

December 1 and 2 are the days of the E.O.P. Christmas Sale to be held in Millberry Union Gym.



Last spring a similar event "The May Fair" featured pottery, leather goods, and hand sewn apparel among other wares.



photos/suellen

INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

an attack against death and disease

By John Hamer (CPS)

This week nearly 400 very special Americans will die needlessly.

Not in Indochina, not in airplane accidents, not on the nation's highways.

They'll die on the job, in American industry. In the 25 years since World War II, America's factories, foundries, mills, plants and shops have been killing their workers at the incredible average rate of about 15,000 per year.

In addition, every day 8,500 workers are disabled on the job.

Every day, more than 27,000 workers are injured on the job.

And every year, some 390,000 workers contract occupational diseases, many of which are crippling, chronic, or fatal.

That this carnage still goes on and the conditions which cause it are not eliminated is a damning indictment of corporate indifference, governmental inefficiency and, until recently, labor apathy.

But the move to clean up and make safe the industrial environment, where some 80 million working Americans spend half their waking hours, is beginning. Small groups of union members, college students, environmentalists, doctors, scientists, and even legislators are coming together to form strong, active alliances. The problems are immense; the obstacles formidable. But the many horrifying haz-

ards of America's workplaces have engendered great dedication among the new crusaders for the health and safety of American workers.

A few selected examples of the lethality and toxicity of industrial environments may demonstrate why:

ITEM—Union Carbide's plant in Tonawanda, New York, near Buffalo, manufactures the "molecular sieve," an absorbent chemical powder with many commercial uses. Last spring, union examinations of 18 workers who had been employed in that department showed that all 18 had acute bronchitis, all 18 had suffered from dermatitis, 7 had emphysema and 2 had circulatory problems caused by ulcerated sores. Yet Union Carbide claimed none of the men had "any occupationally incurred pulmonary (lung) problems," according to company medical records.

Harvey Cowan, a chemical operator at the plant for more than 5 years, left in 1967 totally disabled from emphysema. He filed for workmen's compensation in 1969 after suffering 2 heart attacks, but Union Carbide refused to bring the case before the compensation board. On Sept. 26, 1970, Cowan died, at age 55.

A union representative who approached management got this reply from one executive: "I'm not in the business of

safety, I'm in the business of making molecular sieves."

ITEM—Workers in the American textile industry are almost unanimously assaulted by a trio of dangerous hazards in weaving mills, most of which are located in Southern states. Clouds of raw cotton fibers cause a serious respiratory ailment known as byssinosis, from which 100,000

continued on back page

writers needed

Writers for Synapse are needed. All students are urged to submit announcements, articles, pictures, poems; anything they wish to make known to the campus community.

If any student wishes to become a reporter for the newspaper they are welcome to cover any event and submit an article to the paper.

Remember we are located at 1324 3rd Avenue. Messages and articles for the paper can be left at Millberry Union Central desk and we can be reached at x 2211.

Please help Synapse be a voice for everyone.

fan letters

original letter to med faculty rejected by over one-half of its signers

I am writing in response to the letter published in Synapse on October 30 which was headlined "Medical Students Urge Faculty to Vote Against Grading Changes." This unfortunate letter should be challenged both for its contents and for the way its authors solicited support for it.

First of all, the letter was clearly railroaded through the first and second year classes. In their presentation to the students the authors successfully obscured both the intent and the contents of the letter. (Most students had no idea that the letter urged the defeat of the proposed grading change). They made their presentation five minutes before the start of a lecture so that there would be no time for discussion and then pressured the students into signing immediately by falsely claiming that the faculty was going to vote on the grading proposal the next day. Then, instead of letting the students read the letter, they sent around a blank piece of paper to sign. Since it was clear that both classes were confused, a meeting was called so that Dr. Carman could clarify some of the issues. The authors of the controversial letter were asked to hold up that letter for two days so that the students who signed it would have a chance to hear both sides of the issue before they decided what to support. The authors refused, stating that if the students were stupid enough to sign something they didn't understand then that was their own fault. The authors' main concern was getting the grading proposal defeated, not finding out how their classmates really felt.

The letter raises four objections to the grading proposal; none of which are accurate. First of all, they claim that this is, in essence, an A, C, F grading system. This is an absolute perversion of the intent of the faculty proposal. The faculty clearly stated that they view this as a very significant change in which comprehensive written evaluations will replace grades as we now know them. Most of the confusion has concerned the "Honors" part of the grading system. We students have repeatedly maintained that it is possible and even preferable to recognize "outstanding" performances with the written evaluations. While the faculty agreed that it was possible, they wanted to be a bit more pragmatic and so they refused to give up the "Honors" category until they could see that the written evaluations were adequate. This is very similar to the position taken by the

faculty at Stanford Medical School. They changed to an Honors/Pass/Fail plus written evaluation system and after two years they realized that the "Honors" category was superfluous in light of the written evaluations so they dropped it. I believe it is reasonable to expect a similar evolutionary sequence of changes here at UC and this proposal should be supported as a big first step towards that goal.

The letter also claimed that this proposal did not specify the pre-establishment of any announced set of course objectives. What they failed to mention is that the reason this isn't included in the current proposal is because those parts of the original proposal that dealt with course objectives have already been passed by the faculty.

