment of each other's
/company

We can bask in the nurture of sunlight,
Repast on baskets of bread and wine and provisions
Of the land;
Make our own music by the telepathy of our minds'
Vibrations,
Sleep in meadows lush, with leaves as our cover,
And the moon as our high-light.
In joy, romp through the clover and daisies
That are perpetually fresh.
In sorrow, weep as to cause the streams and dew.
In indifference, just sit and meditate our
Existence.
Though with all the possibilities of this being,
There appears imperfection in this scheme.
If this be reality, where would our escape
From this paradise lie?

And scientists of sociology would contend
"Man's potential was being lessened."
But, think, friend, should peace of mind be
Forsaken for progress?

Jeanette Heer

Who's Up?

If Yuban is an Awakener
if Winstons are a Necessity
if Dexedrine is an Appetite-depressant
if Equanil is a tension Reliever
is Seagrams if your evening Relaxer
if Seconal is your key to Sleep,

tell me, please, what is wrong with

a Block being a Mile
a Minute being an Hour
a Sentence being a Paragraph
a Thought being a Theory
a Sound being my World
a Man being my God.

Gerald R. Trindade

LOVE AT MIDNIGHT

The rain began at sunset as the ivory pillars raced toward
the sky.
I blindly looked for my wishing star; and then wondered
why?
I raced down through the meadow with the pillars' shadows
close behind.
The past was grey, the present a dark green and in the
black future I knew what I would find;
For as the last shadow died with the damp grave of the sun's
light,
I stepped from the meadow of that day to the forest of love
at midnight.

The trees became close together as I reached for the
blackness ahead.
My wishing star was not important now for its reality was
in my head.
The depths of the green behind and the black before, made
reality clear.
The chance of coming, the chance of going; lost their hold
as the thought of knowing neither was my fear.
Then in the future blackness shown a thought that robbed me
of my sight.
The joy of living, of dying and the fear of both gave way to
love at midnight.

Love at midnight was all around me, what need did I to see?
There was no love in the past, or the future; or fear of what
to be.
There was only the love, the blackness around, green be-
yond and me.
From within I looked out to see myself; standing, looking
in.
If I had come would I be going; if I were going would I
come again?
The question, the answer, the task, the deed; the divine
and then, the sin.

The rain stopped at sunrise as the ivory pillars turned
aged brown.
The shadows now chased me as I, empty, ran over the
damp ground.
My body was my mind and I needed no other sense but to
feel.
I saw myself move in the constant color of light, the way
the ground must see the ever moving wheel.
The wars were all over now, there are no inhumane
wrongs to right,
just the wait til sunset, rain, pillars, meadow and love
at midnight.

Carlyle L. Washburn

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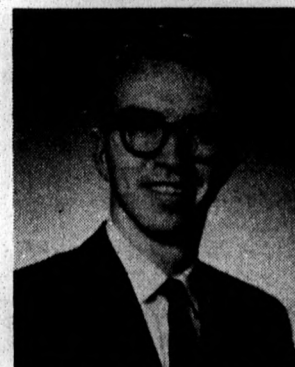
*Be certain that your valuables —
purses, wallets, check books, charge
cards, etc. — are not left in the open.

*If you are unable to keep them
with you at all times, put them in a
locked drawer.

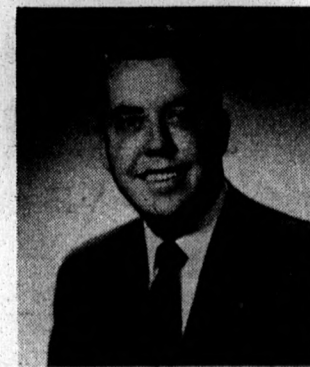
*Typewriters and other University
property are tempting, too, so when
you leave your office or lab unattend-
ed, close and lock the door.

*If you think something's been
stolen, immediately notify the Cam-
pus Police Department, ext. 1414.

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(From page 4)

in the application to the Dental School. A paradox is immediately apparent in view of the other statements that very few black men apply and those that do have been refused on academic grounds. I smell a rat.

Race cannot be concealed in the process of applying to the Dental School for two reasons; an address in the Fillmore and a transcript from Merritt College strongly indicate that the applicant is a black man; a personal digit span test is given to each applicant. I must state categorically that I am not accusing the Dental School Admissions Committee of being a party to any violation of U.C.'s non-discrimination policy. If we are to see that policy fulfilled, however, we must recognize that in an admissions situation wherein race cannot be concealed, we must be careful that prejudice is not exerted. Since there are many amongst us who frankly feel that the black race is inferior, we should take care that they are not asked to be on Admissions Committees, or to perform digit span tests.

