

Congressional hearings

Did industry suppress asbestos findings?

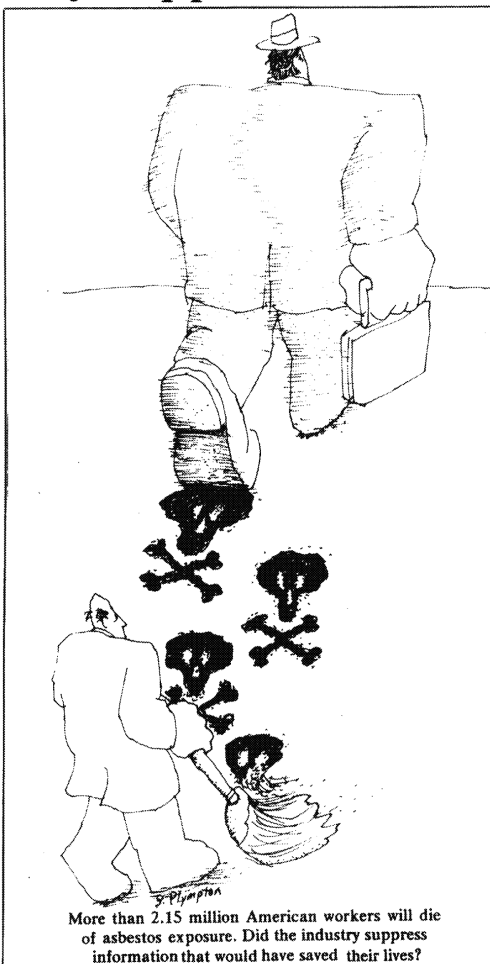
By Susan Stern

New evidence indicating that industry may have withheld scientific data on the dangers of asbestos from its workers over a period of almost 40 years was heard in testimony at congressional hearings in San Francisco last week.

The U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee on Compensation, Health and Safety also heard testimony alleging that the U.S. Navy, employer of 4.5 million shipyard workers during WWII, similarly failed to notify its employees of evidence linking asbestos exposure to lung cancer, "mesothelioma", a malignant cancer of the chest and abdominal cavity, and "asbestosis", a non-malignant but often fatal scarring of the lung tissue.

The San Francisco hearings, held in the asbestos-insulated federal building, lead off what is expected to be a series of hearings intended to develop national policies to deal with what acting committee chairman George Miller (D-Martinez) calls an "epidemic." According to estimates made by Department of Health Education and Welfare last spring, between 8 and 11 million American workers have been exposed to asbestos since WWII. Because the asbestos-related diseases commonly have a latency from 15 to 30 years, the number of diseased workers is just beginning to become apparent.

Even so, researchers, such as Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai school of medicine in New York and Berkeley's Dr. Phillip L. Polakoff of the Western Institute for Occupational/Environmental Science have already found that 50% or more of the workers screened in various surveys show asbestos related lung abnormalities. According to Polakoff, of the 8 to 11 million Americans that have already been exposed, 2.15 million, a group larger than the number



More than 2.15 million American workers will die of asbestos exposure. Did the industry suppress information that would have saved their lives?

killed in WWII, Korea and Vietnam combined, will die from the indestructible fibers lodged in their lungs. In addition, a recent study showed that 35% of asbestos workers' family members showed indications of asbestos related disease, though their only contact with the mineral came from contact with the family member's dusty clothes.

No national detection, treat-

ment or compensation programs for the asbestos poisoned constituency now exist, at least partially because neither government or industry has been willing to take financial and moral responsibility for failing to alert workers before they were beyond help. Successful treatment for the asbestos caused diseases is virtually non-existent, and in the case of lung cancer and

mesothelioma, even early detection is difficult.

The two days of hearings consequently focused not on the future prevention of asbestos related disease, but on affixing blame for the past.

Though asbestos workers, union officials, medical experts and California state authorities showed up at the hearings, representatives from the Navy and Asbestos industry were absent. John Lawrence, administrative assistant to Miller, says the Navy was not invited, but will be called to testify in subsequent hearings. However, he said the Asbestos Information Association, the industry's public relations arm, turned down an offer to testify, and the Johns-Manville Company (JM), one of the largest manufacturers of the once celebrated "magic mineral", first haggled with the committee about the order of its appearance on the program, and then backed out of the engagement a day before the hearings. "The vice president (of JM) told me on the phone that they didn't feel the hearings were in their interest," said Lawrence.

JM did, however, submit written testimony, which, when compared to the testimony unearthed in the more than 1,000 lawsuits against industry, makes quite a study in contradictions.

The JM corporation, in its December 1977 "10-K" report (to the Securities and Exchange Commission) claims that before 1964 (when Selikoff released a major study) there was "no (scientific) basis" for alerting insulation workers (the largest single group of the asbestos-exposed, yet not the most heavily exposed), to the hazards of the mineral.

Last year, however, JM Senior Vice President for Health Safety and the Environment, Paul Kotin, testified in court that the company was aware of the dangers of asbestos to persons exposed in

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Worker health, safety discussed

By Michael Lent and Maureen Katz

Over 5,000 people are employed in the three block radius of UCSF. Inevitably, some of them will come down with the regular colds and flus that the winter brings. But if charges of unsafe UCSF conditions are true there will also be a number of injuries and illnesses created by the conditions and environment in which the employees work.

On Monday 75 workers, students and faculty met to discuss the politics of job health and safety and the future role of UCSF in educating health care workers and students of these hazards, how to treat them, and the socio-political aspect of job related disease.

The forum titled "Job Health and Safety: Conditions and Problems at UC," was sponsored by AFSCME 1650, a union at UCSF, and the Alliance for Responsible Employment and Admissions Policies (AREAP). Representatives from AFSCME and AREAP spoke on three issues: What is Occupational health? Why is UC an unhealthy place to work? And what can be done here to educate health care workers, provide services to employees, and remove health hazards.

Low Pepper, a second-year medical student and former member of the Amalgamated Transit Workers Union, began the forum with a definition of the issue. "Occupational Health is a major component of health care that deals with disease, and its relationship to work. It includes the macroscopic and microscopic analysis of which the biochemical component of illness is seen as just one factor in the picture of disease and health, making no sense without a general social understanding.

He went on to explain how

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River of blood to U.S.

Nicaragua plasma trade stopped but charges linger

By Mark Shwartz
Pacific News Service

Behind the assassination of Nicaraguan opposition leader Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, which ignited that country's current political turmoil, lie unanswered questions about a firm that sold vast quantities of Nicaraguan blood to the United States.

Because Chamorro was the chief political rival of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, some opposition leaders hold Somoza responsible for the killing and accuse him of blocking a thorough investigation.

