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## Ariel - Volume 1 Number 3

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## Honor Code Reviewed

BY JAMES GERSON

Last year, as in years before, the Student Government expressed interest concerning the possibility of instituting an honor code or system at Jefferson. As a result, a letter was prepared as an incentive for action and was to be distributed to all students. This letter is available on request from ARIEL.

However, this letter was never sent in that the Student Government, by a majority vote, "vaguely" opposed the concepts set forth and objected to having a referendum on a "document" they felt not representative of student opinion. Instead, it was suggested that a student census be obtained in cooperation with the student curriculum committee. All four classes were given the opportunity to offer their opinion. Thirty-five percent of those polled responded. The results are as follows:

1. Have you participated in an Honor Code or System in undergraduate school?  
Yes - 29%, No - 71%
2. Do you feel that you are regarded as a mature, self-responsible graduate student by members of the Jefferson faculty? Yes - 73%, No 27%
3. I would agree to the following provisions in an Honor Code for Jeff medical students:
  - (a) Every student should be on his honor neither to give nor receive information during exams:  
Agree - 91%, Disagree - 9%
  - (b) It should be stipulated in Code that every student should use his own discretion in reporting violations which he personally observes:  
Agree - 86%, Disagree - 14%
  - (c) It should be stipulated in the Code that every student is honor-bound to report every violation which he personally observes:  
Agree - 14%, Disagree - 86%

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## Speaking of Nurses

### A Time Of Change

Counting the days to graduation and marking each off as a stepping stone toward a long ago visualized dream, I find myself reminiscing over the past three years. It seems as though it was only yesterday that I had first entered Jefferson, clutching my suitcase apprehensively. There were many strange, smiling faces and an air of welcome, as I paid a few fees and received my handbook on the rules and regulations. I was ready to learn to accept responsibility, to work and study hard, and enjoy the strange world of nursing.

Although it may seem like only yesterday, however, many changes have taken place—not only in myself, but in the school of nursing. It was a struggle, but slowly I have weaved my way up the ladder toward my dream. There have been many tears wept over frustrations, death, illness, and lack of understanding. So many times I had wanted to shout to the establishment, "Look I am only myself,

but I am a person, an individual who is capable of thinking." Yet barriers prevented this from occurring -- not only my own, but their's.

Suddenly, halfway through my senior year, a ray of light appeared. Two articles about our school were written in Ariel, one that was rather crude and poorly stated. Yet the impact of the other (the more realistic) started us on the road to change. Barriers were being destroyed, and hesitantly I emerged from a self protecting shell to see the faculty as the majority of them really are -- a group of young, progressive women that do understand what we feel. They have shown us how they feel as well, and an interaction of ideas is occurring.

A "Rules and Regulations" committee has been established, and it is in the progress of amending some of our rules, discarding the more trivial ones. The student body and the admin-

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RAPE OF THE FIREBIRD:

A scene at the Orlowitz Parking lot. What next?

## Orlowitz Residents Meet With Dalla

BY JACK GURALNIK

Many of the problems concerning Orlowitz Residence Hall were finally discussed at a meeting which was attended by about forty people on April 1. George C. Norwood, Vice-President of Business Finance, Franklin Dalla, Director of Auxiliary Services, and George Matters, Director of the Physical Plant, represented Jefferson at this meeting.

Barry Make, student council representative who first presented the petition, asking for comments from those present.

The first point raised was that of the entry of maintenance personnel into apartments. These people, it was pointed out by various residents, generally knock once and immediately enter the apartment before the occupants have time to respond. The residents were in favor of being phoned before one of these visits. This will now be done for all occupants who inform the main desk of their telephone numbers.

The issue of building security was then discussed at length.

Mr. Dalla was reluctant to admit that any problem even existed in this area, which was indicative of his attitude throughout the entire evening. Many residents, however, expressed much concern over the fact that it is not possible for anyone to get inside the building. It was also stated that the door locks on the individual apartments are inadequate. This writer was able to open a singly-locked door using his Jefferson Hall Commons card. (For better security, residents are reminded to always use both the main lock and the bolt lock.) One request made by several married students was for the right to put chain locks on their doors so their wives can be more secure

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## Muskie Addresses SAMA., Drug Promotions Rapped

BY ROBIN EDWARDS

Delegates Rap Drug Promotions

Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine gave the keynote address at the National Convention of the Student American Medical Association on April 1st in Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel.

An aura of tension and excitement hung over the convention hall since rumors had been circulating that some California delegates were planning to stage a demonstration.

Senator Muskie proceeded directly to elaborate upon the theme of the Convention - "Medicine and Society" -. He stated that although few of us are satisfied with things as they are, few demonstrators move for constructive change. Therefore he urged us not to passively accept things as they are, awaiting change, but to actively seek solutions.

The Senator believes too few physicians are aware of the problems of race, poverty, war and peace. The physician has special responsibilities to find solutions to these problems since intelligence, understanding and willingness to serve are qualities expected in greatest measure in

the physician, he said.

The events of the Convention indicated that the students involved were well aware of these problems. The methods of seeking solutions, however, were matters of great controversy.

The Senator also discussed the deficiencies in the present health care system. Medical personnel leave rural areas because of poor facilities. Crowded city conditions increase poor health, while medicare and medicaid are pitifully inadequate to combat the rising costs of health care.

Senator Muskie then charged the Convention with holding the keys to unlock institutional barriers that retard progress. He told us that if we, as professionals, do not make available the best health care to all people, without regard to geographical location, income, or any other irrelevant factor, someone else will do it for us, or to us. Either we must assume the responsibility for creating the new health-care system, or let it be devised by others.

Muskie declared this was not

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## Students Score "Rights" Proposal

BY DELVYN C. CASE, JR.

President Herbut's preliminary statement Student Rights, Freedoms, and Discipline has become the center of controversy among many students at the University. Concern has centered around the origin and content of the proposal. Some students feel that either an all student committee or a joint student-faculty committee should have been designated to write a document of such great importance to the students. Alleged repression was noted in several sections particularly the one concerned with the code of conduct; an in loco parentis attitude was scored by some; and the "temporary suspension" clause was also criticized.

The document, which was almost passed initially by several student and faculty-student committees, has now been tabled after a group of students urged distribution and discussion by a broader segment of the University. The dissent was prompted after it was learned that few of the class representatives charged with reviewing the statement constituencies.

At the nursing school only six students saw Dr. Herbut's statement. These six then ratified it for the entire nursing school. The president of the freshman class at the medical college did not ask for the opinions of any of his classmates before the meetings began. The sophomore class president asked seven members of the class to review it.

At a Commons Board Meeting at which the document was to be discussed and voted upon, only

four of the ten student representatives were present. At this meeting (April 14, 1969) the decision was made to distribute President Herbut's document to the entire school for discussion. The student representatives were in turn to hold open meetings with the students to discuss this important matter. The Joint Student-Faculty Committee met the following evening and took little action pending the results of the distribution and discussion of the proposal.

Earlier in the month (April 9), the student council of the medical school passed a resolution that urged distribution, deliberation, and review by the students. No steps were taken, however, to promote these resolutions. Council also proposed that the final document be subject to a referendum in which a two-thirds majority of the students voting would be needed for ratification. In addition it was suggested that a standing joint committee be set up to consider amendments proposed by any of the following: 100 the Dean of any school, or the President of the University.

The Rights statement was distributed beginning April 22; and class meetings were set up for the following week. The students' recommendations will be presented at the different committee meetings slated for mid-May.

The proposal was challenged for many reasons. One representative of student council remarked, "If a student group had written the exact same document, I would be happy. But because it was written by the administration, I am quite concerned."