The third claim made by the letter is that the proposal does nothing to promote the development of the evaluation system. What they failed to mention is that a full-time educational psychologist has been hired just to work on that very problem.

The last objection raised by the letter is perhaps the weakest of them all. The authors claim that as long as grades (meaning the "Honors" classification) exist, student evaluations will remain an unrealized goal. It is incredibly naïve to think that just by eliminating the "Honors" category you could force the faculty to write good evaluations if they weren't going to do it anyway. For this or any other system to work, the faculty must act in good faith. They have expressed a willingness to do so and I have seen no evidence that indicates anything to the contrary.

I urge students and faculty to support this compromise proposal as a significant step towards improved and more equitable student evaluations.

William J. Alton, Med II

We, the undersigned members of the Medical School classes of 1973 and 1974, signed a letter urging the defeat of the proposed grading changes. We did so without fully understanding the meaning or implications of this letter and would now like to withdraw our names and support from that letter.

Stephen Bauer
Steven Dertson
James I. Ito, Jr.
Phillip L. Wagner

Steven Harris
John Jeree
Donald J. Loans
Arthur Winstead III
Phillip A. Sherard
Christian Gronsbeck III
Brian Selhill
Thomas McGuire
Norman D. Kramer
Leonard Oestreicher
Norman B. Livermore III
Richard Poon
Margie McRae
Daniel Levine
Robert E. Guild
Charles K. Sakamoto
Virgil L. Woods, Jr.
Gerald H. Gibbs
Frank Pena
Al Velasco
Mark Winchester
Bruce Sarkin
Robert Morgan
Reginald F. Gipson
Mary Cuera
Charles Sakamoto
Ronald Underwood
Luis Diaz
Eileen Zronick
James Nishio
Marc Lebord
Gordon Weiss
Christine Lebars
John Shapiro
Chris Benson
Ronald D.
Ed Hom Med II
Gregory Hahn Med II
Ed Morgan Med II
Peter Collen Med II
Leon Robinson Med II
Gregory M. Kronberg Med II
Donald Coin Med II
Ian Kramer Med II
Harvey Humes Med II
airn J. Caro, Med II
Robert Edmund Med II
Cary Smith Med II
SATEPHEN Alan Med II
C. Ralph Melton Med II

Typesetter's note: about half of these names are illegible; others have black lines drawn thru first names after the check, making part of names unreadable. We have done our best.

Editors note: signatures were difficult to read straight from the petition but William Alton gave his consent to go ahead and print them.

criticism

Dear Editor,

I am in no way affiliated with the UC Med Center but on a "6 Masonic" bus going west, I found last week's edition of "Synapse". I was delighted by the pretty lady on the front page, and I was delighted to read that a certain Anthony Bottone will soon be reading his poems. If his poetry is anything like his prose ("I was the only house officer I met and I met no nurses"), it should be an interesting afternoon.

Nicholas Manning
San Francisco

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Letters to the editor should be typed and doublespaced. Letters shall be published at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief. All letters must be signed; however, the name may be withheld at the discretion of the editor if so desired by the writer. Slanderous letters will not be published but will be read eagerly by the editorial staff. The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to limit the length of the Letters to the Editor but without changing their context.

prof proposes birth control solution

DURHAM, N.H. (CPS) — "Of course, if you blew it, all that would happen is that humans would disappear."

So says Dr. Richard Schreiber, University of New Hampshire Professor of Botany, telling of the possible disadvantages of his proposal to use a virus to control population growth. He thinks the hazard is well worth the risk. "The way we're going now we're going to destroy every living form on earth, including us," he concludes.

Schreiber is convinced that the population problem is going to produce mass famine ("150 million people of so") within the next 15 years, and that in any case, the by-products of too many people will bring about the ecological death of the planet.

The only solution he can see is to release a virus into the air which would make all women infertile by interfering with the reproductive process. At the same time that was done, he says, an antidote, probably in the form of a

shot, would be made freely available throughout the world.

"Don't you see how moral this would be?" he asks. "For the first time every baby would be a wanted baby. People would have to decide to have a baby, instead of having one by accident."

Schreiber, a molecular biologist, says it is possible to develop a virus which would go into cells and inhibit one part of the female reproductive process. It would do this by preventing the production of any enzyme which would normally produce the next step in the process.

The antidote would be the enzyme which the virus prevented. Since the virus would permanently attach itself to the cell, it would be passed on genetically to babies that were born. In other words, no woman could ever have a baby without taking the antidote, which Schreiber thinks should be made to last for two to three months.

The virus would spread

"like Asian flu," says Schreiber. It would spread across the globe through air currents and by personal contact.

The antidote would be administered by the United Nations or some international organization, which would make it freely available to all women. If the government of some country refused to allow distribution to all women who wanted it, the UN would merely pull out until the government came around. Faced with the extinction of the country's people in one generation, Schreiber figures the government would come around.

Unlike the pill, which has caused various unexpected problems such as blood clots, the virus would only attack the specific process that it was designed to prevent, the scientist says. If the virus changed forms, as viruses sometimes do, he says it would become useless and the woman would be fertile again. Nothing else would happen.