Although Somoza denies having any connection with Chamorro's death, nine months have passed since the incident occurred and investigations remain at a standstill.

At the very center of the Chamorro riddle is a Miami physician who operated a Nicaraguan human blood processing company that collected and sold vast quantities of plasma to firms in the United States. The blood processing company, Centro Americana de Plasmaferesis, was burned to the ground the night after Chamorro's death during anti-government riots in response to his assassination.

Plasmaferesis had been the focus of a political storm since it opened in 1971. Chamorro had published reports in his opposition newspaper, *Prensa*, charging that Somoza himself had a financial investment in the company. Denouncing the operation as "an inhuman tariff in the blood of Nicaraguans," Chamorro claimed that Plasmaferesis was making money off the poor by purchasing their blood at low prices and selling it at a huge profit.

Plasmaferesis manager, Dr. Pedro M. Ramos, the Miami physician, denied the charges

saying that his only link to Somoza was that the Plasmaferesis building stood on Somoza-owned land.

Ramos eventually sued for libel, and Chamorro countersued.

On Jan. 10, Chamorro was assassinated, sparking two days of protest in which Plasmaferesis and several Somoza-owned buildings were destroyed. Several days after the incident, five men were arrested and charged with murder. One of the suspects, Silvio Pena, claimed he had been paid over \$14,000 by Ramos to kill Chamorro, apparently in retaliation for his

La Prensa articles. Pena also linked four prominent Nicaraguans to the alleged murder plot.

Dr. Ramos denied knowing Pena and called the charge "a monstrosity" and a "smoke-screen" to cover up the identities of the real assassins. Ramos, a naturalized U.S. citizen born in Cuba, had practiced medicine in Miami more than 10 years. But the fact that he flew from Nicaragua to Miami the day before Chamorro's death has heightened speculation about his possible involvement in the assassination. Also, on Jan. 15,

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Commentary

Editorials

No on Prop. 6

Proposition 6, the Briggs Initiative which would ban homosexuals or anyone else advocating gay rights from teaching; is vague, unconstitutional, unnecessary, discriminatory, dangerous, and just plain dumb.

Even many conservatives (Reagan, Hayakawa), realizing the absurdity and impact of the measure, have voiced opposition to Proposition 6.

The initiative is part of a recent nationwide attack on gays by right-wing forces who blame society's problems on those with non-conforming lifestyles.

California voters should not become part of this movement against human rights — stop it right here. Today it's teachers but if Proposition 6 passes the targets could become gay health workers, office workers, police, etc.

Homosexuals should not be subject to this type of prejudice. Vote NO on Proposition 6.

Prop. 7 discriminates against blacks

Proposition 7 extends the present use of the death penalty in California from 3 to 15 criminal acts. The initiative's proponents declare it will deter crime, but the real effect of Prop. 7 will be to perpetuate racism in the criminal justice system.

The death penalty discriminates against blacks according to a study recently published in *Human Behavior* magazine. According to the study, sentencing practices in Georgia, Texas, and Florida between 1973 and 1977 show that "only 6 percent of those arrested for homicides are blacks who killed whites, but they account for 40 percent of those on death row." On the other hand, 45 percent of homicide victims in these three states are black, but only 10 percent of homicide convicts on death row had murdered blacks.

Passage of Prop. 7 will create greater inequities in a criminal justice system that already discriminates against minorities. Vote No on 7!

Prop. 5— smoking issue clouded

Recent research showing the medical dangers of cigarette smoke for the non-smoker makes Proposition 5, the Clean Indoor Air Act, a public health imperative.

Though the rights of smokers to smoke and the rights of non-smokers to breathe smoke-free air are often portrayed as equal, the recently exposed equal. The recently exposed health hazards (especially for children and those with respiratory illnesses) of "sidestream" smoke that comes unfiltered from the burning end of a cigarette, tip the scales in favor of Proposition 5.

The \$3 million dollars the tobacco industry has spent trying to defeat the proposition, and their misleading advertisements attributed to the mythical "Californians for Common Sense" are another good reason to vote yes on 5.

Though the proposition's end results are positive, we view its means with some reservation. Our main concern is whether or not the government should referee the interpersonal and intergroup problem-solving of smokers and non-smokers. It seems that there is some value in the process of smokers and non-smokers learning to compromise with each other. The law will leave little room for this dynamic.

Prop. U — yes on rent rebates

Last June the majority of voters in California approved Proposition 13 which provided property owners with substantial savings on their property taxes. Since that time renters have not received the benefits they were promised by the passage of Proposition 13. Rents have risen at the same rate as before the initiative became law (California Poll, August 1978).

All renters pay property tax on property they don't even own — 15 to 25 percent of rent checks go to pay landlords' property tax bill.

Proposition U would require landlords to return the amount of tax savings they realized from rental units to their tenants, both residential and commercial. Thus, if Proposition U passes, renters will receive the same break as landlords.

Because Proposition U allows landlords to increase rents to compensate for inflation and to pay maintenance costs it is also fair to landlords.

The opposition has taken out many pages of paid advertisements to scare San Franciscans into thinking that Proposition U is rent control — it is not. It is a one year rebate measure without the regulation by a government department.

Synapse urges you to vote YES on U to provide renters in this city with just rent relief. In the future, problems of skyrocketing rents and decaying buildings will have to be solved with more comprehensive measures. These problems are not at all addressed by Proposition U.

Letter

Special issue commended by Gay Caucus

To the Editor:

The UCSF Gay Caucus commends *Synapse* on the October 26, 1978 Gay Rights and Health Care Issue. This timely issue was desperately needed in a time when all of our rights are being threatened with Propositions 6 and 7 on the November ballot.

The Gay Caucus has sponsored programs during the past year and a half which we hope have been educational for the gay and straight campus community. The Caucus encourages participation from the campus staff, academic and student community. Regular weekly meetings are held each Wednesday, noon to 1 p.m., room 527-N.

Thank you for your support.

UCSF Gay Caucus

Letters

The danger of Prop. 7, death penalty

To the Editor:

While Proposition 6, John Briggs' anti-gay initiative, is being widely debated and publicized, there has been barely any campaign around Proposition 7, Briggs' death penalty initiative.

What is Prop. 7?

Prop. 7 is a vaguely-worded law that would replace the current death penalty law. It would increase the number of

crimes punishable by death from 3 to 15. The nature of crimes punishable by death in Prop. 7 includes killings "because of race, color, religion, nationality," and the murder of virtually anyone who is a uniformed or ununiformed government agent ranging from BART guards to policemen to F.B.I. agents. It also allows the death penalty to be given for "conspiracy to commit murder," whether or

not someone is directly involved in a killing.