Several sophomore medical students, representing a broad spectrum of opinion, were asked for their comments in mid-April. Their concerns were remarkably similar. They charged that Section VII (Code of Conduct) sounded as if it had been developed from an article on the Columbia Uni-

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## Sour on Grapes?

BY STEPHEN P. FLYNN

Gentlemen of controversy meet now and then, under the auspices of the popular imagination, to enrich the spirit of humanity. One such meeting was witnessed by four thousand people in Delano, California, on a cool March morning in 1968. One man was a dynamic young senator, whose life seemed destined to turmoil and tragedy; the other was the charismatic leader of the controversial grape strike and boycott. That morning, Robert Kennedy broke bread with Cesar Chavez, sharing a common dream of human dignity. The simple ritual ended a twenty-five day fast by Chavez and consecrated the movement which had brought the two men together.

The present attempt to organize the farm labor force is

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## EDITORIALS

### The Poverty of Leadership in Student Government

The "credibility gap" that surrounds student government at Jefferson has disturbing and dangerous possibilities for students and administration alike. One top administrator at Jefferson has remarked that he wished to see a student council that would be a "true voice" of the students. He added that such a council does not exist at Jefferson. And we agree.

Some students feel that Student Council is a "lackey" of the administration -- Council takes no action to maintain its "good relationship" with the University.

The administration does not gain encouragement from this condition; in fact, it has much to worry about this situation. If the University is aware of what students are thinking and how student opinion is developing via a "true voice," it can begin to discuss a potential growing crisis and negotiate rational action. However, a weak and unrepresentative council hides possible disaster. In this situation the students' "demands" remain unknown until a major confrontation occurs; rational considerations are difficult in the atmosphere of chaos and disorder. The case for a strong, vigorous council representing the views of the students needs no greater justification.

Student Council's record for this year is a disaster. A review of the minutes illustrates a poverty of courage and a poverty of concern. Under the "leadership" of Tom Connelly '70, Council has moved nowhere. Perhaps it is the result of the violation of Student Council's Constitution which states that only seniors can hold the office of president. It is interesting to note that Connelly has remarked that the constitution means nothing, anyway. And so it doesn't.

When is Council to take a positive and aggressive stand on black admissions and the Honor Code? When are the representatives going to report Council's actions to the classes? When is Council to act as actively as its sub-committees? When will the constitution be amended so it does have meaning?

There are several directions of action Student Council should investigate. The means of representation should be thoroughly reviewed. Why should each fraternity get two votes when each other student organization gets only one vote? This fraternity gerrymandering has created a situation in which broad student opinion is not felt in voting power. It seems more reasonable to have a fixed number of voting members from each class which would open membership to a broader scope of opinion. The present system is cumbersome and inadequate.

The representatives should report to the classes. In this way the views of the students could be realized and expressed in turn at Council meetings. An adequate mechanism of feedback is a must.

The record of concern and the record of attendance is a measure of the apathy of Council's members. Ken Terkelsen is an obvious exception, but he is to graduate in June. Ron Blum is a vigorous member of the junior class. James Barone, of the sophomore class, demonstrates more concern than the bulk of the other representatives; he mixes responsiveness and responsibility. New members of this caliber should be elected after earnest evaluation of all candidates.

To encourage a more vigorous Council the Connelly-Lefton-Cerullo axis of power must be defeated in its attempt for re-election to key Council positions.

Finally, a University-wide student council must be planned and developed without delay. A University student council could draw and realize student opinion and focus its ideas and enthusiasm into constructive processes. A fragmentation of student leadership only hinders the expression of student sentiment.

Student government's mandate for reform should be the concern for the students at the University. Student Council could train student leaders and truly express the concerned attitudes of all students.

A vigorous student government offers the school the communication with the the involvement of the students. A weak student government only contributes to the chaos representing mutual distrust and mutual misunderstanding.

### Project Haiti

Through the efforts of an ambitious core of Jefferson students, without the aid of the administration, "Project Haiti" has flowered into a rare offering for the physician-to-be. It provides the medical student with the opportunity to see and treat rare diseases, diseases that many American physicians will never more than read of in text. It gives the student the opportunity to help those who are medically indigent, an experience which can be reapplied to segments of our own society. It is a working experience, a helping experience, a learning experience. It draws upon those talents and qualities that should motivate all of us in medicine.

Many people have asked why "Project Haiti" has not been made into a regular twelve week elective at Jefferson. Our administration has considered such a role; however, they have decided against it. Their reasoning is that the lack of resident physicians at Clinique St. Jean makes proper training and guidance for the medical student unavailable.

Johns Hopkins University has recently evaluated the "Project Haiti" program. They have decided to send not only medical students but residents-in-training as well. Our administration seems unimpressed by the opportunities "Project Haiti" offers; Hopkins apparently sees it differently. It seems certain, in light of Hopkins' active and positive approach, that "Project Haiti" will soon fall out of our domain. It will indeed be a shame if Jefferson loses this affiliation.

Before it is too late, we implore our administration to look into the plans of Johns Hopkins and make available to the Jefferson student, on a credit basis, time in Haiti.

### Eight Months Later

The Committee on Black Admissions (C.B.A.) arose as the logical result of a summer of bitter frustration-- the frustration of not only being unable to help the black community, but being unable to ever communicate with it. C.B.A. also resulted from the challenge of black militants not to come to clean out their houses, but to straighten up our own. C.B.A. was, from its inception, a political movement and as such needed a demand. Administrators, faculty, and students felt the demand for one-third black students was absurd; and so did perhaps many members of C.B.A. Yet to start to rectify and to bring to public attention an intolerable situation -- 0.2 percent black medical students in Philadelphia -- the presentation of such a demand was politically a sound maneuver.

One important aspect should not be discounted. The Committee's motives were far more complex than a demand, as is their basic underlying contention -- that the medical schools have not been graduating, for the most part, the type of physicians who are culturally relevant to the ghetto environment and therefore are unable to practice the art of medicine to its fullest extent. Also behind the demand is the feeling that there exist individuals, who while not meeting present "qualifications" for entry into medical schools, would be more than capable of meeting "exit" requirements earning their M.D., and practicing first quality medical care for all segments of the population. (Please also consider those students, past and present, whose leading "qualification" was a relative's medical degree.)

Those who comprise C.B.A. are not revolutionaries; if they were they would not be feeding students into the system they would seek to destroy. Rather they are serious, dedicated, socially conscious students, who not only have sacrificed a great deal of energy, time and money, but have taken risks only very few of us would dare to attempt. It is not the purpose of this editorial to endorse any present demand. Its purpose is an expression of gratitude to those who have given of themselves to begin correcting a basic wrong which we have for so long shamefully neglected.

The significant increase in black students admitted to next year's freshman classes throughout the city is a credit to both C.B.A. and the medical schools.

### Governing the University

As Jefferson becomes a university, the problems of governing such an institution become more complex. The present system of a President and Board of Trustees has come under close scrutiny at many institutions recently, and the consequences of this scrutiny may lead to a new concept of policy-making.

At one of the centers where students and administration have been involved in violent confrontation, a new system of government has been ratified that will produce a democratic institution. In the past several weeks (N.Y. Times, 4/9/69), 90 percent of the students, faculty, and administration of Columbia University have approved in a referendum the concept of a University Senate. It will consist of 21 students, 58 faculty members, 14 representatives of the staff, alumni and affiliated institutions, and 7 members of the administration including the president and six members appointed by him.

The Senate will be one of major policy-making bodies. According to the proposal, the Senate "may consider all matters of university-wide concern and all matters affecting more than one faculty member or school".

Such a Senate should be considered at Jefferson. This system or one like it, could lead to a strong involvement of all members of the University. As a system it has promise and problems, but as a new concept in universities, it should be investigated.

