

## UC to ok defense plan to save hospital beds

By Carolyn Marshall

The University of California will cooperate with the Department of Defense (DOD) plan to secure civilian hospital beds for American soldiers injured in a foreign war, a UC official said this week.

Dr. Cornelius Hopper, Special Assistant to the President for Health Affairs, said UC will participate in the DOD plan under limited conditions, but the extent of those limitations has yet to be established.

The DOD plans to secure 50,000 civilian hospital beds nationwide in case soldiers are wounded in a conflict overseas. The goal of DOD's Civilian Military Contingency Hospital System (CMCHS) is to find 1000 hospitals in major cities that will agree to set aside at least 50 beds each for military purposes. DOD is asking that these beds be made available to the department on 24-hour notice, in the event of a national emergency.

"It's reasonable to plan for

such things," said Dr. Hopper when asked why UC decided to cooperate. "Non-participation or denial of the plan would not be in the public interest. UC's funded by public agencies and national defense is a public concern."

UC has not signed a contract, but Dr. Hopper and members of UC's general counsel's office are drafting a letter of agreement to the Defense Department. The letter will be reviewed by campus chancellors and hospital directors before UC's final agreement is released.

Although the systemwide office seems to be in control of this issue, San Francisco is the only UC campus DOD approached publically to participate in the plan. It now appears, however, that a systemwide commitment could open the door for any one of seven UC hospitals to enter an agreement with the DOD. The General counsel's office said

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## UC budget cuts force student fee increase

By Andy Evangelista

UC students will begin paying up to \$225 a year more in fees next winter because of budget cuts and inflation.

Before approving the 1981-82 state budget four weeks ago, the Legislature trimmed an extra \$10.5 million from UC's share. Although legislators left it to the UC regents to decide where to make the cut, it was clearly understood the reduction would be made up by increasing student fees.

The Board of Regents is scheduled to discuss the fee hike at its meeting next week in San Francisco. A current University proposal calls for a \$75 a quarter increase in the educational fee beginning January, 1982. That fee is now \$120 a quarter for graduate and professional students.

Fees were already scheduled to go up \$100 a year because of

inflation, but the added budget cut necessitated a larger increase.

With the expected increase, UCSF students will pay about \$1065 in total fees next year.

Of good news to UCSF students, however, was the rejection by legislators of an extra \$200 a year charge to UC health and graduate professional students.

**UC hit hard**

Overall, the budget process was not kind to UC this year — nor to other state-funded agencies now feeling the real financial woes of Proposition 13.

The Legislature axed \$50 million from what Gov. Brown proposed for UC earlier in the year. Altogether the University received about \$90 million less than it originally requested.

UC this fiscal year will get \$1.134 billion from the state, a

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## Radiation — a hazard on the job?

By Carolyn Marshall

Footsteps echoed down the hall of the 14th floor of Health Sciences East as Eric Simmons (not his real name) strolled towards the elevators.

Clutching prepared lab samples of radioactive isotopes, he freed one hand, punched the "up" button, and waited. Nothing unusual, just a routine trip upstairs to the Counters, devices which measure atomic desintegration. But when the doors opened and Eric stepped forward to board the lift, another passenger jostled his arm slightly. The radioactive materials fell to the floor, spilled across the elevator and dripped down the shaft several stories.

This accident occurred in

May, and was one of the about eight reported radioactive spills to occur at UCSF in the past nine months. Although no one was injured, one UCSF radiation safety officer believes the collision could have been avoided.

"We've been battling department heads to get counters placed on every floor," said Ray Johnson of the UCSF Office of Environmental Health and Safety. "It would limit transport of these materials but they say it costs too much money."

More than anything, this cost-effective approach may reflect a subtle attitude about radiation safety at UCSF. Worse still, this attitude takes a back seat to the notion that the benefits of radiation in

UCSF's health care facilities, outweigh the risks, an idea which may be stifling a long overdue assessment of radiation hazards on the job.

**Figures**

While a growing number of people question the health effects of radiation generated from the use of nuclear power, little attention has focused on the use of radiation in the health field.

The nuclear fuel cycle, however, accounts for only 10 percent of our exposure to man-made radiation, whereas the use of radiation in health care facilities represents 90 percent of our exposure to man-made radiation. Of those legally categorized nuclear workers,

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## Chancellor to retire next year

By Andy Evangelista

Dr. Francis A. Sooy will step down from the UCSF Chancellorship next year confident that the campus is now in "a very strong position."

"When I took the job (nine years ago) the campus was stalled in its attempt to improve academic programs and achieve the recognition it deserves," said Sooy. "Those difficulties have now been resolved."

He said UCSF's relationship with the community is good, the School of Dentistry has a new facility and improved program, and the Moffitt Modernization and Long Hospital projects are nearing completion.

By the end of a nearly 10 year tenure "I will have completed most of the tasks I had set for myself when I came into this office," Sooy said.

Sooy announced his decision to retire from UCSF's top post at the June meeting of the UC Board of Regents in Los Angeles. His retirement will become effective July 1, 1982, the date of his 67th birthday.

Sooy, a noted surgeon in the otology field, plans to devote more of his time to practicing medicine. During his term as Chancellor, Sooy has maintained his private practice by seeing patients on Saturdays. He looks forward to conducting a more active practice and "having the weekends free to be with my family."

A member of the UCSF faculty since 1946, Sooy was appointed Chancellor in November 1972. He succeeded Dr. Philip Lee, who now heads the UCSF Health Policy Pro-



Dr. Francis A. Sooy

Many of the tasks he set have been accomplished.

gram. Sooy, who earned his medical degree from this campus in 1941, served as the Department of Otolaryngology's first chairman before becoming Chancellor.

Sooy's years as Chancellor have been basically quiet and not too controversial. A soft-spoken, smooth mannered person, Sooy always appears to be calm, even in tense situations. Observers say his diplomat-like qualities have helped him become an effective administrator and settle issues

before they become too heated. Others say he is "slick."

However, both administrative peers and political foes respect and rate him highly.

Not much in the public eye, Sooy is known for delegating much responsibility to his administrators — the UCSF vice-chancellors, deans and directors. His theory is to "get the top people (for administrative positions), leave them alone and let them use the talents they have," he said. "Few

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## A switch — reg fee funds to go to childcare

The UCSF Registration Fee Advisory Committee, reversing an earlier decision, last month recommended a \$14,400 allocation to the UCSF Childcare Center for 1981-82.

The money will be used to help UCSF student families pay for enrolling their children

at the center.

Last year the center received \$12,800 from registration fee funds, enabling 12 student families to save \$100 a month off the regular \$250 a month childcare center fee.

The center requested \$14,400 to continue the sub-

sidy this year but the registration fee committee, on a 7-3 vote, recommended to Chancellor Francis Sooy that the request be denied. Committee members said only a small number of students benefited from the subsidy, although 2500 UCSF students pay mandatory registration fees.

The Chancellor, however, asked the committee to convene and hear a presentation from two representatives of the School of Nursing, which oversees the educational part of the childcare center program.

Dr. Jean Waechter and Assistant Dean Zina Mirsky of the nursing school discussed

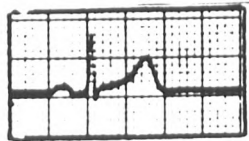
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## Next Issue

Synapse is publishing only monthly during the summer. The next issue will be published on Thursday, Aug. 13. Synapse will begin its weekly publication schedule at the start of the Fall Quarter.



# Vital Signs



## 'Lefty' sugar: alternative to saccharin?

Average U.S. sugar consumption is 85 pounds per year, and an estimated 50 million Americans are obese. These two facts explain the huge market for artificial sweeteners in this country, and also explain why Congress decided to override the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) ban on saccharin a few years ago.

Now the market looks sweet for a company called Biospherics, which recently acquired a patent for a sweetening process that involves L-sugar. L-sugar, or left-sugar, is simply the mirror image of the normal right-handed sugar that nature gave us. But because of the different geometric arrangement of the molecules, L-sugar cannot be metabolized by the human body. Metabolic enzymes have evolved to accept only right-handed sugar molecules.

"It's like trying to fit your left hand into a right-handed glove," developer Gilbert Levin says. "The glove can't accept the hand."

As a result, L-sugar is non-calorie-producing, and will leave no after-taste as saccharin does.

Optimism for the L-sugar industry boosted Biospherics stock from \$3 to \$9 one week, despite the fact that the sugar is far from being placed on the nation's grocery shelves. Extensive FDA toxicity testing remains to be conducted, and one big question is unanswered. What is the physiological effect of extra bulk — nondigestible molecules—traveling through the digestive tract? Soon we may be called the "Lefty" generation.

*Science News, 5/16/81*

## Epilepsy may not require chronic medication

A continuing debate in the treatment of epilepsy among children is whether anticonvulsant drugs must be taken indefinitely to prevent recurrent seizures. A new study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* recently suggests that young people—some 300,000 of whom are diagnosed epileptics—can safely discontinue their medication if they have been seizure-free for four years while taking the medication.