In addition, Prop. 7 more than doubles the minimum sentence for first and second degree murder. It also allows judges to continually impanel new juries till they find one that will impose the death penalty.

The New Right Behind Prop. 7

John Briggs is a spokesman for a well-funded right wing

Continued on Page 5

Prop. 6 assures he'll be a grandpa

To the Editor:

My right to be a grandparent could be taken away from me if you continue to allow our government to force me to send my future children to schools where homosexual life-styles are advocated by the figures of authority.

Advocates for gay life-styles should not be allowed to force me to change my life-style by using their influence as teachers to promote homosexuality in my family.

I can forgive a gay person for acting gay just the same as I can forgive a drunk for drinking, but they are both acts of sin and like all sin, if we don't protect ourselves from it, it will cause us great sorrow in one way or another.

Help me protect my privilege of someday being a grandfather. My own grandmother was one of the pioneers who crossed the Great Plains in a covered wagon to make her home in California. She thanks God for letting her live long enough to see the fifth generation born into our family.

Don't let my family's future be nipped in the bud just

because I can't afford to send my kids to a private school. Please stop our government from allowing gay activist teachers to use their authority to persuade young and impressionable children that being gay is fun, or even worse, desirable.

Don't hinder my chances of having grandchildren and experiencing the love which comes from being a grandfather. Vote yes on Proposition 6.

Steven L. Tull
Student, UC Davis
More letters on Page 4

synapse

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Demonstration in S.F. 500 attend Nicaragua protest

By Ahmed Calvo

Over 500 people demonstrated in San Francisco last Saturday in support of efforts to liberate Nicaragua from the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

The march through the Mission District and a rally in Dolores Park was organized by the Committee for Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People. This was a culmination to the Continental Week of Solidarity with the People of Nicaragua, which included films, poetry readings, music and slide shows.

The committee is in support of the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN — Sandinist Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua). The group has in the last months waged guerilla warfare against Somoza and helped with national boycotts.

According to Alejandro Marguin, a Committee member, the purpose of the week was to "express a max-solidarity in the exterior of Nicaragua so that they feel the support."

"Action by the Front is expected in a couple of days," he added, "and the committee wanted to encourage them."

Five points

Theresa Hernandez delivered a dynamic speech to the crowd, outlining five points that the march addressed. She said it is necessary that:

- the U.S. stop recognizing General Somoza's government as a proper government of Nicaragua and especially that it not send any more aid to Somoza;
- to support the provisional government set up by those who want to defeat Somoza;
- the FSLN be present at all talks held about Nicaragua as other governments are trying to arbitrate the situation;
- there not be U.S. intervention;
- there be support of the national boycott which the people have been waging.

Nicaragua is a country where one family has run the government for decades and whose large entourage of cousins and uncles own most of the producing ability of the country. Most of the farm land is owned by a very few families.

In a country where there is so much hunger and poverty, this group has accumulated large relative wealth while doing little to help the populace.

In Managua, the capital, parts devastated by an earthquake seven years ago still are in ruins and abandoned. By comparison, Guatemala has almost entirely cleaned up and remodeled most of the damage caused by an earthquake of



Demonstrators at a Saturday rally showed their feelings of the Nicaragua Somoza regime.

similar severity a couple years ago.

National health plans and public education programs rate much lower than those in bordering Costa Rica. Most of the wealth is spent for supporting an army that the majority of the people despise, speakers at the rally said.

Overthrow

An overthrow of the Somozas' 43 year dictatorship is what the people call for. "Armed revolution seems to be the only available solution for third world poor people if they are to truly gain any worthwhile amount of political and financial equality," said one of the demonstrators. Such is the view that many of Nicaragua's citizens have come to espouse in recent months.

"The people have become more and more aware of the inconsistencies which exist in the system," said another person. "They see the atrocities of the army and dislike the insensitivity of the government."

In recent months, in reaction to political harassment, and "mysterious deaths" several country-wide general strikes have been organized, which have been supported by the people. Seventy to 90 percent of the businesses in some cities has stopped from some strikes. This has poignantly brought out the necessity for change in that country but that has done little to change matters.

As a result, many people have joined the Sandinistas, a revolutionary group named after a revolutionary from the 30's. In the last two months a

number of organized strikes have given way to revolutionary attacks and retaliation by the army. This has set up a state of civil war. At the same time it has greatly publicized the people's cause. The generally favorable media coverage across the world and especially in Latin America, has led many to feel that Somoza might not be in power much longer.

Damage

The situation at the moment is one of much fear. The internal war has scaled to severe levels. Several cities are badly damaged from the army's bombs and air force attack. Many are dead, there is hunger all over, and Malaria has broken out. But all this has merely accentuated dissatisfaction, people at the rally said. More and more people are turning to action in the face of the government's lack of concern for them.

Some of the demonstrators explained that a strong inspiration has been the life of Che Guevarra. Che, said one demonstrator, was a doctor who became a guerrilla in the Cuban revolution. His vibrant lifestyle and challenging viewpoints have led many persons to question the system and what their role is within it. Che's effect has been particularly strong in Latin America. In fact, many of the guerrillas are male and female ex-medical students. His ideas continue to question other people's compacency, it was said.

(Ahmed Calvo is from Latin America and traveled to Nicaragua last summer.)

Plasma controversy

Continued from Page 1

five of Ramos's Plasmaferesis employees were allowed to leave Managua and travel to Miami without undergoing interrogation into the Chamorro affair.

Extradition

In September, the Nicaraguan embassy in Washington, D.C., formally asked the State Department to extradite Ramos to Nicaragua. The case is still under review, in part because State Department lawyers are having trouble interpreting the vaguely worded extradition request, which accuses Ramos of being the "intellectual author" of the Chamorro assassination.

"We don't know if the phrase 'intellectual author' translates to 'murder,' or 'accessory to the fact of murder,' or just what it means," said Dan Welter, the State Department's Nicaraguan desk officer.

Meanwhile, the five alleged assassins remain in jail in Nicaragua awaiting the outcome of the Ramos extradition. And Ramos continues practicing medicine in Florida, although he no longer will discuss his pending case.

Ramos' company was the only large-scale foreign operation licensed by the Food and Drug Administration to collect and sell plasma in this country.

"Until last January, 10 percent of the raw plasma used in the United States originated from Plasmaferesis," said Dr. Joel Solomon, an FDA spokesman.

Customers

Plasmaferesis was collecting over 38,000 pints of human plasma a month, according to the American Blood Resources Association (ABRA). An ABRA spokesman noted that all of the plasma was sold to two corporations: Baxter Travenol Laboratories headquartered in Deerfield, Ill., and Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, Calif.