### Funds Under-Cut Knowledge

Some days ago, we received a memo from Dean Conly. It stated that Jefferson will receive less than fifty percent of its needed sum of Health Professions student scholarship and loan money from the federal government for the next school year. "This decrease comes at a time when several new medical schools are opening and many others have pledged to increase the total number of students," we read.

Of course, this penalty anticipated in medical student finance is not a surprising threat. It comes from our 37th president, whose policies ignore or offend students, the poor public, the sick public, and the health and welfare of our nation. As long as our country has an appalling rate of infant mortality; lacks adequate hospitals and American-trained interns and residents to staff them; and squanders sums greatly than yearly financial aid needs of all American medical students to insure the death of 300 United States citizens each week in Viet Nam, our leader cannot afford such myopic spendthriftiness.

But when medical students and the public's health are about to be shortchanged, must we accept this false economy? Mobilize the vast public opinion you can command. Write to Congress, voters. Demand the proper budget revisions so that you do not have to "start looking to outside sources." The great healer on Pennsylvania Avenue is the source from which we demand responsibility and aid.

## Letters to the Editor

Ariel encourages comments on the articles appearing in this paper or on other subject of typical interest. Diverse opinions are welcomed. TYPED manuscripts should be sent to this column c/o Ariel, Box 27, Jefferson Hall Commons, 1020 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 19107. Names will be withheld on request and kept in strict confidence.

### Representatives without Representation.

To the Editors:

There has been much talk throughout this country about student protest riots. What is the "evil" root from which these destructive events spring? It is concern--concern for equality, concern for the responsibility of others, concern for the injustices and maltreatment expounded under the guise of expediency, and concern for the wasting of that precious commodity, the human life, which can be so senselessly reduced by circumstances of time and place. Concern is not peculiar to the student of today, young people have always had the time and energy to be concerned. What bends this root in such an unconstructive way is lack of communication which leads to distrust.

At Jefferson, this failure of communication, and the distrust which it engenders, was manifested when some very sincere members of the administration drafted a Declaration of Students' Rights, Responsibilities, and Disciplines. This was to be used as a guideline by a joint committee of faculty and students established to clearly define, for the benefits of the students, what they could expect of the university, and what the new Thomas Jefferson University could demand of its students.

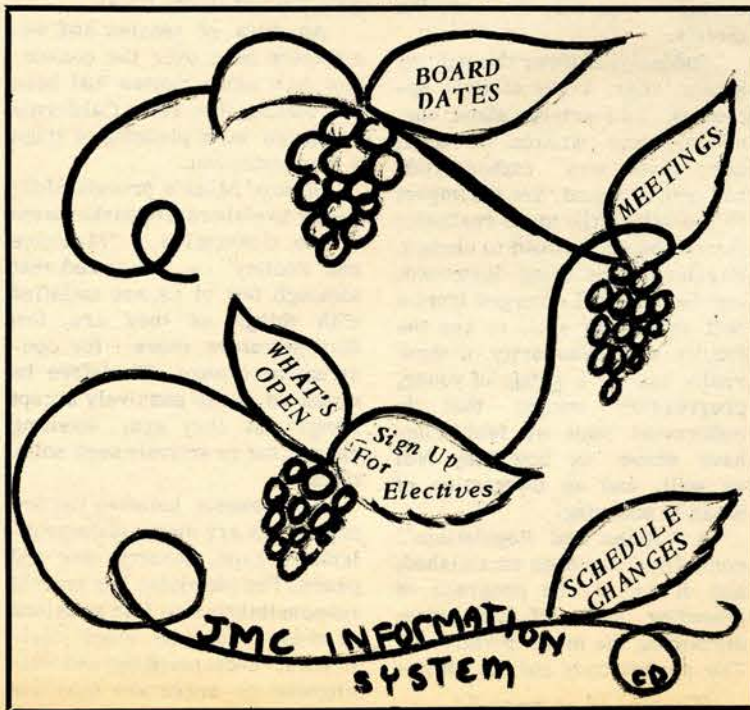
The communications gap did not fall between administration and student representatives, for in this instance great care was taken to include the student representatives in the preparation of a final draft. The gap lay, through misunderstanding of intentions, and habituation at the student-student representative level. On an issue of such great import, the student representatives did not inform their constituents of the nature of the document, therefore making student comment on the issues involved impossible.

The handful of students in the sophomore class who did see the declaration immediately felt that such a significant document deserved the attention of the whole student body of Thomas Jefferson University. They therefore appeared before the Commons Committee to express these sentiments. The result of this effort was the distribution of the draft to the student body with the desire that those students who were concerned would take advantage of the opportunity to actively approve, modify, or rewrite the declaration, as their concern so motivated them.

Why was the document not distributed in the beginning? Why did the student representatives not bring the document to the students before attempting to represent the views of the students in the eyes of the faculty and administration? These representatives were not attempting deceit, but were entrapped by the game that is perpetuated by the Student Council at this school -- representatives without representation.

It is time that the student body at Jefferson re-evaluate the role of Student Council. If student Council is to maintain respect and authority in the eyes of the students, faculty, and administration, it must become

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Representatives

(Continued from page 2)

representative of its constituency. How long are the students of Jefferson going to allow their decisions to be made for them by people who not only do not consult their opinions on issues, but do not even let it be known that issues exist? Only by demanding that its own representatives re-present to others that which has first been presented to the constituency, can the students of Jefferson find the pathways of communications through which to express their concern and do what is needed to help change those areas of concern.

Elizabeth London M'71  
April 21, 1969

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Our Student Council?

To the Editors:

A major function of the Student Council of the Jefferson Medical College as put forth in Art. II Section I of its Constitution is to "promote the general welfare of the student body." Over the past several months a number of medical students have voiced concern over the ability of the Council, as presently constituted, to discharge this function. A major reason for this apparent inadequacy is the lack of sufficient student representation on the Council and its committees.

At present the Student Council consists of a president and a representative from each class and an additional two representatives from each fraternity. Members of fraternities thus have four people to express their views whereas the large block of independents have only two. A decade ago, with a smaller class, this system might have been sufficient. At present two people cannot possibly represent a class of nearly two hundred. Although well-intentioned and able, our current representatives must fulfill the same exacting academic standards as do their constituents. Can we justly expect such a small group of concerned students to effectively execute the tremendous number of duties required of them?

One of the direct consequences of the lack of manpower in student government is a failure to keep the class verbally informed on the issues discussed at Council meetings. Merely posting minutes on a bulletin board and failing to properly advertise their presence does not suffice since it fails to allow for discussion. A majority of the student body is totally unaware of the functions of the Council, functions, incidentally, that often vitally affect them. It would I believe be desirable to have an elected official with voting privileges whose primary task as liaison officer would be to appraise his fellow students of the issues before the Council and illicit their opinions on important matters.

Within the past few years numerous committees have been established to discuss various aspects of medical education. It is hoped that such a dialogue will continue in the future. The power of appointment for many such committees rests at least in part with the Student Council. It is obviously impossible for so small an elected group to represent or even comprehend the divergence of opinion in so large a student body. Appointment then becomes a haphazard exercise in which interested people remain unknown to the Council and are consequently overlooked. If an elected body is to have power of appointment in matters of concerning student welfare it must represent all facets of student opinion.

Finally, Article II Section 2 of the Constitution states "the Council will act to promote

stronger student-faculty relationships." Had the Council actually discharged this duty with vigor there would have been no need for a group of independent students to sponsor and support a student-faculty coffee hour. The need for such social contact was amply illustrated both by the large turnouts and positive responses of both students and faculty. This type of activity is essential at Jefferson, but more work is required to keep up the initiative. Clearly we need more elected officials to conceive and organize these affairs.

