

WANTED



YOU ... IF YOU CAN DO THE JOB BETTER

ASUC Elections

If you have an interest in any of the following areas, you can have the support of the campus-wide student government to pursue your interest and provide a service to your classmates.

Community Health
(5 Elected Positions)* Campus-wide community health projects and intimate community contact. Campus Medical Teams, free clinics in San Francisco, etc.

Interschool Affairs
(5 Elected Positions)* Sponsorship and direction of majority of campus-wide social events. The student voice for the cultural activities of the campus, Friday night film series and art exhibits in the Millberry Union.

Student Affairs
(5 Elected Positions)* Housing and student input for the Financial Aid Office. Development of a Child Day-Care Center and a student Judiciary Forum.

Internal Affairs
(5 Elected Positions)* Direct relationship to the control and student input for Student Health Services, general operations of the clinics (& out-patient relationships to the medical center). Campus Planning and policy-making processes.

Teacher & Curriculum Evaluation
(5 Elected Positions)* Responsibility for the direction and correlation of the various school evaluation programs. Supplying, for the Academic Senate, the required student evaluation which will be used in their hiring and promotional activities.

Publications
5 Elected Positions)* The editing and production of Synapse. Production of other printed material such as yearbooks or literary publications.

Academic Senate and Regental Affairs
(5 Elected Positions)* Direct contact with the Academic Senate and the Regents. Student participation in both governing groups. Some traveling and regular meetings with students from other campuses.

*5 Elected Positions: One each from the Schools of Dentistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, and Nursing, and one from the Graduate Nursing Organization.

By filling out a petition form (available in the ASUC Office, 249 Millberry Union) you will be placed on a ballot to be selected by your classmates as one of the Commissioners of the ASUC from your school in the area of your interest. If you have an interest in one of these areas, but do not wish to run for office, fill out the appropriate space on the petition form.



waste in cafeteria

April 21, 1970

Dear Editor:

Regarding our ecological problems, actions must follow talk or it becomes meaningless. Sometimes small actions can add up. For instance, here in our cafeteria all the jellies, ketchup, mustard, etc. come in individual containers, which probably create a lot of unnecessary waste each day. In the coffee shop even the pickles and onions are distributed this way. It would hardly seem to be a great sacrifice if we were to use jars with ladles of some kind which can be cleaned and reused indefinitely. It may not seem important but it is a beginning. Why not bring this to the attention of the people responsible for the supplies in the cafeteria and meanwhile refuse to accept these containers to emphasize the need to change them. This is one campus and if this kind of action is taken on the other campuses it could reduce this type of waste a good deal.

There are other areas right here if we try to use our imaginations and maybe people could send in suggestions and you could print them each week.

Now that I think of it, I wonder how much waste is created within the state and federal institutions.

Sincerely,
Peggy Gerard, Secy.
Ext. 2073

class of '70 calls for improved clinical teaching

Stuart C. Cullen, M.D.
Dean
School of Medicine
University of California

Dear Dean Cullen:

As the end of our fourth year in the School of Medicine approaches, we, of the Class of 1970, look back on our experience with mixed feelings. We would like to share with you our opinions regarding the clinical teaching program within the School of Medicine, a topic of concern to ourselves as students and to you as the Dean of the School of Medicine.

It was this School's reputation for academic excellence, particularly in the realm of clinical teaching, that encouraged most of us to apply to the University of California School of Medicine. Now, after four years of undergraduate medical training, we feel that the reputation for outstanding clinical teaching is largely unjustified.

We believe that the teaching of medical students, particularly in the clinical years, has fallen from its former pre-emptive status to a poor third place behind the demands of clinical investigation and administrative duties in the competition for the faculty's time and interest. What has evolved from this change in priorities is a clinical teaching program which relies primarily upon a highly competent house staff, many members of which unfortunately have neither the time, the talent nor the interest to be truly effective instructors. As a result, we feel that many departments in the School of Medicine have failed to meet their potential effectiveness in the realm of clinical teaching.

While we appreciate that to be a good teacher one must be familiar with recent advances in, and perhaps be personally engaged in, clinical investigation, we also emphatically believe that there must be a reasonably equal emphasis on teaching.

As one scans the faculty roster of the School of Medicine, he is immediately impressed by the large number of internationally known and widely published professors whose names appear there. As medical students we wonder why we so rarely have meaningful contact with these men. Instead, we encounter attending physicians who dutifully and unenthusiastically sacrifice time from their laboratory work to attend the wards. These attending physicians do not devote sufficient time to the teaching of medical students, and are gener-

ally not present on the wards except for a hurried ninety minutes, three or four times per week.

As students we are expected to attend noon conferences, death and complication rounds, grand rounds, etc., and are frequently struck by the paucity of faculty in attendance at these gatherings. Professors who could make valuable contributions to these sessions and to the education of all are too often not present. We attend lectures and rounds given especially for students and are disappointed by the lack of preparation and enthusiasm shown by many of the instructors.

We have seen curriculum reforms instituted in 1965 and again in 1969 in attempts to improve the quality of medical education at this center. We are convinced, however, that curriculum changes alone, without concomitant improvement in teaching itself, are of no value in bettering the educational process.

The approach to teaching by the clinical faculty of the School of Medicine has thus been, at best, unenthusiastic and unimaginative. The Class of 1970 has responded, increasingly over the past two years, with a similar lack of enthusiasm for medicine in general and for this institution in particular.

