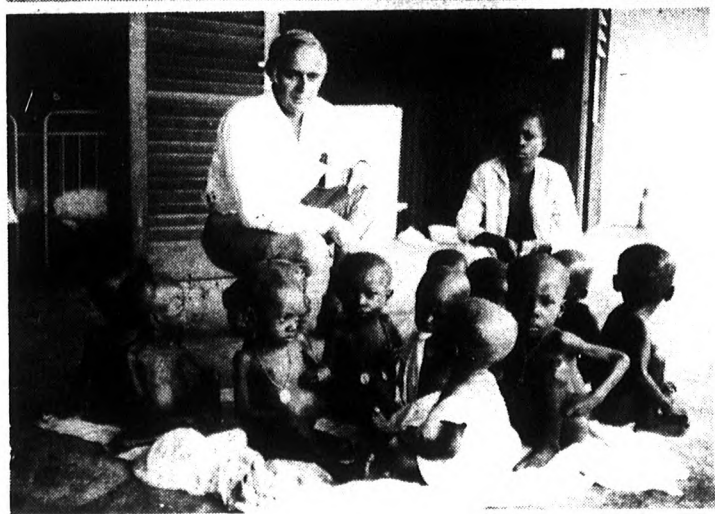
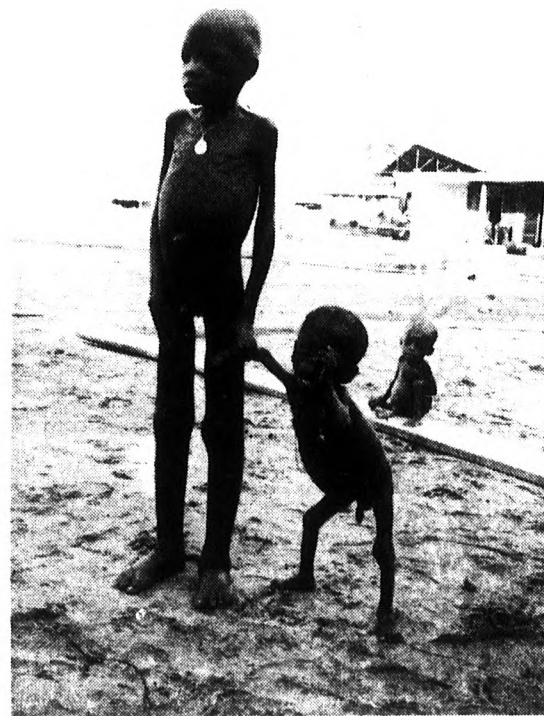
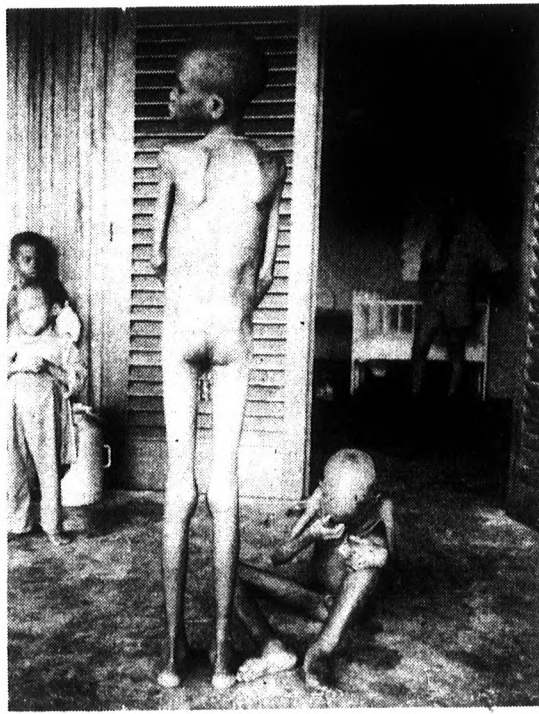


synapse

APR 29 1969

San Francisco 22

What You Can Do About Biafra



Biafra today is one of the gravest cases of human suffering in this century. Conservative estimates place the number of dead already well above the million mark. Most of these have died from starvation or related medical problems. We have seen the pictures of starving children, of kwashiorkor and marasmus and sense the desperate urgency of this crisis.

The BIAFRAN MAY DAY FAST is a joint effort sponsored by Cal Club, ASUC, BSU, SAMA, and many independent students on a university-wide basis. We invite you to join in a one-day fast in symbolic honor of these suffering people and to contribute the cost of that day's food to Biafran relief. Money raised will be sent to the Committee to Save Biafran Children.

We will dedicate this week to providing more information about Biafra: the present crisis in light of recent history and politics, and the current status of private and public relief efforts. Please take a few minutes to read the literature which will be distributed. Reflect on it. Join us in this fast. Your contribution will be appreciated in full faith even if you sneak a bite.

Robert D. Hunt
Cal Club chairman

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Mutilator Strikes Again

Editor,

A selfish member exists somewhere in our campus community in the person of the Book Mutilator(s). This person(s) has created havoc in our library for the past 2 quarters. Their major crime, the wanton removal of diagrams and priceless articles from numerous journals. Many of the articles, "torn" from the journals, are not replaceable. This tearing out of pages in a book is even a greater offense than their pencilled decorations in the margins of books and/or journals.

The library has supposedly been established for the use of all members of this campus community. Actions such as those described above limit the use of these facilities. May I, a student hampered in her pursuit of knowledge because of these wilful acts, have your support in apprehending the Book Mutilator(s)?

Sincerely yours,
Helen Niskala,
Grad.-Ac. Nursing.

Gifts

Lilly Pharmaceutical Company
P.O. Box 618
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Dear Sirs:

The pharmaceutical companies' policy of providing gifts to medical students creates two moral dilemmas

for the students. One of the future physician's first responsibilities is to his own integrity; yet, the acceptance of gifts may incur a definite, albeit subtle, sense of obligation, thus threatening the physician's integrity. The physician should in no way be made to feel some kind of loyalty to a company, because it has given him some instruments. This gift-giving policy, then, appears to be thinly-disguised advertising. Yet the fact that drug companies continue to distribute gifts would suggest that this subtle form of advertising does pay off.

The second moral dilemma involves our ultimate primary concern--our responsibility to our patients. While initially grateful and happy to receive your gifts, upon more rational examination, we've had unsettling thoughts as to who ultimately bears the cost of these gifts. It can be none other than the drug-consumer, our patient. For the drug company, spending a great deal of money on these good-will programs, must ultimately raise the price of their drugs to absorb promotional expense. And while medical school is a financial struggle for many of us, considering our potential earning power in the future, we should be better able to afford the cost of our instruments than can the major drug consumers--the aged and the chronically ill, who have exhausted their earning power.

To those who insist the drug company is serving a worthwhile function by improving the education of medical students, we would readily agree. We appreciate the books, scholarships, research grants and travel fellowships provided by the drug companies and

acknowledge their value in our education. We feel, however, that gifts such as black bags, stethoscopes and reflex hammers, do little to improve our education.

Perhaps our main complaint, then, is priorities. In our opinion, money spent by drug companies which directly affects the quality of our education, such as the grants, etc., mentioned above, is money well invested. Money spent on instruments, etc., on the other hand, could be used so much more wisely--and where it is so much more urgently needed. Having stated our moral obligations, we would hope the drug industry would demonstrate a comparable sense of responsibility. We offer the following suggestion for the use of money now spent in supplying medical students with gifts. Those of us endorsing this letter consider this the most admirable form of advertising imaginable:

A special fund should be created by drug companies for the purpose of distributing drugs to neighborhood health centers. We recognize that some firms are already donating drugs to such centers, but

this has been on an irregular, sporadic basis, failing to demonstrate any concrete policy in this direction. With drug industry support, doctors and community leaders could create neighborhood health clinics. This would obviate such federal programs as those involving the expenditure of \$94 million by OEO to establish 51 neighborhood health centers and would improve health conditions through action at the local level. The sale of donated drugs at reasonable prices by clinics would avoid the stigma of charity projects and would provide, in part, the operating funds for such clinics.

The Lilly Company has spent several thousand dollars on the class of 1971 at the University of California San Francisco alone. The problems besetting this country urgently demand that in the future, this money, and that of all companies allocated for similar promotions, be redirected into an imaginative new program that will provide health care to the underprivileged, so that they may no longer remain isolated from the main stream of this nation's so-

ciety simply because they cannot buy good health.

Sincerely yours,
Jim Blattan
For Concerned Students
in the Sophomore Medical
Class, UCSF
Robert Drickey
Jim Blattan
William Fischer
Marie Feltin
John Asarian
Dave Richmond
Edward Ellis
Jim Mills
Les A. Konkin
Bruce McConnell
Richard Harding
Bill Gerber
Richard Bauer
Joan Barber
Thomas M. Vogt
Brett Hart Kramer
Evan McLeod
Rima McLeod
Forrest Beaty
Arnold Seid
F. Burt McDowell
Nancy Doyle
Alexander Tribe
Allen L. Parsley
Joe Humphry

Many of the above students have sent their gifts back to Eli Lilly & Co.

Federal Financial AID!

Federally Insured Student Loans, more commonly referred to as FISLs in the jargon of the staff of the Financial Aid Office located in U 62, are a big help in meeting school related expenses at the San Francisco Medical Center. Over the past academic year, the total funds made available through this self-help plan was in excess of a quarter million dollars.

FISL is a federal program that is in partnership with private enterprise. Loans are available to registered students for a maximum loan of \$1500 per academic year or an aggregate of \$7500 during one's academic career. Loans are limited to citizens and permanent residents of the United States.

FISLs are granted by participating banks, credit unions and financial institutions after approval by the federal government. The federal government pays the lending institution all interest while the borrower is a student provided that the adjusted gross income of the student and his family is less than \$15,000 per year. Students whose family income is over

\$15,000 per year must pay the interest on a current basis.

Borrowers must begin to repay their loans nine months after graduation and have ten years over which to repay. Simple interest accrues during the repayment period at the rate of seven percent per year. Repayment may be deferred while the borrower is a member of the Military Service, the Peace Corps or VISTA for a period not to exceed a total of six years or for any period during which he returns to an eligible school to pursue a full-time course of study. All loans are insured against total disability and death.

Interested students may obtain FISL applications in the Financial Aid Office, Room U-62. The normal processing time for these loans is approximately three weeks. June 14th is the cut-off date for submitting applications for this academic year. All applications for this academic year. All applications processed after June 14th will be included as credit for the 1969-70 academic year.

Synapse Baloney!

FINAL ISSUE

The final issue of SYNAPSE for the 1968-69 Academic Year will appear on Monday, May 26. The copy deadline for that issue will be Wednesday, May 14. Any comments or gripes regarding the paper for the entire year will be welcomed, in order that next year's paper may be improved.

EDITOR NEEDED

As of the deadline date we are still without an Editor for next year. We cannot too strongly emphasize that a full-time Managing Editor will be hired to take care of the busy work during the next year, thereby leaving the Editor much more free time than has hitherto been available. If you are interested, contact the M.U. Program Department (X 2019). If you do not like the Editor's views or the content of the paper next year, too bad! You had your chance to do it.

Privacy Threat

LOS ANGELES—Various proposals to establish a centralized data center for federal records have raised fears that computerized government files will result in serious invasions of individual privacy.

An investigation of the benefits and dangers of such a system has been published in the current issue of the UCLA Law Review. It concludes that under present safeguards, computer filing systems would pose an intolerable threat to privacy.

Citing the tremendous efficiency of centralized computer files, the report adds that a number of safeguards are possible, however, many of which take advantage of the capability of the computer itself.

In the student-authored study it was found that only 10 computers were in use at the federal level in

1954 but that by 1967 the number had increased to about 2600. "The computerization of filing systems is a present fact, not a future possibility."

The students declare that the greatest concern is the danger of disclosure of personal information which might be detrimental to an individual. "By placing such information in a government file, a person necessarily abdicates his control over that information."

Centralization would increase the danger of disclosure by increasing the number of persons able to gain access to information and the quantities of the information itself.

The report suggests as possible safeguards, access identification systems, transmission security devices, the professionalization of programmers, and programming com-

puters to release only statistical information that cannot be traced to identifiable individuals.