Cutter's customers include the U.S. government, veteran's hospitals, blood banks and private clinics. Between 4 and 6 million pints of plasma are used in the United States annually, with Cutter Labs and Baxter Travenol among the world's leading processors.

John Hink, a spokesman for Cutter factories, said his company would have no problem replacing the lost Nicaraguan plasma supply. Plasmaferesis is now "a totally forgotten thing," he said.

But many Nicaraguans cannot forget, especially the thousands who stood in line for hours waiting to sell a pint of blood.

The sheer number of blood donors who passed through Plasmaferesis is astounding. Using ABRA figures, Hink estimated that the blood center handled over 100 donors an hour while operating six days a week from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. Over 400,000 blood donations were made every year, he calculated, in a country with a total population of only 2.5 million.

Allegation

A startling new allegation in the Plasmaferesis mystery was made recently by a former Peace Corps volunteer who had spent over a year in Nicaragua.

Vickie Powell, who returned from Managua last March, said that she became acquainted with Chamorro and many of his political associates while serving in the Peace Corps. Powell said Chamorro had cultivated sources inside Plasmaferesis who told grisly tales of how the blood was obtained.

"Many believed that was one reason why Chamorro was killed," Powell said.

When contacted at his Miami office, Dr. Ramos refused to discuss any of the allegations that the blood was obtained in a questionable manner. The FDA's Solomon said the Nicaraguan center was "spotless and well run."

The FDA conducted annual inspections of Plasmaferesis, Solomon noted. "I am not aware that there were any major deficiencies," he said. "All their records were in order."

Robert Reilly, executive director of ABRA, agreed with Solomon but noted that "a lot can happen between FDA inspections. Most everyone agrees that annual inspections are a fairly inefficient way of determining compliance."

Hink of Cutter Labs rejected all claims that Plasmaferesis donors had been exploited. "I visited the place myself in the fall of 1977," Hink remarked, "and in some instances they were operating better than some places I've seen here on the continent."

He said the Managua operation paid \$6 and \$7 per blood donation, which was "roughly close to the going rate in the U.S." But he would not reveal how much Cutter Labs paid Plasmaferesis.

Student regent applications

The Student Body Presidents' council has announced that it will begin accepting applications today for the position of 1979-1980 Student Regent.

Anyone enrolled at a UC campus during 1978-79 will be eligible to apply for the position. Applications are also being accepted for the regional nominating commissions, which screen and interview Student Regent candidates.

The deadline for submission of a resume and an optional

two page writing sample of any University-related issue is Jan. 10. Appointment of one graduate and one undergraduate from each campus to the regional Nominating Commission will be made by the appropriate student government entity no later than the end of Fall Quarter, 1978.

Information about the Student Regent and the regional Nominating Commission can be obtained at the ASUC Office, 249 Millberry Union.

Forum discusses UCSF health and safety problems

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anyone who works faces unhealthy conditions as an intrinsic part of the work process. Quoting from Studs Terkel's book he said, "This book, being about work is, by its very nature about violence to the spirit as well as the body. It is about ulcers as well as accidents, about shouting matches as well as first fights, about nervous breakdowns as well as kicking the dog around. It is above all or beneath all about daily humiliations. To survive the day is triumph enough for the walking wounded among the great many of us."

Later in the program, Leo Seidlitz, a UCSF professor and member of AFSCME's health and safety committee, criticized the UC administration for lack of concern for the health and safety of employees here. He cited the example of Chuck Dahlman, a UCSF shuttle bus driver, who was going deaf from the noise made by the bus. When he demanded the bus be muffled or he be transferred to another bus he was fired, Seidlitz said. The State Labor Commission found Dahlman's complaints legitimate and ordered UC to reinstate him with back pay. But UC has not yet done so, Seidlitz said.

Seidlitz commented on what



UCSF professor Leo Seidlitz addressed a crowd of UCSF students, faculty and workers on the subject of worker health and safety.

he called UCSF's negligent part in correcting the problem. "It was ironic that a UC physician gave the exam that found Dahlman's illness," he said, "It is like a funeral parlor creating clientele. UC has competent physicians but also produces 'illness.'"

Pepper questioned the sudden interest of the government, UC and industry in occupational health. "Working people have long been interested in health and safety." He cited the examples of the 8-hour day, child labor laws and the union movement. Last year's coal miners strike and the present Teamsters strike are recent examples of this, he said.

He said that industry's interest in health and safety is the result of increasing accidents due to the drive to increase productivity and cut costs. Pepper made his point by citing the example of the tragic death of 51 construction workers in West Virginia last April. "Research Cotrell (the contractor) hadn't tested the concrete to make sure it had hardened before removing the plywood forms."

In California, these recent interests in occupational health and safety has resulted in the allocation by the State Legislature of \$2 million for two occupational health care centers, one in Northern

California run by UC and one in Southern California. The proposal for this center came about after the State Industrial Relations Boards hearings on sterility of Shell employees from the chemical DBCP. It was revealed that the UC campus research in occupational health and safety had a pro-industry bias. To correct this a center is being set up to train health care workers.

Seidlitz emphasized the need for labor input. "We want to see programs instituted with input for unions around the Bay Area and in particular workers at the medical center," he said. In the past UC has been negligent towards

workers interests, Seidlitz said.

In addition to the center, Pepper proposed that a core curriculum be set up that deals with all aspects of occupational health from the bio-chemical to political. The curriculum would be for all UCSF schools. By insuring labor input, the curriculum would be assured of being useful, he said.

At the end of Pepper and Seidlitz' presentations, members of the audience were given a chance to talk about their own health problems.

Charles Hine, the UCSF professor whose DBCP research was at the center of the UC and industry controversy was in the audience, he stated that he had "tried to represent workers fairly in his program."

In response to Hine's comments, Lyn Berry, a first-year medical student who worked at the clinic where DBCP workers were examined, said, "The only people to expose the hazard of DBCP were the workers because they were the ones who found out they were sterile — not UC nor Shell... Working people know when they work in unsafe conditions and they'll be the ones to change their conditions."

UCSF says it is correcting hazards

UCSF officials, in response to recent charges that the campus has been negligent in providing safe working conditions, said that UCSF has been and is correcting and monitoring potential occupational hazards.

Funding for capital improvements to correct hazards already has been requested, said Arthur Gillis, Associate Vice-Chancellor for Planning and Budget.

Last March in an investigation of 50 of UCSF's 1600 labs, the California Division of Industrial Safety (OSHA) found seven violations of OSHA health and safety standards. Among the deficiencies cited in some labs were: improperly labeled dangerous chemicals, storage of carcinogens without labels in unregulated areas, flammable solvents in improper containers, unsecured high pressure gas cylinders, and lack of eyewash facilities.