The time has come for the faculty to take the first definitive steps in realizing the full potential for teaching excellence in the School of Medicine. There are two prerequisites to progress in this area: First, the development of a means of recognizing and meaningfully rewarding excellence in teaching within all departments; second, significantly increasing faculty participation in the existing teaching programs. We offer the following suggestions as ways in which these prerequisites might be realized:

1. That all clinical departments recognize the value of, and vigorously pursue student evaluation of the teaching effectiveness of attending physicians, instructors, and other faculty who deal with students in the clinical years.

2. That similar student evaluation be solicited regarding teaching rounds, out-patient clinics, conferences, and house staff teaching.

3. That all clinical departments establish a systematic means of evaluating their own effectiveness in teaching.

4. That in addition to the awards given by students, there be established departmental awards for excellence in teaching (e.g., guest lectureships, guest professorships, monetary

awards) just as there currently are for excellence in research. (i.e., Faculty Research Lectureship)

5. That a greater weight be placed on teaching ability than on research productivity in decisions regarding faculty promotion and advancement to tenure.

6. That incentives be established by all departments to stimulate increased faculty attendance at teaching conferences and rounds.

7. That the clinical and full-time staff serving as attending physicians devote a greater proportion of their time to bedside teaching.

We are firmly convinced that renewed efforts can and must be made to improve clinical teaching at this institution. Certainly with our outstanding faculty and a new curriculum the potential for offering the finest medical education in the country exists at this center. This potential must be fulfilled. We urge you to consider our suggestions and to lend your able leadership to this cause.

Respectfully yours,

Jerrold Lee Abraham
William Robert Amsterlaw
Robert Ralph Anderson
Frederic Davey Baker
John Michael Baker
Robert Ellsworth Belknap
Jack Willis Bonar
Gary Lee Bonwell
Warren Gregory Borgquist
Melodie MacLeod Buxman
Martin Stuart Cohen
Robert Avrick Collen
Roger Douglas Cornwall
Michael Honore Criquei
Jesse Castine Davis
Susan Shride Doyle
Alan David Engelberg
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Michael Edward Fitzpatrick
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Bessie Jo Tillman
James Roger Waldman
David Gene Warnock
Stephen Lee Wiesenfeld
Robert Ronald Wright
Gilbert Koji Yamamoto
Joyce Kiyoko Yano

response on campus parking system

April 21, 1970

Dr. Hugh H. Toland:

It is a pleasure to communicate with the past and to respond to you regarding your letter appearing in the April 13 edition of SYNAPSE concerning the campus parking system. Some of the facts presented in your letter are in error, however presumably this is due to the passage of so many years since you have been here.

Specifically, you stated that a significant jump in parking fees took place in 1969/70. It should be noted that there was an increase of only \$1 per month and that there will be no raise in 1970/71. Additionally you ought to know that monies collected are not put in a University-wide system and that funds collected on campus remain with the campus.

You made several references through your medium regarding the control gates and the staff reductions. As clarification, the attendant staff was reduced in order to conserve costs and to keep parking fees as low as possible. Vandalism and thefts have increased in the garage since the gates were installed, however such incidents have increased in other parts of the campus and in the city of San Francisco as well. There is little evidence relating crime directly to the gates and the smaller staff. It also should be noted that maintenance of the gates does not cost \$60 per month as stated in your letter, in fact operating costs are minimal. If the gates become broken they obviously must be repaired and this represents the only expense now being assumed.

You make a good point, Dr. Toland, with respect to the small cracks in the garage ceiling which have resulted in the spotting of vehicles. In some cases cars have had to be rewaxed to remove these spots. The Parking Office is aware of this, however, and last February arranged for corrective action. A coating of a plastic material has been applied to a 20 by 20 foot area of the roof as a test to see if it would be effective in eliminating the problem. So far it appears that it has and if the test results continue to be favorable, the material will be applied shortly to the entire area.

Finally, you stated that the University doesn't care about people, noting that the second floor area accommodates not only people who have paid for a decal but others as well. May I respectfully propose that by present day standards the campus has a responsibility to provide facilities for the many visitors who come to the hospitals and clinics each day. These people pay for the use of the public parking section of the garage and I am sure you will agree that this is reasonable in 1970. Unfortunately there are not enough spaces for either staff members or visitors, a matter which presumably you did not have to contend with.

In summary, it is a privilege to be able to communicate with you as to the present day problems facing campus administrators. While I realize full well that starting a new medical school some 100 years ago was most difficult, you should know that helping to keep one going also is not easy.

Robert R. Cannon
Business Manager



Dear Governor Reagan:

In times past, a graduate of the University of California was accorded respect — respect which stemmed from the high standards and ideals which were the University, the faculty and the students. There was world-wide admiration of the academic excellence of the University and of the freedom to pursue one's chosen educational goals in one of the best of all possible institutions. This is no longer true. As a result of political interference in the administration of the University through the Board of Regents, the University has become a political battleground where heavy-handed political fiascoes are designed to discredit the University, its faculty and its students. Where in fear of the so-called left the necessary academic freedoms have slowly been eroded away to the detriment of the students, the faculty, the state, the nation and the world.

Education can never be considered a privilege. It is a right of each individual to have the best possible education for which he is equipped by his desires and abilities. It is a function of the state to guarantee this right, for the state receives as much benefit as the student. Well-educated citizens are the most valuable resource of any country; they are the heart and soul of society.

Yet education without academic freedom, without freedom to think, to read, to teach, to be taught, anything by anyone you choose (and choice is highly important here) is not an education. It becomes propaganda. It becomes doctrine or dogma. Ideas are not born

in a climate of patterned, watered-down education; they suffocate and die in the lifeless, stagnant atmosphere of mandate, fiat, or the decree, "We are only allowed to teach these things." we walk silently to our grave in the rut of our education. Education then becomes the last gasp of a stagnating society.