The study involved 68 patients who were followed for an average of about three years after discontinuing their medication. Three-quarters remained free of seizures after drug withdrawal, a much greater proportion than had previously been thought possible.

Several factors, however, influenced the probability of avoiding seizures. A youngster who had a history of an abnormal electroencephalogram (EEG) while on anticonvulsants or a history of numerous seizures before drugs brought the seizures under control was much more likely to relapse than a person who did not have this history.

"Giving a child a target of four seizure-free years,"

author Ronald Emerson declares, "implies that he or she will become 'well' at some point and will no longer carry the stigma of epilepsy." Staying off the drugs also reduces drug costs, doctor visits, and possible adverse drug interactions and learning and behavioral effects.

*Science News, 5/16/81*

## We pay for those food commercials!

National food advertising and promotion accounts for 3 to 3.7 cents of every dollar Americans spend on food at home, according to a new study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The study reveals that foods continue to be some of the most heavily advertised products pitched to the American consumer. Total food advertising amounts to between \$7 and \$9 billion annually. (This does not include advertising for beer, wine or distilled spirits.) Foods lead all other product categories in spot and network advertising, and in premiums, trading stamps, and discount coupons.

Consistently, processed foods command the lion's share of the food ad budgets. In 1978, breakfast cereals, soft drinks, candy and desserts, oils and salad dressings, coffee, and prepared foods—which represent about 20 per cent of the consumer food dollar—accounted for a full 50 per cent of all food advertising.

*Nutrition Action, June 1981*

## Low back pain: chiropractors are vindicated

Can spinal manipulation, as provided by physicians, osteopaths, and especially chiropractors, help people with low back pain? Finally a controlled study which used a natural, non-drug placebo has been conducted to answer this question. The answer seems to be yes—at least in the short-term.

The department of physical medicine at the University of California Irvine Medical Center compared spinal manipulation—which involves a sharp, high-speed thrust to the lower back to open the joints—to simple massage of the back's soft tissues. Patients rated pain relief themselves and were rated "objectively" by physicians.

Significantly more pain relief was reported by the spinal manipulation group after their first treatment than the massage group, and this was confirmed by objective measures. However, by the time the discharge, patients were equal in their reports of pain relief.

Interestingly, both groups reported significant pain relief by the time of discharge. Investigators point out that long-term effectiveness of spinal manipulation therapy is difficult to assess, because low back pain will often recede on its own, as it appears to have done in the back massage group.

*Science News, 5/2/81*

# UCSF losing minority faculty

By Carolyn Marshall

UCSF will lose eight minority faculty and administrators this year, a record number of minorities to leave the university at one time.

While some of these minorities feel they can excel more rapidly and better serve the community by working in the private sector, others say they've been forced out of the university setting by discrimination.

Perhaps the most disappointing of these minority faculty departures is the case of Dr. Irene Savostin-Asling, who lost her two year tenure struggle June 30. Dr. Savostin-Asling, an assistant professor of anatomy and oral diagnosis in The School of Dentistry, was first denied tenure in 1978. Despite enormous student and faculty support, the filing of formal complaints, hearings, student demonstrations, and a long list of remarkable qualifications on her vitae, the university terminated Dr.

Savostin-Asling after seven years of employment here.

The administration claims her qualifications are incomplete for tenure status. Virtually everyone who knows the Savostin-Asling case however, charges discrimination.

"What happened to Irene is significant in that she's the most qualified member of the minority faculty, she's produced the most research, won the most awards—and she's terminated. We have to question the reality of a situation where this is going on," said Dr. William Hoskins, Chairman of the Council on Minority Faculty.

While Dr. Hoskins views the Savostin-Asling case as outright discrimination, he hesitated to say whether discrimination is directed at him personally because he too is a minority.

"Regardless of my personal experience, as long as any colleague experiences any type of bias, it's as if that bias was

directed at me," he said.

During an interview in his office June 26, *Synapse* asked Dr. Hoskins if the Savostin-Asling case meant UCSF practiced discrimination in its treatment of faculty and staff. Dr. Hoskins paused thoughtfully for a moment, and gazed without focus at some papers on his desk. Then, without speaking or raising his eyes, he nodded his head, yes.

Last fall, some minority faculty members indicated they would resign if Savostin-Asling lost her tenure battle. Although it's unknown whether Dr. Mark Cave was part of that force, he now says he's leaving, in part, because of the Chancellor's ruling on Dr. Savostin-Asling.

Dr. Cave graduated from the School of Dentistry in 1978 and is co-director of the Office of Recruitment and Retention (RR). The RR program has been discontinued due to lack

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# A simple to read allergy guide

By Andy Evangelista

Curious scratchers, wheezers and sneezers may now turn to an easy to read — even through watery eyes — book to learn why they suffer and how misery could be eased.

A recently published book, immodestly titled *The Best Guide to Allergy* (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 123 pgs, \$5.95, paperback), attempts to answer in layman's terms over 200 questions about a common health problem.

In the U.S. an estimated 36 million — nearly one of every five Americans — suffer from some type of allergy.

The guide is the joint effort of Dr. Allan Giannini and Dr. Nathan Schultz, both UCSF clinical professors; Dr. Terry Chang, a former UCSF post-doctoral fellow now practicing in San Leandro; and Diane Wong, a secretary in the School of Pharmacy and an allergy patient of Dr. Giannini.

It was Wong — who has been treated for hives, hayfever, asthma and food allergies — who urged the allergists to put their knowledge into a simple to understand package.

"The book was written with the consumer in mind, so he or she can understand the academic facts of allergy in every day terms," said Dr. Giannini, who is also president of the Allergy Association of Northern California.

Information in the guide is based on multi-clinical studies and does not deal with fad cures, said Dr. Giannini.

Written in a question and answer format, the book deals with such subjects as hayfever; skin, food and insect allergy; allergy shots and how much they should cost; and prevention. Drawings and diagrams are included to aid the reader.

Although the book does not go into depth on any single allergy issue, it does offer basic answers to such questions as: How can I tell if I have an allergy? What happens to the body during an allergic reaction? What foods should be avoided during infancy? What



Authors of "The Best Guide to Allergy" — Dr. Terrance Chang, Dr. Nathan Schultz, Diane Wong, and Dr. Allan Giannini.

medications work?

*The Best Guide to Allergy* may not cure a cough or itch, but for some it might save a \$30 trip to the doctor's office by helping them evaluate or solve their own allergy problems.

The book has experienced instant success. The first printing of 7,000 copies immediately sold out. A second printing was recently completed.

In addition to answering some basic allergy questions, the book also offers some trivial information. For example, one learns that New York City is the cockroach allergy capital of the world.

The authors also slipped in some humor. One question asks: Can I catch poison oak from toilet seats? (Answer:

Yes. "When President Nixon and his group visited China, the toilet seats had been lacquered in preparation for the visiting Americans. The lacquer contained a substance very similar to poison oak. The native Chinese were not sensitive to the substance, but many Americans were.")

The guide includes questions some might consider "trendy." Can one develop a cocaine allergy? (Answer: Snorting "may result in allergylike symptoms — clear nasal discharge and conjunctival irritation with watery, itchy eyes" ... However, "rare instances of true allergic reaction have been reported.")

"*The Best Guide to Allergy*" is available in the Millberry Union Bookstore.

# synapse

Published by the Board of Publications  
University of California, San Francisco, California 94143  
Phone: (415) 666-2211

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Announcements should be submitted to Synapse, c/o Millberry Union Central Desk, by noon Friday, the week before publication. Letters shall be published at the discretion of the editors and must be signed; however, the name may be withheld if so desired by the writer. Subscriptions may be obtained through the Synapse office for six dollars per academic year.

The *Synapse* seeks to act as a forum for responsible dialogue between the authors and the readers of the campus community, representing the spectrum of belief and action. Articles and columns published in the *Synapse* represent the viewpoint of the authors and not necessarily those of the editorial staff. Unsigned editorials reflect the majority viewpoint of the staff and not necessarily that of the Board of Publications or the University of California.