This leads me to my final rumor. This one was to the effect that there is a member of the Admissions Committee who holds opinions which are derogatory of the black race. I am ready to testify to anyone who is concerned that this is true. I met with this man and we had a frank if somewhat strained discussion. In exploring the question of what had given rise to the current racial problem, he expressed the belief that the black people do not have a culture; that they never did develop a culture in Africa and that they therefore succumbed to slavery in a way which one could not imagine the Japanese race, for example (his comparison). As

evidence for the lack of culture in Africa he cites their "failure" to develop a written language. To him, this reasoning and conclusion are valid. As personal beliefs, he is entirely entitled to them.

The make up of a jury is closely watched to see that the apriori opinions of the jurors (again to which they are entitled) do not interfere with their ability to be impartial. Since U.C. avows a policy of non-discrimination, it seems obvious that we should similarly take great care that the subjective beliefs of the members of an admissions

(From page 4)

on the Clinics Committee has been approved and a confirmation of a student representative on the Curriculum Committee is immediately pending. The ad hoc Advisory Committee has previously had student representation, and has been very active in promoting programs aimed at recruitment of minority applicants for dental school. Minority group involvement in the health sciences has long been a serious problem which is of vital interest to the students as well as the faculty and administration.

The achievement of standards which we set for ourselves can now hopefully be a common effort of all the responsible members of the dental school. What new ideas we may foster can now be a united expression of interested professional people. What improvements we can make will now be a combined initiative that will bring us together with a sense of mutual pride. We are at the beginning of a long road. The first steps have been taken, and our momentum must not be allowed to dwindle.

The means of information are with us and it is our duty to be aware. We must accept the responsibility and be prepared to put forth the initiative. With our objectives in mind, let all members of the student body, faculty and administration use this summer as an opportunity to re-evaluate their own ideas and seriously approach the next academic year with an attitude towards one another that will be conducive to the best interests of our dental school and profession.

committee do not interfere with their ability to perform the role which we require of them. While I am not accusing anyone of practicing discrimination, it is possible that a more sympathetic admissions committee might have taken the more positive approach that has had success in the Medical School. Ten years is a long time for the Dental School to have been all white.

I am not a dental student. I think these things need to be said, and that I am in a safer position to say them than my fellow students in the Dental School.

Postscript

It has been pointed out to me that I may be jeopardizing the very sincere and promising efforts of all sectors of the Dental School to approach and surmount problems which have grown over many years. Although I have singled out the Dental School here, these problems are relevant to the whole Medical Center. For example, graduate students come to be under the complete control of the three men who must sign approval of their theses. This has been abused in the past, and there is no effective check on the situation. It seems that corrections are currently being made year after the need was apparent to those who were close to the situations. A major reason for this is the reluctance of all of us to publicly criticize that which we would like to believe is a sanctuary of intelligence and reason. The "modus operandi" has been and is, the quiet, reasonable argument presented in the relevant committees. This educates no-one but the committee members, and in my experience, can be a very slow process. I am therefore convinced of the priority of the principle of open discussion, and am saddened that there are undoubtedly people who will call this radicalism and rabble rousing.

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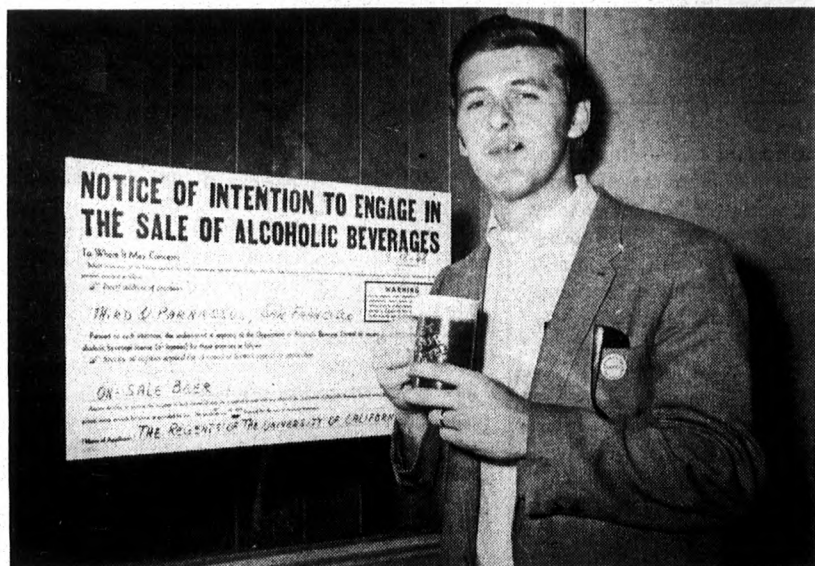
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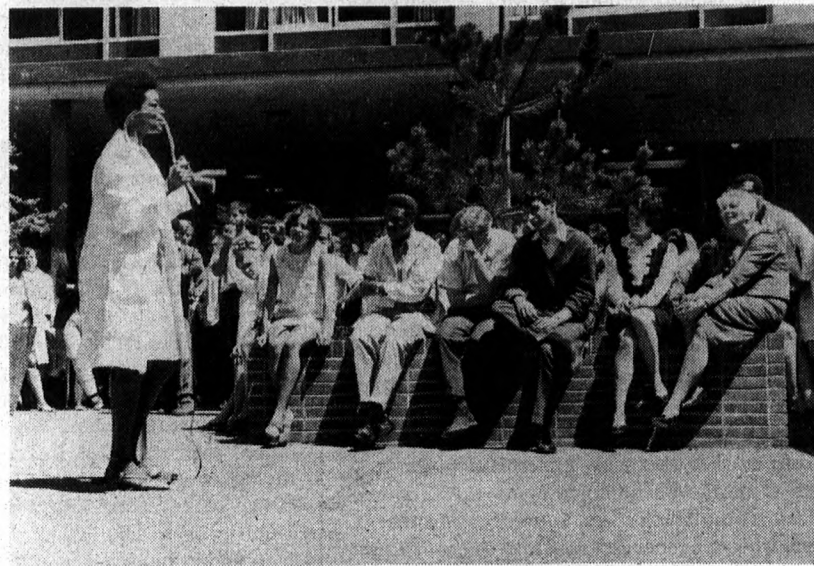
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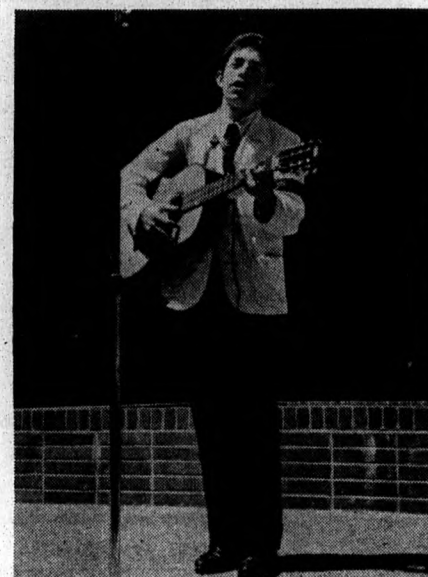
Denis Michaud, former ASUCMC President, shows progress made toward establishing Hof Brau in Millberry cafeteria.