It is certainly possible to make a virus that would only affect primates, Schreiber says, and virologists assure him that they could probably develop one that would only affect humans. This is necessary since animals would not come in for their antidote shots.

Schreiber concedes his solution is extreme, but sees it as the only alternative so far offered. He speaks of a global population problem which birth control techniques, because they are unsure and voluntary cannot solve. "The solution has to be involuntary," he says.

Now the world population is greater than 3½ billion, he says, and will double in 35 years at current rates. But he doesn't think that will happen, simply because the world food supply is already too small for the current population. He predicts a "massive famine" in fifteen years, with 150 million people dying worldwide.

Chicano students form new organization on campus

by David Hayes-Bautista

So there are 10,000,000 members of La Raza (Mexican and Latin Americans) in the United States; so they suffer from one of the poorest health records in the U.S.; so they are not receiving the benefits of the advances made in the medical sciences; so who is going to do anything about it? Nixon? Agnew? Reagan? ... Not hardly!

After years of trying to get "silent majority" or "white liberal" help in solving similar perplexing problems, Third World People (Black, Brown, Red and Yellow) have learned one thing: if we want to solve a problem extant in our community, we will have to solve it ourselves. No one else can, or will, solve it for us. This is what is commonly called "self determination."

How does self determination fit into the health scene? Easily! If the 10,000,000 people of La Raza are to benefit from medical science and enjoy the best of health, La Raza itself will have to see to it that proper medical care is delivered. In order to insure that La Raza can work, play, and live in good health, the Chicano students at the

University of California San Francisco have joined together to create the means through which health care can be effectively delivered to the community. This student organization is presently known as Chicanos in Health Education, abbreviated C.H.E.

If the abbreviation makes you think of Che Guevara, it's supposed to do just that. Ernesto (Che) Guevara was an Argentine physician who could have led a comfortable life with a rich clientele in Buenos Aires. The pathos of the human condition, the poverty he saw and lived in, the thousands dying in Latin America from diseases that could be cured and prevented, sparked him to dedicate his life to create better living conditions for those who suffered. As is the case of controversial men, Che's means and ends are disputed; not all agree with his political actions. What C.H.E. wishes to emulate is not necessarily Che Guevara's politics, but rather his idealistic dedication. Politics aside, Che can be admired as a human being concerned for the welfare of other human beings.

C.H.E. addresses itself to the health problems of La Raza.

Right now its primary efforts are involved in the recruitment of Chicano dental, medical, pharmaceutical and nursing students. Long range goals include, recruitment of Chicano students at all levels of the health care delivery system, intensive study of the failure of the present medical establishment to deliver health care, and establishment of alternate health care and delivery systems that will be available in the community.

C.H.E. was registered as a campus organization June 19, 1970. It is hoped that by winter C.H.E. will be able to have a regular office near campus, which will be called "El Centro Medico de Aztlan." It will serve as a clearing house for information, meeting place, library, and general rap-coffee break place. Ted Ramierez especially will appreciate C.H.E.'s office being out of his dining room.

Recently elected officers of the new organization are: Manuel Garcia, chairman; George Castaneda, co-chairman; Dolores Leon, secretary.

Expect to see C.H.E. in the thick of things to improve the level of health in our community.

alfven receives nobel prize

UNIPRESS (San Diego). Dr. Hannes Alfvén, an honorary fellow at UC San Diego's Muir College, has been awarded the 1970 Nobel Prize in Physics for "fundamental work and discoveries in magnetohydrodynamics" and the application of his findings to plasma physics.

Dr. Alfvén shares the award and \$78,400 prize with Dr. Louis Eugene of France. However, the work of the two men was done separately and is not closely related.

Dr. Alfvén is a native born Swedish citizen, who first became interested in plasma physics in 1937. In 1942 he discovered Alfvén waves, electromagnetic waves which are found in ionized gas. In the mid-1960's he left Sweden, saying that too little emphasis was being put on the peaceful uses of atomic fusion, another field in which his work is basic.

He accepted the position at UCSD, where he has been a visiting professor since 1966. He was also offered positions in several other countries. Now a professor in residence, Dr. Alfvén teaches one small class a week for doctoral candidates and gives many general lectures. He divides his time between the U.S. and Sweden, spending six months in each country.

An evening with Country Joe and The Pitschel Players

by Suellen Bilow

Country Joe and The Pitschel Players will entertain at Mr. D's on Broadway Monday evening, November 23.

As a benefit for the ASUC Food Supplement Program, proceeds from "An Evening with Country Joe and The Pitschel Players" will help bring high protein free food to malnourished San Francisco children.

The Pitschel Players, an improvisational revue, regularly find their home at The Intersection on Union Street in North Beach.

According to John Wasserman of the San Francisco Chronicle, the Pitschels are "very bright, very human, and very, very funny. Their more-or-less set sketches have a wide range of interest — for topical items to surrealist flights that exist in a time warp of their own."

"An impressively facile, quite sophisticated company," is how another critic, Stanley Eichelbaum of the San Francisco Examiner, describes the Pitschels.