## News Analysis

## Pesticide dependency causing health woes

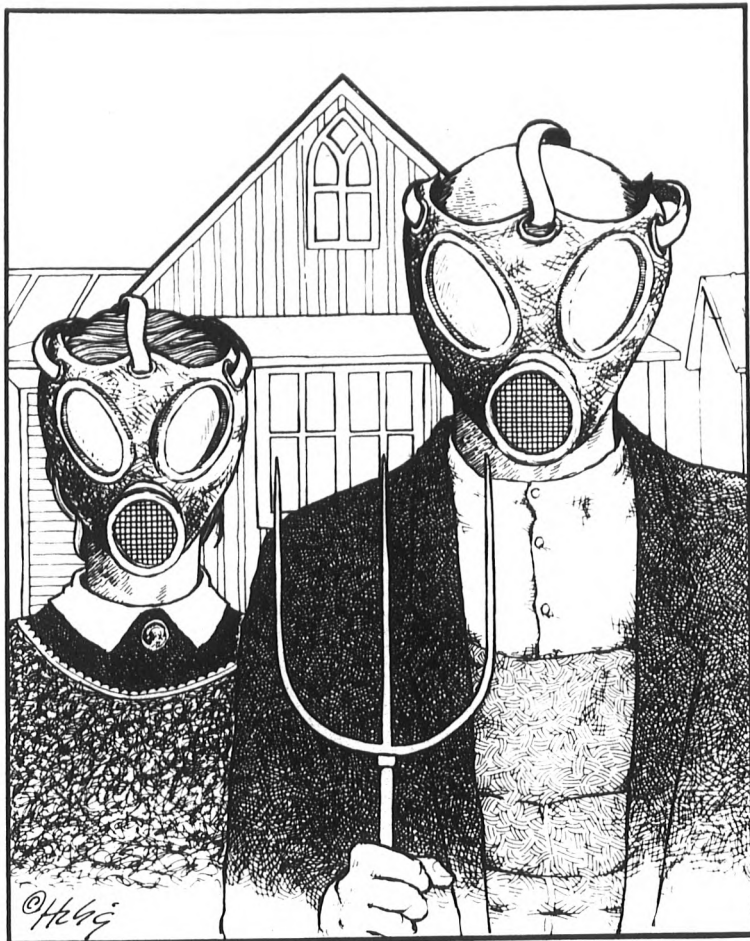
By Paula DiPerna  
Pacific News Service

PLANT CITY, FLA.—On Sept. 26, 1980, Manuel Morero, a Mexican-American migrant worker in the strawberry fields of central Florida, climbed aboard a tractor to help his bosses Robert and James Jeffrey, apply a fumigant to the soil and cover it with protective plastic tarps. The men took special care to handle the substance according to the label prescriptions to ensure "safe" use. Yet 36 hours later, Morero hovered near death, his body intoxicated with the perfectly legal, commonly used fumigant, methyl bromide, to which he had been heavily exposed.

Today, six months after the incident, Morero is permanently disabled as a result of the pesticide poisoning. He still cannot control his left arm—it shakes and twitches when he makes the slightest voluntary movement. He suffered a seizure as recently as mid-April. And he has yet to receive a penny of compensation for his loss of health and livelihood. His family of nine is being supported by the farm work of the three eldest children aged 17, 18 and 20. Morero cannot even drive a car.

Not only is Morero's personal predicament poignant and tragic in human terms, but it grimly demonstrates that pesticide-related illness has become an acceptable hazard of our pesticide-dependent times. Morero is just one of perhaps 6,000 Americans who have suffered pesticide poisoning over the last 15 years, according to government statistics.

Morero remembers most of



Season of Pesticides

the details of his poisoning, and what he cannot recall, he checks with his wife, who remembers it all.

Throughout Friday, the 26th of September, Morero sat on the back of the tractor guiding the plastic tarp as it rolled off a reel onto the ground. He worked a day and a half with no symptoms of illness, until late Saturday afternoon when he told the "bossman" he had a headache. Nauseated as well, he drove home.

"I made it just in time...I thought my head was going to split up," he recalls. At this point, Morero apparently convulsed. He remembers that his left arm rose by itself away

from his body, which actually made him laugh. Finally, according to his wife, the family called an ambulance; Morero required restraint by several people as he violently resisted any attempt to sedate him. He lapsed into a coma in the hospital and his wife was told his chances for survival were essentially nil.

Despite his surprising recovery, Morero continues to experience seizures. "When I want to put on my shirt or take a bath, I have lots of problems," he says. "My hands just shake and I can't work anything with them. I just fall down when I need to lie down because I don't want

to use my arms."

On the advice of his physician, Morero filed a claim for permanent disability with the Social Security Office here. (Pesticide poisonings are not covered by Workmen's Compensation laws in many states.) The claim was first denied on grounds that Morero was not truly disabled, despite the medical evidence supplied by his physician. After months of bureaucratic shuffling and special appeals, an administrative judge finally reversed the ruling early in May.

Apart from government red tape, Morero's predicament is at least partly the fault of widespread official and public ignorance of just how lethal many commonplace, approved-for-use agricultural chemicals can be. That methyl bromide is capable of causing permanent disability, however, should never have been in dispute.

The highly toxic nature of methyl bromide has been known since the first documented poisoning in 1893. A 1969 study by Dr. C. H. Hine, Clinical Professor of Epidemiology and International Health at the University of California, reported 166 poisonings in California alone, including five deaths, between 1957 and 1964. Dr. Hine concluded then that methyl bromide "has been responsible for more deaths among occupationally exposed persons than all of the more widely publicized highly toxic organic phosphate group."

Richard Reeves, Senior Industrial Hygienist with the California State Department of Agriculture, has followed methyl bromide poisonings

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## UC suffers from tight state budget

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\$54 million or five per cent increase over last year's allocation. Because the increase is far lower than the current inflation rate, UC will suffer a loss of purchasing power.

Hit hard were offices of the president and campus chancellors who will have to reduce administrative expenses.

State and university employees suffered too, receiving only an average six percent pay raise compared to 10 percent a year ago.

#### Fee proposal

According to Paul Rogers, co-director of the UC Student Lobby, student leaders are negotiating with the University on fee increase figure and are hoping to lower the \$75 a quarter proposal a bit. However, Rogers predicted the eventual increase will still be at least \$200 a year.

To impose the fee hike, the regents need to approve a change in the policy of educational fees, which were previously used only for student financial aid, Rogers said. The University would like to use \$6.3 million from educational fee revenues for such costs as student service administration and counseling programs, previously funded by state monies.

Although the student lobby has clashed with the regents over fees issues in the past, it is not opposing the fee rise this year. Realizing that all state agencies are suffering from the tightest budget in decades, student leaders feel they must pay a share.

#### Tuition stance

Rogers said, however, the lobby's approval of the fee hike does not affect its stance on tuition. Student leaders are currently backing pending legislation aimed at discouraging UC from imposing tuition. Fees paid by UC students are used for student-related services and not instructional expenses. UC students do not pay tuition or classroom costs.

Rogers also said that the student lobby would oppose future fee increases aimed at making up for budget cuts. If student fees were to fund programs other than financial aid or student services, this would be tantamount to tuition, Rogers said.

This is why the lobby opposed the extra \$200 charge for health and graduate professional students. Graduate students do not use more student services than others and revenue from the extra fee charged to them would have gone to instructional or administrative costs.

#### Pub. Board faculty rep.

The Synapse Board of Publications is seeking nominees for the position of Faculty Representative to the Board for the 1981-82 year.

The Board of Publications, which governs the Synapse, meets about twice a quarter. Interested faculty members may send letters stating their interest to Synapse Board of Publications, MU Central Desk.

## Weapons labs foes will continue fight

By Andy Evangelista

Anti-nuclear groups say they will continue efforts to cut UC's ties with two nuclear weapons laboratories, despite the regents' lopsided vote approving management of the facilities until 1987.

The regents, three weeks ago, voted 11-4 to extend for five years contracts with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to operate the Lawrence Livermore and the Los Alamos (New Mexico) laboratories, which design and test the country's nuclear weapons.

The agreements with DOE also cover UC operation of the Lawrence Berkeley and the UCLA Biomedical and Environmental Laboratories, which are not engaged in controversial weapons research.

According to Dave Raymond of the UC Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project, which has spearheaded opposition to the weapons work, the group will "press ahead" with legal action aimed at negating the votes of several regents who favor the University's lab management.

The Conversions Project filed action last week charging that U.S. Attorney General William French Smith, a regent since 1968, and William Wilson, President Reagan's

envoy to the Vatican, are illegally holding regent posts.

The group claims that a clause in the state constitution prohibits state officials from simultaneously holding federal offices.

In June, Smith attended his first regents meeting since becoming Attorney General. However, he abstained on the labs vote.

Also pending is a Conversions Project suit charging seven regents with conflict of interest. The suit, filed in November, alleges that these regents, who favor UC's arrangement with the DOE-funded labs, have personal and financial interests in nuclear weapons development. The regents named in the suit are Dean A. Watkins, Glenn Campbell, Edward W. Carter, Robert O. Reynolds, John H. Lawrence, Smith, and Wilson. Except for Carter, all were appointed to the Board of Regents by then-Governor Reagan.

According to Raymond, these actions, if successful, and future regent appointments by Gov. Brown could alter the Board of Regents' makeup and stance on the labs issue.

Brown, who has opposed UC management of the labs, has three Board vacancies to fill

and another two seats will open next winter. Students and anti-weapons groups are lobbying Brown to appoint persons favoring severance of UC ties with the weapons facilities.

Although Brown voted against the DOE-UC contract renewal at the June regents meeting, some anti-weapons demonstrators were miffed at the Governor for not pushing harder for severance.

If Brown would have filled the three vacancies prior to the meeting and persuaded his four most recent regent appointees to attend, the vote could have possibly been turned around Raymond said.