The UC Regents at its September meeting approved a proposal, to be included in UC's 1979-80 budget request, for \$638,000 to correct hazards and meet OSHA standards. Whether the campus will get

that money will be better known in January when the Governor's budget is announced.

The proposal calls for spending of \$356,000 for installation of eyewashes and deluge showers, \$148,000 for building a chemical carcinogen handling facility, \$110,000 for replacing electrical outlets cited as unsafe, \$13,000 for a ventilation system in the Quick Copy Center where workers are exposed to chemical fumes, and \$11,000 for electrical panel boards to minimize spread of fire locations in UC Hospital.

According to Gillis, UCSF committees had started work on correcting hazards before the OSHA investigation but the investigation was a further indication of the importance of making the changes.

On the area of chemical carcinogens, he said that the campus has had for almost three years a Chemical Safety Committee, which has been making recommendations on reducing the hazard of chemicals on workers and is keeping track of the growing list of chemical carcinogens.

Letters

UCSF criticized for 'unholistic' care

Continued from Page 2

To the Editor

The following letter was written to Dr. Julius Krevans, Dean of the School of Medicine.

Dear Dean Krevans:

As an alumna of UCSF, a member of the community serviced by the Hospitals, and a medical historian, I would like to share with you my response

to your comments on holistic medicine which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, October 23, 1978.

Your remarks truly reflect a great insensitivity to history, to the medical needs of people in the Bay Area, and to the many individuals within the University of California itself, who are struggling to provide humanistic health care within an essentially technology-

oriented system. The very growth of holistic medicine in the Bay Area, should be unequivocal evidence to you that UCSF, has in recent years become increasingly unresponsive to the real medical needs of the people. These needs are sometimes technological, but far more often they are not, and can be met more effectively by holistic and attitudinal

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Criticism of reporting

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that Maureen Katz has not learned the difference between neutral reporting and editorial writing. While absolute neutrality is impossible, it is more approachable than Ms. Katz has demonstrated in her recent ar-

ticle "Inside — anti-abortion cause defended." *Synapse*, October 5, 1978).

She allows herself several editorial comments in what appears at first to be a straight news story. Specifically, she described the Pro-life speakers as "using ethical arguments

and skirting the issues of material reality...." Also: "Sen. Hyde at one point is well taken."

This lack of rigor lowers the reputation of *Synapse*.

Howard H. Fenn, M.D.
Asst. Clinical Professor
of Psychiatry

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Letter

Death penalty measure should be defeated

Continued from Page 2

movement that has surfaced throughout the United States in the last few years. In this time of steadily rising inflation, job scarcity, and worsening conditions, the "new right" has used the resulting dissatisfactions and fears to gain its own momentum. In a single issue approach, they present scapegoats for our failing economy. Briggs' Prop. 6 uses anti-gay feelings to legalize discrimination and limit freedom of speech. The Klan and other right wing organizations have become more open and militant in their attacks on Third World people. Women are being attacked by the anti-E.R.A. and anti-abortion movements. The rights of workers to organize are being tested by "right to work" laws.

A Repressive Tool

This law is not designed to decrease crime, nor can it be expected to work as a deterrent. Eighty per cent of all murders are committed by people who know each other, so called "crimes of passion," not random street crime. More significantly, this law and the concept of punishment as crime deterrent neither recognizes or corrects the real sources of crime.

In a country where a handful of wealthy families control the power and wealth, millions of people are living in poverty with no possible chance of escape. This is the real source of "crime in the streets": an education system that does not even teach children to read; an unemployment rate that offers no chance of getting a job to many people now in school,

especially if they are notwhite; a health care system so expensive that most people can be permanently indebted by one serious illness; and continuing cutbacks in public services as represented by Prop. 13.

Genocidal Attacks

In order to maintain this system of class rule, white workers have been allowed more of a chance at upward mobility and fairly comfortable lives. Racist ideas are promoted to convince white people that Third World people are the source of their troubles. As people who have suffered severe oppression throughout the history of the U.S., black people have been in the forefront of struggle against oppression. They have been seen as a threat by the government and treated accordingly by the criminal justice system.

The history of this country is one of violent crimes against Native Americans, Black people, Chicanos, and poor and working class people. The same people who stole this land from Native Americans kidnapped millions of black people from Africa, brutally murdering many thousands in the process. There have not been and there are not now any wealthy people on death row, for crimes from which they reaped millions of dollars and gained control of multinational corporations and the government.

Without use of the death penalty law, leaders who have emerged in the struggles of black people for freedom have been systematically eliminated. Rebellious slaves were killed without a trial. In recent years many black freedom fighters

such as Malcolm X, Dr. Martin Luther King, George Jackson and Fred Hampton have been killed. In the case of Fred Hampton, no one can deny the involvement of the state — he was shot while asleep in bed by the Chicago police after an F.B.I. agent had drugged him. Neither the police nor the F.B.I. received the death penalty for this crime. Much information is now being revealed about the COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) of the F.B.I. in the 1960's which was used to promote splits between black organizations and to murder and jail black leaders.

At the present time there are thousands of black people in U.S. jails who are political prisoners, including Assata Shakur, Sundiata Acoli and the Republic of New Africa 11, all held on trumped-up charges. Ernest Graham and Eugene Allen are currently on death row and would be among the first to die if Prop. 7 wins. These two men, prison leaders against racism and oppression, were framed for the murder of a guard. Ernest Graham has written, "After being charged of taking the life of the prison guard, the threats on my life intensified. Many guards assured me that if they were not successful in sending me to the gas chamber through court procedures, they would have to go back to their old traditional ways of eliminating young Blacks, like Eugene Allen and myself."

Escalates Genocidal Attacks

The wording of Prop. 7 seems to protect anyone from murder "motivated by race." But in the light of the facts of history and the current situa-

tion in the U.S., it is impossible to take this as anything but a further attack on black and Third World people.

One out of every four black men goes to prison in their lifetime. A large proportion of women in prisons in California are black. At this time 58% of the people on death row in the U.S. are black. Yet black people make up only 11% of the population. There are currently over 400 people on death row, over half in four southern states.

We do not know of any instance in the entire history of this country when a white person has been given the death penalty for the murder of a non-white person. There have been countless cases of white people, especially police, murdering black people and suffering no consequences. In New York a white policeman, Thomas Shea, shot a ten year old black child, Clifford Glover, in the back. The policeman was out of uniform and the child was not suspected of any crime. Thomas Shea did not go to jail. Here in the Bay Area the family and supporters of Tyrone Guyton, a fifteen year old black youth killed by police, have been fighting for several years to have the murderer brought to trial. On the other hand, Dessie Woods, a black woman who killed a white man who raped her, has been imprisoned in Georgia since 1976.