No system of safeguards will be foolproof, they add, but "the question is whether unauthorized disclosures can be sufficiently controlled so as not to outweigh the advantages of a centralized computer system."

In answer to frequent references to the specter of "1984," the students declare that, "the actualization of a '1984' requires more than mere technological change; it requires a total rejection of all our established democratic notions and institutions."

"The computer is only a means for the implementation of goals, not a goal in itself. The use of computers will be decided by the attitudes of people and their leaders."

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Chancellor's Message for Synapse

Philip R. Lee, M.D.
Chancellor
University of California
San Francisco Medical Center

The job of Chancellor has been described as a series of insoluble problems carefully disguised as rare opportunities. Although I do not fully share this view, there are times when the path we are traveling seems tortuous and difficult. The problems, however, are not new. I am told that the following words were carved on a stone by an anonymous Assyrian in 450 B.C.:

"Our earth is degenerate in these latter days; bribery and corruption are common; children no longer obey their parents; everyman wants to write a book, and the end of the world is evidently approaching."

I bring up this ancient wisdom as a useful reminder that we can't blame everything on administrators, professors, students, Dr. Spock, or even on "the system." Perhaps we can also take some satisfaction in the fact that the end of the world has not yet arrived.

Today, we have many opportunities to improve equality of opportunity in education and health services. There are, however, obstacles to their achievement. Our society cannot truly provide equality of opportunity in the delivery of health services unless we are successful in providing students from minority groups and other socio-economically different groups the opportunity for a quality professional education. I am

tremendously pleased and proud of the effort that has been made to date to recruit, enroll and provide opportunities for students from these groups. Many years ago, our professional schools pioneered in providing Chinese and Japanese Americans with such educational opportunity. Today, these students are members of the faculty and they are included among our most distinguished practitioners. They, like middle and upper class Caucasian students are no longer considered as minority groups in relation to educational opportunity. We have not done as well with black, Chicano, American Indian and white students from poor families.

In the last issue of SYNAPSE, Dean Cullen described the recruitment program for the School of Medicine. A vigorous effort is also under way in all of our professional schools, in our Graduate Division and in our programs for the allied health professions. The students deserve the lion's share of the credit for moving this program in the past two years from a moderately successful effort to one of top priority. This campus now is leading the nation in its effort to correct one of the oldest and most serious defects in health professions education.

This is just the beginning. We must continue to provide all of our students with the highest quality education possible. To do this requires that our processes permit institutional change -- in curriculum, in the kind and quality of teaching, in research, in other

opportunities for public service. Although some people may be a bit tired of the emphasis on change, it is here to stay. Perhaps the most important words on the subject were said 300 years ago by Francis Bacon. He said:

"He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator; and if time alters things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end."

In the centuries since Bacon's words were written, we've learned a great deal about trying to change things for the better. In an academic community, this can only be accomplished if there is a deep commitment to values that are shared by students, faculty, administrators and non-academic employees. In the short time that I have been privileged to serve as Chancellor, I have felt very strongly the commitment of this institution, not only to our educational, research and public service goals, but to the values that are at the heart of the American dream: equality of opportunity, enhancement of human dignity, release of human potential.

The capacity to change, and improve with change, has characterized this institution for over 100 years. I feel certain that this same spirit and quality will characterize it during the next 100 years.



E. O. Siggelkow

Bob Alexander

Millberry Union's New Director!

Pictured above is Robert A. "Bob" Alexander, Director of the Guy S. Millberry Union since 1957, as he officially assumed the position of President of the Association of College Unions - International. Passing the gavel to Alexander is the University of Minnesota's E.O. Siggelkow whose presidential term expired at the A.C.U.-I's 46th annual conference staged at the Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver, Colorado, March 23-26, 1969. Alexander's new responsibilities will continue through late

March of 1970 when the Association again assembles in Houston, Texas. One of the oldest organizations in higher education, and the only major collegiate organization which includes direct student participation, the A.C.U.-I. was founded in 1914. Its membership now includes approximately 850 schools throughout the world. Alexander becomes the first University of California official -- and the first administrator from a medical center campus -- to hold the A.C.U.-I. presidency.

Regent Canaday's Request

At the recent Regents' meeting at UCLA, Regent John E. Canaday reported to the Committee on Educational Policy that during the past few months he has been reading "with a fair degree of thoroughness and regularity the student publications from all of our campuses . . . In my opinion, they are not instruments for the dissemination of campus news . . . Rather, they have taken on the character of media for the propagation of radical political and social philosophies, the advocacy of anarchy and lawlessness, indoctrination of their readers with standards of human conduct which are generally unacceptable, and promoting the total disrespect for all authority. They abound in obscene editorial and pictorial content and they evidence little or no dedication to truthful and objective reporting nor any attempt to maintain editorial balance.

Canaday's Proposal

"Since these publications are financed through compulsory student fees administered by the University, the University cannot avoid responsibility for the quality of campus publications and the uses to which they are being applied. This is properly a matter of campus administration, but since there has been a continuing degeneration of the character of these publications beyond the point of toleration, I propose that the President be requested to conduct

a thorough investigation of all facets of the campus publications subject . . ."

Regent Canaday then proposed the following resolution which was subsequently approved by the full Board of Regents:

"The President will conduct a thorough investigation of all facets of the campus publications subject. This would include but not be limited to analysis of news and editorial content, the quality of writing and reporting, financial aspects, and the adherence to proper concepts of editorial policy. Such an investigation should include also a thorough study of the advisability of divorcing such publications from compulsory student support.

Report by June

Also included should be consideration of effective methods of University supervision -- i.e., an editorial policy and review board, or placing campus publications under the jurisdiction of schools of journalism or other appropriate academic departments. In addition, the study should include a review of how student publications on other major university campuses are financed.

"The President in concert with the Chancellors has been asked to conduct such studies and report his findings and remedial steps taken no later than the June meeting of the Board of Regents."

School of Nursing's new Minority Admissions Committee

Florence Martin Stroud

Activities among students and faculty of the School of Nursing with respect to recruitment of minority students have been varied. In keeping with BSU-BC demands, we have formed a Minority Admissions Committee. This Committee is actively processing admissions applications, and to date six students have been admitted to the undergraduate program for the fall term.

On February 28, a Recruitment Workshop was sponsored by the School of Nursing. Community representatives, high school counselors, potential nursing students,

along with faculty and nursing students attended the proceedings. Probably the most important thing that developed from the workshop was the initiation of really honest dialogue between representatives from the School of Nursing, and community people who represent the kinds of students we are trying to recruit. Many important and heated issues about nursing education programs were raised. Few, if any were resolved. Because those participating in the Workshop felt there was a need to continue dialogue, as well as be informed about the results of recruitment efforts of the School, a second workshop is planned for Friday, May 16.

On March 12, the School of Nursing appointed a faculty person as "Recruitment Coordinator", on a half-time basis. It is this person's responsibility to coordinate all recruitment activities within the School of Nursing, and among other Schools on campus.

Since January, many of our faculty and students have been actively recruiting high school and college students into our program. During the Spring break these activities were even more intensified. The ultimate goal of our activities (like that of the BSU-BC) is to educate more minority nurses so that the likelihood of better health care to all communities is increased.

International Perspectives in Nursing

A one-day conference on International Perspectives in Nursing will be held July 1, 1969 at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco. Sponsored by the International Health Committee, University of California School of Nursing in conjunction with the Department of Continuing Education in the Health Sciences, the conference will be open to the public, health educators and students in the health professions.

In the interests of gaining information on approaches and ways of delivering health care in other parts of the world, the conference will present three leaders in international nursing who will speak on a variety of issues such as mental health, student recruit-

ment and emergent health problems. Speaking will be Mlle. Marie Louise Badouaille, Directrice, Ecole de Cadres de la Croix Rouge Francaise, Paris; Mrs. Rola (please note -- her first name IS ROLA) Pratt, Chief Nurse, Federal Government of Nigeria and Mrs. Stella Landauer, World Health Organization, Latin America. Expert discussion comment and audience discussion will follow each speech.

Lunch is included in the registration fees which are: General, \$20. U.C. Medical Center students, \$5.00. Other students, \$10. Registrations should be sent to Department M. Continuing Education in Health Sciences, University of California, San Francisco Med-

ical Center, San Francisco, California 94122. Pre-registration is urged. For further information please call (415) 666-2453 or 666-2463.

The U.C. School of Nursing International Health Committee is a joint student-faculty committee, co-chaired by Elizabeth Hill, R.N., lecturer, formerly with World Health Organization and Virginia Olesen, Ph.D., associate professor of sociology. Members include Maura Carroll, Bette Felton, Cathie Horne, Gertrude Hess, Julianne Lipson, Corinne Orsi, Margaret Taylor, Wendy Tyler, Jackie Washington and Anne Davis, R.N., Ph.D., assistant professor of nursing, who will chair the July 1 conference.

Is the Pope Catholic?

Alan Boyne

It is almost impossible to impartially evaluate the evidence upon which Christianity is based. This is because Western culture has been so thoroughly permeated by the religion. Let us just attempt an examination of two of the most crucial suppositions which are fundamental to Christianity and Catholicism in particular. Most historians readily agree that Jesus Christ was a real historical figure. But did he claim that he was God? The quotations used to suggest this are very ambiguous - "I am the light of the world" and his reply to Pontius Pilates question at the political trial "Are you King of Jews?" "You said it". I cannot comprehend how one can interpret these statements to be claims of divinity. The issue of whether Christ claimed to be God or was deified after death for ulterior motives is so crucial to a rational man's acceptance of Christianity that it should not need pages of theology to shore it up.

Another argument most vigorously put forward to deify Jesus is that he rose from the dead. The body of the founder of the Mormon religion, Joseph Smith is not in it's grave. The four gospel accounts of the resurrection were the final key to my own escape from the immoral meshwork of earthly religious authority emanating from Rome. Three of the gospels state that the first visitors to the tomb on Easter Sunday were met by an angel who said 'He has risen'. Mark, however, records the phenomenon as a man in a white robe who says 'He's gone'. In evaluating something as fantastic as the claim that a human being was actually the source and controller of all mass, energy and the relation between them, one should incline toward the more natural explanation before accepting the more supernatural. I therefor incline to believe that the being at the tomb was a regular man and that his words were a comment rather than a mysterious explanation of a supernatural event. Joseph Smith's body was removed from it's grave for fear of desecration by vandals. How long will people believe that any two Roman centuries would be able to prevent any number of Jewish disciples from removing a dead body? Again reason is so heavily on the side of believing that the body was removed that I am embarrassed to even present the argument.

Although most theologians will argue these points interminably (and seem to believe that the very duration of their arguments will lent substance to the resurrection), but will admit that absolute proof is not available so that one needs "FAITH" to believe that Christ was God. This faith commodity is supposed to be a gift from God, along with reason. These two gifts are so blatantly contradictory that I don't know how they can be reconciled. When you are solidly in the grip of an organized religion, however, (particularly when you are in a parochial school), it is easy and necessary to say that you have

faith. It is not quite so easy to tell oneself that one has it, but you try and you pray for it to be strengthened. If this psychological manipulation is effective, a person with the habit of saying and believing that he has faith is produced. The habit of believing and true believing are probably semantically the same, although in the one case cerebral processing of facts has been purposely circumvented; faith is independent of facts.

For the last facet of this discussion we return to the death of Christ and the bereavement of the apostles who had undoubtedly been sold on the unusual and beautiful teachings and style of Jesus. Believing in the need for and the value of his message they needed something more saleable than 'Here is this neat philosophy, give it a try'. A much better line is that God had a son who came down

(to page 15)

Homecoming/Annual Banquet May 23

Dr. Charles J. Tupper, Dean of the School of Medicine UC Davis, will be the Luncheon Speaker at the Alumni Day for the School of Medicine. Dr. Tupper's address will be "Trends in Medical Education".

"Pearls and Nuggets" from the various departments will become the dialogues for the Round Table Discussions to be held immediately after the luncheon in Millberry Union, to review "What's New in the Field of Medicine."