Florence Martin of the nursing faculty speaks to the assembly



Ron Hattis sings



Ron again, at May 26 teach in

Fee Increase Approved

A twenty-seven dollar per quarter student fee increase was approved by the University of California Regents with most of the additional revenues set aside for needy students.

Beginning next fall, the new "University Registration Fee" will total \$300 for the three-quarter academic year, representing an \$81 increase. Summer quarter fees, beginning in 1968, will be increased \$7.

At the same time, the Regents voted to increase non-resident tuition from \$327 to \$400 per quarter starting next fall, providing an additional \$1.7 million in annual revenues.

The overall increases are expected to provide UC with an additional \$9.7 million in revenues, with \$3 million to be used as "offset grants" for needy students and another \$3.7 million earmarked next fiscal year for additional financial aids and student counseling. At least \$3 million of this will be used for financing underprivileged students.

"By increasing the amount of financial aid, two important educational objectives will be served; the situation of needy students who are currently enrolled will be improved, and access to the University will be provided to more students from low income families," the Regents' Special Committee on Student Charges and Student Aid reported to the Board meeting here today.

The Regents also voted to use \$600,000 from the additional revenue next year to augment services currently financed by students' fees, and an additional \$675,000 for the office of deans of students, which are funded partially by the State and partially by student fees.

The Regents asked the Governor and Legislature to permit UC to use the \$1.7 million resulting from increases in non-resident tuitions for UC's "highest priority needs."

In supporting the higher fees UC President Charles J. Hitch said they would "increase significantly the financial aid the University can offer, and will permit long-needed improvements in administration of our financial aid programs . . . I want to stress that grants offsetting the fee increase for students unable to pay will have the highest priority on funds realized from increased fees."

The special Regents' committee headed by DeWitt A. Higgs of San Diego noted that its studies had made clear that "a student's financial circumstances and his ability or inability to meet the costs of his education cannot be determined equitably on the basis of family income; that such determination cannot be related to any single factor, but must be approached in the light of individual circumstances, which vary widely among the student population."

Citing a report made last summer by



Anti-Vietnam students parade in front of Millberry Union

the College Scholarship Service and the UC administration, the committee concluded that UC was "seriously deficient" in financial aid and its administration.

That report, said the Higgs committee, made clear that the "amount of unmet financial need among currently enrolled students is very large" and that UC "has not attracted sufficient numbers of presently-eligible and potentially-eligible high school and junior college graduates from low-income California families."

"Further, despite substantial efforts to assist disadvantaged students by means of Economic Opportunity Programs, the

University of California has not achieved full and effective equality of access.

"The funds made available for student financial aid will therefore relieve the impact of the fee increase for students in financial need; meet part of the presently unmet need for additional grants-in-aid to the currently-enrolled student population; and enable the University to expand its Economic Opportunity Programs."

The Regents voted to have President Hitch submit a plan each year for allocation of the additional funds, to reflect current needs for student aid.