If we wish to assume a greater degree of responsibility in our student government we must have a group of officials responsive to our needs. Only by making our voices heard and taking a more verbal interest in Council affairs can we induce improvement. An increase in official class representation is an important step in any effort to democratize our student government and improve the quality of its service to us.

Stephen Ray Grey M'71  
April 22, 1969

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Student Council

To The Editors:

I have served on Student Council for the past year. I ran for Council because I was never made aware of what, if anything, Council was doing; and because I was concerned that Council might not be reflecting student opinion. I near the completion of my tenure on Council even more concerned because now I have been educated to the hard cold facts--namely that Student Council has bungled every major issue and exists at present as an illegitimate body whose only purpose of existence seems to be to justify its own existence.

Student Council has not managed to achieve a single major accomplishment during the past year. Granted, the action was taken on several minor issues. Granted, Council rubber-stamped and thereby managed to attach its name to the accomplishments of a few individuals who took initiative to act independently. But when faced with the possibility of taking a stand on any real issue, Council shrank from its responsibility--it became an adynamic ileus.

Perhaps, however, it is good that Student Council has accomplished nothing. It is good because Student Council does not seem to me to be a representative body reflecting student opinion. Council makes no attempt to inform students of activities that might concern them. Council's membership is in large part representatives from fraternities rather than from the student body. (Indeed, I serve on Council as a fraternity representative). Should this body reflect what is good for the student bodies or what is good for fraternities?

All of this is bad. But what is worse is that the officers of Student Council have usurped enormous powers and have illegitimately concentrated these powers in the hands of an elite few. They serve as politicians of the worst kind. Indeed, according to Council's own Constitution, the present President is serving an illegal term. His job is restricted to a senior and he is a junior. And he continues to use the Constitution for his own purposes - ignoring it when this suits his needs and invoking it when this is appropriate for his ends.

Yet the President seeks reelection. It is my opinion that any student organization should be constantly invigorated with new leadership.

New blood is important to rebuild such a body and to prevent it from reaching the point of total torpor. Our President has managed to lead our organization to this status already. In a second

term without even the initial challenge of a new job (which presumably he had last year) he is certain to reach new lows. And we must realize that to reelect him would be to commit two unpardonable sins--first we would be re-electing an officer and second we would provide endorsement for an administration that not only accomplished nothing but served illegally and was unaccountable for its actions.

Therefore, I believe several things should be done. First, new officers are needed. Then, the task of these new officers - and their only task - should be to work to completely reorganize Student Council so that its members are selected to truly represent the student body and so that its actions should be held accountable to the student body. This should be done before September at which time the new Council should be selected and choose its own officers--officers dedicated to being representative and accountable for their actions--officers willing and able to lead Student Council so that there can be major accomplishments.

There are many possibilities for major achievement. It would be foolhardy to say that there is not a need for an effective representative student government. Through this type of organization, students, working with faculty and administration, can successfully move towards the improvement of education and life at Jefferson.

Jay Skyles M'69  
April 18, 1969

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Nurses Reply

To the editors:

I am writing in reference to the articles concerning the student nurse's and the policies of the school of nursing. Being a senior I feel that I have a fairly good conception of the school and its policies.

I enjoyed the articles when I first read them and thought that that what was we needed to bring attention to our problems.

Kathleen Shanahan  
(N'69)  
April 22, 1969

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Ariel to Publish In Sept.

The last issue of ARIEL for the present school year is the May issue. ARIEL will begin publication again on a monthly basis in September.

The first issue of the school year will have articles of special interests to the freshman (medical, nursing, graduate, and allied health sciences). The paper will be distributed on the first day of Freshman week. Organizations on campus that would like to contribute information valuable to the incoming students should send material to

ARIEL's campus address.

ARIEL will also sponsor a cocktail party that week for freshmen and other students of the University that might have an interest in joining the newspaper's staff. More frequent publication can begin as soon as a larger staff is obtained.

Members of the editorial board will be available during the summer. All inquiries should be addressed to ARIEL, Box 27, Jefferson Hall Commons, 1020 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 19107.

ORLITZ RESIDENTS

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during the nights they are on duty. This discussion ended with Mr. Norwood stating, "Let us commit ourselves that something will be done to improve the security of the building." Later, the use of the back door as an entrance was brought up. It was pointed out that the design of the building calls for limited use of this door and a man is stationed at the door, at extra cost to the building, to admit residents. Unfortunately, when this man is not at the door it is often propped open by residents who want to reenter through it. It is possible that this problem can be solved by putting a lock on the back door which can be opened with the resident's apartment key.

Several things were made known to those present at the meeting in regard to the parking lot adjoining Orlowitz Hall. The lot was provided to Jefferson by the Redevelopment Authority for only temporary use as a parking lot. It was let to the highest bidding private firm, which runs the lot and pays Jefferson a set amount. The lot is not exclusively concerned with the residents of the building but is also provided for the use of hospital visitors or anyone else wishing to use it at hourly rates. According to suggestions established by Philadelphia for high rise apartment buildings, there should be one parking space provided for every two apartments. One hundred twenty spaces are provided for residents in the lot, minimally meeting this criterion. An understanding was also reached with the company running the lot that if it were full and a person with monthly parking wanted to park, he could leave his car with the attendant, who would park it when a space became available.

The residents, unfortunately, were never informed of this.

The 120 spaces for residents of Orlowitz are now filled and a resident not having monthly parking can no longer obtain it. There are presently a number of people living in the building who have been forced to use other facilities to park their cars. It was not stated at the meeting how much more money Jefferson is making by having an outside company run the lot rather than run it itself. It seems evident, though, that the student was not the primary concern of the people involved in determining this policy.

Various areas of misunderstanding were also cleared up for those present, including explanations for the power failure in the building, the reason the furnished apartments are not identical to the original sample apartment, and reasons why the laundry room is run as it is. Following the meeting, Mr. Norwood promised BARRY Make he would put the administration's official answer to all points of the petition into writing and present this to the student council. This has just been received and will be posted.

\*\*

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## MOVIE REVIEWS

## I Am Curious (Yellow)

BY DONALD BERGMAN

Confucius once said, "When rape is inevitable, enjoy it." Although "I Am Curious (Yellow)" does leave the viewer feeling that his sense of propriety has been violated, nevertheless it provides very little in the way of enjoyment.

The picture is for the most part dull and uninteresting. This shortcoming can be attributed to a classic case of identity crisis. "I Am Curious (Yellow)" never quite decides whether it is a picture of social comment in which sex is incidental, or whether it is a picture about sex in which social comment is incidental. The result is disaster.

Director Vilgot Sjöman deserves much of the blame for "Yellow's" failure. He has concentrated too much on technique and too little on his actors' performances. Sjöman has tried to ride on the crests of the new wave directors but ends up wiped out in a pool of mediocrity. His use of such "cinema verite" - like vehicles as incorporating himself and his cameraman in to the movie (as Bergman did in "Persona") does not camouflage the fact that the movie is lacking in style and content.

"Yellow" does in fact deal with the social problems of class struggle and violence. But these problems are paraded across the screen like sails flapping in the breeze. They are never securely tied down and integrated into

the movie's core. These issues are always at the periphery of the viewer's concern. Rather, the cohesive element in "I Am Curious (Yellow)" is sex -- raw and fulminating. Sex on the screen is fine, but it, like anything else in excess, can become a bit tiring. It is certainly true that "Yellow's" filmed sex is never boring. Anyone would be hard pressed to call unobstructed views of copulation and oral-genital sex boring. However, these scenes are cold and unflattering. And here lie the roots of the second criticism. Director Sjöman has virtually ignored his actors. They come across like Orson Welles' faceless bodies in "Citizen Kane"; they are totally lacking in character and personality. They elicit neither compassion nor contempt from the audience. Put succinctly, the performers leave the viewer passionless and rob all sensuality from the scenes with sexual content.