The Annual Banquet honoring the Class of 1969 will be held in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hilton Hotel. The Class of 1944 celebrating their 25th anniversary will be the Host Class for the graduate. The Alumnus of the Year Award will be presented during the evening. Dr. Jesse L. Carr, our new Executive Director, will be introduced, and the Gold-Headed Cane recipient will be announced. These are just a few of the highlights of

interest for the people who plan to "come home again".

The Class presidents for the 5 year reunion classes have already begun to notify their classmates of the festivities. If there are any suggestions from alumni to make a bigger and better reunion, please get in touch with your class representative from the following chairmen:

1944, Donald C. Barbour, Host Class, 45 Vista Drive, Kentfield 94904.

1964, Donald Young, 4101 Howe St. #301, Oakland 94611

1959, Howard F. Morrelli, 970 Chestnut Street, San Francisco 94109

1954, Joseph D. Sabella, 15 Mark Terrace, Tiburon 94920

1949, Wayne W. Deatsch, 195 Markin Avenue, Mill Valley 94941

1939, Paul L. Ashton, 306 E. Los Olivos Street, Santa Barbara 93105

1934, Horace J. McCorkle, 35 San

SEX ?

Leandro Way, San Francisco 94127

1929, Harry Blackfield, 10 Circle Drive #53, Larkspur, 94939

1924, Matthew N. Hosmer, 130 Deer Park Avenue, San Rafael 94901

nope

Just professional looking bio-medical drawings, graphs or charts

A student in the medical illustration curriculum does the work.

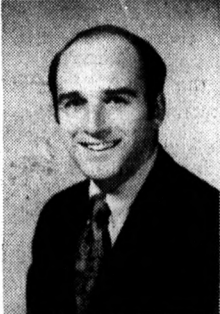
Its more palatable to your budget and it helps pay his rent.

His drawings are designed for clarity, impact and can enhance your next presentation.

Call Mark Mikulich at 666-1557 and leave your number.

Or call him at home during the evening, 752-7505.

OUR NEW LOCATION Your Representative At U.C. Medical Center Is:



Robert Johanson
Sama Life Representative

A Few of Our Well Known Clients:
Student American Medical Association
American Pharmaceutical Association
Marin County Medical Society
Alameda-Contra Costa County Medical Society
American Bar Association - Students Division

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Financial Services
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Parnassus Heights Medical Building
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(415) 731-7411



Barry Douglas
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Sama Life Representative



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THE DAY OF CONCERN

by Maciej T. Malecki

This letter may seem to be untimely since the Day of Concern expired about two months ago. Some observations I made prior to and during this day are, in my opinion, relevant to the situation on Campus now and the problems I will mention could reoccur in the near future.

One of the issues emphasized on March 4th was the problem of ecology. Although technological innovations may have some adverse effect on ecology we must give primary consideration to the effect on the most important species on earth - a human being. These advancements are doubtlessly to his advantage in making his life longer, healthier and easier. An individual human being then should be our reference in judging what is good and bad in changes which occur.

First, I would like to discuss the methods used by some faculty members to further their own ideology under the pretext of helping their fellow man.

Several days before the Day of Concern I observed graduate students from this campus distributing leaflets and propaganda materials to mobilize and educate the masses. All students that I observed were from one department - the department of Microbiology. Let us make the following hypothesis: if a movement on campus is spontaneous, one should see students from different departments participating. However, the opposite was the case and the hypothesis about spontaneity of the movement must be dropped.

How can one explain that students of only one department participated? Evidently there was some kind of force which moved them from the library and their lab benches to the second floor in the Sciences Building. The faculty makes graduate students tick and we can make the following safe assumption. It was the faculty members in the Dept. of Microbiology who applied either direct or indirect pressure on the students to participate in this political demonstration.

Faculty members in this Dept. are active in politics. The methods they used to coerce graduate students to accept their ideas are not widely known and deserve closer scrutiny. Some of the methods look innocent as a simple statement before November elections - "everybody in the academic community is voting for Eldridge Cleaver".

Other methods are more serious and involve intimidation of a student who does not conform. In one case I know it involves a graduate student who teaches part-time at San Francisco State College. During the last teachers strike she did not join strikers but preferred to continue teaching. Her students were older, married and working; their main concern was to stay in school and graduate on time. She also felt that as a teacher she has a contract with the school to continue teaching. One could only admire her courage in view of the bombing, gun firing and other incidents that were taking place. One

of the faculty from her department however, had a different opinion and called her "just a scab".

A situation like this is difficult to handle because a graduate student is not in a position to verbally retaliate. This could jeopardize his position within the department.

Another example is using the lecture as a platform for propaganda. I audited Microbiology course #208 last quarter. From the academic viewpoint it was a profitable experience, a form of seminar with students participating in reading and discussing the latest paper from various areas of microbiology and virology. I did not have enough time to attend all classes; nevertheless, I got my share of politics. In several lectures Dr. Levintow injected critical remarks about Dr. Hayakawa. Later on, I realized that his remarks were improper, not to say illegal.

Can a graduate student resist intimidation, political pressure and attempts of ideological indoctrination? My answer is that the position of a graduate student is weak in this regard. Possibly his action will depend upon his integrity and on the choice he has between different faculty members within a department. This problem was a subject of discussion at the Graduate Academy at Lake Arrowhead held on March 23-25 and sponsored by the UCLA Graduate Student Association.

Participating members agreed that when a student is faced with pressure to conform to the political views within his department or from his advisor, chances are that in a majority of cases he will submit to the pressure to save time invested in his career. In a minority of cases he will ask for another advisor. In the Dept. of Microbiology, change in advisor will be no change at all, since Drs. Bishop, Boyer, Levintow and Levinson share similar political views. In the above mentioned case, a student's academic freedom to choose is nonexistent.

What can be done to prevent abuse of power by some of the faculty?

Cases of intimidation or using the lecture as a platform for propaganda should be exposed first and then corrected. The right and duty to protect the vital interests of students, and therefore their own, belongs to Graduate Student Council, Graduate Division Graduate Students Association and responsible faculty. Improper political activity on campus can be stopped if opposed on proper grounds, in this case on grounds of property rights. Prior to the Day of Concern the activists were using the departmental telephone number as an information center.

We will agree that professors in the Dept. of Microbiology have a right to their political views and a right to express them. On the other hand, it is against University regulations to use its property for organized political activity; their dilemma may be solved by moving the center of their political activities to a rented room or house off campus.

And finally a question which has puzzled me for a long time. How can an American scientist who has access to all information he needs, accept and preach a political doctrine which advocates the primacy of "society's good, social responsibilities and community effort" over "individual good, individual responsibility and individual effort"? The evidence against such a doctrine is overwhelming. It is based on a wrong premise, and total implementation of it always leads to dictatorship, police state and oppression. One can look around and compare China with Japan, East with West Germany, this country with the rest of the world to find convincing proof. I would not like to be insulting but the answer to this question, in my opinion, may be found in the psychology of an individual who accepts such a doctrine. To be specific, it lies in this individual's mysticism. In other words in accepting the doctrine on faith.



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Cal Club Speakers Bureau

Over the last few years it has become apparent that the State of California does not appreciate or understand its University. It seems to be politically fashionable to attack the University by reducing its budget, investigating uses of student funds, and so on. The San Francisco chapter of California Club has organized a speakers bureau to provide some information about the University to the public. Several other chapters have presented talks to public groups and have been well-received. It is a small effort, but could help dispel some of the misunderstandings about and hostilities toward the University. Any member of the

faculty who is asked to speak before a community group and who would like to have a student speak in addition, is urged to contact Bob Hunt (566-2963).

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Science, Technology and Public Policy

by
Dr. C. S. Wallia

It has become a truism of our time that we face concurrently the portents of unprecedented disaster and the potentialities of remarkable fulfillment. Science and Technology, it is acknowledged, has brought about this development. Jacques Ellul in *LA TECHNIQUE OU L'ENJEU DU SIECLE* has warned that modern technology is on the verge of achieving autonomy with its own internal imperatives, and can become the effective master of man in the near future. Herbert Marcuse, in his book, *ONE DIMENSIONAL MAN*, has urged a similar thesis.

Frequently in the past, man has taken part in the flux of physical and social gestalten with a myopic lack of foresight. The ad hoc institutions that came into existence often restricted his vision and choices with their inertia. The pace of change in the past centuries permitted man to adjust to these institutions even though many choices were forecluded. The pace of change is now much faster, even exponential, resulting in greater accumulation of technological knowledge in the last seven decades than in the previous seven millennia. Merely ad hoc solutions no longer suffice as overlaps in the "temporal gestalten" become more extensive. Future conceived as overlapping temporal gestalten implies that there are alternative modes of action or choices. Rational analysis of the human condition is meaningful only if it is affirmed that man has foresight of the consequences of his choices and has freedom to choose. An open exploration of the shifting image of man and his values as he views himself and -- by the same act of observation -- views the biosphere and the cosmos, is necessary if man is to avert total catastrophe, nuclear or otherwise.

What is the extent of the social responsibility of scientists as professionals? What aspects of man's cultural heritage, especially science and technology are functional today? What kind of normative models do we want to design for tomorrow? A focus on these questions in the context of science, technology and human values is urgently needed.

Describing the contemporary situation in philosophy, Paul Kurtz, in *DECISION AND THE CONDITION OF MAN*, writes, "illusory philosophical systems of old were the abortive offspring of rationalistic biases, intuitionist self-deceptions, or moral prejudices . . . (today) many philosophers have become specialists. Wishing to avoid the charge of 'nonsense' they have turned instead to logico-linguistic problems." Philosophers have become professionalized and many find their primary commitment to their 'roles' in the universities. In my view, although safe from the charge of "nonsense" these academic philosophers may feel, their role playing is dysfunctional for universities' mission of educating. Witness the current vociferous complaints of university students

that the curricula are not 'relevant.'

The 'professionalization' of scientists in the universities is no less complete. Abraham Maslow in his book *PSYCHOLOGY OF SCIENCE* has cogently criticized the scientists' "methodolatory" and suggests that personal insecurity feelings and "deficiency cognitions" may be responsible for their tenacious approach. As Bernard Barber says, "Because the role of scientist now provides considerable stability, security, and prestige, many scientists are motivated in some measure to achieve these goals . . . it will be interesting to establish the precise role of much-vaunted 'curiosity' in the motivation of scientists . . . The scientist is in no sense a 'selfless' creature above and beyond the influences of his social role." Robert Merton points out that the frequency and intensity of priority disputes is a cogent evidence of the salience of the social incentive for the scientists to obtain recognition. Warren Haggstrom in 'The Scientific Community' notes that this desire influences the scientists' decisions in the selection of research problems and methods.

In contrast to the observation of these social scientists, physical scientist, Michael Polanyi, represents the classic view that science has an internal logic of its own development trajectory. He warns, "The generous sentiments which activate the aspiration of guiding the progress of science into socially beneficent channels . . . to be impossible and nonsensical . . . any attempt at guiding scientific research towards a purpose other than its own is an attempt to deflect it from the advancement of science." Nuclear physicist Alvin Weinberg on the other hand proposes criteria for scientific choice to be "relevance to the science in which it is embedded, relevance to human affairs, and relevance to technology." He applies these criteria to high-energy physics and gives it low marks, "the motivation for basic science is itself often less than pure. Is nuclear structure physics done to further science or to help build reactors?"

I must be recognized, however, that there is an inherent unpredictability of the technological application resulting from basic science research. Is it then a mistake to subject allocations for basic science to the acid test of social "relevance"? Here a distinction between immediate and long term social relevance must be observed. But there is no way of evaluating the long term social relevance of a particular piece of basic science research. The same physics research that finds its application in nuclear bombs and ballistic missiles has also been used for diseases ranging from pituitary anomalies to cancer. Historically the distinction between science and technology has been sharp, indeed, only in the last hundred years has there been a relation. But today basic science research is preliminary to much of technology with the time lag between

discovery and application becoming shorter. A certain percentage of the research and development budget has to be allocated for basic research chosen according to scientific merit by "syndicalist" procedures of "the Republic of Science" to use Polany's words.

An analysis of the total national budget, however, is an enlightening and a poignant portrayal of the actual priorities of this nation. Out of a total national budget for 1969-70 of \$195 billion, or, of \$974 per capita, \$127 is going to the Vietnam war; \$400 to other defense spending and only 93 cents for cancer research.