He adds, "They're articulate, subtle and always coherent. They're not interested in zapping the audience with four-letter grunts, even when they're protesting Vietnam and the draft, or extolling the merits of pot

to benefit
the food supplement program



Robin Mencken and husband Joe Macdonald of the "Fish" with Jimmy Bransten



and the sexual revolution." With a largely different group of sketches, the Pitschel Players will perform a new sketch entitled, "The Young Dentists," as a parody on this season's batch of television shows that emphasize the young professionals "The Interns," "The Young Lawyers," "The Young Rebels," and "The Storefront Lawyers." Another new sketch satirizes the "liberal" warden of a prison who asks his model prisoner to refuse his parole and stay another five years

GROWN-UP

Confused clatter, more abused than sadder,
Sat the obese crumbling maid.
Fat from flatter, torn and tattered,
From all the toil she'd laid.

Ah, they'd had her, but it didn't matter,
It was now the current rage.
Many nights she'd said, as she lay in bed,
It was just that grown-up stage.

But time had singed her, and all within her,
For many a fiend had played.
And though she felt use, her life had been fused,
Into that grown-up stage.

Many a stag's game, was laid within same,
It was the current thing.
But they had all passed, and left her sad last,
They had made her, a grown-up fling.

And since they'd made her, and hadn't paid her,
She came to rest quite flat;
A crumbling, confused, and slightly misused,
Torn-up maiden fat.

So all you young maids, who have reached the up-stage,
Take heed of who's your steed.
And remember the laid maid, they haven't yet paid,
And don't grow fat on feed.

Terry Connor

Where was I when
Why was I then
Where have I gone
What am I on
When will I change
What will rearrange
Why have I come
What have I done
When do I grow
How should I know
When will I stop
Why can't I not
What do I feel
Why can't I heal
What do I need
What makes for greed
Why do I hide
What's me inside
Why can't I be happy
Why can't I stop thinking
Why do I contemplate
Why am I so down inside
Something's got to happen
Someone has to happen
Something's got to happen to change me
I can't just all of a sudden change my attitude
Without having first been effected by something or someone
Something has to change my attitude
I have to have a reason to change
Why can't I just change
Does the attitude make the experience
Or does the experience make the attitude
If you try, is it natural?

Terry Connor

poetry

A PALM

Appearing in a dream:
Gently rocked on the seas,
To be washed ashore on a white crest.

Rocks to pebble to sand to . . .
And green rises from the fertile earth.

Sun's golden warmth, black's icy chill;
Drink of water and bloom in rainbow,
But weather the drought!

You will nourish the seeds.

Bernard Wolf



photos/mathew hudson

Christopher Pray and Joe Macdonald (guest performer)

for the good of the prison to further prison reform.

In addition to the satire of the Pitschel Players, Joe MacDonald (of Country Joe and the Fish, and husband of Pitschel Player Robin Menken) will perform.

Only 300 tickets are available for "An Evening with Country Joe and The Pitschel Players," and will be on sale in the Medical Science Lobby at the following times:

Tuesday, November 17
12 to 1 p.m.

Wednesday, November 18
11:30 to 12:30

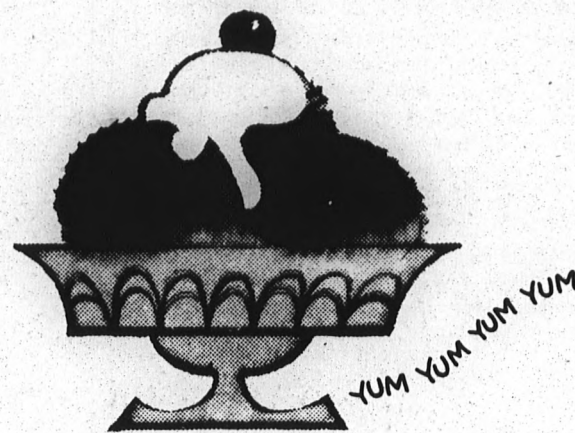
Tickets for the 8 p.m. November 23rd benefit will be: faculty \$5, Staff \$4, and students \$3.

According to Ann Raim, founder and director of the Pitschel Players, the troupe feels this benefit for the Food Supplement Program "is the most immediate cause they've ever served. It's not something ideological that will happen tomorrow. It's now. They're very excited about doing the benefit," she added.



Paul E. Richards and Gerald Hiken will perform in *The New Theatre* production of "Festival of Fools" at 8 p.m., Nov. 21 in M.U. Gym. Tickets are Students \$1, General \$1.50.

arts in the bay area



entertainment

Tonight and tomorrow night at the Matrix, Norman Greenbaum of "Spirit in the Sky". Next weekend Ramblin' Jack Elliott will return.

+ + + **HAIR,**

the love-rock musical now in its fifteenth month in San Francisco at the Orpheum Theater, is in its final four weeks and scheduled to close on Sunday, November 29, three months after its first anniversary. Tickets are available now for all remaining performances at all TRS Ticketron outlets, most Macys, and at the theater box office.

+ + + **Tickets**

for Charles Gordone's Pulitzer Prize play, "No Place to be Somebody" are now on sale at the On Broadway Theater, all TRS-Ticketron outlets and Downtown Center Box Office.