You sir, as Governor, have done more than anyone else to degrade the University, drive away talented faculty, those whom you have consistently ignored on important issues, and now you seek to restrict the students who enter, driving away future artists, writers, scientists, and educators.

You have compromised the quality of education; you have sought to restrict academic freedom; you have removed any importance which this diploma has for me. I can not in any sense of moral conscience accept a diploma signed by the same man who seeks to destroy its meaning. I will, therefore, refuse to accept a diploma from the University so long as your signature is on it. I am having my diploma mailed to you in hope that the silence of the majority in lieu of violence will never be construed as consent or acquiescence.

Thomas Jefferson said, "I vow to wage eternal warfare on all forms of tyranny over the minds of men." You have released the heralds of tyranny.

David M. Casey
Graduating Senior Physics and Astronomy
2732 Benvenue
Berkeley, Calif. 94705

"bible was correct in predicting present problems of mankind"

Editor:

In regard to the Ecology Action Day of April 22, we would like to reprint an article from the "Hollywood Free Paper." We believe that this article is a thought provoking discussion of the present world problems that is worth considering.

"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was without form and void. From that formlessness God made form. He made light as a contrast to darkness. He divided the sea from the land. Then God made life and scattered it throughout His Creation. Finally, God made man in His own spiritual image. But man rejected God's love and chose to go his own way apart from God. Man's accomplishments without God seemed great. He built great cities until they covered and replaced the landscape. He conquered the land, the seas, and the air. Man even conquered outer space to the point of setting foot on his planet's satellite. But man could not conquer himself. He became so numerous that he consumed his world's resources, leaving much of that world paved or polluted.

Mass starvation became the rule, and in mindless hunger nations of men sought to conquer other nations to take their food and riches. And man did not turn to the God who had made him, but made a God in his own image. In the end, when man left the world, it was again without form and void. "The earth lies polluted under its inhabitants; for they have transgressed the laws, violated the statutes, broken the everlasting covenant.

Therefore a curse devours the earth, and its inhabitants suffer for their guilt." Isaiah 24:5,6. A study of the pattern of events in the last decade, especially the growing destruction by man of the ecological balance of his environment, the population explosion, and the growing threats of war that follow from the overcrowding and starvation that accompany that population explosion, suggests that if Jesus Christ does not fulfill His promise to return to this world and establish His Kingdom within the next generation, there may be nothing left for Him to return to. Jesus said that He would return again at such a critical time that all life would be destroyed if He did not return."

If the Bible was correct in predicting the present problems of mankind, then couldn't it be possible that Christ's claims of being God, of bridging the gap between God and men, and of bringing meaning and purpose to one's life were also correct? We personally have found that Christ's claims are true in our lives. As Romans 5:6 states, "When we were utterly helpless with no way of escape, Christ came at just the right time and died for us. . ."

Kathleen Browning, Physical Therapy
Chris Rossi, Nursing II
Joanne L. Vietty, Physical Therapy
Susan Young, Nursing II
Laurel Kersten, Nursing II

SYNAPSE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER ASSOCIATED STUDENTS

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the itinerant gastronome

Desserts
by Dave Bomar

As I see it, two fundamental bits of information are available to us: (1) in pathology we observed histologic sections of arteries and noted the plaque located in the tunica intima of atherosclerotic individuals; and (2) one's gustatory sensorium is stoked by the consumption of good food.

To compensate for (1) let us jog through Golden Gate Park to the beach — tomorrow — thereby leaving tonight free for (2). For your post-prandial enjoyment, then, I offer a few suggestions.

The classic dessert consists of apple, cheese, and wine (plus wench, to whet the appetite). Sherry and Port are the best-known after-dinner wines, but my special suggestion is Moscato Amabile (Louis Martini), a sweet crackling wine. Unfortunately, this wine is available only at the winery, which fact provides a handy excuse for making a weekend pilgrimage to St. Helena, the local Mecca for Bacchus-worshippers. If you arrive there early and put in a full day of tasting gratis, you should have a pretty good idea of which wine is the best dessert wine for you.

CHEESES

Cheese is our second ingredient, and fortunately there is no dearth of cheese stores and specialty shops in the City. Let me first recommend where not to buy. The Gourmet Market at the Cannery has a large selection of cheeses, but they are pre-wrapped in fairly large quantities. If, in order to sample a cheese, you desire a quarter of a pound or less, they refuse to accommodate your request to cut off a small slice. If you don't wish to buy a pound of, say, Gorgonzola to discover that it tastes like the smell of dirty feet or the U.C. M.C. Men's Locker Room, then go elsewhere.

Le Frommage at Ghirardelli Square is kind of touristy, but plates of different cheeses often sit out for you to sample. (When buying, don't be hesitant about asking for a taste — the Roquefort may be too salty. Moreover, *caveat emptor* is a two-way street.)

Normandy Lane in the basement of the City of Paris (Stockton and O'Farrell) has an excellent selection, and they will cut off as much as you want from the whole cheese. For those who like Swiss cheeses, you might try their Gruyere or Emmenthal, which are real mind-benders! Likewise, the Bel Paese.

The Maison Gourmet at Petrini Plaza (Fulton and Masonic) is a little closer to U.C.M.C. Try their El Quejiro, a Portuguese cheese, or their Canadian White Cheddar, which is really sharp!

If you make the Berkeley scene now and again, the Cheese Board (2114 Vine) has some Austrian smoked cheese — unusual, but very, very delicious.

APPLES! etc.

