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Mother and midwifery students watch as Miss Burt demonstrates how to bathe a newborn baby.

Family Physicians Society Responds to Objections

by Paul Bialas

Recently, family practice electives have been established at Jefferson. This was not an easy task, as there existed much apprehension and opposition within faculty circles to the establishment of such fledgling concept in the medical school curriculum. Nevertheless, the electives were finally approved largely through the efforts of Dr. Krehl, concerned practitioners and interested students (not to mention the Curriculum Committee itself).

Since Jefferson has never previously had the occasion to establish Family Practice per se within its curriculum, considerable doubt pervades the air as to exactly what Family Practice is, and as to how it should be taught, if taught at all. For this reason, the block elective is certainly going to be carefully scrutinized and criticized during the next year by the Curriculum Committee, in an effort to establish a set of ideal guidelines to be followed in the future.

To this extent, three main objections threaten to undermine the future of the family practice electives. These objections are generalities which are attributable to no specific member of Jefferson's faculty or administration, but are frequently advanced in a roundabout manner by faculty opponents to family practice as a permanent segment of the medical school curriculum.

Students of the newly organized Family Physicians Society have decided to respond to the three objections, in an effort to clear the air as to their opinion in this important controversy. The following proposal was composed and ratified by the Family Physicians Society, and copies will be sent to the Curriculum Committee for their review. It is emphasized that the opinions expressed in this proposal seek to strive for the ideal as it is felt that this is the only proper way in which to establish a new concept in curriculum reform.

OBJECTION #1: The quality of medicine practiced by many family physicians does not conform to the medical school's standards. Therefore, students engaged in such an elective will be receiving substandard education.

RESPONSE #1: a) Standards for family practice per se have never been established at Jefferson, as is witnessed by the failure of the Curriculum Committee to provide the new elective with firm guidelines of instruction. Therefore, it is meaningless to speak of the "substandard" practice of family medicine per se at the present.

b) As products of the first two years of medical school, students have been taught the ideals of medicine theory

necessary to intelligently question and selectively choose between what is "good" and "bad" medical care in the office practice. Just as the student forms his own opinions as to the quality of medicine being practiced by his hospital instructors, so will the student form his opinion of the quality of care offered by his family practice preceptor. To deny this fact is to deny that the student has been taught anything in his first two years of schooling.

c) Family practitioners are not expected to provide the same in depth care as the specialist. Therefore, he is expected to consult on difficult cases, and to refer those beyond his capabilities to the corresponding specialist. "Bad medicine" in this regard is thereby avoided.

d) Finally, family practitioners would offer at least as good (if not better) a teaching source than the medical school, if one chooses to be realistic about the current situation. Students

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Peace Corps Nurse Tells Of Experience in Thailand

by Terry Burt

"Peace Corps! Why go to Thailand when we are so short of nurses here in the States!"

I had no good answer to that question in 1967, when I left my job to join Peace Corps. And now in 1971 I still have no good reasons that would convince a Congressman to increase Peace Corps appropriations. I have been reluctant to do recruiting work for Peace Corps, mainly because of my lack of good, sound, practical answers to the big WHY.

But let me tell a little about why I went, and why I stayed, and what I think I got out of it. To me it was worth the two years of my time. And perhaps someone else who reads this might discover that Peace Corps could be a mind-opening change of pace before launching out into fifty years of traditional medical or nursing practice.

It would be nice to be able to say that idealism moved me to apply to Peace Corps. But the plain truth was that I was bored with hospital routine less than a year after I graduated. ("Good grief! Am I going to do this for the rest of my life?") So my

IFC Announces Microscope Sale

by Paul Bialas

At the April meeting of the Interfraternity Council here at Jefferson, plans were finalized for the used microscope sale to be held during orientation week of the upcoming academic year. Dave Hughes and Charles Ligget, members of AKK, will coordinate the effort as salaried employees of the IFC. Additional help will be provided by brothers of Phi Alpha Sigma and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities.