It is partly because of these national priorities that medical care delivery, for instance, is so inadequate for a large segment of the American population. It used to be the case fifty years ago that, "if the average patient visited the average physician he would have a fifty-fifty chance of benefiting by the encounter." Medicine as a science has improved much during this period, but now the average patient has a fifty-fifty chance of any encounter with a physician, such is the shortage of physicians and the exorbitance of their fees. The existing medical care delivery has been termed a "non-system" and the way of training health personnel as "archaic" by Dr. Philip Lee of the University of California Medical Center.

During the decade 1958-68, of the \$112 billion budget for research and development (in science and technology), the Department of Defense accounted for 55 percent, NASA for 23 percent, and AEC for 11 percent, while the Department of Health, Education and Welfare received 5 percent and the National Science Foundation 1.2 percent. Of this NSF allocation, 90 percent was spent on natural and biological sciences, with a mere 10 percent for social sciences. Despite the overwhelming social problems confronting the nation the potential contributions of the social sciences are being aborted by the dysfunctional priorities of the armaments spiral and the moon race. The rise by several orders of magnitude in the federal budget for science and technology between 1940 (\$74 million) and 1969 (\$18 billion) was, of course, due to their crucial role during the second World War and the spurring by the Russian Sputnik in 1957. Scientists and technologists in and out of universities, accepted this federal largesse.

How much of the onus for the present priorities reverts to the scientists and technologists and what can be done to reassign priorities? Don Price, professor of political science at Harvard, states that scientists cannot repeat the "old principle that political authorities determine policies . . . scientific knowledge only tells us best means to those ends . . . In America many scientists have been hypocritical; they use the old formula for public relations." Scientists have sometimes invoked the rather extreme argument that one cannot place the onus for the existence of the electric chair on the electrician who wires or design

it. But can one, by this token, exonerate the biochemist or microbiologist who works on weaponry potentially capable of total genocide? As a biologist, Arthur Galston asks, "What chance do we (biologists) have that is better than a snowball in Hell of helping stop chemical warfare in Vietnam?" In answer he points out that the civilian controlled AEC came about after World War II at the (to page 15)

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The New Pisa

BY Dave Bomar

One of San Francisco's redeeming attributes must certainly be the diversity and abundance of its restaurants. The New Pisa, which is situated at 1268 Grant Avenue--North Beach, not Chinatown--is one of those rare jewels that one too infrequently encounters. The winning combination at this restaurant consists of pleasant surroundings, moderate prices, and food of quality in quantity.

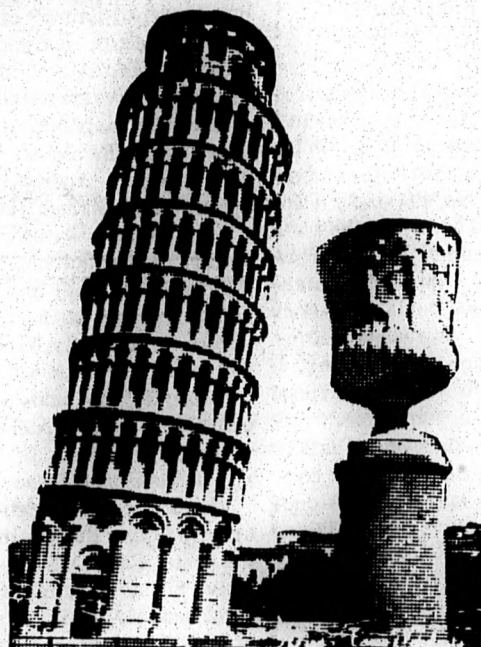
The New Pisa is a family-style restaurant run by one family for generations. Mr. Benedetti, the owner, is in addition to restaurateur, the varsity baseball coach at the University of San Francisco. Accordingly, one wall portrays a scene from Dante's Inferno in which four umpires are suffering the torments of Hellfire, the thumbs of their hands, nevertheless, held high in the traditional "Out" gesture.

Dinner at the New Pisa begins with salad and bread; following this is Minestrone, as God must surely have intended it; then pasta, ei-

ther spaghetti or ravioli. The choice of entrees is large, but may I suggest the Vitello Saltato (veal saute) or the Rosticciana (spare ribs) in conjunction with a glass of Chianti. One's palate is indeed

pleased with the overall result.

Not for the pretentious, the New Pisa is recommended to those who enjoy good food and pleasant company. I wish you good appetite.



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May 9: "Le Bonheur"

A poetic and sensuous hymn to the happy life, "Le Bonheur" is the story of one man in love with two women. Director Agnes Varda portrays personal happiness as a force both self-gratifying and pathetically destructive. Lushly photographed in warm Renoir colors, Le Bonheur is frequently referred to as one of the most beautiful films ever made, and it established Miss Varda as one of France's most important directors.

May 16: "Wait Until Dark"

Produced by Mel Ferrer, Audrey Hepburn plays a recently blinded housewife being terrorized by three thugs who invade her home. Based on the spine-chilling Broadway play by Frederick Knott. Also starring Alan Arkin and Richard Crenna.

May 23: Underground Night
Braughten's "The Bed"

Hindles's "Bellibong"

"Wait Until Dark"



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-EICHELBaum, S.F. EXAMINER

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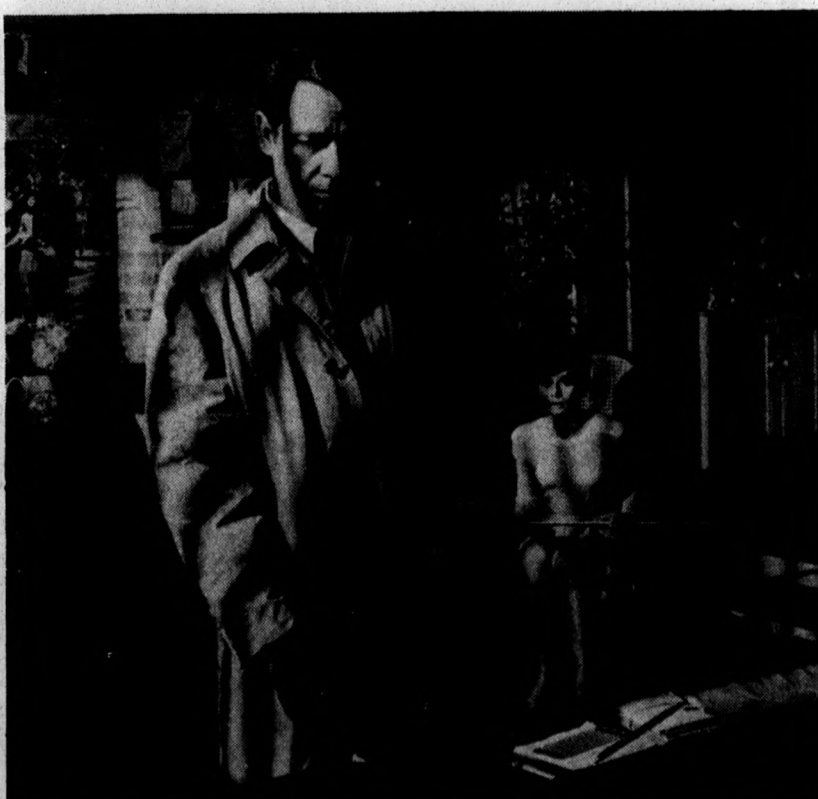
-RALPH GLEASON, S.F. CHRONICLE

"A Gas...A Groovy Scene."

-BARBARA BLADEN, SAN MATEO TIMES

"Go See Big Time Buck White"

-WASSERMAN, S.F. CHRONICLE



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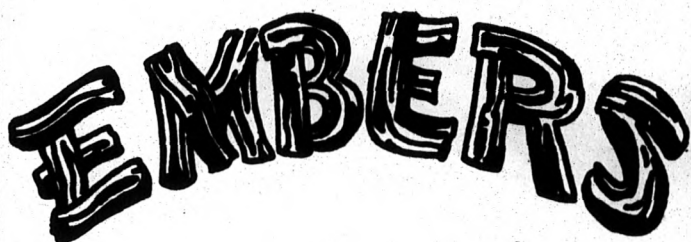
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SHORT NOTES

by D. G. Warnock

Big Time Buck White

Big Time Buck White is a musical review of sorts at the New Committee Theater. This is a fast paced, well done production which is worth seeing. It's a new experience to see black men laughing at themselves as well as at whites. Oscar Brown Jr. directs this production and has written several outstanding songs for it including "Mighty Whitey" and "HNIC". Student tickets are available in advance.

The Architect and The Emperor of Assyria

The Architect and the Emperor of Assyria is the most exciting, intense and electric event of the ACT season this year. It can best be described as an experience which stretches and bends the whole concept of theater. It is not an enjoyable light evening of entertainment for the Doris Day-Rock Hudson fan. If your sensibilities are tender, then don't bother. If your Aunt Hattie would be offended by a naked man giving birth to a baby on an undiscovered island while carrying on a complex conversation with an invisible doctor, then I wouldn't advise taking her along. The two characters are splendid and do a magnificent job, and Fernando Arrabal has written a script of language that is musical, vibrant and earthy. This play has been described as having "engaged, angered, delighted, repulsed, mystified, moved, captivated, unsettled, charmed and "freaked out" French theatergoers by the thousands. It's quite

possible to experience one, some or all of these responses during the course of a performance. About the only response Arrabal doesn't generate is boredom."

The Three Sisters

This is a good choice if you are interested in a more traditional evening at the theater. This is a very warm staging of Chekhov's play, a period piece with elaborate staging to match its story line.

Often called the greatest play by Russia's greatest playwright, "The Three Sisters" opens a year after the death of General Prozorov, a widower whose three daughters have stayed on in the town where his artillery brigade is quartered. The sisters share with their brother, Andrey, the house they inherited from their father. Olga (Angela Paton), the eldest sister, is a schoolmistress. Masha (Michael Learned) has married a Latin teacher at the town's high school. Irina (Kitty Winn) works in the local telegraph office. Andrey (Jay Doyle), the pride of the Prozorov family, is expected to continue his studies at the university and become a professor.

Thanks to the education and upbringing given them by the General, the sisters are all intelligent, sensitive and accomplished girls. But, unfortunately, their refinement has created a barrier between them and everyone in the dull provincial

town except a few officers at the army post. The sisters put all their hopes in Andrey, dreaming of the day when they will begin a new and exciting life amid people of culture like themselves.

Andrey surprises them, however, by falling in love with a home town girl called Natasha (Carol Mayo Jenkins) and marrying her. Coarse and stupid, Natasha is nonetheless shrewd and strong. The well-bred sisters find themselves incapable of coping with Natasha's cunning, and, like Andrey, they are soon completely under her domination. As they retreat more and more, Natasha assumes increasing power in the household.

At the army post, a new colonel named Vershinin arrives. A handsome man burdened with a neurotic wife, he falls in love with Masha and they begin a furtive affair. At the same time Irina, the youngest sister, is courted by two men, a brutal army captain and a likeable but ineffectual lieutenant. Irina loves neither but finds the latter less distasteful.

While each of the relationships takes shape, word suddenly comes that the entire army brigade is to be transferred to a distant town.

Commenting on the work, critic Maurice Valency writes, "No play has ever conveyed more subtly the sense of the transitory nature of human life, the sadness and beauty of the passing moment . . . 'The Three Sisters' is Chekhov's masterpiece."

Poetry . . .

FINAL QUARTER

We've now begun the final quarter, Hoping we've filled all the forms we ought'a.

First came the usual forms for the dean:

Later the study lists turned in for a green.

From the graduate office came the white and blue,

Secretaries smiling a "Good luck to you!"

En masse we attacked poor Dorothy Gunnell,

She signed and signed and sighed "Oh, well!"

So what if as a poet I don't really rate,

What did you expect from a nurse trying to graduate?!

Gnu from GNO

A CORNER OF. . .

as I watch the dust begin to gather in an isolated corner where its rather dark

I feel that even as we sit it will begin to cover all and fill the room

we will look back on the corner so small to wonder why we thought that it was at all isolated.