Last September, on the eve of a crucial vote on the labs issue, Brown filled four regent posts. None of those four — including Assembly Speaker Willie Brown — showed up for the June meeting.

As it turned out, only Gov. Brown, Yori Wada, student regent Leslie Lurie, and alumni representative Allan Goodman voted against renewing the Livermore and Los Alamos contracts.

At the meeting, the Governor again suggested a University-run Center for Global Security and Cooperation, which he said would partially offset the efforts of the weapons labs.



# The privatization of America's spies

By Frank Browning  
Pacific News Service

Twelve years ago Versie Kimble injured his shoulder while working in a factory in southern Louisiana. He sued his employer and a jury awarded him \$35,000.

Once the suit was settled Versie Kimble went back to work at another company and in another accident he broke his finger and was awarded \$6,500 in compensation. Both settlements were recorded by a little known private organization called the Industrial Foundation of America, which keeps track of such settlements for private companies. For eight months Kimble was unable to find a job whenever he used his proper name and Social Security number.

In 1972 Kimble found work with a company which did not subscribe to the services of the Foundation. But a year later his employer joined the Foun-

dation, and as a part of its new membership all current employees were checked against the Foundation's files. Versie Kimble was fired. The reason cited: "engaging in politics." Kimble sued.

Since 1974 he has been able to find work in Foundation-member companies only by falsely presenting his wife's Social Security number. His suit is still pending before the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

## Industrial CIA

"It's like an industrial CIA," one Louisiana labor lawyer fumed. But for the companies which subscribe to its services the Industrial Foundation of America is only one of the growing number of agencies that provide useful data to private groups concerned about everything from potentially risky medical patients to international terrorists to the latest plans of anti-nuclear ac-

tivists.

Altogether they make up the burgeoning world of private intelligence gathering, an activity that once was chiefly the domain of public governmental agencies but has recently expanded astronomically in the private sector. As one measure of that growth, membership in the American Society of Industrial Security — restricted to persons holding managerial positions in the private security industry — has jumped from 4,000 individuals in 1973 to over 15,000 today.

A sampling of the private security and data collectors includes such diverse organizations as:

- Telident, a southern California company that promises doctors "a solution to the malpractice problem." Telident maintains lists of persons who have filed malpractice claims, as well as doctors who have testified as experts in such

cases, so that subscribers can avoid certain patients and "know who among your colleagues provides most of the 'expert' testimony."

- Landlord Credit Data Service of America in Rhode Island and Renters Reference of America in Kansas City, both of which keep tabs on the nation's renters, including files on rent tardiness, damage, pet ownership and loud party givers.

- Oil Field Security Consultants, a Texas firm which recently promised prospective corporate clients that it maintained its "own SWAT team of professionals who can be deployed on location to anywhere in the world within 24 hours."

- Risks International, a firm operated in Alexandria, Va. by Charles Russell, former chief of Air Force intelligence, which claims to have a more

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## Research fellowship applications

Students interested in planning a special study or project to be carried out under faculty supervision are invited to apply for a President's Undergraduate Fellowship for 1981-82.

The fellowship program was established to enable "unusually talented" students to undertake independent study which may include research and/or other creative activities.

At this time, \$800 is available to support fellowships for the school year 1981-82. Each stipend is based on the cost of the project. Final reports for projects will be due Sept. 30, 1982.

All UCSF students who are in professional curricula and have not completed their first professional degree are eligible, but graduate academic and graduate nursing students are not. The fellowship is for one year and not renewable.

To apply, a student must submit the name of a faculty sponsor, an outline of the proposed project, a statement of approval by the sponsor, and budget. The project outline should specify when the project will be carried out, the approximate length of time necessary and the anticipated completion date.

Applications are available from Margie Kilmartin in the Financial Aid Office and are due Oct. 30, 1981. The selection committee, composed of members of the faculty, will meet to select the recipients, and award notification will be made as soon as possible.

## Several minority profs. leaving

*Continued from Page 2*

of federal funding.

"During my employment at UCSF, I've experienced a long history of struggles and fights. When I started to work with Irene on her case, I picked my last battle," Cave said.

"Her case shows that there's no commitment to keeping minorities or women at this campus," Cave said. "It's as if we have to meet some undefined standard that no administrator can or will explain. I don't know what we have to do, but I just feel this isn't the place for me."

Cave is moving to Visalia where he plans to build a clinic that will be run by, and serve minority patients. Dr. Manuel Garcia, another departing UCSF faculty person, will join Dr. Cave in partnership.

"The only way to get away from all this petty crap is to run your own organization. There's nothing else we can do here," Dr. Cave said. Cave

said he plans to keep an eye on UCSF minority students so that he can guide them into the community.

In speaking to departing faculty, one senses feelings of anger, fatigue and defeat. Such is the case with Dr. Rosa Armstrong, an assistant professor of anatomy in residence, a non-tenure position, who announced her departure recently.

"A lot of minorities are hired by the UC system as lecturers, with no real knowledge of the conditions of their employment. The position has no security, few opportunities for advancement, and you can only remain in it for so long," she said.

Armstrong's non-tenure lecture status required her to raise grant money. She said it's no accident that UCSF hires many minority and women in this position, because it makes it

convenient for them to leave.

Although Armstrong said she learned a lot and loved her work, she considers the position a dead end. "There's a hopelessness of knowing that there's nothing for you down the road. You don't want to wake up on the shady side of 50 and still be groveling for a few grant dollars," she said.

Economics is a major consideration for many minority faculty who decide to leave the university. Dr. Avelino Silva, of the School of Dentistry, said university pay can't compete with the private sector. Though pay scale also may be an issue for non-minorities, many minorities considered "disadvantaged" before entering medical school, have exceedingly high debts to repay.

Silva, unlike some of his colleagues, feels UCSF is an excellent institution for training

minorities and never sensed discrimination.

It's unclear whether departing minority faculty will be replaced with minorities. Minority students hope these openings are reserved for minorities.

Mark Kirkland, a third year dental student said it's crucial for the university to provide visible role models for entering minority students.

Worried that minority support systems may be disintegrating, Kirkland said, "Some of us feel we can't even get our foot in the door, when we can't see role models already," he said.

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# Workers raise questions on safety of radiation

Continued from Page 1

49 percent hold jobs in health care.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA), Office of Radiation, and the Food and Drug Administration, this group of health professionals in the U.S. alone conduct 700 million x-rays and 70 million nuclear medicine procedures every year. And, the numbers continue to grow. As a result, health workers may be exposed to an increasing amount of x-ray scatter, and radiation emitted from patient implants lab isotopes and other medical procedures.

Without question, radiation emitted from any of these procedures is a beneficial tool. But many health workers are beginning to question whether they are protected adequately from radiation and whether the permissible levels of exposure to radiation are safe.

Terry Winter, a nurse at San Francisco General Hospital and member of The Low-Level Radiation Project (LLRP) sponsored by the Coalition for the Medical Rights of Women (CMRW), has researched the subject of radiation extensively and believes there is evidence to suggest the legal exposure levels are inadequate.

"Radiation is much more of a risk than believed at the time when limits were set," Winter said. "Although UCSF complies with legal limits, legal exposures are not an indication for safety."

Current safety limits for radiation exposure are 5 rems per year for nuclear workers, one half rem per nine months for pregnant nuclear workers and one half rem per year for the general population.

The rem, or roentgen equivalent man, is a common unit for measuring radiation dose. Radiation can kill cells and a rem is the amount of radiation that produces a particular amount of biological damage in tissue. Experts say a dose of radiation within the legal limits produces "insignificant" damage which our bodies can repair.

Winter and a growing number of scientists, however, contend that established limits warrant re-examination. Current limits, for example, were set in the 1950's based on studies done on individuals who received high doses of radiation from exposure to atomic bomb fallout. Scientists then estimated low dose radiation risks from these results thereby establishing present occupational limits.

Scientific evidence reveals two schools of thought on the long term effects of low-level radiation and "safe" levels of exposure. One school says there is no safe level of exposure and that any dose, no matter how small, can cause cancer, leukemia, mutations, birth defects and shortening of the life span in certain people, particularly young adults, over a 10 to 40 year period.

The other believes current safety levels (5 rems per year) are conservatively low and produce no effect over time. Some evidence produced by this school, however, suggests yearly doses of 50 to 100 rems of radiation can increase the probability of cancer or mutations.

In May, a new controversy over safety limits surfaced when Lawrence Livermore Lab released a study, published in *Science*, suggesting that low-level radiation may be more hazardous than previously believed.

Livermore's based its conclusions on recalculations of the Hiroshima-bomb radiation fields — and hence, radiation dose estimates. The findings indicated gamma radiation may account for many more cancers associated with that weapon. It was originally thought that most of the radiation from that bomb consisted of neutrons. The new analysis, however, suggests gamma radiation — the kind of radiation emitted from x-rays — may be more biologically destructive than previously thought. If accepted by the medical and scientific community, the upshot of these results may be a rewriting of the books on the health effects of radiation.