Members of the Class of 1973 will be contacted by mail during the summer months to explain the procedure for selling one's microscope. Once collected, the microscopes will be appraised and a selling price attached. The

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prime motive was to get out of the rut and to see what lay on the other side of the hill.

Idealistic reasons followed my initial desire to go somewhere, anywhere. The sixties were still the Kennedy years, and in a few months I developed a passionate interest and concern about Latin America. I studied Spanish and devoured histories. I was eager to go anywhere from Tierra del Fuego to the Rio Grande. Then unaware of the perversity of federal agencies, I naively requested a South American project. Government being as it is, they asked me to go to Thailand. Oh well, close enough. So Phase III of reasons for joining Peace Corps began with a trip to the library to find out more about Thailand.

Peace Corps training in Hawaii was fun and interesting

Jefferson Students Participate in Appropriations Hearing

By Glenn Nye

In response to the invitation of Senator Donolow, Chairman of the State Appropriations Committee, Ned Russell and I journeyed to Harrisburg on Thursday, April 22 to attend an all student hearing on the use of state funds by Pennsylvania's colleges and universities (a copy of the invitation appeared in the April issue of Ariel as an advertisement paid for by Senator Donolow). This all student hearing was the first of its kind for the Penna. Senate and each school was allotted 15 minutes for a speech on how students felt about the way state funds were being used by their respective administrations. Representation consisted of the Student Council President and Junior Class President from nineteen institutions, three of which were only medical schools (Jefferson, Hahnemann, and Women's) and the remainder of which had undergraduate representatives. Ned and I attended only the afternoon session, during which time Penn State, Temple, Women's, Jefferson,

and not at all the ordeal which some Peace Corps literature had led me to expect. You do not have to be super-athletic, super-intelligent, and Mr. or Miss Personality Plus to make it in Peace Corps. I believe that a lot of ordinary people who would make good volunteers are put off from even thinking of Peace Corps because the legendary "Super Vols" are the only ones who ever get publicity.

After teaching us some Thai and a little bit about the country, they again asked for our preferences. I hadn't learned my lesson yet, so I told them was especially interested in the Northeast, the section near Laos, and would prefer an unstructured job at the village level. I was then assigned to a highly structured teaching job at a large modern

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Hahnemann, Pittsburgh, Penn, and Indiana of Pa. were on the agenda.

Senator Donolow prefixed the afternoon session with comments about how he was tired of listening to pleas for more from the students; this being essentially the same story that he apparently receives from hearings for administration. He wanted to hear the ways state funds were being used. Ned and I surmised that he was looking for arguments to use against administrative pleas for more funds by showing that the students were dissatisfied with the way present funds were being used. There did not seem to be a desire on the part of the Appropriations Committee to find new ways of spending more money nor ways that new funds could benefit education. The only time close attention was paid to any school was when the students voiced dissent.

It is interesting to note the type of questions asked by the Senator following the students'

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Pennsylvanians to Vote on Five Amendments

by Eugenia Miller

(All too frequently good physicians turn out to be very poor citizens, because they cannot find time to become informed about current political issues. Those local political issues where an individual's concern and vote has its greatest impact are those he is most apt to neglect, since they generally receive the least publicity.)

In medical school a doctor is well trained to be a poor citizen. Overburdened with study and work, the average medical student is going to make little effort to inform himself about candidates to be elected or amendments to be ratified.

By publishing an analysis of candidates and amendments to be voted on in the upcoming primary election, Ariel hopes to make it difficult for its readers to be poor citizens.)

Pennsylvania voters will accept or reject five constitutional amendments to the state constitution when they go to the polls Tuesday, May 18. Each of the five amendments has passed in both the 1969 and 1971 General Assembly sessions. Therefore, any of the five which receives approval by at least 51% of the Pennsylvanians voting on the amendment will become law. The five amendments focus on the following issues: five-sixths verdict in civil cases, sex equality, right to pure en-

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Letters.....