Used to still progressive voices

The death penalty has been used throughout U.S. history to frame and execute people of all nationalities who were involved in progressive movements. Sacco and Vanzetti,

Italian workers who were involved in labor union organizing, were also executed. The Rosenbergs, Jewish working class people who were politically active, went to the gas chamber in 1953. They were falsely accused of passing the secret of the atomic bomb to the Russians and their case was used to drum up anti-communist hysteria, shortly after the victory of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. In all these cases, clear evidence has come to light that proves they were framed by the government.

Vote No on Prop. 7

Prop. 7 would not change the conditions which cause crime in our society. Voting for Prop. 7 feeds the growth of the right wing, supports an attack on black people and ultimately threatens all of us by making it possible for the government to legally eliminate anyone opposing it. As more and more rights are being taken away from us, the strength of movements resisting oppression grows. Prop. 7 would give the government the tools to smash these movements more efficiently and legally. Vote No on Prop. 7.



Committee Against Proposition 6 & 7 at UCSF

The Committee Against Proposition 6 & 7 at UCSF is critical of *Synapse* for not running this letter in its entirety because there has been so little media coverage of Prop. 7.

(*Synapse* asked the authors to shorten this letter because of the limited space available in this issue).

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Asbestos damages: who is responsible?

Continued from Page 1
"mills, mines and textile manufacture" as far back as the 1930's.

From 1907 when the first asbestos cases were reported in England to 1930, six states enacted workmans compensation coverage for asbestos related diseases. In 1918 an issue of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin reported that American and Canadian insurance companies made it a practice not to insure asbestos workers due to the assumed health hazards of the industry.

In the first three decades of the twentieth century studies documenting the health hazards of asbestos poured out of England, Germany and the United States.

In 1929, because of its alleged concern over this evidence, JM and others in the growing asbestos industry approached the Metropolitan Life Insurance company to do a study on "whether asbestos dust is an occupational hazard."

The study, however, was not published until 1935 after JM and Raybestos-Manhattan had their say in it, when the author, Dr. Anthony J. Lanza, assistant medical director of Metropolitan, sent it to industry for their pre-publication comments.

In a letter of reply to Lanza dated December 21, 1934, Vandiver Brown, a JM attorney, wrote that the company was not suggesting that Lanza alter any of his "scientific facts or inevitable conclusions."

"All we ask," wrote Brown, "is that all of the favorable aspects of the survey be included and that none of the unfavorable aspects be unintentionally pictured in darker tones that the comments justify....I feel confident that we can depend upon you...to give us this break," Brown concluded.

Specifically, Brown and another JM lawyer, George S. Hobart, did not want the Lanza report to lump asbestosis with silicosis as an occupational disease, because the company was then lobbying against New Jersey legislation to include asbestos disease in workman's compensation benefits. "It is the policy of Johns-Manville to oppose any bill that attempted to include asbestos as compensable wrote Hobart to Brown regarding the Lanza study, "it would be very helpful to have an official report show that there is a substantial difference between asbestosis and silicosis."

One month after this correspondence Brown represented JM at a Mellon Institute symposium on industrial dust problems. In his memo to the company he reported, that, "Only two forms of dust, namely silica and asbestos are definitely known to produce disabling fibrosis in the lung."

By 1935 JM had quietly settled 11 lawsuits for asbestos-related damages and had made a deal with the prosecuting lawyer that he not "directly or indirectly participate in bring-

ing further action against the corporation". By this time, more than one study had shown the incidence of asbestosis in insulation workers with as little as nine months exposure. Other studies had begun to link asbestos with lung cancer.

But letters between JM's Brown and Sumner Simpson, president of Raybestos-Manhattan show that industry leaders made sure these damaging studies, many done by the British, stayed out of the trade press.

When the trade journal *Asbestos* wrote Sumner regarding a possible article on asbestos dangers, Sumner wrote Brown, expressing his opposition to such a project; especially if the magazine wanted to use the highly damaging British data. Brown, in a letter dated Oct. 3, 1935, replied, "I quite agree with you that our interests are best served by having asbestos receive the minimum of publicity."

In 1935, when Lanza's study was finally published by the U.S. Department of Public Health, it stated that 33% of the asbestos workers examined had signs of asbestosis, though none had "a marked disability."

Pleased with this report, the industry was reluctant the next year, when the U.S. Public Health Service asked to perform an x-ray survey of its workers. In an October 31, 1936 letter from Simpson to Raybestos-Manhattan, Simpson states that he is not excited

about the survey, and most of all doesn't want the x-rays to be given to "all the shyster lawyers, and doctors" in the country for fear of lawsuits.

Ten years later Dr. Kenneth Wallace Smith, the JM's medical director, admitted in a confidential report that workers were not being informed of their illnesses.

"They have not been told of their diagnosis because it is felt that as long as a man feels well, is happy at home and work, and his physical condition remains good, nothing should be said," explained Smith.

In 1976 Smith testified that by 1949 it was clear that insulation workers faced the same potential damages from lung disease as manufacturing workers.

About this same time, it seems, the U.S. Navy was aware of the asbestos danger to insulators. In 1947 a U.S. Navy safety review cited insulators as being at risk from the levels of dust generated in their work.

Yet according to the testimony of John C. Robinson, president of the Federal Employees Metal Trades Council at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, the Navy did not inform workers of this hazard until 1970. And even after 1972, testified Robinson, the Navy failed to inform individual workers of their medical condition.

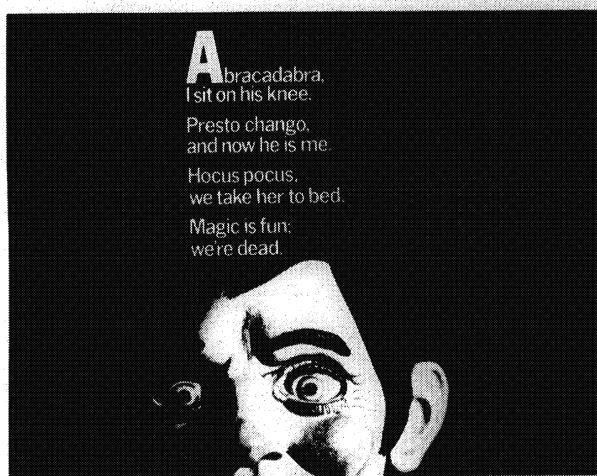
In 1976 Robinson took 25 workers chest x-rays out of the hands of Navy doctors to

be reviewed by Selikoff. Just as Robinson had feared, Selikoff found 17 abnormal x-rays, where the Navy doctors had noticed no pathology.