Other studies have also questioned the accuracy of current safety levels. In 1978, Dr. Irwin Bross of New York's Roswell Park Memorial Institute, implicated diagnostic x-rays as a significant cause of cancer and heart disease.

Bross's study, published in the *American Journal of Public Health* estimated the risk of level radiation to be 10 times greater than predicted.

These studies have not escaped criticism. A strong force within the scientific community has challenged the results of both studies as well as other evidence that tarnishes the name of radiation, saying new conclusions are unfounded.

Winter of the LLRP is unmoved by such criticism: "Full and unbiased consideration of recent startling evidence on the dangers of radiation would challenge our country's present direction in nuclear weapons proliferation, nuclear power plant construction and the unchecked expansion of radiation in the fields of health care."

"We're not insisting we have the answers," Winter continued, "we're just asking that the benefit of the doubt be given to workers rather than industry."

Whatever the experts decide, health workers, who handle or work around radiation daily, are beginning to ask questions.

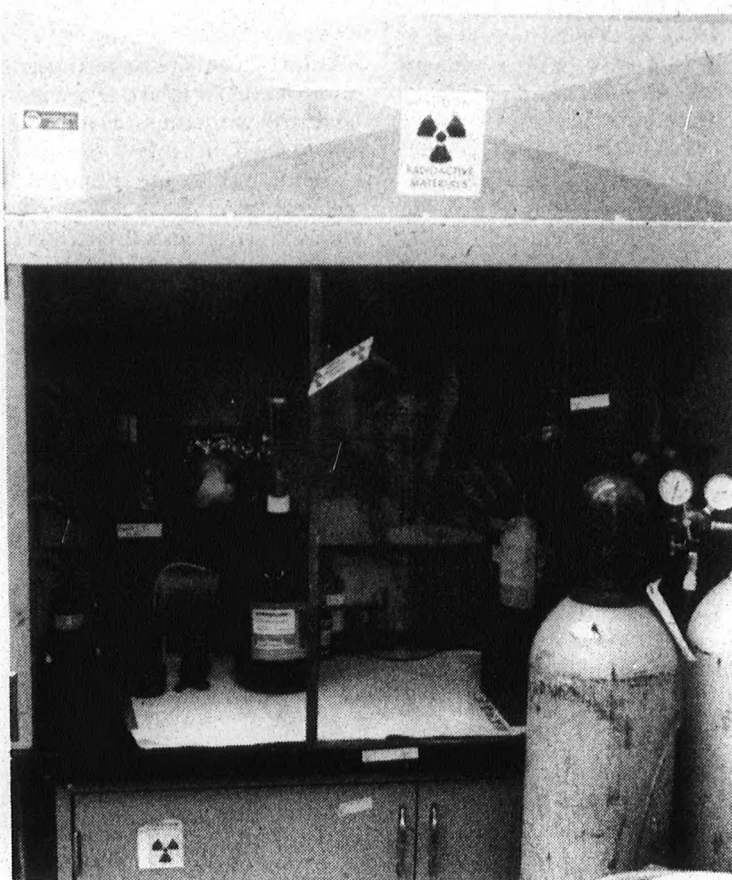
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Questions first surfaced publicly at UCSF in 1979, when the California State Department of Health Services (DHS) responded to complaints from UCSF workers by conducting interviews to determine what solutions could diminish existing problems.

Chet Mott, Senior Health Physicist at DHS, said that although UCSF's safety record had been good, workers felt misinformed and inadequately trained to handle radioactive materials. Many said labs were poorly monitored, protective shields scarce, supervisors unattentive to safety needs and complained about other seemingly unsafe practices.

## X-ray and radiotherapy

Radiology equipment represents the most dangerous



Enclosed areas, known as hoods, shield researchers from radioactive fumes.

yet sophisticated radiation machinery at UCSF. It is also the best protected, typically surrounded by lead walls.

Some UCSF radiology workers, however, remain troubled by the neglect of potential hazards.

In Moffitt Hospital, for example, the radiotherapy room has been directly over the lunchroom for 23 years. During any given procedure, anyone eating lunch below, who happens to wear a geiger counter, can register measurable readings.

"Someone goofed and that's all there is to it," said Johnson. "The floor is probably concrete rather than lead, which helps, but it won't block all of the radiation from those machines."

Johnson said Moffitt's radiotherapy room will be moved to Long Hospital, now under construction, but that's little comfort to some workers who remain angry at the administration's failure to act sooner or to inform lunchroom patrons and employees that the situation exists.

Another concern voiced by workers is maintenance of x-ray machinery. Johnson said machines are checked for leaks annually. Although UCSF considers yearly checks adequate, national figures show 45 states check x-ray machinery more often than in California.

Health workers' biggest, single complaint, however, is the feeling that they are being kept in the dark.

"We all have fear about radiation," said Ruth Dansler, radiology technician at Moffitt. "We aren't told much. If nothing else, some of us would like to know about our badge readings regularly, even if our exposures are insignificant."

Dansler's sense of being kept in the dark, may be more than a suspicion. In testimony to the EPA last month, Reynold Brown, a UCSF administrator in EHS, told the EPA educational programs and release of information about radiation seems to heighten, rather than soothe the fear among health workers. Brown made it clear this result of educating workers troubles administrators, but said it would not inhibit future plans to implement training.

## Detection

The film badge is the most popular device used to detect worker exposure to radiation. It consists of a special film mounted in plastic, and clipped to clothing.

Some 1200 workers wear badges at UCSF, Johnson said, although many workers exposed to radiation do not receive badges.

Any worker can request a detection badge, but it's doubtful they will learn more about their radiation dose. Johnson said the badge is accurate at high dose exposures, but "very inaccurate at low-level exposures."

Adding to problems are the independent research labs now hired to calculate badge readings. The Radiation Detection Co., under contract with UCSF, typically takes 2-3 months to return badge reports, making it difficult to track the cause of an exposure if a worker has been zapped.

The reliability of these labs has also been scrutinized. In 1980, the University of Michigan conducted a study to determine the accuracy of lab readings. Labs participated in the study voluntarily, and were assessed in eight categories. Of 23,000 various devices tested, only 23 percent passed even one of the eight categories.

Reasons for inaccuracies are unclear, but the Nuclear Regulatory Commission says they "may arise because of inadequate quality control or ineptitude on the part of the processor."

To his credit, Ray Johnson plans to switch from film badges to Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLD), a more reliable detector of low-level radiation designed to supply daily reports read by on-site computers. Johnson predicts TLD's will be in use by the end of the year, pending UCSF approval.

## The labs

Radioactive isotopes are in commonly used in about 400 UCSF research labs, Johnson said. These isotopes, used by researchers to detect small amounts of a substance, are unstable elements that release energy and undergo decay, the cause of radiation.

Safety records appear to be good, according to DHS, but some lab workers have voiced concerns including infrequent monitoring of lab activities, excessive accumulation of radioactive waste without regular disposal, overcrowding which heightens the potential for accidents and careless handling of materials.

Jenny Hartford, a researcher in pediatrics, has worked with radioactive isotopes at UCSF for six years. She's worked in other parts of the U.S. and abroad, and finds UCSF labs particularly lax in the area of safety.

"It varies from lab to lab, but many labs are run carelessly with little concern for safety. Mostly, investigators are only interested in getting results."

"When researchers express concern about safety, they encounter a tremendous amount of resistance. But it's subtle. The experts have a way of making you feel like a looney, just for asking questions."

Mark Singer, a researcher on the 14th floor of HSE, said safety comes first in his lab, but training of inexperienced newcomers is another issue.

"UCSF has no set-up for training. If you're a new graduate student, no one seems to care whether you've been trained to handle radioactive isotopes. New people don't even know who to call if there's a spill."

In contrast to the labs where many workers handle materials considered mildly radioactive, workers in the cancer ward are exposed to highly radioactive substances.

Radioactive implants and liquids like iodine 131 are used regularly to treat cancer. Care of "hot" patients, however, is difficult, because the patients contaminate everything around them, from sheets to excretion.

The LLRP has received reports that patients aren't labeled, nor are their dirty sheets, food, garbage or human waste. This means that workers in the laundry room or with janitorial duties, may also be exposed to radiation.

## What to do

According to the LLRP workers can follow a number of procedures to decrease exposure to radiation. Tips include limiting time around implant patients, isotopes or machines, wearing extra shielding like lead gloves, thyroid covering and aprons and warning other workers when portable x-rays are in use. The Project also suggests pressuring supervisors to inform workers of badge readings.

Ray Johnson, perhaps, will eliminate the need for this effort. Johnson's already requested approval for better detectors and has proposed a mandatory radiation training program for all UCSF employees from janitors to full professors.

Winter of LLRP does not know Johnson or his record. Based on past experience, however, Winter said RSO's are hired to enforce existing guidelines, which means workers are legal, not safe.