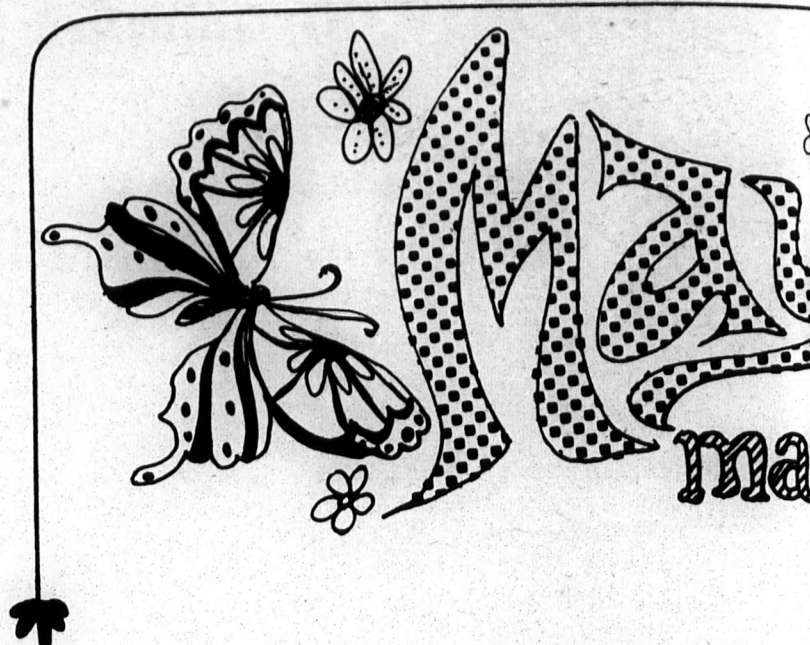
Apples are more universally available. The best procedure, at first, is just to play around and find out which combination of cheese-apple-wine appeals to you. If possible, try not to be dogmatic and shove down other people's throats your *obiter dicta* regarding the best combinations, for as far as desserts are concerned, *de gustibus non disputandum*.

GOING OUT

If you want to eat out and you enjoy ice cream specialties, Fenton's Creamery (4226 Piedmont Avenue, Oakland) is the best. Period. It's across the bridge, but that's not too far to go to get your mind blown. Sodas, milk shakes, sundaes, floats, etc. are all outstanding, but their *piece de resistance* is the Banana Split, which is better suited for two people than one. Their ice cream is second to none, and the split contains a scoop of chocolate, vanilla, and strawberry. Other sundaes include the Jersey and the Black & Tan, which are equally good. Can you dig it?

Those of you who saw "Bullitt" will remember the Coffee Cantata (2030 Union Street). As the name implies many of their desserts are based on coffee or mocha, but fine pastries are also available. Their whipped cream is almond flavored and constitutes an all-time contribution to the world of gastronomy.

I hope that the above suggestions will serve as a point of departure for future and even more pleasurable experiences in the world of desserts. Go with the blessings of St. Lucius Beebe.



christian fellowship

Reading more but enjoying it less? Why not give your mind a break and drop by the U.C. Christian Fellowship Book Table on Friday, May 1 in the M.U. Lobby from 11-1. Free and purchasable literature will be available on such topics as sex, love, philosophy, and the current scene.



John Garber plays Chief Bromden, the white man. Fredric Cooke plays the recalcitrant mental patient.

cuckoo's nest causes

by Kathy Bramwell

"One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest" which opened at the Little Fox last week has proved itself to be a theatrical masterpiece. Ken Kesey's novel, which was made into play form by Dale Wasserman not only takes the audience into a ward in a mental hospital, but causes each member of the audience to become involved with the characters.

This is achieved by many methods. The stage has been built out into the audience and the actors exit and enter through the audience. The audience is not separated or detached from the characters or the actions in any way. The theater is also very small so that even in the last row the involvement is still present.

During the first act Chief Bromden, John Garber, does not speak, however his thoughts are projected in a light show. This skillfully done addition to the play along with sound effects and

music all lend to the complete impact of this production.

Each of the characters is portrayed so well that the audience is often made uncomfortable by a character's presence, made to laugh by a character's antics or even made to cry by the ultimate outcome of the play.

John Garber, as Chief Bromden, never speaking till the second act still makes his presence very much felt. He is a dynamic actor and portrays the Indian magnificently. Nurse Ratched, Jo DeWinter, manifests dislike and even hatred at times, the patients, Charles Atkins Cheswick III; Barry Kraft, III; Billy Bibbit, Lawrie Driscoll; Frank Scanlon, Frank Albertson; and Jose Martini, Cesar Villavicencio are exceptional in their roles and portray each character so that they become absolutely believable.

Drew L. Eshelman as Dale Harding is absolutely phenomenal. His portrayal of the nervous, effeminate

experimental film festival

A collection of Experimental films by Bay Area filmmakers including: Robert Nelson's "Hot Leatherette," "Half Open and Lumpy," "War is Hell"; Bruce Baille's "Castro Street"; Bruce Connor's "A Movie"; and the exceptional "Dream of Wild Horses" will be shown Friday, May 1, at 7:30 p.m.

Sponsored by the Committee on Arts and Lectures the admission is 50 cents for students and 75 cents general.



n's combine has taken much from him and
t, McMurphy.

poly performance

The Drama class of Poly High School will present "Windows of Blackness" May 15 and 16. There will be an 8 p.m. performance both nights and a matinee at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

Tickets for \$1 can be purchased at 540C, at Poly High School or at the door.

audience involvement

patient is without exception.

Ruckly, Joseph Napoli, will be remembered by many in the audience even though he spoke only several drulling statements.