If it is proven in court that industry and/or the Federal government intentionally covered up the hazards of asbestos, then the road will be open for workers to sue their former or current employers for fraud. Previously, workers could collect damages from employers only through workmans compensation. Third party lawsuits were limited to product liability suits against the manufacturers of asbestos used in the workplace.

The discovery of how much industry and the government knew of the hazards of asbestos will also determine who will pay the bulk of damages in any new compensation plan worked out by the subcommittee. Currently industry and labor agree that the state by state workmans compensation set up is often inaccessible to the worker - and almost always insufficient. It is especially unequal to the problem of asbestos related and other diseases with long latency periods.

But while industry and some members of labor have advocated a national workmans compensation system and the elimination of all third party law suits, other labor leaders and government administrators argue that both comprehensive workmans compensation and 3rd party suits are necessary.



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The Haight Ashbury Free Clinic badly needs volunteer pharmacists, pharmacy students, experienced lab techs, and dentists. Please call Jane at 431-1714. A good place to volunteer.

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UCSF United Way campaign on Nov. 8

The One Day for United Way Campaign will take place on campus, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

After a brief orientation session in the MU Gym, UCSF donor representatives will distribute donation cards to everyone within their departments. Late that afternoon, the Cancellor will sponsor a thank-you buffet for all donor representatives, area chairpersons and area captains in the MU Faculty Club.

The United Way is a voluntary organization of consumers, donors and participating agencies, located in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties. Some health services funded by United Way include the Outpatient Psychiatric Services at Mount Zion Hospital, the Alcoholism Clinic at Pacific Medical Center Visiting Nurse Association of S.F., the Centro De Cambio Drug Abuse Center in the Mission, the United Cerebral Palsy Association of the Bay Area, S.F. Aid Retarded Citizens, the Mental Health Association of the Bay Area,

Association for Suicide Prevention.

Four new agencies have joined United Way this year. They are On-lok, a senior health service treating elderly Chinese; Pacific Center for Human Growth, a comprehensive mental health service for gays; Operation Give a Damn, offering cultural and psychological help for troubled youths; and the Valley Volunteer Bureau, concerned with matching volunteers with agencies.

Also new to the campaign this year is the donor option card, allowing donors to allocate any human service agency—even one that is not a member of United Way. A minimum \$15 donation is requested for this type of donation due to administrative costs.

Thomas W. Gwyn, director of Public Service Programs, is this year's coordinator of the campaign. William B. Kerr, director of Hospitals and Clinics, and Francis Laraguetta, assistant dean, School of Medicine are co-chairpersons.

Med historian criticizes UCSF

Continued from Page 4

healing methods. As a medical historian, I point out to you the historical roots of western rational and empirical medicine in Ancient Greece and the long tradition of holistic principles in the medical system of this country. *The vis medicatrix et conservatrix natural*, or healing and recuperative power of nature, was the guiding principle in the medical practice of Hippocrates and his followers.

Ancient physicians knew that with time and proper diet, the body healed itself from most of the common maladies of life. Modern medical technology, as reflected in institutions such as UCSF, obscures this fundamental truth, and generally perverts, rather than enhances, the healing energies of the body. Complicated drug therapies, for example, often with hazardous side-effects, are substituted for good nutrition, attitudinal healing, and rest, usually with little or self-limited benefit to the patient—but with great monetary rewards to the drug companies and to the medical doctors, and others, who buy their stock.

At the current time UCSF really does not represent the traditional medical system of

this country or elsewhere. Historically, every great medical system, western or eastern, has been basically a holistic system. Rather, UCSF represents the great advances in technological medicine which have been made in the twentieth century. But the highest calling of life, that of healer or physician, can never be attained by viewing the "whole person" through the myopic vision of the technician.

Increasingly, many of us feel that UCSF's is devoted to the training of technicians, not physicians. You say that holistic principles are incorporated into the basic medical curriculum. That may be so, but it is inevitable that they should become lost in the maze of technology which inhibits their practical application.

Finally, UCSF represents "big business," and the economic exploitation of basic human needs to be loved, to share the experience of life, and to be healed. That is, after all, why most people go to the doctor. And in the broadest sense, we are all patients, and we are all physicians. Increasingly, the American people recognize that the cold and costly technological answers of

fered by such institutions as UCSF, contribute little to their quest for a healthy and more meaningful life. That, in essence, is what the holistic movement is about.

Very truly yours,
Danielle Margot de Beauvoir

Africa summer program

Applications are being accepted from persons interested in participating in the Crossroads' Summer 1979 Work/Travel/Study Program in Africa.

During the past 20 years Operation Cross-Roads Africa, a non-profit organization, has sent more than 5000 volunteers (students, professionals, and others) to African countries to spend the summer with rural village communities assisting them with self-help projects that involve: art, archaeology, agriculture development, tutoring, public health, media development, and construction of schools, clinics and community facilities. Volunteers usually arrange to receive academic credit.

Interested persons must apply immediately. For more information contact Lucille Leone, Room N-331F (x-1435) or write to Crossroads, 150 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 100011 (212-242-8550).

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MILLBERRY UNION RECREATION

MU Calendar

Thursday, Nov. 2

PERFORMANCE: MARK NAF-TALIN. Blues-rock performer Naftalin has been playing his original compositions at the New Orleans Jazz Festival, S.F. Blues Festival, and at many cabarets in the Bay Area. He was honored this past year at the Bay Area Music Awards by being nominated for Best Keyboards. Cole Hall, noon, free.

Friday, Nov. 3

PERFORMANCE: RICH AND RUBY SHOW with S.F. comedian Bob Sarlatte. See description at right.

Monday, Nov. 6

WORKSHOP: FROM STRESS TO HIGH LEVEL WELLNESS, with John Travis, MD. This workshop focuses on assisting the professional in attaining higher levels of personal and professional wellness. The components of the Wellness Education Program will be examined: stress reduction, physical activity, nutrition, and self-responsibility for health. Dr. Travis is the founder and director of the Wellness Resource Center, Mill Valley. 7:30 -10:30 p.m., \$15/\$10 UCSF students, Women's Residence Lounge, MU.



Rick and Ruby have performed in recent weeks at: The City Disco, Paramount Theatre, Old Waldorf, and Boarding House. Bob Sarlatte is currently headlining the comedy nite club, The Punch Line. A zany event of music, impressions, comedy and madness. Limited seating still available at the MU Central Desk; tickets sold at door ONLY if space permits. Price of admission includes: wine, cheese, "foamy" refreshments in a cabaret setting. That's TOMORROW, Nov. 3, 8 p.m., Steninger Gymnasium, MU. Tickets are \$2 for UCSF students, MU members; \$3 general admission. Co-sponsored by CAL and ASUC.