"For the experts to teach us about radiation safety is like Johns-Manville (the largest maker of asbestos) teaching it's workers about asbestos. It's a conflict of interest."



# Looking back at the Chancellor's UCSF years

Continued from Page 1

things boil up to my level."

Reviewers of the campus have commended this approach and what they see as a surprisingly organized administration, given the diverse nature of the campus.

Although many campus matters and problems are left to other administrators, Sooy says he has maintained an "open door policy" whereby faculty, students and staff can approach him. His 40+ years as a member of the UCSF campus have made him highly visible and accessible to those who have been here for some time. "We solve several problems right in the hallway," he said.

UCSF, however, has not been without controversy during Sooy's reign. The Chancellor has had to confront a diverse UCSF student body with a variety of problems, employee groups raising matters ranging from affirmative action to job conditions, and a neighborhood not afraid to stand up to a powerful institution.

Although there have been several campus demonstrations, Sooy recalls only one sit-in in his office during his term, possibly a record for UC chancellors. That happened in 1975 when students protested the dismissal of a second-year nursing student and the lack of a fair grievance procedure. At

the time, he realized the students were right, Sooy recalled. The nursing student was eventually reinstated and a grievance procedure was established.

Whether the campus' general quiet state was more due to a tranquil political mood or effective administration is arguable.

Probably Sooy's biggest confrontation was the four-year battle with neighborhood groups over campus growth in the early 1970's. When Sooy took office the UCSF campus was busting at the seams and it planned to expand into the already dense neighborhood.

Although the School of Dentistry was threatened with loss

of accreditation because of cramped and outmoded facilities and Moffitt Hospital — designed in the 1940's but not constructed until the 1950's — needed to be modernized, the neighborhood opposed \$80 million of construction projects. They viewed the university as a giant crowding their area and demolishing valuable housing.

## Suits

As the battle was fought in courtrooms (three suits were filed against UC), public hearings and before legislators, Sooy often found himself as the spokesperson for the campus' interest.

Compromise was finally reached in 1976, the university agreeing to cut back its boundaries and limit its square footage. Neighborhood groups in turn dropped their opposition to the dental school and Moffitt projects.

Sooy says UCSF still needs to grow to maintain its success. However, that physical growth is taking place off campus in places such as the Center For Educational Development on Folsom Street and other satellite locations.

The university's chief rival in the expansion dispute recalled his dealings with Sooy. John Bardis, a former San Francisco Supervisor and victim of the dismantling of district elections, described the Chancellor as "fair, honorable and always open" during the often bitter dispute.

Bardis said the Chancellor could have "stonewalled" and refused to cooperate with neighborhood groups. "That would have been disastrous for the university and community," he said. "We're all very fortunate someone like him was in a leadership role at the time."

## Peace

Bardis said the community and the university are now at peace, each having mutual respect for the other.

Another sometimes rival — Mark Cave, a graduate of the dental school and two-time president of the Associated Students (1976-77) — described Sooy as a "consummate politician."

Cave, now an academic administrator in the School of Dentistry's Recruitment and Retention Office, said he served on numerous advisory committees to the Chancellor. He described their dealings as a "love-hate relationship." For example, Cave sided with Sooy on the expansion issue but just recently wrote him a blistering letter charging the university with failing to make strong efforts to retain minority and women faculty.

However, Cave rated Sooy as "an eight or maybe even a nine" on a scale with 10 the top

rating for a chancellor.

Cave, recalling his student government years, said the Chancellor gave students a lot of opportunity for input. Although Sooy may have sidestepped some issues, Cave said, he stood by students on a lot of occasions.

Cave said he was impressed by Sooy's handling of problems and dedication to the campus. "Everything he has done has been for the good — as he sees it — of the university."

## Promoter

Sooy indeed has become the campus' leading promoter. The fact that he is proud of UCSF is evident. When interviewed by *Synapse*, the Chancellor was wearing a UCSF blue tie with gold prints of the familiar bear logo.

He spoke of efforts the last three years to get the public, legislature and scientific community to recognize "the enormous scientific and humanitarian contributions UCSF makes to the Bay Area and California." In his office he pointed to a binder, of telephone book thickness, listing all the public programs affiliated with UCSF.

His campaign seems to be working. Media coverage of UCSF has increased and has generally been favorable.

Sooy said that efforts have been made the last few years to increase private and foundation support. That, too, appears to be successful. The campus' annual operating budget has swelled in the last 10 years from \$107 million to \$284, with only one-fourth coming from state funds. The campus now ranks third in the UC system in amount of private support it receives and has jumped to first in the amount of grants and contracts attracted.

As Sooy looks to UCSF's future, he said this could prove to be important if availability of federal research money and state funds is drastically decreased.

Looking to his final year as Chancellor, Sooy said he will continue to do what he has done the previous nine. He did state that an "overriding concern" is the housing situation for young UCSF faculty and students. "San Francisco has priced this group out," he said.

He said he will attempt this year to address the problem and possibly convert UC-owned structures to residential housing.

"I look forward to my last year as Chancellor with enthusiasm and with optimism, and to serving the university in the future," Sooy said.

# Firms turning to spy services

Continued from Page 4

complete file on dangerous individuals than does the CIA. For \$960 per year the company will identify suspected terrorists in the United States or abroad and, if necessary, can negotiate with abductors.

- Research West, a private intelligence firm in Emeryville, Ca. describing its staff as "experts on the ideological left," which for several years sold its services to Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and other electric utilities to keep track of anti-nuclear activists.

- Investigative Leads, a newsletter which is sold by subscription to local police departments throughout the country. It is produced by the far-right U.S. Labor Party.

## Growth

Private security and intelligence gathering has undergone a tremendous growth in the last decade, according to Brian Jenkins of the Rand Institute, a private think-tank in Santa Monica, Ca. "There's going to be a multi-billion dollar a year market in the 1980s for hardware alone," Jenkins says. "If you combine that with services, including intelligence, then from the various estimates I've

seen, we're talking about an industry of tens of billions of dollars per year."

Jenkins, a specialist in terrorist and counter-terrorist activity, sees the growth in private security agencies as a result of police departments' inability to provide protection to those large multi-national companies that believe themselves to be prime terrorist targets.

"At one point," Jenkins says, "corporate executives felt that public law enforcement could give them the type of information and protection they needed. Now they perceive that the police cannot do it, in part because police can't gather the kind of information they used to, or because of restrictions that have been placed on dissemination of information."

Thus, says Jenkins, executives "start spending — on armored limousines, on ransom insurance, on bodyguards, and on information."

## Fear

But it is the gathering of information that has spread another sort of fear — fear of harassment and spying on groups engaged in lawful political activity. In an 89-page report prepared last winter for the Center for National Security Studies, attorney Jay Peterzell argued that "more than 40 percent of known spying or disruption incidents against the anti-nuclear movement are attributable to groups in the 'private sector.'"

Anti-nuclear groups have charged for several years that electrical utility companies were working with private intelligence groups. The best known such case, reported in 1977 by the Atlanta Constitution, involved the Georgia Power Company, which had spent approximately \$750,000 annually on plainclothes agents and sophisticated listen-

ing equipment to be used against anti-nuclear activists.

"The form of the spying seems to belie the security rationale," argues Peterzell. "This surveillance does not follow from the possibility of terrorist acts. It arises from the fact that, when citizens organize to protest policies of the government or of private industry which they feel adversely affect their lives, these institutions tend to respond, not only with reasoned argument, but also by attempting to suppress the protest."

Linda Lotz, of the Washington-based Campaign for Political Rights, says her group has identified cases of "surveillance, video-taping, infiltration, harassment and other actions in at least 40 states. Roughly 50 percent of these actions were conducted by private organizations — either by the utilities themselves or by freelance agencies."

The Rand Corporation's Brian Jenkins, while acknowledging the rationales for increased privatization of security and intelligence gathering, is concerned about its long run consequences.

Not only are there potential threats of civil liberties violations, he says, but he foresees a serious erosion in the general quality of American life, especially as growing numbers of affluent private citizens decide to "purchase" security for themselves:

"What we're seeing is the medievalization of society, when cities were walled and public figures and the rich only went out with armed retainers or sent their scouts before them. It's a truly medieval concept of society, and maybe we ought to be asking ourselves if that's what we really want."

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# Farmworkers paying costs of pesticide dependency

*Continued from Page 3*

closely and reports that there are still 20 to 25 cases a year in California, ranging from hand burns to systemic poisoning. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reports 295 cases nationwide since 1966, but since the EPA catalogs only incidents that are voluntarily reported, their own estimate is that the figure reflects only about six percent of actual pesticide incidents.

Methyl bromide, a highly volatile gas, disrupts kidney, lung and heart function. Its most common effect is on the nervous system, as in Morero's case, where it produces nerve damage, convulsions, loss of motor coordination and other effects. The chemical can have delayed effects—as Reeves described it: "You can work all day with it, go home, eat dinner, and die."