Randle Patrick McMurphy, Fredric Cook, not only resembles Ken Kesey, but also portrays his blustering character with all the gusto he deserves. However, from the moment he walked on stage, into the psychiatric ward, it was (perfectly) clear to the audience, to the inmates, and to McMurphy himself that here is a hero.

To be sure, there are such things as heroes; but the last person to recognize a true blue hero is the true blue hero himself. Otherwise there wouldn't be much to being a hero or even a martyr; we all have to die, and death is horrible, but the whole gruesome process would be much easier if we knew that we were doing heroic things, if we understood all of our own complicated motives, and if we knew

that people would say lovely things about us after we've gone.

The only character in the play who expresses any serious and sustained doubts as to McMurphy's motives is nurse Ratched; and she doesn't count anyway because she's evil and we all know that immediately by her efficient smile and rustling white uniform. As an audience, we are not allowed for one moment to suspect that perhaps this big laughing gambler is in it for the money; we are not allowed to suspect McMurphy because nobody suspects MacMurphy and McMurphy doesn't even suspect himself. No hero ever had it so good and some of the heroism, some of the tragedy is lost.

Regardless of what any interview says pro or con about this production, it should not be missed. It is a remarkable piece of literature which is now a truly remarkable play.

classical record reviews

By Gene Poon

BRAHMS: SYMPHONY NO. 2 in D, Op. 77. Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80. London Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux cond. Phillips World Series PHC 9123. (Compatible Stereo)

It used to be said that Frenchman couldn't understand Brahms. "Used to" would have to refer to some time long ago, for Pierre Monteux (or "Papa Pierre," as he was known when he conducted the San Francisco Symphony) always seemed to do very well in Brahms's music. His specialty, though, was the lyrical Second Symphony, a work which he could always bring off with the warm, glowing quality so typical of his music-making.

Collectors are fortunate in that the current catalogue contains two recordings of the Brahms Second with Monteux: the RCA Victrola (VICS-1055) with the Vienna Philharmonic, and the current re-issue. Each has its high points and shortcomings; the Philips performance is marginally less relaxed and serene than the RCA in the first movement, while being somewhat more rushed in the "broad, singing Adagio" that follows.

On the other hand the current disc does have the advantages of a better-sounding orchestra, and a better-processed master tape (the RCA suffers from some monetary drop-outs in the right stereo channel). Both share the budget price as a common attribute. So, for the better performance, it's the RCA; for better sound quality, the Philips, which likewise gets the nod on a more generous coupling.

Among the entire field of recordings of Brahms' Second, these two Monteux performances fare very well. Others worth considering, though at higher prices, are those by Klemperer (Angel S 35532) and Bruno Walter (Columbia MS 6173). A choice of the one best of all of these is impossible, but for the beginning collector I would single out the Monteux on Philips for its economy.

NIELSEN: Symphony No. 5, Op. 50. Saga-Drom, Op. 39. New Philharmonia Orchestra, Jascha Horenstein cond. Nonesuch H-71236 (stereo). \$2.98

The only competition to this budget-priced album is the \$6.00 Bernstein on Columbia. Until recently it had been a matter of doing well with what one could get; but I then became very dissatisfied with the Bernstein reading when I heard the 1954 performance by Thomas Jensen (on London, long since cut out) on a local radio station. Now, however, one can finally purchase a truly first-class performance of this masterpiece.

Horenstein is not an unknown conductor; twenty years ago he recorded for Vox the finest performances of Mahler's First and Ninth Symphonies that I have ever heard. At the opening of the stereo age he did several of the commonly heard orchestral classics for the same company.

Now, unlike other less capable colleagues, he has managed to keep himself famous, principally as a conductor of Mahler and Bruckner, without the benefit of recordings. Unfortunately this applies much more in England, where most of his concertizing is centered, than in the United States. But if any more records like this one come through in the near future, his fame may well establish itself here once more.

On the whole, Horenstein's Nielsen Fifth is considerably more subtle and impressive than Bernstein's. From the beginning it has a well-thought-out feeling, a sense of direction that underlies the serenity of the first few bars. The beautiful middle section of the first movement is properly atmospheric and mysterious; while its climax is effective without being hard-driven.

The second movement shares many of the attributes of the first — a well controlled interpretation, strong in concept but with all aspects balanced one against the other in their proper relationship.

As a sonic experience this new disc is among the very best current issues. Again I must comment on the relative abilities of European recording engineers as against their American counterparts; for where in recent years the Europeans have given us recordings that sound natural, transparent, and completely musical, our domestic record companies have favored a more immediate, front-row-center effect, which more often than not results in a harsh string tone and a markedly reduced sonic ambience. At any rate, this new Nonesuch is a very fine, natural recording indeed, in the very best European tradition.


All things considered, then, this is THE Nielsen Fifth to own. It is incomparably finer as a piece of music, thought out and interpreted by a master; and the sound is better as well. Of all the year's recordings, this one can not fail to be one of the most important. Recommended — with enthusiasm!

may fair

To Benefit Campus Educational Opportunity Program
May 18-29 — Millberry Union

Arts and Crafts Donations (any media) NEEDED Call Barbara Squires, Millberry Union Program Department (666-2019 or 2541), to donate art (paintings, ceramics, jewelry, leathercraft, hand-made ties, candles). Donations also needed for May Fair Bake Sale.

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new housing officer

Mr. Robert Cannon, the Campus Business Manager, announces the recent appointment of Kenneth D. Johnson as the new Housing Officer. Mr. Johnson succeeds Al Heller who left the University earlier this year to accept a position as an apartment complex manager in Boulder, Colorado.