Doug

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RECORD REVIEWS

BY HUGH RIBEIRO

Christopher Parkening In the Spanish Style

Angel S-36020

Performance: A-plus

"By reason of his unique talents, he (Christopher Parkening) belongs to that special group of my disciples of which I am so proud!" - - Andres Segovia. This second recording by the young American guitarist is beautiful, brilliant, intricate, and can only fortify one's view that this is indeed a virtuoso of the guitar. Works by Albeniz, Villa-Lobos, Sor, Ponce, and Tarrega which appear on this recording expound with excellence found only in recordings by masters of the guitar.

Leopold Stokowski The Best of Stokowski, Album 2

Capitol SPAO-8694

Performance: A

There is no question in my mind that these recordings of such familiar classical works as Bach: Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, Strauss: On the Beautiful Blue Danube, Debussy: Clair de Lune, and Ravel: Alborada Del Gracioso, are one of the finest interpretations and recordings available. The orchestration is flawless and Stokowski conducting, as usual, exemplifies a master maestro.

The Churls The Churls

A&M SP-4169

Performance: A

If you can imagine the Rolling Stones, with a touch of the Jim Hendrix Experience, that's the Churls, a new group from Canada that has appeared on the Rock Scene. This first release is quite promising with a great deal of drive, so perhaps, you'll be hearing much more from the Churls in the future.

Hedge & Donna Hedge & Donna

Capitol ST 107

Performance: A-plus

This disc is one of the finest recordings in the folk-rock category that I have heard recently. In such offerings like "Little Child" "Love Lady" and "Always and Endless", Hedge and Donna's voices blend beautifully to produce a feeling of gentle tenderness which exemplifies the exceptional singing talents of these two young performers.

The Seekers LIVE

Capitol ST-135

Performance: A

Nobody can really dispute the popularity and talents of the Seekers. On this record they perform some of their more well-known numbers with their usual enthusiasm and exceptional showmanship. As a result of this being a live recording, the overdose of audience participation spoils an otherwise excellent record.

The Beach Boys 20/20

Capitol SKAO-133

Performance: B

On this record the Beach Boys attempt to make the transition into folk-rock music. However, in my estimation, only one track, "Time to Get Alone" makes this transition successfully. The remaining offerings are neither typical Beach Boys or true folk.

We Five The Return of We Five

A & M SP 4168

Performance: A

The group, We Five, has recently been reformed after breaking up in 1965. The exuberance and freshness of these fine performers is a welcome return to the popular music field. If you liked the old We Five, you'll certainly like the new We Five.

The Beatles Yellow Submarine

Apple SW153

Performance: A

The movie, Yellow Submarine, was a trip in itself, and this record merely relives a very delightful experience. Need I say more than this is a must for all Beatles lovers.

Stained Glass Crazy Horse Roads

Capitol ST-154

Performance: Ugh!

Never heard of Stained Glass? With a recording like Crazy Horse Roads, you are never likely to either. The best part of the record is its sleeve, but the group might be a smash at the Fillmore East.

UCMC GOINGS-ON

SPECIAL LECTURES

May 1-Thurs: "Literature and Experience: The Primacy of Perception" I
(MU Gym) Lawrence Fixel

May 2-Friday: "Literature and Experience: The Primacy of Perception" II
(MU lounge) Lawrence Fixel

Thurs., May 8:
(MU Lounge)

Fri., May 9:
(Aud.) 12:30-1:30pm.

Thurs., May 15:
(Aud.)

Fri., May 16:
(Aud.)

Thurs., May 22:
(Aud.)

Fri., May 23:
(Aud.)

CULTURAL ARTS

MILLS COLLEGE VIOLIN - PIANO DUO, Lenore Stephens and Julie Lysney, Chopin Nocturne Op. 27 No. 2 and Bach Italian Concerto

DENNY ZEITLIN TRIO with Dennis Zeitlin, psychiatrist and jazz pianist.

A LIMNER ON FILM: film show and discussion by Ray Rice, Film-maker.

'FEIFFER SHOW': a satirical revue of the characters and cartoons of Jules Feiffer by Stanford University Graduate Theatre.

"PRAGUE: THE SUMMER OF TANKS" and "PARIS STUDENT REVOLUTION" (Kinetic Arts Films)

ROGER WAGNER CHORALE from UCLA with Roger Wagner conducting

CULTURAL ARTS & LECTURES PROGRAM

MONDAY NOON FILMS

April 28: 'Martin Luther King', (BBC)

May 5: 'India: The Glory That Remains', (BB)

May 12: 'L'Affaire est dans le Sac', (Contemporary Films)

May 19: 'Leonardo Da Vinci', (BBC)



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Proposed Structure for ASUCMC

I. Officers

- A. ASUC President and Vice President will be chosen through a campus - wide election.
- B. The president will appoint a Chairman for each of the commissions.
1. Each commission will have ten members, five elected and five appointed.
2. One commissioner will be elected by each of the following:
 - a. School of Dentistry
 - b. School of Medicine
 - c. School of Pharmacy
 - d. Undergraduate nursing students
 - e. Graduate nursing students
3. The method of election will be determined by the individual schools.
4. The elected members of a given commission will then approve or reject the commission Chairman appointed by the ASUC President.
5. After an appointment has been confirmed, each Chairman will appoint five additional commission members as follows:
 - a. A dental student
 - b. A medical student
 - c. A pharmacy student
 - d. An undergraduate nursing student
 - e. An allied health professional student, defined as any registered student on campus who is not studying dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, or nursing (Graduate or undergraduate). The Graduate Division is included in the allied health professions.
6. If vacancies occur among the elected commissioners, the Chairman may make additional appointments.

II. ASUC Council

- A. The Central Council will be composed of the following:
 1. ASUC officers, i.e. President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer
 2. The Chairman of each commission
 3. Two representatives from

each commission

4. The President of each of the four schools
5. The President of the Graduate Division
6. The President of the Graduate Nurse Organization
- B. Meetings and functions
 1. The Council will meet monthly and by hearing progress reports from the individual commissions will help ensure quality control.
 2. The Council will ensure that the commissions actually function in campus areas that need attention.
 3. By a simple majority vote of its members, the Council may create, abolish, or redefine the goals of a commission.
 4. The Council has sole responsibility for investigating and implementing findings of the commissions.

III. Commissions

- A. Board of Publications to exercise editorial control over the SYNAPSE.
- B. Commission on Community Health to involve students in both urban and rural health areas.
- C. Commission on Regental and Academic Senate Affairs to attend Regents and Academic Senate meetings, publicize decisions made, study the continuing relationship of students and the Regents, and study and publicize who the Regents are, possibly through articles in the SYNAPSE
- D. Commission on Interschool Relations to handle social functions, orientation, etc.
- E. Commission on Student Affairs to function in the areas of housing, discrimination, community-minority relations, and to plan the summer preceptor program for entering minority students.
- F. Commission on Internal Affairs to enable students to initiate new courses and to work in such areas as student relations with house staff and faculty, whether the clinics are run efficiently from the standpoint

of patient care, etc.

- G. Commission on Teacher and Curriculum Evaluation which could use ASUC funds to hire computer time, work with an educational psychologist to devise forms appropriate for all the schools, etc.

IV. Recall

- A. The ASUC President, Vice President, or commission Chairmen may be recalled in an election initiated by a petition to the Central Council which has been signed by ten percent of the registered students on campus.
- B. A petition signed by ten percent of the registered students within a given school will initiate a recall election for the commissioner(s) from that school, whether they are elected or appointed.
- C. Two-thirds of those eligible to vote must favor the recall.

V. These By-Laws may be recalled next Fall if ten percent of the student body petitions a recall election.

The Mobile Clinic

UC San Francisco Medical Center's Mobile Clinic, a converted city bus housing four completely equipped dental offices and a television camera, will travel to Sacramento May 16 on a novel experiment in postgraduate dental education.

A class in the latest techniques of restorative dentistry will be telecast from the Mobile Clinic to 150 dentists who will view it on television monitors in Holiday Inn North, 1900 Canterbury Road.

"We wanted to save our busy Sacramento colleagues the time and inconvenience of coming to

San Francisco for a one-day course," explained Dr. Alfred Schuchard, Professor and Chairman of Operative Dentistry at UC, who will teach the class.

"Live, unrehearsed telecasts showing treatment of actual patients is an effective teaching method," Dr. Schuchard continued.

Since 1965, three UC Mobile Clinics have been used for the clinical instruction of dental students and as vehicles for providing dental care to over 4000 children in disadvantaged communities, orphanages, and schools for the deaf and blind.

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ETHICAL ISSUES IN FUTURE MEDICINE

(CONT. FROM LAST ISSUE)

E. Fuller Torrey is editor of **ETHICAL ISSUES IN MEDICINE: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN TODAY'S SOCIETY**, Little, Brown & Co. (August, 1968). He received his medical degree at McGill University and was for two years the Peace Corps' Public Health director in Ethiopia. He has taught at Albert Einstein School of Medicine and is presently a resident in psychiatry at Stanford Medical School.

by E. Fuller Torrey M.D. GOVERNMENTS' INTEREST IN MEDICINE

The federal government has recently shown interest in some of these problems. Their involvement in birth control, for instance, has rapidly enlarged. The distribution and costs of medical services has come under increasingly close federal scrutiny as they have become involved in subsidizing it, and in 1967 the Public Health Service organized a National Center for Health Services Research and Development to study it. In 1966 Senator Harris of Oklahoma, head of the Subcommittee on Government Research, held a four day meeting on present trends in science. And later the same year Senator Muskie of Maine introduced a resolution calling for the creation of a committee on technology and the human environment. This resolution was echoed a year later by Senator Mondale of Minnesota in response to the heart transplants. Such efforts are appropriate and potentially useful as long as the federal government is just one of several forums discussing these questions. To assign discussions of this nature predominantly to the government, however, would run the perpetual risk to a democracy of fiat replacing discussion and dialogue. At the international governmental level, the United Nations has dealt with these problems very sparingly to date. Their potential could certainly be developed.

INSTITUTIONS

Universities can play a very useful role in promoting discussion of the ethical and social problems facing medicine. Symposia have been held, such as one at Dartmouth in 1961 entitled "The Great Issues of Conscience in Modern Medicine," at Ohio Wesleyan in 1963 called "The Control of Human Heredity and Evolution," and at Duke University in 1967 on "Medical Science and Moral Responsibility." On an ongoing level institutes can be organized, such as the Center for the Study of Culture and Technology at Harvard, the new Institute for the Study of Science in Human Affairs at Columbia, or the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology at George Washington University. The potential for such institutes as a forum for discussing these problems is unlimited; unfortunately there are but very few of them and their work has only begun.

Turning to organized medicine, the American Medical Association would theoretically seem to be a logical place to organize dialogue on these difficult problems facing medicine and society. In actuality this has not been the case. With a few exceptions they have chosen to follow rather than lead on these issues, and there is no immediate prospect of their changing this position.

ENDORING THE A.M.A.

For example, contraception was first raised as an issue in the A.M.A. in 1925 by their section on Obstetrics and Gynecology. It reached the House of Delegates in 1935 and in 1938, both times being accepted neutrally for study with neither endorsement nor opposition. It was not raised again until 1964, at which time it was finally endorsed. By this time, of course, most of the major battles on birth control had long since been waged.

Another example of the lack of A.M.A. leadership in these problems is abortion. In 1965 the Committee on Human Reproduction recommended that the House of Delegates support enactment of more liberal legislation on abortion by the states. The House of Delegates rejected the recommendation, saying the matter was one for each state medical society to decide by itself. Less than two years later abortion legislation began to be passed by state legislatures, and as soon as it was the A.M.A. reversed its earlier decision and came out firmly endorsing the changes, **POST FACTO**.

FEES

In other areas there are glimmers that perhaps the A.M.A. might some day develop into an active forum for discussing these problems. They were a co-sponsor in 1963 of the first national conference to study the social and philosophical problems occurring with the use of artificial kidneys. They have firmly endorsed the Declaration of Helsinki to regulate experimentation on humans. Their Department of Medical Ethics has recently begun to become active, even holding a national congress, and a Committee on Medicine and Religion has come into being. To date, however, their main preoccupations have been with matters of professional and social conduct, professional competence, and the control of fees. The large questions posed above must find other forums until such time as the A.M.A. becomes interested in providing leadership on them.