Performances will be nightly, except Monday, at 8:30 p.m. with two shows Saturday at 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. and two shows Sunday at 3 and 7 p.m. Prices are \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.50 for Sunday through Thursdays and \$7.95, \$6.95 and \$5.95 for Friday and Saturday shows.

+ + + **British**

folk rock stars **The Kinks** and **Elton John** make their only Bay Area appearance at **Fillmore West**, 1545 Market, Thursday through Saturday, November 12 through 14. **Ballin' Jack** and a thi. English group, **Juicy Lucy**, share the bill with **The Kinks** and **Elton John** and will remain at the Fillmore West through Sunday (Nov. 15). Lights will be by **Little Princess 109**. Admission

will be \$3.00 Thursday, \$3.50 Friday and Saturday and \$2.00 for the two-act show on Sunday. **The Fillmore West** dance-concerts begin at 8:30 p.m., end at 2 a.m.

The Kinks, who won an international audience with their first hit single ("You Really Got Me") in 1964, have continued, year after year, to evolve musically and to produce bestselling records. Led by singer-songwriter **Ray Davies**, **The Kinks** have released 12 LPs and a string of hit singles including "All Day and All of the Night," "So Tired of Waiting for You," "Sunny Afternoon," "A Well Respected Man" and, most recently, "Lola."

+ + + **British**

rock guitarist **Eric Clapton** will introduce his new band, **Derek and the Dominoes**, in two shows at the **Berkeley Community Theatre**, Allston Way and Grove Street, 8:00 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, November 18 and 19. Also appearing with **Derek and the Dominoes** will be the English blues rock group, **Toe Fat**.

Admission to this **Bill Graham** production will be \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50, with advance tickets available in San Francisco at the Downtown Center Box Office; in Berkeley at Discount Records; in Oakland at Sherman-Clay; in San Jose at the San Jose Box Office and in Palo Alto at the Palo Alto Box Office.

Clapton, whose brilliant electric guitar work has been employed by **The Yardbirds**, **John Mayall**, **The Cream**, **Blind Faith** and **Delaney and Bonnie**, will sing lead vocals, as well as play lead guitar, with his new group. Emphasizing that **Derek and the Dominoes** is a "group" rather than a Clapton-dominated effort, the British guitarist maintains each member is an exceptional musician, equally important to the band's overall sound.

+ + + **Next**

Sunday through Thursday at the **Fillmore**, **The James Gang** and **Black Sabbath**.

Sweet Baby James Taylor will also be at the **Berkeley Community Theater** with **Odetta**, Sunday night, November 22.

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classical record reviews

by Gene Poon

B E E T H O V E N:

Symphony No. 7 in A major, Op. 92. Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conducting. London STS-15107 \$2.98

Earlier this year the Karajan Vienna Philharmonic Beethoven Seventh was on the high-price RCA Red Seal label. In May it was cut out, when the long-standing arrangement between RCA and England's Decca London expired. Now this performance, in actuality a London recording, is available again at a lower price.

Unfortunately it is not worthy of the collector's consideration. At best this is an uninspired reading of the symphony. Straight-laced tempos make the music seem to plod along uninterestingly. Beethoven's many unusual touches often go by unnoticed, and unconventional turns of phrase or unique harmonies are all but lost.

The only thing of merit is the sound: clear, crisp and effective in its stereo quality. For the sake of a good performance, though, listeners are directed to Ansermet (London STS-15067) and Cantelli (Seraphim S-60038) in the low-price ranks, and Klemperer (Angel S-35945) or Walter (Columbia MS-6082) for \$5.98.

One aspect of this re-issue I can understand: the Beethoven Seventh was once also available on a London recording sold on the RCA label, in a performance by the London Symphony under Pierre Monteux. This record was long praised as one of the very finest ever done of this work. It, too, disappeared under the dissolution of the RCA Decca agreement; and yet when it came time to resurrect one or the other, London chose the poorer Karajan. Various commercial reasons exist for this, the most important being that despite the relative merit of the performances, Karajan is a world-renowned Wunderkind, whereas late in his career Monteux always remained a quiet figure in the musical world until his death in 1963. Such are the vagaries of the music business, the important thing being that where we now have a fair-to-middling record, we might have had a great one instead.

M E N D E L S S O H N:

Symphony No. 3 in A minor, Op. 56, "Scotch." Overture, "The Hebrides." London Symphony Orchestra, Peter Maag conducting. London STS-15091. \$2.98.

A reissue from London's own catalog, this is without a doubt the definitive choice among current releases of this symphony. Mendelssohn's music, especially later in his brief artistic life (he died at 35) was characterized by a delightfully fresh melody, and a genially relaxing atmosphere. Yet the artist who plays Mendelssohn must never plod, for if he does, the entire structure begins to sound top-heavy and unwieldy. It often seems that if one is to play Mendelssohn, he must play it right; for otherwise it just is not Mendelssohn.

And in this recording, Peter Maag most definitely does play it right. The sunny movements are brilliantly done; while complementing them are a vigorous, dance-like scherzo and a deeply touching slow movement. The fill-up, the "Hebrides" overture, is likewise superbly done. Add to this fine performance a thoroughly admirable sound quality, excellent stereo presence, silent surfaces and a budget price; and one must conclude that here is a winner in every way.

fellowships for graduate academic students

Graduate academic students at the Medical Center may apply for a California State Graduate Fellowship to help pay for tuition and fees. The fellowships may not be used for any other educational or personal expenses.