The EPA has listed methyl bromide for preliminary review, but when they will get to it among the scores of other chemicals to be reviewed depends on the agency's internal priorities and budget

## UC will save war beds pending limitations

*Continued from Page 1*

campus hospitals affected by systemwide decisions are UC Los Angeles Medical Center, UC Irvine Medical Center in Orange County, UC San Diego's University Hospital, UC Davis Medical Center in Sacramento, UCSF's Moffit Hospital, Langley Porter and UCLA's Psychiatric Institute.

Larry Garcia, an attorney in the general counsel's office said it's unclear what a systemwide decision means for individual campuses. No single campus hospital, however, can be forced to cooperate with DOD, he said.

William Kerr, Director of Hospitals and Clinics at UCSF was unavailable to comment on how UCSF plans to respond to systemwide's decision.

**Resistance**

The systemwide office expects the DOD plan to be met with resistance from some campus communities, Garcia said, since each campus has its own personality and politics.

In April, DOD's proposal suffered harsh criticism at UCSF when students, staff and faculty protested the plan. Health workers, who organized the Committee Against the CMCHS, charged that the plan represented a military ploy to emotionally prep the public for war. Health workers found the proposal appalling, in light of the Reagan administration's budget cuts from health care programs. Opponents also argued that provisions in the plan to provide DOD with personnel profiles represented an invasion of privacy.

UC's letter of agreement may include limitations on

DOD's access to employee data, Dr. Hopper said.

"We want to protect as much personnel information as possible," he said. "It's unnecessary for the basic request, which is simply to provide a contingency."

UC has a responsibility to cooperate, Hopper said but, "how much information we have to give DOD is where our caveat comes in."

The self-imposed limitations UC hopes to add to the DOD-UC contract are not definite. The general counsel's office is examining DOD's original contract now, to see what the University can legally exclude Dr. Hopper said. The scope of the limitations proposed by UC will be discussed with individual campuses, he said.

**The City**

In contrast to UC's decision, Dr. Mervyn Silverman, Director of Public Health, said in a phone interview Tuesday, Laguna Honda Hospital and San Francisco General Hospital (SFGH) have rejected DOD's proposal. Like UC facilities, both hospitals are publicly funded.

Dr. Silverman said he saw no need to enter a formal agreement with the military, since beds are automatically made available to the war-torn during a national emergency.

"Obviously, if our people are injured, we'll take care of them," he said.

Geoffrey Lang, administrator at SFGH said, "The agreement was superfluous and caused complications in terms of our future allocation of resources. We're more interested in our basic local commitment right now."

restraints. The government of Canada, too, has methyl bromide up for re-evaluation.

Re-evaluation, however, probably won't lead to a ban on methyl bromide. The chemical is widely used for a myriad of purposes, like degreasing wool, extracting oil from nuts and seeds, and as a refrigerant. It is commonly used on grain and cereal crops and almost all dried fruits as an insecticide, as a fumigant on buildings, and as a soil fumigant in places like Florida where the hot, wet climate nurtures soil pests. There are substitutes available for some purposes, but no ready substitute as inexpensive as methyl bromide.

One of the tragedies of the Morero case is that the extreme dangers of methyl bromide were known to everyone involved. Given the known toxicity of methyl bromide, all cylinders of gas carry strong label warnings which are supposed to tell you all you need to know. The Jeffreys are licensed handlers of so-called "restricted chemicals," such as methyl bromide, and under their license they purchased the product MB 98-2, a mixture of 98 percent methyl bromide and two percent chloropicrin from a local distributor. And they seem to have made justified assumptions about how to work with the poison, given its label.

Robert Jeffrey, who was driving the tractor, thought to wear a protective nasal mask—a simple plastic one. Morero, who was sitting in the

back of the tractor over the gas cylinder, followed suit. The mask was a reasonable idea—the label, after all, said not to breathe the vapor.

It also said *not* to wear "ordinary" rubber protective clothing." It seemed, in fact, to suggest that extraordinary protection was required, but it never spelled it out. It never said what to wear. Nor does it specifically rule out masks.

As it turns out, the mask may have kept fresh air from coming to Morero, but he assumed the mask was filtering out toxic fumes, having no idea that methyl bromide seeps right through all but specially designed gas masks.

Morero's "bossman" also assumed, justifiably, that wearing goggles would protect his eyes. The label proclaims "Keep away from eyes." In less bold print, however, the label also says that the two percent chloropicrin is added to methyl bromide as a "warning agent." Not until four columns of print away does it describe what kind of warning the user is supposed to receive—eye irritation. In other words, burning eyes are supposed to warn that methyl bromide is near. But how near? Too near?

Morero, therefore, may have been denied the full "warning" of chloropicrin by wearing goggles.

The label further prescribes use in a well ventilated area, but there is no more well ventilated area than the open fields where Morero was at work. All in all, even if Morero had read the label, it is unlikely he would have avoided

his fate.


After the incident, Morero assumed his only legal recourse was to win his Social Security disability payments. He didn't want to sue his employers—"they have been good to me" so he says. But Morero's lawyers are busily preparing a suit against the manufacturer under Florida's "strict liability" laws which stipulate that failure of a manufacturer to properly warn a consumer about a product, carries the same liability as producing a defective product.

In the meantime, Morero bides his time, unable to do much with it. He owes more than \$7,000 in hospital, clinic, and doctor bills related to his illness.

Whatever the outcome of Morero's suit, the final verdict on methyl bromide is apt to be made on the basis of "cost-benefit analysis." Government officials will line up the benefits of the pesticide alongside the costs—Morero's and others' disabilities, for instance—and the highest sum will win. In this increasingly pesticide-dependent agri-economy, it is not difficult to guess the outcome.

Morero's friend, Fernando, who is also a farm worker, knows nothing about cost-benefit analysis, but he has learned something about pesticides: "They tell us they need the pesticides to feed the world," he declares. "I want to know whose world they are feeding, and who asked us if we wanted to risk our health and our bodies to do it."

## Classified Ads

Classified Ads		
HELP WANTED	OFFICE SPACE	EXPERT TYPING, Correcting Selectric. All work guaranteed. Call Joyce, 821-0360.
NURSING STUDENTS Groves Nurses Registry, Inc. is hiring Hospital Attendants for float positions in Acute Staff Relief. Perfect for nursing students with six months or more clinical experience. Work around your school schedule and gain valuable nursing knowledge in various acute areas. In the past six years Groves Registry has helped hundreds of students through school and has long been a favorite of motivated nursing students. Pay is Union Scale. Phone today for an appointment. 433-5950	Office furnished, 200', \$175 per month. Quiet, attractive professional building. Behavioral Scientist or similar professional preferred. Call 574-1730 bet. 8:30-5:30.	Typing service specializing in manuscripts. Expertly done on an IBM Selectric II correcting machine. Reasonable rates. My home. Jeanne Murphy, 585-9636.
	SERVICES	COUNSELING/WEIGHT
NURSES: RN & LVN Prescheduled staff relief positions available for RN's and LVN's in acute hospitals.	ATTENTION! NICE LADY student needs odd jobs in evenings, daywork, your home or elsewhere. 566-7039. Call until 11 p.m.	Compulsive Eating: A Men's Group. The Therapy Center, SF. New group forming. Randolph Badler, MFCC; Alan Nelson, MS 864-1061.
	EXPERIENCED EDITOR/-WRITER. Medical books, articles, manuscripts at all stages. Professional, fast, reasonable. Free initial consultation. PENELOPE POST (M.E.D. Harvard, M.A. Yale). 868-0647.	INSTRUCTION
AIDES Nurses Aide positions also available, especially weekend. Phone Today: 673-9791  2107 Van Ness, S.F.	IBM Selectric Typing. Fast/accurate; quality/accountability; broad experience. Tess Jones, 922-1334.	Middle Eastern Language Services: Arabic, Persian, Hebrew instruction translation and counseling. 540-7932
HOUSING WANTED	TYPING: on IBM Correcting Selectric, near UCSF, experienced; also light editing available. 566-6474.	FOR SALE
Chemistry prof. on sabbatical with wife and one child, needs 2 BR rental near UCSF, Sept.-June. Very reliable, good refs. To \$650. Harry or Susan Ungar, (408) 688-8032.	INFORMATION/WORD PROCESSING AND EDITING SERVICES. Reports, theses, resumes, repetitive letters, cassette transcription. Programming, typesetting, graphics. Access to information/word processors, computers—training, use, classes. Peggi Oakley 661-4324, Glenn Evans 285-8987, Janet McCandless 731-1389.	IDEAL FOR MEDICAL OFFICE. 3-sectional rolling track filing system, like new. 1000's of files stored conveniently. Must sell. \$450, neg. Worth much more. Call 621-3913.
		WANTED
		WANTED: Used otolophthalmoscope set. Call Paul, 221-7203, evenings.
		The Synapse accepts classified advertising. The cost is \$1.50 for 20 words. Ads may be sent to the Synapse office, 1324 Third Ave. For more information call 666-2211.