EFFECTIVE MINORITY

There are other organized groups of doctors besides the American Medical Association, and some of them have provided promising leadership on these problems. Their usefulness as forums, however, is limited to date by their small sphere of influence and the fact that they usually become interested in primarily one problem. The National Medical Association and the Physicians'

Forum are among the largest of these, and have generally supported social legislation to improve the distribution of health services. Others like the Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Medical Committee on Human Rights have become deeply involved in supporting civil rights and examining the war in Vietnam. Among the leaders of these organizations are some of the most respected men in American medicine, and their isolated efforts at making medicine socially responsible have set standards for other doctors to emulate. The high point of cooperation among them, and perhaps the beginnings of the emergence of an effective minority voice in medicine, occurred in June, 1967, when three of these groups issued a joint statement strongly attacking the contention by the President of the A.M.A. that good health care is a privilege rather than a right.

At the medical student level, the Student Health Organization has organized summer projects for students to work in low socioeconomic areas. Although only a few years old, it has already far surpassed the older and larger Student A.M.A. in terms of being socially responsible.

VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

There is also a group of voluntary organizations that have grouped themselves around a single specific ethical problem. Physicians are often prominent in both starting and supporting them. Such organizations are the Planned Parenthood Federation, The Association for the Study of Abortion, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, and the Euthanasia Society of America. They have stimulated much useful dialogue in their respective subject areas, and are useful supplements to other forums.

Organized specialty groups within medicine have increasingly provided leadership on some of these problems. For instance, the American College of Surgeons recommended changes in procedures to acquire a voluntary sterilization in 1951, and the American Academy of Pediatrics set up an advisory committee on ethical problems in pediatric research in 1967. These efforts are also useful adjuncts to those of the other forums.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IGNORED

Probably the most important forum of all for discussing these questions is the one that is least developed - medical schools. The ethical and social problems confronting medicine are ignored almost completely in the education of doctors, really a remarkable omission when analyzed closely. There are many reasons for this, probably the most important being the pressure of teaching so much other data in so short a time. Another is the physician's traditional shyness in dealing with concepts that cannot be quantitated or verified in the laboratory. Liver function tests cannot determine whether an artificial in-

semination should be performed, or which man should receive the heart transplant.

MINDS FOR MACHINES

No excuses are sufficient, however, to justify the omission of these problems from medical education any longer. Minds are needed for the medical machines, and some of these minds must come from medicine. Discussion and dialogue will help separate what we CAN do from what we OUGHT to do.

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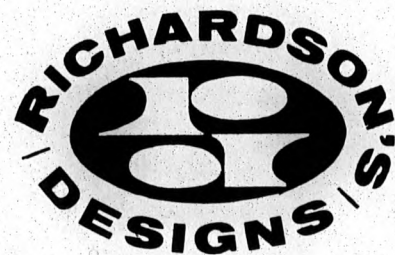
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Biafra--A Brief History of the Crisis

by Luann Dodini, California Club

There is no situation in the world today which parallels the Biafran tragedy in terms of human suffering. Half of the population under four years of age is dead. More than one and a half million people have died of starvation; many others are now suffering the ravages of malaria and tuberculosis as a result of their weakened condition. Four million people in Biafra depend on the emergency airlifts for whatever food they have.

Unfortunately, many of us still do not understand the nature and history of this conflict in Biafra and its terrible consequences. In large part, the Nigerian Civil War is the culmination of centuries of tribal conflict. The Nigerians and Biafrans are very different people; Nigerians belong mostly to the Hausa and Yoruba tribes, while Biafrans are chiefly of the Ibo tribe. Compounding a strong tradition of tribalism are deep religious differences. While Islam predominates in Nigeria, many Biafrans are Christians; Christian values and Western standards are almost universal among the Ibos.

Under British rule, the Ibos achieved power and influence far beyond their numbers. Because they were ambitious, hard-working, and well-educated by Western missionaries, they became Nigeria's leading businessmen, professionals, and military leaders. They did much to make Nigeria a growing and progressive nation. And because of their success, they also created distrust and ill will among the other ethnic groups that constituted a majority of the population. The Nigerian government attacked the Ibos for their "clannishness and nepotism."

Nigeria achieved independence in 1960, and was hailed as the African country with the greatest potential for stable, democratic institutions and economic growth. But in 1966 the smoldering rivalries erupted in bloodshed. A group of Army officers, mainly Ibos, assassinated the Nigerian Prime Minister, who was also the religious leader of Nigerian Moslems. General Ironsi, the Ibo commander of the armed forces, became Prime Minister. In retaliation, Nigerian soldiers revolted, assassinated General Ironsi, and began a series of mass executions of Ibos throughout Nigeria.

A Federal military government was established in Nigeria in late 1966, and relations with the regional government of the Eastern Region (Biafra) deteriorated steadily. On April 4, 1967, the Central Government declared a total blockade of the Eastern Region. This was followed by a declaration of Biafran independence on May 30; hostilities began about two months later.

Regardless of the Central Government's attitude toward the Ibos, it was apparent to Nigeria that Biafra could not be allowed to secede from the rest of the country. One of Nigeria's greatest national assets is oil, and most of it is in Biafra. The British were concerned about this situation, too; they had been buying oil from Nigeria at fairly low rates. Biafrans resented what they regarded as exploitation of their resources by the British. It seems reasonable to expect that if Biafra controlled the oil supply, Britain would not get such a bargain. Partly for this reason, Britain has supported the Nigerian military government.

When the civil war broke out, most of the world powers, including the United States, favored the Nigerian Central Government. It was felt that the Biafrans could not possibly win, and that the sooner the Nigerian government won, the sooner the suffering would be over. But Biafra continued to fight, with some military support from France. Both Britain and the Soviet Union have sent supplies to Nigeria.

The Nigerian Central Government has used two main tactics in its efforts to defeat Biafra. Besides the blockade, which cuts off all sources of food and supplies to the Eastern Region, Central Government troops regularly conduct mass executions of Ibo tribesmen. Typically, all the men of a village are shot, the children macheted to death, and the women raped and mutilated. Many Ibos formerly living throughout Nigeria have fled to the Eastern Region to escape such purges. As a result, millions of people are crowded into a small area with no regular supply of food. Mass starvation has been going on for two years; yet reports of this reached the outside only in late 1968.

The United States has attempted

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Spotlight On a Nursing Leader

HELEN NISKALA, PRESIDENT OF THE GRADUATE NURSE ORGANIZATION

A Canadian by birth, Helen Niskala came to the Graduate Nursing Program with previous experience both in nursing service and nursing education. During the turmoil of the first days of the Fall Quarter when most students found adjusting to the pressure of academic life more than enough to fill their time, Helen stood out as a leader. Voicing her personal sense of commitment to the belief that "individuals should assume responsible roles within what ever organization they are associated," and challenged to discover the role of graduate students in an American university, Helen was elected the President of the Graduate Nurse Organization. The graduate nursing students found their choice to be a wise one, for under sound leadership the council quickly became an effective voice and an active unit in the student community.

When asked what the main task of the GNO had been, she replied "REORGANIZATION!" Discussing the contributions of the current GNO elicited this response; "GNO has helped to create a vital role for graduate students in nursing on this campus. With their wide backgrounds in education and experience, graduate nursing students can effectively participate in the Associated Student activities as has been suggested in their constitution revisions."

Helen would like to see continued student-faculty interactions and feels that much more can be done through student representation on faculty committees.

As Helen Niskala stated, "Whatever the endeavor, I should like to leave something of myself behind." Those of us who have been associated with the graduate

nursing program this year can and future members of the GNO attest to the fact that her many contributions will be remembered of her influence.

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SAMA CONVENTION

Student Representatives: Don Barr, Neal Cohen, Marie Felin, Bill Gillanders, Joe Humphry, Chuck Payton and Alex Stalcup

SAMA CONVENTION

The 1969 Student American Medical Association happened April 1-4 in Chicago. The choice of Chicago as the site was made in May of '68, but the events of the August Democratic convention brought many loud demands that SAMA respond to those hostilities by moving the convention elsewhere. The rationale that prevailed justified the choice of Chicago as necessary if we were not going to turn our backs on the Social sickness which had been manifested in August. Out of the many discussions about the convention site grew the plans to build the convention around the theme "Medicine and Society". Senators Edmund Muskie and Fred Harris, Walter Cronkite and several educators and health professionals took part in "Medicine and Society" programs. Many of the health professionals who had provided medical assistance during the Democratic Convention presented a pictorial record of what took place. Health consumers from Philadelphia and Detroit participated in community health workshops. Students who have been attempting to resolve the problem of minority group admissions held workshops on mechanisms of achieving increased enrollment.

LEGISLATION AND MEDICAL TRENDS

One of the aims of the San Francisco contingent at the Convention was to achieve formal recognition of the responsibility of national and local SAMA for lobbying involvement in some of the major socio-political issues confronting our society. Our goal was realized when the House of Delegates voted to expand the "Medical Trends" committee to the "Committee for Legislation and Medical Trends" with the specific charge of organizing and coordinating lobbying efforts.

In keeping with their newly adopted responsibilities the House of Delegates made an attempt to come to grips with the ABM controversy, passing the following resolution 51 to 11 under the title of National Priorities: RE- that SAMA inform relevant national figures and the public of its great concern about the intended ABM deployment, and emphasize that it seriously questions these proposed expenditures, particularly in view of current health care problems to which such funds might be more appropriately applied.

A much more sweeping condemnation was initially offered, but the majority of the delegates felt that temporal difficulties had prevented us from developing adequate documentation for a stronger stand.

Under the auspices of the Medical Trends Reference Committee, two additional pieces of legislation were handled, one concerning Tobacco Advertising and one on Abortion.

Supporting the proposed FCC ban on all radio and television advertising was considered amid some rather heated testimony, however, both the questionable Constitution-

ality of the FCC ban and the moral question of dictating health practice which has basically individual rather than social consequences swayed the House toward the following Resolution: that SAMA urge the enactment of legislation requiring more stringent health hazard warnings in ALL TOBACCO ADVERTISING and on all tobacco products.

In dealing with abortion there was little difficulty in finding a consensus on this major public health problem too long neglected by the established medical community. The following resolution passed easily: Resolved: that SAMA support the concept that the decision to have an abortion performed should be made by the patient and her family in consultation with her physician and, be it further RESOLVED, that SAMA recognize that among the significant indications for an abortion to be considered by a physician and his patient are: 1) the probability of birth of a deformed fetus; 2) a threat to the mother's life or health; 3) psychiatric indications; 4) humanitarian reasons, such as in cases of rape and incest; 5) socio-economic reasons, such as placing an undue burden upon the financial capabilities of the family and, 6) a well-reasoned desire of the mother not to have the child, and, be it further RESOLVED, that SAMA urge all state legislatures to amend present abortion laws insofar as they apply to licensed medical and osteopathic physicians, enabling the performance of therapeutic abortions in accredited hospitals by licensed medical and osteopathic physicians.

One will quickly note that all three measures handled under the auspices of Medical Trends (Re-assessing National Priorities, Tobacco Advertising and Abortion) depend for their effectiveness on well organized lobbying efforts. In the past SAMA's lobbying has been confined to sending the substance of resolutions to appropriate legislative leaders -- with singularly unproductive results. This year we hope to mount a campaign of personal legislative contact coordinated with other organizations of similar interest and disposition. Such a campaign holds the promise of meaningful involvement for many of our local members.

Additionally, there are some obviously important areas which fall under the auspices of Legislation and Trends which did not receive recognition by this year's House. Environmental Pollution, Marijuana, and Alcoholism are only a few which immediately come to mind. Hopefully there will be sufficient local chapter interest and involvement that we can go to next year's National Convention with significant, well-documented positions or programs which come to grips with such areas of obvious concern to the medical community. MINORITY GROUP ADMISSIONS

The San Francisco delegation to the convention went to Chicago with a clear, prepared program of minority recruitment to offer to the House of Delegates. This was the program presented to the

campus by the members of the Black Student Union-Black Caucus in December, calling for the reservation of 25% of the places in each incoming class for students from racial minority groups, financial and academic support, and a minority admissions committee made up of Black and White members. It was the hope of the San Francisco delegation that SAMA would adopt the program as a model, and establish a mechanism at the national level to achieve its goals.