Fellowships may be used for graduate work in a variety of fields, including the sciences, social sciences, education, and others which may be determined by the California State Scholarship and Loan Commission. Professional degrees in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, and similar programs are excluded.

Eligibility requirements include California residence, a

baccalaureate degree, financial need, U.S. citizenship or a permanent residence visa, and a declaration of intent to teach in a California college.

If the number of qualified applicants exceeds the number of available awards, entering and first year graduate students will receive preference.

Applications must be postmarked no later than January 16, 1971. Entering graduate students must take the Graduate Record Examination on December 12 or January 16.

Additional information and application forms are available from the Graduate Division, 245-S, or the Financial Aid Office, 66-U.

upcoming events

The 1970 Jake Gimbel Sex Psychology Lectures are being presented now through December 7. They will be delivered in the Med Sciences Auditorium at noon.

Jake Gimbel was interested in athletic programs of the University of California at Los Angeles. He established funds at various Indiana and California colleges for athletic awards.

When he died in 1943 he established a trust to provide for a Sex Psychology Lectureship through his will. It

alternates each year between Stanford and UC.

The schedule for the lectures is as follows:

Tuesday, November 17

Whatever happened to Old Fashioned Sex?

Tuesday, November 24

Whatever happened to Just Plain Topless?

Tuesday, December 1

Whatever happened to Those Kids?

Monday, December 7

Whatever happened to Those Adults?

Christian Fellowship

The University Christian Fellowship meeting for this week will be at 15 Johnstone Drive, Sunday (November 15) at 6:45 P.M. Leading the meeting will be representatives of the Christian Medical Society.

Lecture change

Mr. William Mandel will lecture and show slides November 17 at noon in the MU Lounge. The topic of his lecture will be "Russians on the Road; Conversations with Hitchhikers." Mr. Mandel is the author of Russia Re-examined.

The lecture that was scheduled for this time was "India's Foreign Policy" by Mr. K. Raghunath, Vice Consul, Consulate of India.

Planned Parenthood benefit party

There will be a benefit party for Planned Parenthood titled "Social Intercourse" tomorrow night, November 14, at 8 p.m. 1403 Willard. There will be a donation of \$1. A live band will play and refreshments will be served.

The benefit is being given by Phi Delta Epsilon, Medical Fraternity.

scholarships for next year

Medical Center students who have not yet received a baccalaureate degree and will be under 24 years of age on October 8, 1971, may apply for a California State Scholarship to help pay tuition and fees for the 1971-72 academic year.

A scholarship recipient must have less than eight semesters or twelve quarters of study beyond high school graduation at the time the scholarship becomes effective.

Applicants are expected to take the Scholastic Aptitude Test on December 5 unless they took the examination after November 1, 1969. The final filing date for the S.A.T. is November 18, 1970, and registration forms must arrive at the College Entrance Examination Board office, 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, by 4:30 p.m. on that date. The mailing address is P.O. Box 1025, Berkeley, 94701, and the phone is 849-0950.

Students who took the S.A.T. after November 1, 1969, or who

were winners or semi-finalists in prior California State Scholarship competitions must request that their S.A.T. scores be sent to the California State Scholarship and Loan Commission. Such requests must reach the Educational Testing Service division of the College Entrance Examination Board in Berkeley prior to December 3, 1970.

Application forms for the State Scholarships are sent to the State Scholarship and Loan Commission in Sacramento and must be postmarked prior to December 3, 1970.

In addition to those mentioned above, eligibility requirements include financial need, California residence and U.S. citizenship or a permanent residence visa.

Additional information and application forms are available from the Financial Aid Office, Room 66-U, and any student interested should immediately contact Nancy Kull. The phone number is 666-4604.

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M.D.

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"Bio-Energetics: The Science of the Body ...
an extension of the concepts of Wilhelm Reich"

TUESDAY, NOV. 17

First Unitarian Church, Franklin * Geary Sts., S.F. 8:00 p.m. \$3 general, \$2 student
Advance tickets: Esalen, 1776 Union St., S.F. 771-1710

classified ads

APARTMENT WANTED for medical student -- Studio or 1 bedroom for month of December. Write R. Rosenberg, 555 Thayer Ave. No. 608, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

CLASSIFIED ADS WORK! Classified ads in the Synapse cost \$1.75 for 3 lines, 15c for each additional line. To place an ad, bring the words and the money to the office at 1324-3rd Ave. or leave both in an envelope at Millberry Union Central Desk. (Then watch what happens.)