This lack of passion pervades the entire production. Sjöman reveals everything to his audience and demands nothing from them. In fact the only thing left to the viewer's imagination -- fortunately for both actor and audience -- is a castration scene. As a result, the audience is allowed to sink into a mental catatonia from which it never recovers.

## Charly

BY LINSEY EDWARDS

Due to some innate quirk suppose, I rarely agree with that august body in Hollywood which annually chooses the "best" actors and movies for the Academy Awards. This year, however, I was edified by their selection of Cliff Robertson in his role as "CHARLY".

"CHARLY" is the story of a man, a brain damaged man, suffering in the knowledge of his inadequacies. The story is sensitively portrayed so that we can sincerely empathize with his plight, and feel his anguish under the barrage of human cruelty. We become involved in his personality, and fascination grows as we are taken a step into the future, contemplating the possibility that man's brain might undergo metamorphosis as Charly's does. From a grovelling caterpillar he emerges a butterfly whose mental sphere transcends that of common men. His development is frightening, sometimes paralleling that of all mankind. Like Charly, have we not really amassed a vast amount of knowledge and technology in a very few short centuries, and yet, do we not remain pitifully primitive with respect to our emotional growth and development?

In a highly tense and dramatic scene, Charly tells what he has learned and seen in the world with his eyes. The audience is unprepared for his scathing appraisal of the world; it's not flattering, but it hits home.

For the medical profession, there is much to ponder and debate. Are men of science seek-

ing glory above all? Consider the great doctor's reaction to the revelation of the ephemeral nature of the genius bestowed upon Charly. His only grief is that the disclosure of the failure was made before he could have captured the Nobel Prize.

This is all strangely reminiscent of the events of the medical scene in recent weeks. Dr. Denton Cooley of Texas has recently transplanted a heart from one human being to another, just like hordes of others jumping on the bandwagon to fame. But in his eagerness, Dr. Cooley went a step further and used an unproven, artificial heart in the interim; indeed, bypassing all the precautionary measures set up as standards for use in human experimentation. We all know the tragic ending.

It is not for one person to decree whether some act is right or wrong, but it is time for a society so full of gifted people to come to some moral decisions. Too little of the mental capacity of the world channeled to thought about mankind, warfare and science, and the ultimate impact upon the future of humanity.

Though we found the film to be thought provoking, "CHARLY" is also thoroughly enjoyable on the level of sheer entertainment. Personally, we would have liked to have heard more music as provided by Ravi Shankar whose talent was really not utilized to the fullest. But this and some of its technical imperfections are easily forgiven.



"Recently organized Jefferson Botanical Society sows their seed"

## Project Haiti

BY ALAN MAUER

On a modern jet airliner Haiti is just two hours from New York. What the visitor must anticipate, however, is that he has travelled back in time by several hundred years.

Haiti is a tropical country of high mountains, majestic palms, crystal blue waters and, unbelievable poverty and ignorance. It is the poorest country in the western hemisphere, with the lowest life expectancy, and the highest infant mortality (over fifty percent). From birth to death, disease is as much a part of the average Haitian's life as health is a part of the average American's.

In 1966, the first Jefferson students went to Haiti to spend their summer staffing the Clinique St. Jean in Limbe, a small town on the northeast coast of Haiti. Clinique St. Jean was at that time a small dispensary run by a group of French Canadian Nuns. Today it is one of the

most modern hospitals in Haiti. It is a forty bed unit with a good clinical laboratory, radiology facilities, an extensive pharmacy, a small library and full time electricity. Moreover, there is now a house adjacent to the hospital in which Jefferson students, who staff the hospital year-round, may live.

During a typical day one sees at least 100 patients in the outpatient clinic. About fifty percent are infants or children. On such a day one might see tuberculosis (including Potts and scrofula), tetanus, kwashiorkor, syphilis, P.I.D., assorted vitamin deficiencies, ascariis, trichiurias, hookworm, severe dehydration, infections and abscesses of every imaginable sort, heart disease, hypertension and various lesions of trauma. All of these are seen in their most advanced forms as people in Haiti take mild diseases for granted and do not come to the clinic.

Patients with surgical problems are sent to larger hospitals, either Cap Hatien, 10 miles distant, or to the Mellon Clinic, 50 miles away. Minor surgical problems are attended to in the clinic on an outpatient basis.

The clinic is closed on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons as well as on Sunday. This affords one considerable time to travel around the country. Transportation is most frequently by horse, although a local form of "bus", the camion, is available. The area is dotted with beautiful beaches. Most intriguing of all the Citadel, a gigantic fortress of hundred foot high walls perched atop a peaked mountain in the depths of the jungle.

Project Haiti is an excellent learning experience for the medical student and is a true adventure, in every sense of the word. We invite any interested students to participate during their elective blocks. We supply round trip air fare to and from Haiti for participating students. Room and board are furnished by the clinic; the food is prepared at the convent in Limbe and is quite good.

Johns Hopkins has taken an interest in Project Haiti and will, in the near future, be sending not only students but members of their resident staff. This should increase the attractiveness and further the learning opportunities during a stay in Haiti.

(see editorial comment.)

## STUDENTS RIGHTS

(Continued from page 1)

versity riots. These students also felt that "generality" in this case would give greater flexibility to dealing with demonstrators. Specific details would tie the administration to punitive action; Most schools have gone out of their way to give demonstrators the benefit of the doubt in terms of discipline.

Several students voiced concern over the "temporary suspension" clause in Section VIII (Discipline). They feared it represented a potential "no-bail" system in which a student could be suspended ("kept in jail") until his case were heard. In addition, it might allow an unjust administrator to keep a particular student out of school for a prolonged period of time before his case were heard.

Other areas that the students urged be investigated included the following: the reasons a student association might not be approved by the Dean; the privileges of approved and non-approved organizations; the question of penalties for "obscenity"; the justification of lumping felony and "sexual misconduct" in the same category as reasons for dismissal; and the possibility that authorities would be able to get permission to search a residence.

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**MUSKIE  
ADDRESSES SAMA**

*(Continued from page 1)*

a threat, but a promise; if we develop the institutions we need, then we will have the full support of the people.

He further stated that "to know thyself" means that we should know our commitment to medicine, and also know the society in which we live. To this end, we should promote the establishment of health care centers, promote improved rural health care, - and promote a one-quality health-care system.

At the close of his speech, Senator Muskie received a standing ovation.

A question-and-answer session followed.

One student asked: "How can we open channels of communication with the establishment?"

The Senator replied that if we are to challenge the establishment effectively, then we must have the concern and determination to solve the problems of society. We will eventually become the new establishment, subject to the same criticism. Therefore we should establish new institutions that will greatly improve health care of the public. This change must come in the medical profession itself.

"Is socialized medicine a trend that will accelerate?", asked another delegate.

Senator Muskie answered that health programs such as medicare and medicaid arose from the pressure of neglected problems and that this trend will continue unless we find a non-governmental mechanism to meet the needs of Society. He added that he would prefer to see another way, rather than socialized medicine, emerge - a program guided by the medical profession.

At the end of the session, Senator Muskie received another standing ovation.

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Later that day a luncheon was given for the delegates, alternates and some of the observers at the Convention by the American Association of General Practitioners (AAGP).

Dr. Maynard Shapiro, President of the AAGP, addressed the luncheon group. He believed that Muskie's criticism of the health care system in the United States was unfair, for in actuality no system exists. He stated that if, instead of 80% of all doctors being specialists, while only 20% were in general practice, we reversed the situation a true system could develop. He stressed the need for family medicine in such a system.

Following a brief meeting of the House of Delegates, Smith, Kline & French sponsored a symposium on "Prolonging Life," the first of many symposia to be held throughout the Convention.