In testimony offered to the reference committee designated to devise such a structure, a detailed description of the formation and composition of a Minority Admissions Committee was offered. Elsewhere, in a symposium on Minorities in the Health Profession, the experiences of the San Francisco Committee for Minority Recruitment were presented, detailing the techniques of recruitment found to be successful during that committee's year of experimentation.

It was apparent that at most medical schools the move to enroll more students from racial minority groups is at best in the beginning stage. Clearly, the experience gained and the information yet to be learned at San Francisco will be of value to all schools contemplating such a move. It is incumbent upon concerned students at UCSF to spread the philosophy and techniques of our effort to all receptive schools by all means possible.

The ferment and discussion surrounding this issue generated a broad-based foresighted outline for SAMA to pursue this year. Specifically, the House of Delegates voted to establish a Standing Committee on Minority Recruitment "to deal explicitly with the problems on minority admissions, recruitment and financial aid." Long-range goals of the Committee were established to include high school information programs, publicity in minority communities and the education of medical school admissions committees. As to programs successful in other schools, the latter will also involve communicating the opinion of SAMA that medical admissions standards must be broadened to include variable backgrounds and experiences. Additionally, SAMA has asked each medical school to prepare a plan outlining how the school intends to increase its enrollment of students from groups not now adequately represented. As a part of the implementation of this plan SAMA asks that medical students be seated on the Admissions Committees of Medical Schools. In this matter, as in so many other progressive innovations, UCSF has already shown the way.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Medical education, nationally, is undergoing a period of intensive self-evaluation, renewal, and reform. The interests of SAMA in these changes were expressed principally in three areas: the broadening of admission requirements so that a more heterogeneous group of medical students will be generated; increased recognition of the importance of good teaching (as compared to research duties); and the shifting of the emphasis on the 4 years requirement for the M.D. degree to more flexible programs allowing for differences in medical students goals and interests.

The sum of these resolutions is to move medical education and medicine away from a restrictive stereotyped profession to a career which will accurately reflect the diversity of the society it serves. Medical students, speaking from the privileged position of being at the storm center, are concerned that traditional straight science backgrounds do not prepare students to meet the variety of needs represented in a patient, other than the medical needs. Similarly, it is clear to most students that a research oriented "expert" on a topic may be qualified to teach nothing, while a good teacher can teach almost anything. The flexibility of multi-task educational systems appeals to students as a sensible way to allow for expansion and fulfillment of the variety of interests presented by increasingly varied types of medical students.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING

One of the most controversial issues brought before the House of Delegates related to the broad question of health care financing. The San Francisco Delegation concerned itself with an attack upon the evils in the present non-system of health care delivery which have arisen in the context of medical care as a free market commodity on a fee-for-service basis.

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The University and the Urban Crisis

Remarks by Dr. Mark Ferber
Cal Club, Riverside, California
March 23, 1969

I want to talk about the set of interrelated problems that we have come to call the "urban crisis."

Each of you could undoubtedly develop his own list, but let me suggest three areas which I feel to be truly critical and in which the University can play a role in providing solutions.

First, I think we must face up squarely to the fact that ours is a racist society and has been from its inception. The Kerner commission performed a great service in directing our attention to this social cancer that permeates virtually all of our institutions -- including higher education. I am, for the moment, less concerned about overt bigotry and prejudice, although it is quite clear that these ugly and vicious sets of attitudes are still all too rampant in our society. What concerns me far more is that insidious pattern that we have come to call "institutional racism" -- the frequently unconscious sets of attitudes and behaviors that manifest themselves daily in the ways we conduct our lives and structure our institutions. While this WASP-oriented bias has been directed in the past -- at different times and in different places -- against Jews, Catholics, Southern Europeans, Irish, etc., it remains most persistently and most naggingly, a constant factor in the lives of those whose differences cannot be changed by an Anglicized name, the shaving of side curls, or a changed place of worship. To be black or brown or red or yellow has meant too frequently in the past and still means too frequently, to be viewed as different and outside the mainstream. Instead of revelling in the notion of "differentness" and structuring our institutions in such a way as to allow each of us to develop naturally, we have unconsciously attempted to turn everyone into a once-removed member of the god-fearing, puritan-oriented, blond, blue-eyed stereotype. Differences have tended to frighten us. Forgetting, for a moment, the deeper problem of race, think about the undue concern that a beard or long hair commands among many of our most distinguished citizens. I have yet to see any study indicating a relationship between facial hair and inferior mental capacity, but I can think of a lot of jobs I'd hate to apply for sporting even a moustache. Yet, the acceptance of differences -- I hate the word toleration -- must be made part of our very institutional fabric if we are going to erase racism from our midst. Until very recently, every facet of our existence hammered home the message: White is beautiful and good, and only white is beautiful and good. Fortunately, the messages are beginning to change, but we have a long way to go.

A second aspect of the "urban crisis" relates to the imperative need for us to regain control of

our technology. I am struck here by the eloquence of Mrs. Mary Pegram, a black social worker surveying her own position in life, "As a social worker, and a black woman, I feel the agonies of second-class citizenship very deeply. Recently, I have come to feel that the conditions of our cities have made all people second-class citizens, in some respects." And so it would appear to be.

As a corollary of this point, it is imperative that new mechanisms for distributing the rewards of this society be developed. While technology holds a promise for the good life, this promise is denied to far too many of our citizens. The racial bias involved in this unequal distribution system is obvious to you, but poverty by itself and without racial overtones stands as a major problem for American society today.

The third interrelated problem revolves around improving the institutions of local government so as to make them more effective, more responsive to growing demands, and more viable.

Whatever your views on national and international problems, it is clear that state and local governmental units have been understudied by scholars and have been floundering in the face of increased demands for the last thirty years. However inadequate certain national programs have been, they have all too frequently been the result of the incapability of state or lesser units to solve the problem at hand.

It is the closely related nature of these problems of racism, poverty, this technological gap and unresponsive government that forms the background for the urban crisis.

What, then, can the University of California do in the face of these pressing problems? Let me suggest four major areas in which we have begun to move and which, taken together, form the dimensions of our immediate response to the urban crises.

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The first area in which the University can contribute is that of expanding access to higher education. Whatever personal reservations I may have about the ability of education PER SE to move our society, for given individuals it is frequently the single most important key for breaking the vicious poverty cycle that has characterized the life-style of far too many of our citizens. While this is equally true for all our citizens, the racism that I mentioned earlier has meant, in the words of President Hitch, that "to be poor and to be the child of parents who have not had the advantage of education is also to be black or to have a Spanish surname." Here, we can point to limited progress, although the sheer size of the job remaining is staggering.

Our Educational Opportunity Program began only in 1965-66 with 100 students. In three years this number has grown to almost 2,000 with a dollar commitment of 3.7 million dollars in financial

grants, additional counseling and special services. Additionally, the percentage of waiver students has been raised from 2 to 4% of entering students. While this may seem small to you, it is a start. Beyond this, it provides an opportunity for reexamining the whole structure of standards which have governed admissions to the University. If these students do well, and it is my impression that they perform approximately like any random group of entering students, even the most hidebound among us will be forced to take a new look at the existing criteria that have been utilized in the past.

EMPLOYMENT

A second major area in which the University can make a significant contribution relates to its operations as an economic entity and large-scale employer. We must do more than merely remain an impartial witness. We must, and ARE, taking an aggressive stance with regards to recruitment and up-grading of minority employees. We must do more for on-the-job training. It is ironic that while education is "our bag" we lag behind many enlightened industrial concerns in our willingness to assume some responsibility for training our own employees with an eye to improving their own position within the University.

RESEARCH

A third area in which the University can contribute relates to applying some of the intellectual and financial resources of the University to a program of research and public service aimed at analyzing and arriving at solutions to some of the problems I mentioned in my opening remarks. While the evils of racism and poverty are high on the list of problems, we can simultaneously work on such topics as physical pollution, transportation, local government financing, community health, and a long list of relevant, socially-oriented projects.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The final area I would like to mention relates to the set of activities we have called "public service". A precise definition is difficult here since the range of activities includes applied research, extension work, tutoring, and social services. The underlying notion is quite clear. It relates to creating a University "presence" where there has not been one, and in relating more directly to the residents of the ghettos and barrios across the state.

This role is not well understood. I have frequently been asked whether or not public service is an appropriate "function" for the University. This may be a relevant question in the abstract, but for the University of California -- or any Land Grant Institution -- the answer, I firmly believe, is quite obvious. We HAVE BEEN in the public service arena since the day we opened our doors 100 years ago. The only question is, really, "Which part of the public?" Certainly agriculture, electronics, business and the professions have constantly drawn upon University

resources. Government, on many occasions, has come requesting help in solving problems as diverse as splitting the atom to eradicating various agricultural pests. What President Hitch has now done is to direct attention to another segment of the public -- a segment which has long been ignored. Somehow, new mechanisms for a closer relationship must be developed. Here, I am keenly aware of the work that many of you have undertaken through special student-originated projects and programs. In many respects, these are a prototype of the kinds of projects that can best relate the University to the community. But more is needed, and we are working on this. We need more input from the community, for it is clear that the days of doing things "to" or "for" the disadvantaged have been replaced by doing "with".

These, then -- student access, employment, research, and public service -- are the areas where the University can and will make its major efforts in the urban crisis. A rough path has been started and, fortunately, there is no turning back. There are, however, a variety of limiting factors that do deserve our attention. I promised earlier not to use them as scapegoats, and I meant it. I bring them to your attention only so you can be aware of them and not as an excuse for inactivity.

First, there is the real CONSTRAINT imposed by very limited financing. All of the approaches I mentioned to you have at least one thing in common: they cost money. Yet, as you all know, we

face our third straight "austerity" budget in Sacramento. It is clear that we are not universally loved, and the dying ardor of many leaders has taken the form of reduced funds for the University. We will not stop our efforts, and we will not ignore our responsibilities, but it is quite clear that financial restraints impose real limits on the speed with which we can move or on the over-all magnitude of this response.

Second, there is the very real constraint that flows from our inability to make the University un-

(to page 15)

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PUBLIC POLICY (from page 6)

urging of a small number of scientists and now the scientists should call for controlling chemical and biological weapons.

Equally compelling are the ecological questions of the continuing deterioration of air, water and soil during the last several decades. Widespread use of pesticides like DDT, nitrates in chemical fertilizers and the ubiquitous carbon dioxide producing automobile are chief contributors. As an example, the Baltic Sea is now so heavily polluted with DDT that recently the Swedish Institute of Public Health issued a warning that eating Baltic fish regularly has become dangerous. Another example is the accumulating evidence that man-made pollutants in the air are changing world weather in adverse, irreversible patterns. Man's dependence on the balance of nature remains poised crucially as ever. Aldous Huxley writes sensitively,

"Christianity enjoins us to love our human neighbours and to regard as neighbours even our enemies. More realistically, Hinduism and Buddhism extend the field of love into the nonhuman world. We must love, the Indian prophets tell us, not only our fellow-men but also our fellow-animals. The twentieth century ecologist would add that we ought to love the whole planet and treat it as though it were a vulnerable living organism, refraining scrupulously from all those outrages against nature which have turned so much of the once beautiful into excrement, industrial wastes and slums."

Efforts must be made to make salient the fact that complex concatenations of outcomes result when ecological changes are initiated. The portents, overt as well as surreptitious, of untrammelled technology need to be widely disseminated.

The universities should take the lead in creating an informed citizenry responsive to these problems. One approach could be to initiate undergraduate and graduate program of studies in what

could be termed Bio-political Science. Such a program could provide knowledge of the complexities of ecology as also the functions and limitations of various political processes and institutions. Changes are needed in the existing political system which has the traditional politician catering to the pork barrel of massive technology contracts. The politician's behavior is only adaptive toward his goal, re-election; the industrialist's toward his, increased profits. Both act in the name of greater gross national product with an occasional lip-service caveat to ecological ravages.

It would be a suicidal oversight to let technology become prepotent over ecology. The urgency for efforts toward preserving human values in our technological society cannot be overstated.