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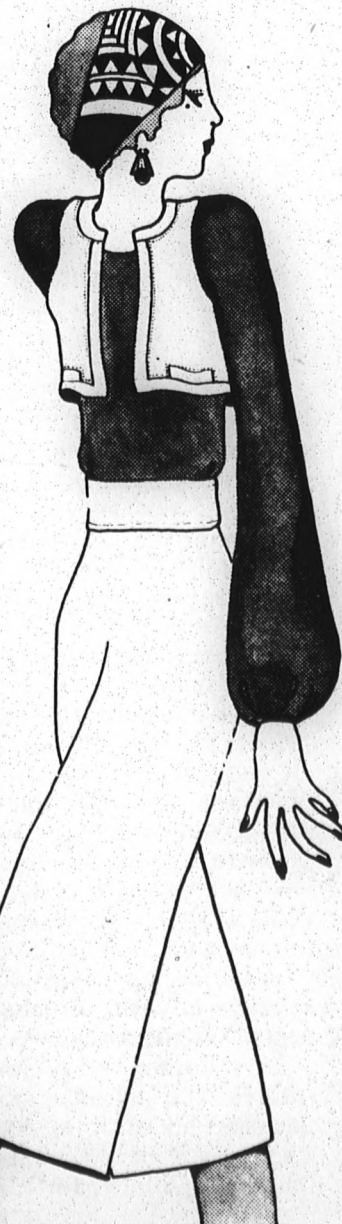
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an attack against death and disease

continued from front page

workers are now suffering and to which another 250,000 are exposed. Breathing tiny particles of asbestos, a hazard in textile mills since the 1800's, results in asbestiosis, a loss of lung function, or mesothelioma, a deadly form of lung cancer which is unique to those who have breathed asbestos dust. And finally, eardrum-damaging noise pollution in mills is among the worst in American industry, with workers constantly exposed to decibel levels above 100, when 85 decibels are harmful.

Nonetheless, a textile industry trade journal recently described byssinosis as "a thing thought up by venal doctors who attended last year's International Labor Organization meetings in Africa where inferior races are bound to be afflicted by new diseases more superior people defeated years ago." The industry continues to deny that conditions in their plants have any relation to lung diseases and breathing problems among workers.

Acoustical engineering studies indicate noise could be reduced in mills for about 50 cents per month per employee. Yet the industry does nothing, despite the convincing evidence and relatively low cost of correction.

ITEM—Proponents of American nuclear power — both for industry and defense — have consistently maintained that mining large stockpiles of uranium is more vital than protecting miners by setting strict exposure standards for radon, the cancer-producing gas emitted in mines. Environmentalists familiar with the Atomic Energy Commission's long reluctance to establish truly safe standards for radiation exposure were not surprised when the industry's Federal Radiation Council dragged its feet in demanding proper ventilation of radon gas in uranium mines.

For mining operations on the Colorado Plateau, the FRC set "standards" that were 10 to 100 times the levels set by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, a neutral, non-industrial agency. Still, compensation claims by disabled miners or the families of deceased miners are often denied because "little is known" about the correlation between deadly radon gas and cancer. But much is known, it seems, about the profit-making potential of the uranium industry, for which the AEC and the FRC have both lobbied in Congress.

Who is at work to begin correcting such shocking and criminal conditions in American industry?

Student Efforts

Among student efforts, one which shows promise is a newly formed project by Environmental Resources, Inc., one of two lasting organizations which grew out of the Environmental Teach-In and Earth Day last April 22. In their head office in Washington, D.C., the five initial members of the project have started building a working resource library, establishing contacts with labor unions, medical schools and environment groups, and writing a general handbook on the problem and several brief booklets on specific problems and diseases.

Led by Rick Atkins, a third-year medical student on leave from Stanford, and Paul Witt, a Stanford political science graduate, the group stresses "sensitization" to workers' problems and local initiatives by coalition groups of students, workers, and community members. They have received a \$20,000 grant from the Stern Foundation to begin work, and their advisory board includes Leonard Woodcock, Stewart Udall, Willard Wirtz, and George Wald.

Among specific student activities they will help organize and promote are:

- conducting inventories of local industrial hazards and applicable laws
- holding seminars and teach-outs on the problem of in-plant pollution;
- making university laboratories and skills available for analyzing gas and particulate matter found within plants;
- setting up regional, week-long training sessions at medical schools for union representatives and university students.

In addition, the project members hope to interest the national media in the problem, perhaps eliciting a network documentary. They also want to establish a national toll-free telephone number for workers to call for spe-

cific answers on industrial hazards.

Another student group begun this summer is Youth Projects, led by former University of Pennsylvania instructor Jim Goodell. Also working with foundation grant money, they have several projects underway, one of which is a content analysis of news media in coal mining regions of Appalachia. The horrors of Black Lung disease among miners and the callousness and corruption of owners and union leaders have been nationally documented, but the local media in those areas have been largely silent. Goodell hopes to gather evidence on how the industry-dominated ownership of newspapers and television stations results in bias in the news.

Labor unions

Among labor unions active in occupational environment problems, the most militant is probably the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union (OCAW). Led by their tough, experienced legislative director, Tony Mazzochi, the OCAW has sponsored several regional conferences to hear its members' grievances about hazardous working conditions, managerial unconcern, and to recommend courses of action.

"Things are far worse in American industry today than they've ever been," Mazzochi tells OCAW participants, "and that's because modern technology is taking us rapidly along new paths without anyone having checked in advance to see what the consequences of these new activities would be . . . You have been hearing about the rise in cancer, heart conditions and emphysema in our society . . . We, the oil, chemical and atomic workers, are becoming among the chief victims of these kinds of crippling diseases because we work in the very industries that contribute most to their development.