The new Housing Officer was formerly associated with the Office of Economic Opportunity in Solano County. He was the executive director in charge of coordination of community organizations and services for 12 included programs. He has also been the co-director of the San Francisco Bail Project, a well known pre-trial release program funded by the Poverty Program of San Francisco which seeks to reform the inequities of the present bail system by obtaining the pre-trial freedom of indigent prisoners who cannot afford bail.

Mr. Johnson received his BA in Economics from San Francisco State College in 1958. He has been a sailor, soldier and possesses a California Real Estate license. Under the new management of Mr. Johnson, the Housing Office is diligently attempting to resolve some of the serious problems concerning housing on campus to combat the inflationary rise of oper-

ating costs to prevent any increase in rent of University housing. Additionally, Mr. Johnson hopes to administer the housing operations with a deep concern for the trend of receiving input and guidance from those primarily served; namely the student body.

The administration of campus housing policy will include student participation as represented on the Housing Advisory Committee. This committee represents

the student body in all housing operations and is composed of representatives from the ASUC, Aldea San Miguel Community Committee, the Dean of Students Office and the Business Manager's Office.

An example of this close cooperation is the recent expansion of the off-campus housing file which lists vacant rentals of landlords in the community who have agreed to take students on a non-discriminatory basis.



photo by victor dela cruz

hiking club

The Medical Center Hiking Club will travel to Yosemite May 1-3 for its first overnight trip of the season. The group plans to camp near the Valley, but probably outside the actual Valley floor, and take long hikes Saturday and Sunday.

Interested students and staff are invited to come. Since almost all the trails beginning in Yosemite Valley gain elevation rapidly, however, participants should have some hiking experience and be in relatively good physical condition.

Cars will leave San Francisco on Friday. One group hopes to leave early in the afternoon, while another plans to leave after work. The group will depart from Yosemite between 4 and 5 p.m. Sunday.

Food cost will be \$2.50 and will cover breakfast Saturday and Sunday and dinner Saturday. Campers should bring their own lunch for both days.

If you wish to go, please sign up at Millberry Central Desk by 5 p.m. on Wednesday, April 29. For additional information, contact Anne Schaefer, Ext. 1033 or 681-6841; or Nancy Kull, Ext. 1523 or 681-0506.

lecture on marijuana

The second of a series of lectures sponsored by the Drug Information Committee examines the effects of the ubiquitous *C. sativa* on the mind. To be held April 29, 8 p.m. in HSW 300, the lecture will feature two prominent Bay Area men of research.

Having spent considerable time with the Veterans Administration, Dr. Leo Hollister presently is the Associate Chief of Staff at the Palo Alto VA Hospital. His previous activities include member-

ship on drug evaluation committees of the VA, National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Institutes of Health. He is a clinical pharmacologist with research experience in psychopharmacology, drug-serum lipid relationships, and adverse drug reactions.

Dr. Reese Jones worked with the Psychopharmacology Service Center of the National Institute of Mental Health and later with Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute of Psychiatry in Residence. He has studied objective indices of psychopathology, human neurophysiology, and psychopharmacology.

naacp discusses education for black students

"Is San Francisco Providing a Quality Education for Black Students?" will be the topic of the evening at an open meeting Monday, April 27 of the San Francisco National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The meeting, which will be held at Farragut School Auditorium, 625 Holloway (Holloway & Faxon), San Francisco, at 8 p.m. will

feature as guest speakers, Lois Price, Vice Chairman of the Park South Advisory Council and member of SCOPE, Sam Williams, educational Field Representative for the Bay Area Urban League and Chairman of Minority Concerns Committee, Park South Advisory Council, and Mike Mooney, Community Coordinator of the OMI Community association.

The presentation will deal with implementation of Quality-Equality components of the Park South Complex Schools and the Ocean View-Merced - Ingleside (OMI) community.



photo by suellen bilow

Waiting feet in the medical clinic symbolize the need to train more physicians to deliver the quality health care that is possible today.

improved training facilities possible with approval of proposition 1

There are not enough health professionals in California today. The outlook for the future is even more alarming according to Alex Stalcup, Pres. ASUCSF.

On June 2, however, Californians will have a chance to change their future when they vote on Proposition 1 — the \$246.3 million bond issue for health sciences training facilities in the primary election.

Only a simple majority — not a two-thirds vote — is required for passage.

Approval of the proposition will make possible the completion of three new medical schools — at Davis, Irvine and San Diego — and the expansion of the University's schools for dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, optometry, veterinary medicine and public health.

It will step up the total number of places in the University's professional health colleges from 6,775 to 10,972, and the total number of graduates per year from about 900 to more than 1,500.

It will increase the annual production of new physicians by 125%, of dentists by 28%, of pharmacists by 38%, of veterinarians by 62%.

This will not solve all of the health manpower problems in the State, but it will mark a significant step.

In 1969, California had 33,000 physicians in active practice. By 1980, it will need 44,000 merely to maintain the present ratio of 165 physicians for each 100,000 persons. (The output of all medical schools in the State is now only about 450 per year, and more than that number die each year, and still others retire from practice.)

There were about 52,000 active registered nurses last year, but by 1980, the State will need 83,000. There were

11,000 dentists last year, but by 1980 there must be 15,000.

These increases are essential merely to meet the added health needs caused by California's skyrocketing population — 10 million in 1950, 20 million in 1970, and a predicted 27 million by 1980.

But population is not the only factor. Millions of Californians, once convinced they were unable to pay for medical care, have found access to treatment through the expanding programs of private and health insurance. Only 20 years ago, about 42% of the people in this State had such insurance coverage; now the figure is up to 90% and still rising. If national health insurance is added, and nationwide comprehensive dental insurance comes into effect, the demands will be even higher.