November 18, 1970 and included representatives from: Allied Health Sciences, the Hospital School of Nursing, Student Council, House Staff at Hospital, Graduate School, 2 representatives from Orlovitz, and the Dean's Office. The purpose of the committee, as defined by Mr. Franklin C. Dalla, chairman, was to review and discuss all matters related to present operation and planning for future housing development. The Committee was later directed by Dr. Herbut to "concentrate on operational policy matters, that is, priorities, leasing procedures, and controls, and that it confine its attention to the Orlovitz Residence."

On January 12, 1971, the Committee chairman, Mr. Dalla, created a 5 member subcommittee to objectively "Consider the implications of the present priority system in fulfilling the interest and need of housing in the available facilities and make recommendations which will permit those facilities to serve the University and all interested parties more equitably."

The subcommittee, after extensive investigation, reported out on April 14, 1971. On April 27, 1971, the Housing Committee again met, but discussion centered on whether or not to discuss all the aspects of the subcommittee report, which was not concerned only with Orlovitz, but rather encompassed the entire University. On May 3, 1971, after Dr. Herbut specifically limited discussion to Orlovitz and the leasing procedures and priorities, the committee met for over 3-1/2 hours in discussion over specifics concerning priorities for leasing at Orlovitz. Specific recommendations were worked out and approved by the committee. These recommendations were then sent to Dr. Herbut and the Senior Officers of the University for final approval.

It is the purpose of this letter to provide the background for which the committee was formed and to indicate that progress is being made towards an equitable priority system in Orlovitz. The needs of the students and the University have been carefully considered, as the committee has a broad base of representation. Further details will be made available on the priority system changes following approval by Dr. Herbut.

David H. Paul '73

Choosing a Candidate

Although we at Ariel are not so naive as to think that our opinions on the upcoming mayoralty primary will alter many votes, we would like to engage in the time honored tradition of analyzing the election and endorsing a candidate.

The Man for All Reasons . . .

For anyone who has even briefly pursued our pages it will come as no surprise that the Democratic Party's endorsed candidate, Mr. Rizzo, does not strike our fancy as the man to govern Philadelphia. It seems, however, that some critics of Mr. Rizzo have focused on peripheral issues i.e., his lack of a great deal of formal education, or the philosophic belief that a police commissioner should not become mayor. Even the valid criticism that "fearless Frank" has almost totally refused to engage in public discussion of campaign issues, (because he believes he has enough votes to win if he simply doesn't alienate any supporters by saying anything beyond his standard line) should not be the basis for opposition to his candidacy. By virtue of his personal qualities and philosophic approach to problems, we do not believe Mr. Rizzo is capable of governing this city effectively. Shouts of "get tough" or "law and order," however appealing to many voters, will not alleviate the problems of crime or criminal justice, much less the difficulties in education, health care, housing, mass transit or race relations.

It is Philadelphia dogma that Mr. Rizzo was an excellent police commissioner—the primary evidence being the city's having the lowest crime rate of the nation's 10 largest cities. Yet Philadelphia had a comparatively low crime rate when Mr. Rizzo became commissioner, and its rate of increase in major crime has been higher than in many of the largest cities. The gang and drug problems are worsening in Philadelphia, while they are beginning to be controlled in other cities. Drug addiction which is usually cited as being responsible for 30-60% of crime has evoked little more than tough talk about getting the pushers from Mr. Rizzo. The problems of prisons and criminal recidivism have been dealt with in typical Rizzo fashion. "Put them behind bars and keep them there." Naturally he ignores the statistics which indicate that the longer a man is exposed to the horrors of prison life, the more likely he is to commit another crime, usually more serious than the previous one, when he is discharged. It may be that Mr. Rizzo believes that all convictions should be followed by a mandatory life sentence.

The inconsistencies between Mr. Rizzo's popular rhetoric and the realities of criminal justice could be chronicled beyond the few brief examples presented above. Yet more frightening is his tendency to apply the same simplified methods of analysis to the complex areas of education, public assistance, or race relations, "all the kids will read and write if I'm elected mayor," or "we've got to crack down on these welfare chiselers." The lines are all too familiar, but they have little to do with solving problems of the people of Philadelphia.