"Though we've talked about health and safety for a long time in the trade union movement, the emphasis has been on the safety aspect of it — whether a fellow gets his hand caught in a machine, or whether a gal gets her hair caught in a ventilating device . . . But the industry we work in has a danger that most people are unaware of, and it's insidious. It's the danger of a contaminated environment, the workplace; something we don't feel, see, or smell, and of which most of us become contemptuous, because it doesn't affect us immediately."

Glenn Paulson, a young Rockefeller University scientist, has accompanied Mazzochi to explain to workers the chemical and medical implication of the substances to which they are exposed. Paulson was working on air pollution problems in New York City last year when Mazzochi asked him to visit the National Lead plant in Sayreville, N.J., which had just had a series of carbon monoxide (CO) accidents. One worker had been killed, two suffered extensive brain damage and several collapsed on the job. None of the men was older than 25.

National Lead management installed several monitoring devices which they insisted would prevent future accidents. But when Paulson and Mazzochi toured the plant, they became suspicious of the monitors. Supposedly set to go off when the CO level reached the danger point of 50 ppm (parts per million), its first device Paulson inspected was set at 100 ppm. Others were found set at 200 and one at 400!

This blatant disregard for workers' safety was enough to convince Paulson, who began devoting considerable time and effort to the OCAW cause.

One valuable OCAW source is a book, *The Documentation of Threshold Limit Values*, which sets exposure levels for many dangerous common industrial chemicals. Put out by the Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, the book has helped workers learn and set standards in their factories.

One problem, however, is that of the approximately 6,000 industrial chemicals in use today, only 500 have been researched fully enough to have set standards. And through expanding technology, at least 1,000 new chemicals are brought into use every year! This hampers union efforts to protect workers.

Another problem is that international standards sometimes differ from U.S. levels. One example Mazzochi often cites is toluene, a substance used extensively in oil refineries. The American standard is 225 ppm, but Russian scientists have set a level for their workers at 25 ppm!

"Now I don't know who's correct," Mazzo-

chi says, "but if there has to be an error, let the error be on the side of the worker, instead of on the side of the boss . . . I say, let's have the lower level, and if it's over-safe, fine, because once you've been exposed to the higher level, it's irreversible."

Another union legislative representative, Frank Wallick of the United Auto Workers, has also been active in the battle for strict occupational health and safety standards. He believes that fundamental changes in the attitudes of corporate management will be necessary.

"The only way out is for industry to redesign its factories from the ground up to minimize pollution," Wallick declares. "But companies won't do this on their own. They need to be prodded. And for that, unions need allies. We need the environmentalist, the scientist and the student."

Wallick feels that the scientific and academic communities do have common grounds with workers, and the industrial environment issue is a unique opportunity for them to build an alliance. This would be a "really meaningful way" for students of medicine, law, engineering, architecture and journalism, among others, to use their training, Wallick says. He is very enthusiastic about Environmental Resources' new project — "My hope is this will really open eyes in the labor movement."

Still another labor group at work on the problems is the Alliance for Labor Action, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. The ALA has recently organized students to assist UAW members on strike against General Motors. But they are also deeply concerned about occupational health and safety.

One young ALA intern, Jim Branson, from the Antioch School for the Study of Basic Human Problems, has compiled a handbook on noise pollution. Branson, who formerly worked for the Black Lung Association in West Virginia, has also become active in the Environmental Resources WORK ENVIRONMENTS PROJECT.

Absence of effective federal laws

The absence of effective laws has long been a major hindrance to workers' efforts. The Occupational Health and Safety Bill, introduced this year in the Senate by Harrison Williams and in the House by Dominick Daniels, both New Jersey Democrats, shows considerable promise. The bill was described by former Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall as "The Most Far-Reaching Work Of Environmental Legislation (disguised as labor legislation) to come along in decades."

A telling comment on the bill's potency is the fact that it has been vehemently opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other industrial lobby groups. The bill is strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO, the UAW, Environmental Action and other informed organizations.

Among its provisions, the bill would:

- give industry the "general duty" of providing workers "a place of employment which is safe and healthful;
- empower the Secretary of Labor to set national health and safety standards for work environments;
- call for unannounced federal inspections of workplaces and prompt disclosure of the findings to workers;
- allow the Secretary of Labor to impose fines and seek court action against employers who violate the "general duty" or specific standards;
- permit the Secretary of Labor to close down all or part of any plant where workers are in "imminent danger" of injury or disease;
- direct the Secretary of HEW to publish a list of all known or potentially toxic substances — including those workers specifically request;
- allow employees to refuse work, without loss of pay, in areas where toxic substances are found at dangerous concentrations.

Passage of this bill would go a long way towards realization of the goals industrial environmentalists dream about. But the bill's future is not at all clear, partly because it has not won widespread, active support among the bulk of traditional environment groups.

"The environmental groups are rightfully up in arms about air pollution in the Delaware Valley and oil slicks along the Gulf Coast," Mazzochi once charged, "but they are blind to the places where blue collar employees earn a living. They think the 'environment' begins out there in the trees. They really don't believe industry is killing its workers."