This symposium was designed to increase awareness and encourage debate about the ethical problems involved in prolonging life by means of heart transplants, kidney machines and other wonders of modern medical technology.

It was not until noon the next day that the rumored demonstration actually occurred. At this time, "Medicine Avenue," a collection of exhibits from pharmaceutical companies and hospitals, opened.

The demonstrators stated that nonsubstantive advertising and "throw-away" drugs were responsible for high drug prices. They set up a booth outside of the exhibit hall, with a huge poster saying "Put the Scalpel to Drug Advertising." These demonstrators, composed mainly of California and Colorado delegates, urged the conventioners to either boycott the exhibits on Medicine Avenue or to collect as much free literature as they could, then burn it in protest. Since for every action, there

is an equal opposite reaction, it was no surprise when word filtered down that the drug companies had threatened to leave the Convention, taking their exhibits with them - an act which would have cost SAMA thousands of dollars which the drug companies had paid SAMA for their exhibit space.

It remained for SAMA, as an organization, to take a stand in the conflict between the demonstrators and the drug companies. Fortunately, the wheels of SAMA's bureaucracy had already been set in motion since a resolution involving the issue of pharmaceutical advertising had been submitted by a member of the California delegation. At this time the resolution was already being considered by the Health Services Reference Committee.

The California resolution involving drug advertising consisted of an accusation that the drug companies used promotional methods that bordered on the unprofessional, that non-substantive journal advertising and "throw-away" drugs were major factors that needlessly increased the drug firms' total cost of operation. The California premise was that elimination of these procedures would result in a reduction of the final drug price. Therefore, it resolved that SAMA should convey to the pharmaceutical industry "the membership's desire to eliminate medically worthless, socially expen-

sive, non-substantive advertising and use the savings thus collected to reduce the final cost of pharmaceuticals."

The Committee first considered the resolution in open session, allowing anyone who wished to present information which he felt was relevant to the issue.

Demonstrators, representatives of the pharmaceutical companies and other interested parties had the opportunity to speak before the Committee. Sessions lasted until two in the morning for two nights. By the end of the second session, everyone felt they had been heard, and the chairman was praised by both sides for his fairness in giving them equal time.

After a few hours rest, the committee met in closed session to discuss the drug advertising resolution along with the other resolutions assigned to it.

Following a heated discussion, six of the Committee members came to an agreement upon an amended resolution which all could approve for passage in the House of Delegates. The seventh member, author of the resolution being considered, submitted a minority report to the House of Delegates which made only slight changes in his original resolution.

The majority report combined the resolution on pharmaceutical advertising with that on pharmaceutical company expenditures,

and one on advertising in THE NEW PHYSICIAN.

The composite resolution stated that it is the ethical obligation of pharmaceutical companies, as it is that of any company dealing in commodities vital for human well-being, to produce products of the highest quality at the lowest cost to the consumer.

Many factors, including product promotion, affect expenditures in the pharmaceutical industry. As in all industries, this cost must eventually fall on the consumer. It is undesirable to have any of the pharmaceutical company's gross income used in product promotion which does not contribute to the physician's or student's scientific knowledge, or benefit the health care recipient.

In view of these facts, the Executive Council of SAMA was charged to extensively investigate pharmaceutical promotional practices, with the task of creating standards of advertising for the NEW PHYSICIAN and of preparing a report of their findings for the SAMA House of Delegates of 1970.

With respect to free gifts to students, such as black bags, which are part of pharmaceutical advertising expenditures, it was resolved that SAMA "acknowledges the responsibility of the individual physician and student to refuse those gratuities that do not serve an educational

purpose and thereby do not contribute to the benefit of the health-care recipient."

SAMA also recommends to each physician that he use discretion in choosing the appropriate drug so that it will be of highest quality as well as of most reasonable cost. Thus the physician, too, may play his part in lowering drug costs.

Once the news of the Committee's majority decision reached the rest of the delegates, the Committee was accused of "copping out" by some members of the California delegation. They threatened a walk-out when the Resolution came before the House of Delegates. It seemed certain that they would not let what they referred to as a "watered down" resolution pass without a fight.

However, when the majority and minority reports were presented to the House of Delegates, the opposition was not strong.

After a very brief discussion on the floor, the Committee's majority report passed by an overwhelming majority of the delegates.

Although the majority agreed on the solution to these problems, not everyone went home completely satisfied. However, this in itself was not a bad state of affairs, since, in the words of Dr. Maynard Shapiro, President of the AAGP: "If we were all in agreement, that would be the end of progress."

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**A TIME FOR CHANGE**

*(Continued from page 1)*

istration are working together for the first time in awhile. Freshmen may stay out until 10:30 P.M., Juniors until 11 P.M., and Seniors until 12 o'clock every night. There are six 2 o'clock passes allotted to the Juniors, and twelve to the Seniors, in one year. Slacks may be worn to the Commons, in the lobby, or to and from a car. Food may be kept in the rooms, and, last but not least, female guests are permitted in our rooms from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., after registering at the desk.

Things are changing and will continue to do so. The basis behind these changes is to allow the student to accept her own responsibilities in matters outside of the hospital. It will give her the chance to mature in all spheres of life.

My only regret is that this movement towards understanding and allowing more freedom wasn't started long ago. Perhaps then I would have been able to say that I truly enjoyed my three years at Jeff in all respects, instead of just my last . . .

Linda Lake.

The following student nurse questionnaire was mistakenly omitted from the April issue of Ariel. It was the basis for "Speaking of Nurses," on page one of that issue.

175 questionnaires distributed to approximately 250 nursing students. . .105 of which were returned and are here tabulated.

1. How would you rate your academic instruction?  
good 66.5%, fair 31%, poor 1%
2. Are you in favor of a student faculty curriculum sounding board through which your suggestions could be aired and acted upon?  
Yes 99%, No 2%
3. Do you think that the proposal for such a board would meet with faculty resistance?  
Yes 91.2%, No 3.8%, Undec. 3.8%
4. Can you suggest any specific improvements for the curriculum?  
No count
5. Are you in favor of student nurses being afforded the opportunity to seek an undergraduate degree while at Jefferson? If so would you personally be interested?  
Yes 64.6%, No 31.4%
6. Are you pleased with the present student-faculty relation-

ships? If not, what improvements might you suggest?

Yes 95.9%, No 2%  
If so would you personally be interested?  
Yes 64.6%, No 31.4%

6. Are you pleased with the present student-faculty relationship? If not, what improvements might you suggest?  
Yes 18%, No 79.8%, Undec. 2.8%
7. Should the school of nursing actively recruit more members of minority groups?  
Yes 25%, No 25%
8. Do you feel that the environment presently provided by the Jefferson school of nursing is one that would attract and meet the needs of minority group members?  
Yes 33.3%, No 64.6%
9. Do you have any relatives who have graduated from or are presently associated with the Medical College or nursing school? If so, please specify.  
Yes 12.0%, No 88%
10. Do you feel that you have an adequate social life at Jefferson? Yes 7.6%, No 92.4%
11. Do you feel that Jefferson prepares you socially so that you "may fulfill to the highest degree your potential for . . . social advancement within your contemporary society."  
(That quote from the first page

of your school of nursing manual). Yes 0%, No 99%

12. Are you in favor of integrating educational activities between the medical students and nurses? Yes 98%, No 2%
13. Have you ever feared speaking about issues concerning school? If so, why?  
Yes 94.3%, No 5.7%. (Girls specifically mentioning fear of being labeled "attitude problem" - 20%.)
14. Do you feel that the student nurse has an adequate voice in the disciplinary system that presently exists?  
Yes 16.2%, No 82.7%, Undec. 1%
15. Are you in favor of a student-faculty judicial system?  
Yes 74.6%, No 7.6%, All Student - 16.2%
16. Do you believe that your present student council adequately and freely represents your views? Yes 47.6%, No 43.7%  
Has it been your experience that they get things accomplished? Yes 21%, No 72%
17. Do you feel that the rules of the nursing school infringe upon your rights when you are on campus?  
Yes 96.2%, No 3.8%  
Off campus (as on a date)?  
Yes 93.3%, No 6.7%

*(Continued on page 8)*

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Regular			.60	1.10
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**SOUR GRAPES**

*(Continued from page 1)*

the latest in a series of similar efforts over the last half-century. Farmworkers shared in the violence and turmoil surrounding the rise of organized labor unions in the 1930's. Due to the abundant supply of cheap labor and the lack of centralization in farming, the growers have been successful in resisting the organization of farm laborers. While industrial and urban labor unions flourished and grew into the potent economic structures of today, the farm labor movement remains essentially in the position it occupied in the mid-thirties.