With these criticisms, it must be made clear that we are not advocating that any candidate ignore the fear, anxiety, and anger of the Rizzo constituency. Considering the rapidly changing society we live in, it is understandable that people feel threatened by attacks on their modes of living and thinking, and every candidate must address himself to the cultural gap which is polarizing our society. We can only encourage all citizens to carefully examine the superficial and often totally specious solutions which Mr. Rizzo is proposing before casting their ballot for him out of fear.

. . . Against the Libs

It is unfortunate in politics that three men as different as Hardy Williams, David Cohen, and William Green, should all be lumped

Letters to the Editor

ED. NOTE: Ariel has in the past printed advertising from the profit-making abortion referral services. Because of information which has come to light about these agencies, we will print no more advertising from such organizations. Only information, such as that which is printed below, from non-profit service organizations, will appear in our pages. We regret any small part we have played in exploiting women through our tacit approval of the non-reputable agencies.

To The Editor:

Enclosed is proposed copy for a public service ad for the Clergy Consultation Service on Abortion. A member of my staff contacted you a week ago regarding the commercial referral services currently advertising in your newspaper.

The only referral service operating in the Philadelphia area which is medically reliable, charges no fee for referral and provides professional option counselling in this service. My organization has been deeply concerned with the money-grubbing which has been going on since New York's law was liberalized.

We are not alone in this concern; the State Attorney General of New York has introduced legislation to outlaw such agencies for medically unsound referrals, for excessive profiteering (no agency, as disclosed by Mr. Lefkowitz, profits less than \$65 per woman while providing nothing more than a telephone number) and for moral outrage against having "middle men" providing medical services.

We are working for liberalization of the Pennsylvania law; but I do not think

together as "the liberals," as they are in this election. In the cliches of American politics they all seem to be saying about the same thing, however hard they try not to. The choice between them will not depend on their positions on the issues, but rather on the personal impressions they have made on people. In general they all take the commendable stand that control over the city and over individual lives should reflect the best interests of the citizens to a much greater extent; "Power to the People," if you're not offended by the rhetoric that even Richard Nixon has adopted.

Hardy Williams candidacy has special significance because he has arisen from the streets of Philadelphia to become the first major black mayoralty candidate in the city's history. To his credit Mr. Williams is not simply a "black" candidate, but has been a supporter of progressive programs for all people. Yet understandably he has worked hardest where the aspirations of black people are concerned since he knows their problems best. During the campaign he has done much to awaken the often dormant black vote which can wield substantial power if mobilized. Alas, Mr. Williams' support is still primarily from the black community, and this is too small a base to win the primary. He is, however, a man who will have to be reckoned with in the future.

For all David Cohen's personal abrasiveness and lack of charm, he has compiled a superb record in the underdog role in his term on City Council. He has fought the political machine many times over the issues of air pollution, urban renewal, police policy, etc., and although he has lost many battles his views have often come to be accepted after initial rejection. Not only do we admire his determination in fighting uphill battles, but we agree with his unswerving dedication to policy which puts the rights and needs of people first, and the interests of politicians or business far behind. Regrettably, he too has no real chance of winning the primary. He is too much of an iconoclast to fit the public's image of the kind of man they want to run their city.

To us, William Green is not as much a "man of the people" as his two liberal rivals, although he espouses the same beliefs about sweeping out the old politics and giving more power to the individual citizen. His youth, dapper appearance, and political acumen would make one expect his visions to be in national politics, rather than the nitty-gritty of Philadelphia. Yet he is the candidate who appeals to the broadest (if not the largest) spectrum of Philadelphia citizens. Many old line democrats of the "silent majority" supported his father religiously and it is they who elected him to Congress, not some liberal electorate. Their support for him has wavered little, even when Mr. Green's firm stands on civil rights and withdrawal from Vietnam probably did not coincide with their feelings. His rejection of the Tate administration has increased his support in more liberal democratic circles and his appeal to students and minority groups has increased with his defense of them against repressive tactics of recent years. There are certainly some doubts about Mr. Green in this corner, primarily related to whether he would risk his political potential by aggressively pursuing the programs which he has supported during his campaign. One need only ask John Lindsey how tackling the urban crisis effects one's political career.