Tuesday, Nov. 7

FILM: OUTDOOR ADVENTURE (60 Min.) "Dare the Wildest River" conveys the smashing impact of boating the rapids of the Great Colorado River. "Listen to the Mountains" chronicles a

mountaineering expedition in the Sierra. "The Common Adventurer," a multi-media slide presentation, introduces UCSF's outdoor program, Outdoors Unlimited. Noon, Cole Hall, free.

Wednesday, Nov. 8

FILM: CASONOVA. Directed by Federico Fellini; his first film in English in a mind boggling, madly extravagant spectacle adapted from Casanova's memoirs. Presenting an unflattering view of the legendary lover (played by Donald Sutherland) sexual encounters are choreographed so that they appear grotesque, pathetic, and, at times humorous. 7 & 8:45 p.m., Cole Hall, \$1.25/1.75.

Outdoors Unlimited

Monday, Nov. 6

Sign-ups begin for the following activities:

Course: Tides and Currents of S.F. Bay., Nov. 18
Canoeing and Kayaking: North Coast River, Nov. 18-19.
Day Hike: Las Trampas Wilderness, Nov. 19.

Thursday, Nov. 9

An Outdoor Activity Fair: MU Plaza. Equipment sale (x-c ski, backpack) 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Feature adventure film, "The Edge" will be shown at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in Cole Hall—\$1 UCSF students and MU members/\$1.50 general.

All activities are free with the exception of clinics. Sign up at the Outdoors Unlimited Center, 1309 Third Ave. For further information call x2078.

Lake Trail relay race

The first annual Lake-Trail 3.2 mile relay was run last Wednesday and the Happy Livers Trio from the Liver Center on campus won first place.

Others competing included teams from Personnel, dermatology, research and orthodontics. Missing was a student team from the School of medicine.

Tony McDonagh started the "Livers" off with a 18:31 leg, followed by Emmet Keefe, 18:38, and Geoff Farrell's 17:36 guaranteed the win. Their team time was 54:35.

Marilyn Moreton of the "Slugs" team turned in the best women's time at 21:31 followed by teammate Gail Gustavson's 22:39.

The second place finishers were the Reproductive Endocrinology team with Jim Roberts, Bob Nachtigall and Arthur Beckert. Beckert set a new record for the Lake-Trail course with a 16:52.

The all women team "Skin of Our Teeth" of Dermatology Research (Carolyn Nelson, Charlene Litz and Joan Coleman) turned in a good time and took first place in the women's division.

The first all-student team (Dentistry I) with Kirk Pasquini, Otto Tobiasen and Greg Tinloy came in third overall.

Everyone except Jim Pointer, who took a side trip to the polo field, ran the race well and is looking forward to the Winter Quarter race.

Registrar's announcements

Grades will be available in the Registrar and Admissions Office beginning Friday, Nov. 3. These are cumulative records and will include work completed as of the end of Summer Session, 1978.

* * *

The Registrar's Office will be taking I.D. Card pictures on Friday, November 10 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There is a \$3 fee to replace lost cards. New students who have not yet received an I.D. Card will not be charged a fee. Continuing students who wish to replace their old style cards may do so free of charge by turning in their old cards. This new style I.D. Card is NOT mandatory for continuing students.

* * *

Winter Quarter, 1979 registration materials will be mailed to all continuing students on Nov. 17. If your local mailing address has changed since Fall Quarter registration you must file a Change of Address Form in the Registrar's Office no later than Nov. 14 to ensure correct delivery.

Third World Caucus meeting

The Third World Coalition will hold a general meeting on Monday, Nov. 6 from noon to 1 p.m. in S-214.

The Coalition will also meet the following Monday, Nov. 13 from noon to 1 p.m. in HSW-303.

Prisoner health advocates

Prison Health Advocates, a newly formed group of health care workers, will hold an open meeting Thursday,

November 2, to discuss the creation of a free medical consultation service for people in prison. All health care workers are invited to attend to participate in planning the service.

Psychiatrist Paul Lowinger, MD, a prison activist, and Dr. Dick Fine, director of the prison ward at SFGH will speak. The film "Cruel and Unusual Punishment" will be shown.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 PM at the Mission Adult Center, Room 201, 362 Capp Street (between 18th and 19th streets) in San Francisco.

LPNI calendars

A 1979 calendar published by the Friends of Langley Porter is now available. The artwork for the calendar was prepared by the children of Langley Porter Institute's Inpatient Children's Services and is an outgrowth of various educational, therapeutic and recreational activities.

Proceeds from the sale will be used for the benefit of patients at the Institute.

To order send a check or money order for \$3 to the Friends of Langley Porter Institute, University of California, San Francisco 94143.

Talk on elderly at Asian Health Caucus meeting

A film presentation on the problems and needs of the elderly (mostly Chinese, Filipino, and Italian) in the Chinatown/North Beach area will be given by Donna Yee of

On Lok Senior Health Services at noon, Monday, Nov. 6 in HSE-336. It will be part of the Asian Health Caucus' general meeting.

Financial Aid Column

California State Fellowship Applications

Applications for the 1979-80 California State Fellowships will be arriving shortly in the Financial Aid Office. Students who will be in their first or second year of graduate or professional school in 1979-80 may apply for this fellowship.

The due date for submitting the CSF application is Feb. 5, 1979. In order to apply, test scores from one of the following exams must be submitted with the application: Graduate Record Exam, MCAT, or DAT. The deadlines for the MCAT and DAT have passed. The latest date for taking the GRE is Jan. 13, 1979. (Applications for the GRE must be postmarked by Dec. 12, 1978 to avoid paying a late fee, or from Dec. 13-18 with payment of a \$4 late fee.) GRE applications are now available in the Financial Aid Office.

Other Sources of Scholarships and Loans

The Financial Aid Office is continually finding new and updated sources of scholarships and loans from agencies and groups outside of the University. Stop by the office periodically to check in the book of Outside Sources of Aid.

Entering Interviews

Students receiving financial aid for the first time must schedule an entering interview with their counselor. Winter Quarter checks will not be released to students who have not had their interview. Avoid the last minute rush and call the Financial Aid Office (666-4181) soon to make an appointment.

Food Stamps and Medical Letters

The Financial Aid Office can prepare the financial statements needed for Food Stamps and MediCal. All necessary forms are available in the Financial Aid Office. Please allow THREE WORKING DAYS from the time of request of the statement to the time you wish to pick it up or have it mailed.