Moreover, Californians are now calling for the provision of more adequate health services in the urban ghettos and the remote rural areas, and for better health care for migrant workers and other special groups.

So far, California has managed to get most of its health professionals by recruiting them from other states — about 70% of its physicians, 35% of its dentists, 75% of its nurses, 60% of its pharmacists, and 80% of its veterinarians. But this "brain drain" cannot continue much longer, for the health manpower shortage is now nationwide.

There appears to be no possibility that the existing schools in California can significantly expand their output. For example, last year the UC medical schools were forced to reject about 95% of all applications, and about nine-tenths of all applicants. The UC dental schools rejected 83%.

In most instances, the applicants were rejected not because they were unqualified, or undedicated, but for one simple reason: there wasn't enough space for them.

The \$246.3 million bond issue will not affect property taxes, but will be financed from general revenue sources. It has been estimated that it will cost the average Californian about 70 cents a year for a maximum of 25 years, or a total of about \$18. If the 7% bonds are amortized over a shorter period, which is now customary for most State bonds, the cost would be less.

In addition, approval of

Proposition 1 would make the University eligible for about \$126.7 million in matching Federal construction funds.

None of the money could be used for any purpose except construction of health training facilities. Each item must be approved by the legislature on a project-by-project basis.

To date, Proposition 1 has been given the endorsement of both political parties, the California Medical Association and every other major health organization in the State, the AFL-CIO, the State Chamber of Commerce, and the California Taxpayers Association. It has also won support from student and

faculty leaders on this campus.

Chancellor Philip R. Lee says, "The most important thing to Californians in the seventies will be the quality of environment as it affects their total health and well-being."

"To provide quality health care," he claims, "it is evident that we must have more and better trained health professionals — not only to control disease and to find new weapons for the fight against such conditions as cancer, drug abuse and emphysema — but to develop and apply effective methods of preventing these and other illnesses."

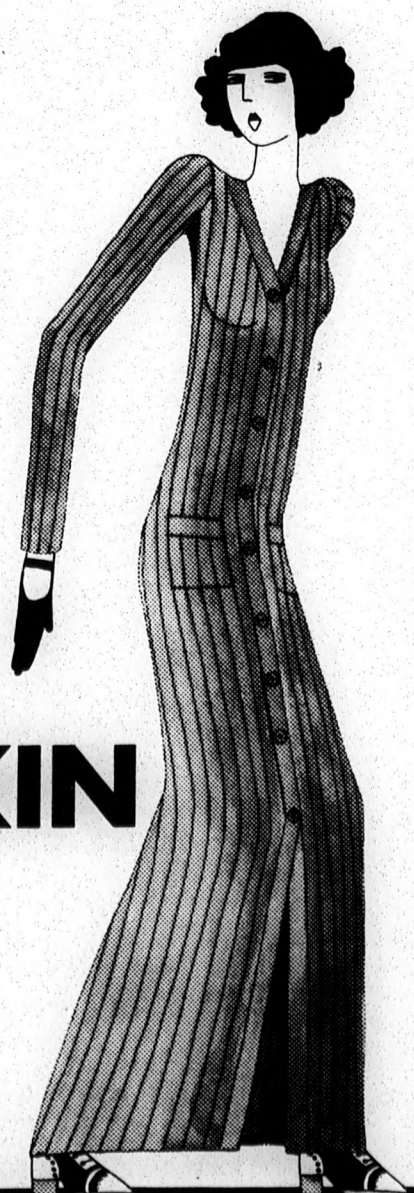
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walk for mankind to be saturday, may 2

Walk for Mankind offers an exciting and challenging activity for U.C. students and staff. It gives students a chance to become concerned about the less fortunate — a chance to protest against misery and sickness. There will be some hardy adults, too, but most of the Walkers will be students.

FUND RAISING

How does Walk for Mankind raise funds for Project Concern? Each Walker is pre-registered, given background information about Project Concern, as well as Instruction and Sponsor

sheets. Prior to the Walk, he rounds up as many Sponsors as possible — friends, family, business firms, and others. Each Sponsor agrees to pay the Walker a certain agreed-upon amount. Naturally, the more the better! Perhaps it is 10 cents, or maybe \$10, for every mile completed of the established Walk route and verified by the Walk Marshals at each check point. After he finishes the Walk route — or drops out because he's worn out — each Walker collects the amount due from all his Sponsors. He deposits these funds at the Wells Far-

go Bank or local Walk for Mankind headquarters. Tax deductible receipts are given to Sponsors requesting them.

ROUTE

The Walk begins in Golden Gate Park at Stanyan Street between 6 & 9 AM. Those who intend to walk the entire route will probably start early. The Walk goes through Golden Gate Park to 33rd Avenue, then north to Lincoln Park, around the Cliff House, down the Great Highway to the Zoo and then around Lake Merced and back to the Park via Sunset

Blvd. This route is 22 miles. Some will accept this challenge. Others may stop after any of the 16 checkpoints.

Project Concern is a people to people medical relief organization founded by Dr. James Turpin in 1961. It is an independent, non-profit organization which is entirely supported by the contributions of people who are concerned. International in scope, it is both non-sectarian and non-political. At the present time medical programs are being carried out in South Vietnam, Hong Kong, Tijuana and Appa-

lacia, USA.

In the near future a medical and dental clinic will be opened for Navajo and Hopi Indians who live off the reservations in NW New Mexico. A rehabilitation center for teen-age drug addicts is planned in the mountains near Salinas as funds are raised.