Farmworkers are still specifically excluded from the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, which guarantees the right to unionize and bargain collectively with management. They are forced by economic necessity to work for sub-poverty level wages, averging about \$2,000 a year. To maintain work they are forced to migrate with no guarantee of gainful year-round employment. They are denied such established benefits as overtime pay, paid holidays, vacations, sick leaves, pensions and employment insurance, benefits conceded long ago to the urban laborer. It is difficult to believe that in this great welfare state the farmworkers continue to be denied governmental assistance - the growers have a powerful lobby, the workers have none. Minimum wage laws and social security benefits affect only a small portion of the farm labor force. The give-away has gotten away from the people who need it.

Excluded by law from the right to collectively bargain, the farmworker has no avenue of appeal except for the strike. Labor relations have been known to take on the aspects of jungle warfare. The growers have been notorious for the use of armed guards to break up picket lines and for the importation of Mexican nationals to replace workers in the field. Congress sanctioned this importation practice under Public Law 78, issuing green cards to the Mexicans permitting them to work "temporarily" in the vineyards. The "green carders" provided a large, cheap supply of labor which could be drawn upon in the case of a strike. It was a case of blatant exploitation, playing the poor against the poor for profit. Although the law expired in 1964, the practice still continues in a thinly-veiled fashion. Living on such a low economic level, the farmworker cannot afford a prolonged strike where foreign nationals are performing the work and the grower remains unaffected. That is one reason why the strike gradually evolved into a general boycott.

After working 12 hours, six or seven days a week, the worker returns to his small isolated compound on the outskirts of town. His home is usually no more than a shanty, exposing him to the elements of the weather, offering only the faintest shelter. Sanitation is poor and the rural slums are plagued by filth and disease. Because the worker is frequently migrating, the children are not afforded the opportunity to attend local schools. Unprotected by child labor laws, the child finds himself in the vineyard at an early age to help support the family. Without the benefit of education, the child has little hope of ever leaving the field; thus, the cycle is maintained.

These were the conditions that prompted Cesar Chavez to leave his post as director of Community Service Organization in 1962 after ten years of service and move to Delano. Having been in the fields most of his life, Chavez realized that any improvement must begin at the grass roots

level. He spent several years organizing and developing the National Farmworkers Association, a self-help movement which established a credit union and fostered community awareness. Chavez wanted to coalesce his people before making any attempts at unionization. His hand was forced when a strike was called in the fall of 1965 by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, a small group of pickers, mostly Filipino, who are members of what remained of an earlier attempt at organization by the AFL-CIO. Ten days later the Mexican-Americans followed suit and the grape strike was underway.

Chavez realized the need for support from other segments of society - he understood the pressures of mass media. The strike took on the tones of a crusade for justice, attracting clergymen, students, housewives, organized labor and others. Chavez, a devout Catholic and a disciple of Gandhi's nonviolence, instilled an almost religious spirit into the movement. La Huelga became La Causa, capturing the imagination and enthusiasm of the common man.

Gains were slow in the beginning. Attention was focused on the Delano area, 34 growers were struck. Violence was common along picket lines. Growers resented the influx of "outsiders", but the strike grew. The two original groups joined

**ARIEL**

to form the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee, under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO. Contributions were coming in and enthusiasm was high. Six months after the beginning of the strike, in March 1966, 80 strikers marched 300 miles from Delano to the state capitol in Sacramento, picking up support along the way. A rally held there marked the end of the first stage of the strike.

One by one, the growers reluctantly agreed to recognize the workers' union. Eleven contracts had been signed, mainly with the growers of raisin and wine grapes. The table grape growers, led by the powerful Giumarra family, have remained the major hold-outs. They represent the bulk of the grape growing industry and have avoided the effects of the strike by employing green card labor. Out of frustration, Chavez called a boycott on Giumarra grapes in 1967. The boycott was rendered ineffective, however, when Giumarra began shipping grapes under some hundred different labels - making it impossible to distinguish his grapes from those of other companies.

At this low point in the strike, Chavez went on his 25 day fast to rally the spirit of his forces. He was afraid that the bitter frustration fermenting would lead to the violence which he abhorred. Chavez came to the conclusion that the only effective and non-

violent course of action remaining was to call an international boycott of all California table grapes. Only by applying economic pressure could he force the hold-out growers to the bargaining table.

With this new goal in mind, the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee began training representatives to travel around the country to promote the boycott. With a limited budget, this program can cover only the major areas of grape consumption. The aim is to reduce grape sales by 20% in the major markets; at this point growers will begin to lose money. In the east, New York has been "cleared", i.e. sales have been reduced 20%. Philadelphia sales have dropped only 5% and remains a target area.

After 3-1/2 years some progress has been made. Eight thousand workers are under contract. A modest health and welfare plan has also been secured. Some safety measures have been won -- the most important in the handling of insecticides. The table grape growers show signs of weakening in their hold-out. Everything depends now on the further success of the grape boycott. Only the individual consumer now has the power to bring this long struggle for recognition to an end. But whatever else happens, the sense of dignity and brotherhood that has evolved from this movement proves that