A series of seven lectures on SCIENCE & PUBLIC POLICY will be given at UC Medical Center this quarter. The schedule is

1. April 23: "Some Recent Developments in Science and Public Policy" (Aud.) Dr. Chauncey Leake, UCMC
2. April 30: "Chemical Warfare" Dr. John Neilands, Professor of Biochemistry, UCB (MU lounge)
3. May 7: "Control of Mind and Public Policy" Dr. E. Fuller Torrey, Dept. of Psychiatry, Stanford Medical School (MU lounge)
4. May 14: "Some Philosophic Reflections on Aggression" Dr. Paul A. Lee, Philosophy Dept. UCSC (MU lounge)
5. May 21: "Experimentation on Human Beings" Dr. Otto E. Gutentag, UCMC (MU lounge)
6. May 28: "Education of Scientists & Non-Scientists" Dr. Kenneth Thimann, Provost, Crown College, UCSC
7. June 4: Science & Public Policy: Some Prospects Dr. C.S. Wallia (MU lounge)

SAMA (from page 13)

SAMA clearly stated that health care is a right that cannot be subordinated in quantity or quality to the individuals earning power. SAMA resolved to work for expansion of alternative methods of financing to the "fee-for-services" method, and clearly stated that the present "system" is not the only utilizable foundation (for a system) of health care delivery.

NATIONAL SERVICE OBLIGATION

The house of delegates passed two resolutions relating to the draft and utilization of manpower. The first (Resolution 20A) instructed the executive council to work with the President Advisory Commission reviewing (the selective service system to secure two changes with regards to physicians. First, that there be compulsory national service for all physicians that allows them equal choice between military and civilian service with equal pay and privileges and second, that this

obligation be profession wide with women physicians receiving equal consideration. The one aspect not referred to was the obligation of those who fulfilled their military obligation prior to their medical education.

The second resolution (Resolution 4) deals with the expansion of "the U.S. Public Health Service or other Federally administered or approved programs" to provide adequate health care in areas in need of such aid. The manpower for such expansion would draw from medical and para medical personal who select these programs as their alternative to serving in the military. Inclusive in this proposed program is financial aid for students in school for return obligatory service after graduation similar to some of the military programs. This resolution also has a clause calling for equal privileges and pay to the military.

Upon analysis this second resolution is basically a stop gap measure aimed at improving health

URBAN CRISIS (from page 14)

derstandable to the public. It seems quite clear to me that, as an institution, the University is extraordinarily fragile and vulnerable. On one hand it requires a high level of support from the public and keen understanding from all of the elements within its own community. Clearly the University can be disrupted with great ease. With equal clarity, it can be destroyed -- as we know it -- by political interference. I think both of these alternatives are real possibilities. What is even more clear, I think, is our failure to define our role in such a way as to gain maximum public understanding. Obviously, the general public will not be as responsive to ideas about change as the University community. Yet, I am disappointed by their willingness to respond to highly simplistic notions about means for coping with so-called "campus unrest". Our failure has imposed what I deem to be a very real constraint on our operations -- and one closely related to the first constraint dealing with finances. We see the results of the situation when The Regents themselves are sorely divided on many fundamental questions relating to the University. This "fact of life" obviously limits, to an extent, our maneuverability and freedom to act.

Third is the very real constraint imposed by the sheer size of the organization. I need not belabor

this point for this audience. All of you know about the difficulties involved in moving any human organization this big. The situation is, I think, heightened within the University of California by the principle of decentralization to which we are all committed and by the myriad decisional bodies that have been created within the overall system. While this acts as a restraint on unified action by those of us working at the statewide level, it also has a brighter corollary: namely, that the capacities of the individual campus to respond with flexibility and speed are heightened.

In short, there is still great vitality within the University. We along with American society generally, are moving into a period of great turmoil and turbulence. It is also, for those of us who are born optimists, a period of great excitement. For the University, the crisis is heightened by the challenges facing it and by the strength of the many forces opposing its direction and its thrust. But for those of us involved, there is really no alternative but to keep pressing forward. To ignore the problems around us is to condemn ourselves to the fate of those who have been unwilling to try and shape their own destinies. To have tried and failed may well be heroic: to have failed to try is ignoble.

BIAFRA (from page 12)

to remain neutral, and has found that it is very difficult to send aid without appearing to be taking political sides.

Becoming politically involved in a situation in which the Soviet Union, Britain, and France are already involved is something that Washington would like to avoid. Until very recently the U.S. did not have any fact-finders in Biafra. Now the reports of mass starvation are acknowledged to be true. President Nixon has pledged our willingness to provide relief. Several private organizations are already sending food and supplies, among them the

Committee to Save Biafran Children, and the Biafran Medical Association of the Americas, as well as Church World Services and Catholic Relief Services. It remains to be seen what measure of support, in terms of food and supplies, and pressure for lifting of the blockade and negotiation of a truce, that will come from the United States government. Much will depend upon the public support expressed for such measures. Letters to the President, your Congressman and Senators, will help. Our participation in Biafran May Day Fast will be a statement of support.

(POPE (from page 4)

to earth to spread the word of God and the Romans crucified him but we were his disciples and he taught us the word etc. etc. This would be the same kind of exaggeration of natural into supernatural that seems to be the meat and drink of the gospels. Furthermore, the motives of the apostles were probably very pure; their later sufferings should testify to that.

If the Pope is intelligent, if he realizes that the belief in the deity of Christ rests on faith and not on fact, then I hold that he is the most evil man in the world. Millions of people are psychologically conditioned from early childhood to believe that they must obey the teachings of the Pope 'under pain of mortal sin'. The Church has built up the invisible strings of control from Rome to the minds of men, women and children the world over. When any intelligent man sits in the Pontiffs chair, claims authority from God; knows that the whole vast superstructure of the Church rests on such weak reeds as those discussed here, and yet begins to manipulate the strings that have sent armies to war, sacrificed women in labor, and are now coercing the production of children destined to starve, then I say that his personal faith cannot justify his ignoring of the first axiom of reason - I may be wrong. Should there be a judgment day, I would expect him to join an angel who also thought he was justified in playing God.



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(to be concluded next issue)

sports and recreation

The Weightless Wonders

During the past year Al Kerr has gathered about him a large number of young ladies who do more than dream about staying in good shape -- the Weightless Wonders!

The Weightless Wonder Program consists of a carefully-planned regimen of various types of exercise, including weight-lifting, jogging, sauna bath, and swimming. The benefits of the program are many: it help you girls to be more active, to lose weight, to build up various parts of your body, or to improve overall body tone and fitness.

A typical schedule would be:

7:30-8:15 - weight program

8:15-8:25 - jogging

8:30-8:45 - sauna bath

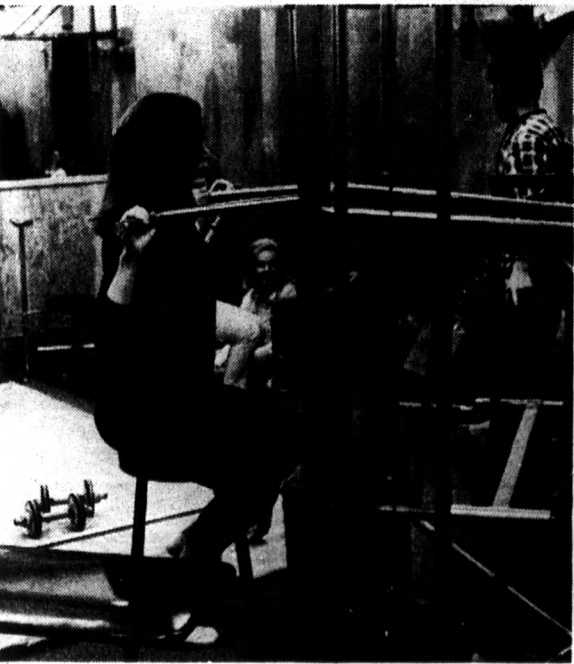
8:45 - -swimming

The class takes place every Monday and Wednesday evenings. New-comers attend two 7:00 orientation sessions, in addition.

Eligibility

The program is open to students, spouses of students, employees, and faculty members with a Millberry Union Membership card. The card (which is pro-rated) can be bought before 5 PM at the Millberry Central Desk, Mondays through Fridays

Wendy Ritterband



Jan Nelson



SPORTS NOTES

ADULT TRAMPOLINE WORKOUTS

Trampolines are available to all students and Millberry Union members. Free lessons are offered Mondays thru Thursdays between 5 and 7 PM.

INTRAMURAL SPORTS FESTIVAL

The annual University of California Intramural Sports Festival will be held at Santa Barbara this year. The Festival will take place on May 16. U.C.M.C. will field teams in the following sports: 6-man volleyball, tennis, badminton, co-ed softball, and women's basketball.

SCUBA DIVING COURSE

Mr. Ed Brailey is presently conducting a scuba-diving course at



Torunn Rhodes

Has Anyone Seen Our Tents?

During the last winter two one-man pop-up tents were lost from the Athletic Control Desk in Millberry Union? Has anyone seen them or heard of their whereabouts? If you have, would you please let the Athletic Department know. Many of your fellow students enjoy weekends outings which are enhanced by the low rates at which Millberry rents its camping equipment. If we have no tents, a lot of outings will never happen.

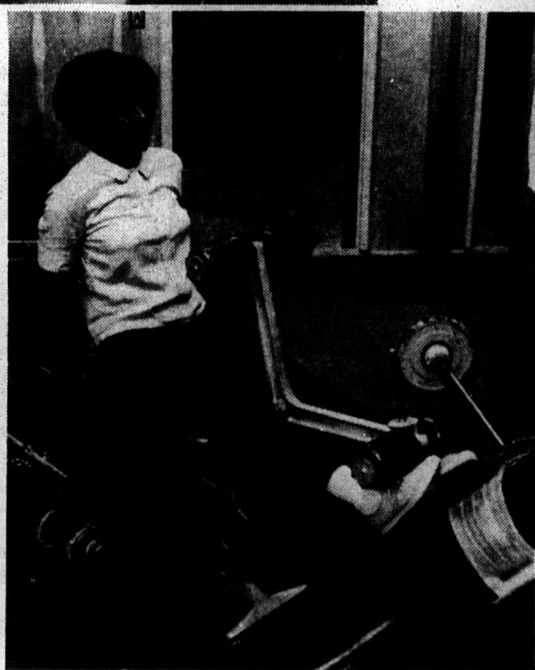
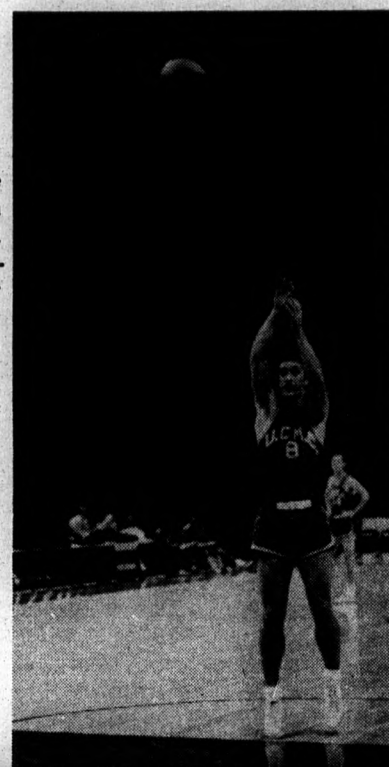
the U.C.M.C. pool on Monday evenings, between 7 and 10 p.m. Interested persons are welcome to attend, as registration is still open.

U.C.M.C. Basketball

The Captain and leader of the U.C.M.C. Varsity Basketball Team the past season is Steve Smith, a second-year Medical student. Scoring an average of 23 points per game and playing with great basketball sense, Steve was the mainstay of the Med Center Five.

Although he was extremely sick at the time of the P.A.A. Tourney, Steve still played against the All-Army team, only to lose to the quintet that eventually took the National A.A.U. title. According to Al Kerr, "I can only say that if a healthy Steve Smith was at the Presidio when U.C.M.C. played the All-Army team in the P.A.A. Tournament, there is no doubt that we might have gone all the way."

The accompanying photos show Steve in action this last season.



Ruby Collins

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