Yet Ariel has no choice but to support William Green's candidacy. From a pragmatic point of view, he is the only candidate with progressive views who has a chance against Frank Rizzo. More importantly, he offers the greatest hope for bridging the cultural and political gap which presently polarizes our society, and there is little chance of solving the city's ills if the divergent factions are not brought closer together.

Vote
May 18!

that this issue is a matter of whether or not one is "for" or "against" abortion. It is a matter of exploitation of desperate women who will make the choice no matter what you or what I think.

Please call me if you have any questions or need further information.

Phyllis R. Ryan
Coordinator
Pennsylvania Abortion
Rights Association

To the Editor:

On September 22, 1970, following a recommendation from the Student Affairs Committee, Dr. Peter A. Herbut appointed a 10 member, all-University committee to study operational policy matters in housing for TUH. The Housing Committee first met on

(Continued next column)

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THE FACTS on Referral Service

by A Concerned Sister

Abortion Referral Service (A.R.S.) is owned and operated by Allen Libberman. It was started after the liberalization of the New York Abortion law. At the present time it has four offices, all under different names, all run by Allen Libberman. These offices are: Abortion Referral Service of Pennsylvania located in Philadelphia, Georgia Family Planning in Atlanta, Women's Medical Assistance of Florida located in Miami, and Pregnancy Termination Counseling Service of New York. A.R.S.' reputation in New York is second only to John Suttle's Abortion Information Agency, Inc. (A.I.A.). In New York it is known by all as the total rip-off it is, but outside of New York many people are still being lied to and cheated. A.R.S. started with one basic plan - to rip-off the hip and college communities. Letters are written to college and underground newspapers, stating that "our ad is customarily published as a community service at no charge; however, if this is not possible we will pay for the ad at the going rate." If the ad could not be run for free, somehow A.R.S. would come up with the money for the advertisement. Where did A.R.S. get the money? Before we get into finances, let us look at a few other things.

A.R.S. maintains that they want to help the community, but they give absolutely no birth control information, not even to the women who obtain abortions. Five calls were made to each of A.R.S.' regional offices asking for financial help - the result was a simple NO money, NO abortion! Three calls were made to each office in which I stated I only had a hundred dollars and could A.R.S. give me the names of some clinics in New York so I could try to make my own arrangements. In each case, A.R.S. would not give out the phone numbers or addresses of the clinics. We were kindly told to keep saving money so I could go through their service. Now, let's take a look at money. . .

LIE: A.R.S. in Philadelphia maintains that they have a \$25 fee, in Miami they have a \$15 fee, while the office in Atlanta has somehow convinced

people it is non-profit.

FACT: All offices charge a \$75 referral fee. Sometimes the woman is told to pay \$25 to A.R.S. before leaving for New York while the remaining \$50 A.R.S. collects from the clinic. Sometimes the woman is told to pay the entire \$75 to A.R.S. prior to her departure for New York and sometimes A.R.S. merely collects the total \$75 from the clinic.

But there is even more. A.R.S.' price for a saline injection is \$575. The woman is told to wire \$75 to A.R.S. to "insure a reservation at a hospital." She is told that this a "partial payment" and NOT a fee. She then flies to New York. Upon her arrival in New York she is told to call 355-7922, which is the telephone number of another referral agency called Prestige Placement Center. Prestige Placement picks the woman up at the airport and makes her reservations at the hospital. Prestige Placement charges \$50 for their fee. The woman is paying a total of \$125 in fees, as the first \$75 she wires to A.R.S. is their fee, it is NOT a partial payment. She has been ripped-off!