The Haight Ashbury  
Free Clinic  
needs volunteer  
4th yr. medical students,  
nurse practitioners,  
and doctors.  
Call 431-1714

*"It's a helluva good cause . . .  
Keep up the good work."*

Herb Caen



# MILLBERRY UNION RECREATION

## MU Calendar

**Tuesday, July 14**

**SLIDE PRESENTATION: LISTENING MY WAY THROUGH MEXICO**, with Rob Ortnier. The presentation, with music, will include the history of Mexico and emphasize the different regions, markets and music styles of this diverse country. The show will be followed by a demonstration of Mexican musical instruments. Ortnier last February gave a similar presentation on Peru. Noon, HSW 303, free.

**FILM: ALIEN**. Brilliant set design, sometimes shocking effects, and a breathtaking alien are part of this science fiction thriller. 5:45 and 8 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1 children under 14, \$1.50 UCSF students and MU members, \$2 general.

**Friday, July 17**

**FILM: Walt Disney's LADY AND THE TRAMP**. 10 a.m., 1:30, 6:30, and 8 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1/\$1.50/\$2.

**Monday, July 20**

**SLIDE LECTURE: TRADITIONAL MONASTERIES OF ISTANBUL**, with Dr. Grace Smith, lecturer, Near Eastern Studies, UC Berkeley. As Turkey progresses into a more modern, secular era, much of the art, architecture and music associated with the Sufi monasteries face extinction. The monasteries have long been an integral part of the religious and social life of Istanbul. Dr. Smith will illustrate her attempts through the University Research Expeditions Program to map, tape, and photograph a traditional Sufi Monastery in Istanbul. Noon, HSW 303, free.

**Tuesday, July 21**

**FILM: THE DEER HUNTER**. See photo/description for details.

**Wednesday, July 22**

**FILM: THE DEER HUNTER**. See photo/description for details.

**Thursday, July 23**

**FILM/LECTURE: THE LONG WAY**, with Bernald Moitessier. Moitessier will narrate the film he took during his 1968 non-stop voyage one-and-a-half times around the world, aboard the 40-foot steel Ketch, the Joshua. He spent 10 months at sea travelling 37,000 miles. Moitessier will answer questions after the presentation. 8 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1/\$1.50/\$2.50.

**Monday, July 27**

**SLIDE LECTURE: DRUGS FROM THE SEA**, with Dr. Philip Crews, Pro-



**Robert DeNiro stars in THE DEER HUNTER to be shown at Cole Hall on Tuesday, July 21 (5:45 p.m. only) and Wednesday, July 22 (8 p.m. only) as part of Millberry Union's Summer Film Festival. Director Michael Cimino's vivid image of American culture and the tragic effects of the Vietnam War won the 1979 Academy Award for Best Picture.**

fessor of Chemistry, UC Berkeley. Dr. Crews will report on his investigation of chemical substances from reefs in the waters near Tonga in the South Pacific, as well as their potential use as medical drugs. Noon, HSW 303, free.

**Tuesday, July 28**

**FILM: NORMA RAE**. Sally Field won the Best Actress Oscar for her portrayal of a textile worker who turns to union organizing. 5:45 and 8 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1/\$1.50/\$2.

**Friday, July 31**

**FILM: Walt Disney's MARY POPPINS**. 10 a.m., 1:30 and 6:30 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1/\$1.50/\$2.

**Monday, Aug. 3**

**SLIDE LECTURE: ANDEAN FLORA OF PERU**, with Dr. Thomas Duncan, Professor of Botany, UC Berkeley. Dr. Duncan will show slides of his most recent discoveries: flowers found in the high Andes which are particularly striking because of their size—up to six inches wide—and diversity of color.

Noon, HSW 303, free.

**Tuesday, Aug. 4**

**FILM: MIDNIGHT EXPRESS**. Adapted from the best selling book by William Hayes, the film is a dramatization of Hayes' agony and horror in a Turkish prison. 5:45 and 8 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1/\$1.50/\$2.

**Wednesday, Aug. 5**

**PERFORMANCE: SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER ORCHESTRA**. These 30 members of the S.F. Symphony Orchestra will perform Telemann's "Concerto of Piccolo and Trumpet," Schubert's "Arpeggione for Viola and String," Dvorak's "Serenade for String," and other pieces. 7 p.m., Cole Hall, free.

**Tuesday, Aug. 11**

**FILM: THE ELECTRIC HORSEMAN**. Robert Redford as an over-the-hill rodeo rider and Jane Fonda as a reporter star in this romantic comedy. 5:45 and 8 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1/\$1.50/\$2.

## Outdoors Unlimited

**Monday, July 13**

**Sign-ups begin for:**

Horseback Riding, Yosemite, July 18-19

Camping and Hiking, Santa Cruz Mts., July 18-19

Bicycle Tour, Tiburon, July 19

Meteorology Clinic, July 21 (evening)

Surfing Clinic, starts July 23 (evening)

Backpacking, Trinity Alps, July 23-26

Backpacking, Mokelumne Wilderness, July 24-26

Bicycle Tour, Russian River, July 24-26

**Monday, July 20**

**Sign-ups begin for:**

Backpacking, Sierras, July 30-Aug. 2

Camping and Hiking, Gilroy Garlic Festival and Pinnacles National Monument, Aug. 1-2

Sailing, San Francisco Bay, Aug. 1.

**Monday, July 27**

**Sign-ups begin for:**

Sailing, San Francisco Bay, Aug. 9

Bicycle Maintenance Clinic, starts Aug. 11

Knot Tying Clinic, starts Aug. 12

**Monday, Aug. 3**

**Sign-ups begin for:**

Trans-Sierra Backpacking, Aug. 15-20

Horseback Riding, Sequoia, Aug. 15-16

Photography Day Hike, Aug. 15

## Summer Classes

The second session of Millberry Union adult classes begins the week of Aug. 10. Children's classes are still available in gymnastics, modern dance, jazz, ballet, swimming, trampoline and basic water safety and rescue. For information on adult and children's classes call 666-1800.

## Introducing Trager

The Millberry Union massage program announces the addition of Trager Psychophysical Integration, a form of bodywork which uses gentle rocking, rhythmical manipulations of body to reduce tension and encourage relaxation. For more information or an appointment, call 666-1115.

## Financial Aid Column

### Guaranteed Student Loan

While members of the Senate and Congress continue to propose changes in the guaranteed student loan (GSL/FISL) program, banks are accepting applications for the 1981-82 year under the current regulations. Any student who wishes to apply for this loan who has not submitted an application yet should do so immediately. The future of this program is uncertain. Students who apply early in the year may have a better chance of receiving funds. Applications for this program are available in the Financial Aid office.

### Incomplete Applications for UCSF Aid

Many students have incomplete financial aid applications on file for the 1981-82 year. In many cases, summer session checks cannot be released until required information is turned in. In other cases, eligibility for need-based aid cannot be determined at all. Every effort should be made to submit all documentation in a timely manner so that the financial aid awards can be made.

### New Financial Aid Students

Any student receiving need-based financial aid for the first time during the 1981-82 year is required to attend an orientation meeting. During this session, various federal and UCSF policies are discussed, and financial aid is explained. These meetings are held during the summer and fall. Dates will be posted around the campus and printed in the *Synapse*.

## Reg fee allocations approved

*Continued from Page 1*

the value of the center as a teaching and research resource, and its need for a subsidy.

The committee later voted 6-3 to reverse its previous recommendation and allocate funds to the center.

The three dissenting members stood firm in their contention that registration fee money should not be used to subsidize only 12 student families.

Some student representatives on the committee, however, switched votes at the urging of their constituents.

### Protest

The committee's first decision drew unexpected protest from students. Last month, a petition — asking continued registration fee support for the center — was signed by 625

students and presented to the Chancellor. Almost all major campus student organizations endorsed a statement urging continuance of the subsidy.

Because of the vote change, the committee had to trim 0.6 percent from its previous allocations to 11 other registration fee-funded programs. The other \$6,500 of the \$14,400 childcare center allocation will come from a registration fee contingency fund.

Committee members did discuss alternative means of financing childcare with the center's representatives. It suggested a better financial need criteria for selection of student families and a sliding-scale fee system.

### 1981-82 allocations

Chancellor Sooy this week approved the registration fee committee's recommended

allocations for 12 programs, including the childcare center.

Approximately \$1.3 million was allocated for the 1981-82 year. All programs received modest increases over last year's budgets and most received amounts close to what they requested.

The following are the allocations approved by the Chancellor:

Student Health Service, \$674,799; Student Services, \$232,432; Recreation, \$99,558; Synapse, \$64,906; Associated Students, \$47,736; Legal Assistance Clinic, \$43,662; Graduate Students' Association, \$22,886; Committee for Arts and lectures, \$19,214; Student Housing Office, \$18,827; Childcare Center, \$14,400; Outdoors Unlimited, \$5,416; Orientation Manual, \$3,921.