**HONOR CODE**

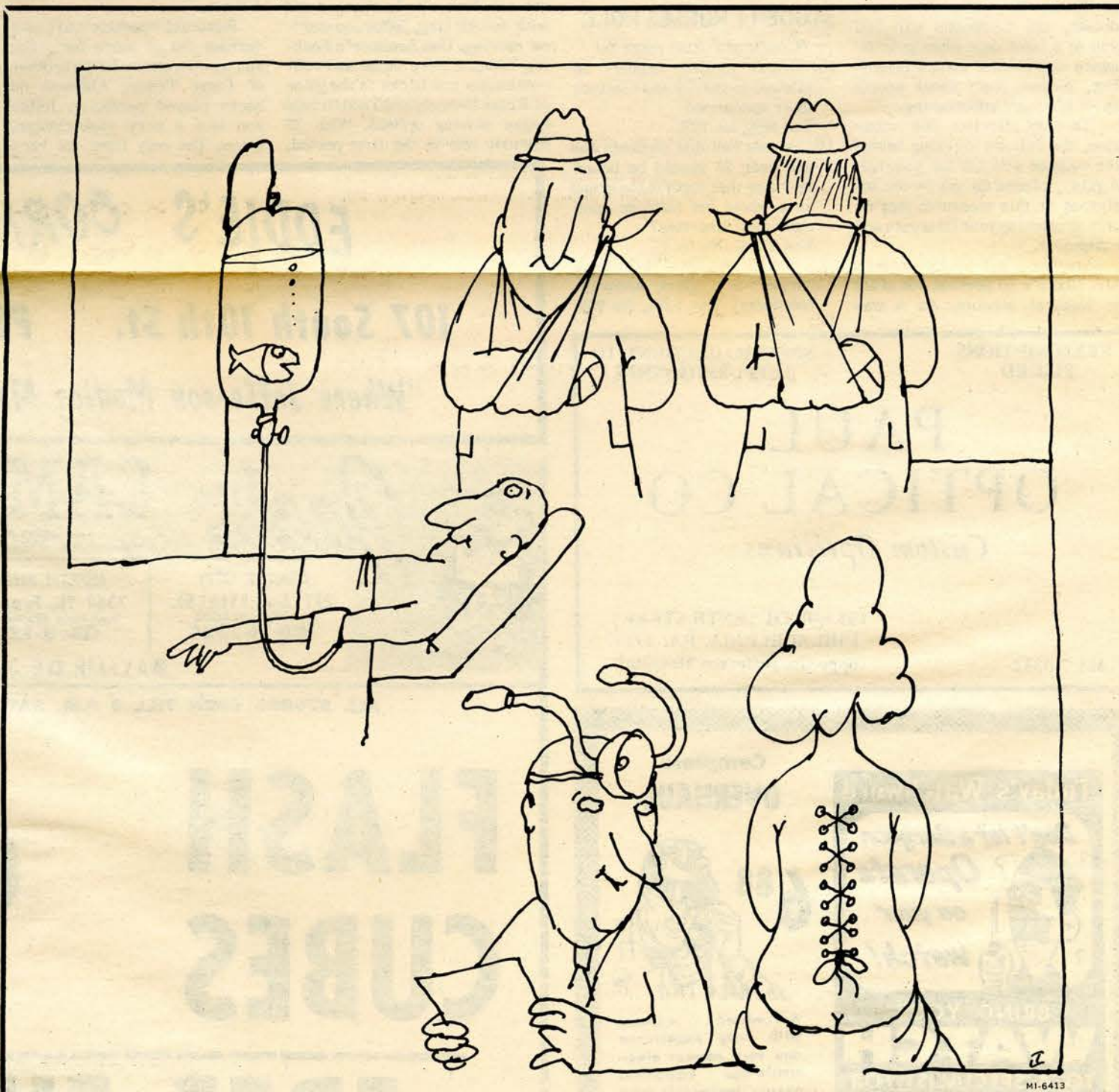
*(Continued from page 1)*

4. Do you think an Honor Code or System would be of sufficient value in promoting honor and maturity among students, to warrant its institution at Jefferson? Yes - 46%, No - 54%

Of the students responding 32% had previously participated in an honor system. Of this group 60% were in favor of institution an honor system as compared to 39% of those who had not previously participated in any such system. In regard to compulsory reporting, 86% of the students responding were opposed to the idea, whether or not they favored the establishment of such a system.

Therefore on the basis of this poll: 1) There is general agreement that every student be on his honor to neither give nor receive information during exams; 2) that students oppose a compulsory reporting clause; 3) that a majority of those responding did not think an honor system would be of sufficient value in promoting honor and maturity amongst students to warrant its institution. The student poll was originally undertaken to ascertain whether further effort should be devoted to devising an honor code to be submitted to referendum.

there is much more than a labor issue at stake. Of grapes and men, a quest for humanity.



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**THE ATHLETIC SUPPORTER**

**Miscellaneous Rumblings**

BY JAMES J. NOCON

My mind usually works in a rambling manner, almost making my point but most often just missing. However, I'll try to be a little less subtle in this issue. Subtlety is not usually my best virtue, especially when my ire has been irked.

The first ire-irking incident to make me rumble is the phenomenal use of the Commons athletic services. This may sound strange in a column dedicated to promoting a healthy body as well as mind, but this phenomenal use is really a misuse. Apparently, many non-Commons members are being "sneaked" into the locker rooms. This results in freeloaders crowding your facilities at the very time you may want to take advantage of them. Come to think of it, now I know why I've seen so many strange faces on the basketball courts. Such misuse involved more towels being used and more wear and tear on your equipment which adds to an already overburdened expense at Jefferson. I thought that we as medical students were beyond this childish behavior, but I seem to be mistaken. If you would like to bring guests, inform them that they will have to pay one dollar for the use of your facilities. If you do not have a dollar, the Commons will bill you at a later date when your finance can bolster such a luxury. But, please, don't sneak people in -- it's very unbecoming.

To help alleviate this situation, the fellows working behind the counter will ask for your I.D. Again, please do not be too indignant at this measure; they're only protecting your interests and equipment.

Another ire-irking event was Mr. Nixon's 50 percent cut of aid to medical schools. As it was

aply put in Dean Conly's letter, this forces some of us to "look elsewhere for financial aid." One such measure may be to take advantage of the pocket billiards instructions given weekly in the Commons "Cue and Cushion." A proficiency in bank shots and proper English may help you to hustle up some of that financial aid "elsewhere." Another alternative would be a letter to your Congressman explaining your situation and in it you could subtly demand some action. Tell him that financial aid will keep you out of pool halls.

I must return to the use of Commons' Cards. Or should I say the non-use of Commons Cards. Jane Klein, the receptionist at the main desk, has informed me that there are about 200 unclaimed cards. If you don't know where to find it, try the reception desk at the escalators. If you don't care to find it, force yourself. It will negate the expense of mailing these cards and that sum could be used for a new basketball or something else. It could be that the reason people are taking advantage of our privileges like sneaking into the locker rooms or forcing an ABM down our throats is that we just don't care.

**STUDENT NURSES POLL**

(Continued from page 6)

- 18. Should nursing students be allowed to marry and continue their education?  
Yes 88%, No 12%
- 19. Do you feel that students who are over 21 should be bound by rules that apply to the group as a whole but infringe upon their civil liberties?  
Yes 27.6%, No 69.4%
- 20. Do you feel that the student nurses are given adequate freedoms? Yes 4.0%, No 95%



"NOCON: in a bind"

Photo by Ed Jakush

**Jeff Ruggers Fight Back**

The imminent rainstorm that marred spectator attendance at the Jefferson-Temple Rugby game, also seemed to mar the performance of those stalwarts in black and blue. No other explanation is possible, let alone feasible. Temple burst through an uncoordinated Jeff defense on the kickoff and their efforts resulted in an early score. Another uncoordinated effort by Jefferson led to another score by Temple. Six points down and only five minutes played made me believe that we were in for a bad show. Repeatedly, Temple threatened, but our luck slowly changed and with deft kicking, Jefferson started moving. Dan Sommer's hooking became very acute and concomitantly our backs in the guise of Brian Donnelly and Todd Orvald began moving upfield. With 30 seconds left in the first period,

Jay Whitbeck took smart pass from Brian and muscled an open path to the goal.

As I expected though, the second period seemed a repeat of the first. Temple threatened and Jeff again became very uncoordinated. This idiocy ended thirty minutes later when another Donnelly-Whitbeck combination tied the game. The skies parted and a ray of sunshine marked a penalty against Temple with only 10 seconds remaining. The kick was off and in one second the skies closed, rain fell, and Jefferson was muddily forced to accept a 6-6 tie.

Beautiful sunshine and a large turnout did no more for Jefferson against our mainline brothers of First Troop. Although our backs played perfectly, Jefferson lost a very ungentlemanly game. The only time our backs

got the ball, they carried it 30 yards through Troop's defenses for the perfect "try." For the rest of the game, they watched Jeff's scrum literally in hand-to-hand combat with Troop. Now I knew that First Troop was a National Guard organization, but I did not expect them to regard us as "the enemy." The game degenerated into a farce of penalties, ejections, and injuries. Luckily, we received all the penalties; Troop was less fortunate on the injuries. Since I don't care for this type of sportsmanship, I plan to end the discussion of that Bryn Mawr brawl. The final score was 21-3, and I must commend the Jefferson Rugby Club for true gentlemanly conduct at all times -- well, almost all of the time.

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