LIE: A.R.S. maintains that they provide their own transportation.

FACT: On five different calls to the various A.R.S. offices, mass confusion was the rule when it came to transportation. Here are some examples: on one call to the Atlanta Office, I was told I would be picked up at the airport and taken to the clinic; the day before I left I was told I would have to provide my own transportation. On a call to the Philadelphia office, I was told to take a taxi from LaGuardia Airport to the clinic, but not to worry because it only \$1.65 (actual cost: minimum \$5 one-way) and on another call I was told to take a taxi from John F. Kennedy International Airport to the clinic. Again, I was told not to worry as this cab fare would only cost me \$2.50 (actual cost: \$11 one-way)

When transportation is provided, it is made possible (Continued on page 8)

A Tradition Dies

by Paul Bialas

Now in those days it came to pass that McClellan begat Gross. And Gross begat Dunglison. And somewhere along the line Dunglison begat Sodeman and Herbut. And all this was done, that it might be fulfilled the prophecy which sayeth, "A great medical school shall be born in the center city, and a Tradition established. And this Tradition shall be spread greatly, and called Jefferson."

For in those days the Profession was sore divided, and there was dissention and rumors of dissention. For it was known that DOCTORS OF MEDICINE from other places, great and far removed in Philosophy, had come together in union for the sake of Righteousness, Health and Progress. And the city was sore divided. On the side of Tradition stood the Penn, whilst on the side of Progression stood the Jeff. And the battle was begun.

Now for years the war wageth onward, with the Penn clearly in the winning. And they smote the children of Jeff. But there stood a watchman on the tower and his name was Student. Wherefore Student cried out against the slaughter of Progression, and Jeff was made strong. And Penn sayeth, "Yea, though he talketh with the tongue of the Liberals, he shall not forsake me, for his supporters are few and lacking in wisdom."

But Student did forsake Tradition, and his numbers grew. And with the passing of many Alumni arose the firm house of Jeff. Divided not against itself, Jeff emerged victorious, and a peaceful co-existence was established.

But alas! The plight of Tradition carryeth over and grew in abundance. Whence lo, Progression soon falleth by the sword of Tradition, for no watchman stood now at the tower. And all that is evil flourished and breedeth like flies on dung, such that the green of the grass below was blighted from view.

And there went out a decree from the Dean, that all the Student' body should be sore tested, such that some should be banished from the House of Jeff. Whereupon Student cried out, "Who shall be our champion, that we might be delivered from the scourge of the Old Medicine?"

But no leaders cometh forth, for decades of Tradition had bred fine tradesmen, but not Thought. Then it came to pass that a terrible blight fell upon the Jeff, for the Soldiers of Progression

had been swept from the land. And a purging of the lowly came to pass. For those who had seen great light saw only darkness now, and they sat upon the ground and wept.

Now in those days only Wasps and sons of Wasps were numbered among the tribe of Student. Wherefore the sons of Wasp remained fruitful, and theirs was affluence within the Profession. But among the child of Public were those who labored under sun and rock, and they were the Farmer and Miner. But their numbers were not found at Jeff. And there were those whose skins were black. But they were not found at Jeff. And there were the sons of Israel, but they were not found at Jeff.

Now it came to pass that the plague worsened, and the Public cryeth out. Wherefore Student harkened, and chose not to apply to the House of Jeff. And the Pharosah, and his scribes and Pharisees were sore moved. Whence lo! They weakened. Whenceforth the Sons of Irrael overruneth the tribe of Wasp, and strife overtook the Profession. For Tradition had yielded to pressure, and Thought was mocked. And a new Tradition was established throughout the land.

Whereupon Wasp and Jew battled mercilessly, and partook of the fatted calf. Whilst Farmer and Miner and Blackard remained niggardly, and of the fatted calf they were left sucking hind teat. And the Northeast and City Line sent their sons to Jeff. And the Tradition was made strong, but MEDICINE suffered.