To register for the Walk and to obtain Sponsor sheets, go to S-475, or call Extension 2246. The U.C. Campus Walk Directors are Pieter Dahler, Joy Stephens, Elaine Tashima, Cathy Gibney, Al Staubus, and Mitsuo Tomita.

father charles carroll

Karl Barth, the great Swiss Protestant theologian, once said that only the pastor who had the daily newspaper in one hand and the Bible in the other could serve his people.

Charles de Foucauld, a French Catholic priest once said that the Church can only serve if she is an ECCLESIA AUDIENS — a listening church.

Imagine then my surprise to read in the Chronicle on April 16th that Louis Lundborg of the Bank of America had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Viet Nam war was: "morally indefensible and practically unsustainable"; "a tragic national mistake", and the only way out of the present impasse was "elimination of the war".

Many have held this opinion for a long time. Many — as Father Berrigan and David Harris — have gone to jail to testify to their own deep-seated convictions that this war is immoral. The courts of our country, the legislative and executive branches of our government, indeed the whole constitutional system, have been shaken to the foundations in the process.

Surely the board chairman of the world's largest private bank, need not be told that. From Berkeley to Isla Vista; from San Francisco to Boston, the pent-up emotions and frustrations of those who must fight the war have exploded. The cry that "Dissent is not disloyalty" has given way to a more positive affirmation of their faith — "Peace is Patriotic".

Now years after the undeclared war in Viet Nam has become more and more Americanized — and THOUSANDS OF LIVES LATER — Lundborg can say, "If any one is to blame, it is people like me for not speaking up and speaking out sooner — for not asking 'what goes on here'?" This could be said by all of us — even the most militant.

How late we all are becomes clear in reading THE CHRONICLE of April 13. Commenting on an article by Seymour Hersh (in the May issue of HARPER's) on the events at Song My on March 19, 1968, it quotes Ron Grzesik, a member of C company, as saying,

"It was like going from one step to another, worse one. First you'd stop the people, question them, and let them go. Second, you'd stop the people, beat up an old man, and let them go. Third, you'd stop the people, beat up an old man and shoot him. Fourth, you go in and wipe out a village."

The article ends with the remark of another soldier at Song My, Herbert Carter:

"The people didn't know what they were dying for, and the guys didn't know why they were shooting them."

For Carter, in Hersh's view, Song My was "not a massacre but a logical result of the war in Viet Nam."

What we could discern in the conduct of our enemy during World War II, we must discern in our own conduct if we are to save ourselves. The simple fact is that life has become cheap and the less the other looks like us, acts like us and thinks like us the cheaper his life becomes. Furthermore, we have become the creature of our fears.

The war in Viet Nam is not the only indication of this nor is the newspaper the only source of information. The other day, a member of the Medical Center staff confided, "I have become afraid of science"; "Little by little we are making murder respectable."

The drift is due to a growing insensitivity toward the sanctity of life and the drift in recent years has become undeni-

able. Take abortion and "updating death" as examples. Abortion has moved from a procedure that is permitted in the first 20 weeks of life (California) to one that is permitted in the first 24 weeks of life (New York) to one that would be permitted without limitation in time (Maryland proposal). It has moved from a practice that is permitted on condition to one permitted on demand. Few if any of its more radical advocates have paused long enough to reflect upon the educative role of the law; to consider what abortion on demand of the woman may do to the marriage relationship and family life; or to recognize the denigration of life inherent in this drift that may lead in time to public acquiescence in abortion on demand of the state. And limits on aid to dependent children is only a subtle form of demand!

When the principle that "utter helplessness demands utter protection" is abandoned; when the Hippocratic Oath, the Nuremberg Code, the Helsinki Declaration are more "honored in the breach than the observance"; the health sciences could well fall victim to a Song My of their own.

Hitler did not need to change German law. He merely changed the definitions. We are moving toward a state in which neither life nor death will be defined — and NOT TO DEFINE IS TO DEFINE.

The abortion controversy has left life undefined. The attempt to "update death" threatens to leave death similarly undefined. Already the Ad Hoc Committee of the Harvard Medical School to Examine the Definition of Brain Death has been surpassed. Now there is discussion of "elective cardiac arrest". By any other name that is still euthanasia; euthanasia is mercy killing; and killing is murder.

If as Justice Oliver Wendall Holmes said, "To live is to function; that is all there is to living", then we had best re-examine the claim to life of the retarded, the hospitalized victims of automobile and industrial accident, the bed-ridden veterans of World War II, Korea and Viet Nam, the senile and aged — and the mentally ill.

Do we need to be reminded how calloused the most brilliant and purportedly sensitive among us can become when we reflect upon the liquidation of 240,000 of 300,000 mental patients in specially constructed carbon monoxide chambers in German hospitals in the years 1939-45 by some of the greatest psychiatrists in Europe, and this WITHOUT ANY ORDER FROM HITLER OR ANY NAZI PARTY FUNCTIONARY?

When in the film JUDGMENT AT NUREMBERG, the American Judge Haywood visited his German colleague, Judge Janning, in his cell, the one-time Nazi judge said of the death of millions of men, women and children in gas ovens: "I did not know it would come to that, you must believe it. You must believe it."

Haywood stood staring at the man before him; then almost without thinking, he said the words as though he were speaking to a child: "Herr Janning. It came to that the first time you sentenced to death a man you knew to be innocent."

Whether at Song My or in medicine, the danger of "going from one step to another, worse one" is ever present. The history of the last thirty years proves how easy it is. Let us not forget that there were two trials at Nuremberg — one, for war crimes; another, of doctors!

NEXT WEEK: A TEST OF SANITY