And it came to pass that the tribes of the Northeast and City Line reconciled their conflict to smite more the Public, and they called themselves AMA and Professor. And they philosophized upon Health Care for the sickened Public. But in all this, City Line and Northeast remained healthy, for sickness was known not among their numbers. And the Public cried loudly.

Whence lo! An Uncle Tom of solid background was entered into the House of Jeff. And he eased their conscience. But alas! Tom was Nigger in disguise, and he arouse to man the watchtower. Whereupon the ghetto enlisted under his banner and they cried out, "Oh Black Doctor, lead us out of the inhumanity of the

Profession, lest we perish."

But Wasp and Jew alike were sore moved, and the Councilors replied, "Strive not with this mighty man, lest he take thee by thy forelock, and he will surely shear thee like sheep. For you are pickers of cotton and shiners of shoes, and of your lot remain firm. Let not your strength be wasted. Why shouldst thou arise before they time? Keep thy council and observe the opportunity."

But Nigger heeded not this warning, and begat the Black Conference. And he came unto the Jeff and the Penn and unto other Traditions throughout the land, and he emerged victorious. For Tradition again weakened, and Reason and Progression prevailed. And Student began to reclaim the watchtower.

Wherefore in all this, Wasp remained strong of number, and Jew and Black were embraced. Whilst Farmer and Miner depleted in number to accommodate Jew and Black. Yea, and it came to pass that GP also strangely grew few in number amongst the sickened Public. For while Wasp was making Professor, Jew was making Money, and Black was making Progress. But Farmer and Miner were making LMD, and distributing MEDICINE accordingly. And numbered amongst LMD were Irish, Pole, Italian and Hillbilly. And these were not seekers of Esteem, but seekers of the true MEDICINE, and they were DOCTORS OF MEDICINE. For unto their paltry few was given the task of Chief Provider.

Verily, it came to pass that nineteen and seventy-one approacheth. Whereupon Public cryeth loudly for Farmer and Miner and GP, for they felt sore crossed. For sons of Pole, Italian and Hillbilly were few entered into the House of Jeff and other Houses throughout the land, as Tradition did not warrant thusly. And pressure to make reason prevail lacketh. For the sundry Sons of Wasp knew of Strings, the Sons of Israel knew of The Ladder, and Sons of Blackard knew of Militancy. But the Sons of Farmer, Miner and Steelworker knew not of these things. They knew only of Mom and Apple Pie. And of these things little was known to the Pharisees, the Committee on Admissions.

(Continued on page 6)

The Tongue of Mystery

by Kodwo Abaidoo

What plummet, seas, to sound you -
All the long reaches spun out silvery-white,
Turn you and cast drowned riches?
Or how again, O velvet night,
When the sky, stooping with its glittering load,
About the elf-locks of the curious grass
Scatters its sparklings, will you part almost
Upon the quintessential host?

Or how the figment spirit, sleeping,
Can it render body, ghost,
In its dream unseat the heavy monarch,
Conjure to the bleak wild coast
Its sunk, its deep delight,
Its-night and mist divide, recall how flitting
Above the pallid thing,
Joy has an azure wing. . . ?

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EVERYTHING FOR THE STUDENT, PHYSICIAN AND HOSPITAL

Student Council

by Joseph S. Agnello, Jr.

One might assume from the title of this article that they are about to read something akin to a late night review of news and sports. For those of us who are too hurried or disinterested to read the Student Council Minutes, that would be just another chance to see what we missed or, more likely, to ignore it. Despite the fact that you may ignore it anyway, this will be an attempt to reemphasize rather than review the important items discussed at the last council meeting.

Blue Cross

Within the last year there has been much grumbling by the student body regarding the Blue Cross Group Insurance Plan which is forced upon them every September. The two most often heard complaints are that \$80 seems a little bit too high to be a "student" rate and that the rate hike from \$80 to \$240 for married students is outrageously disproportionate. This last point is worsened when one realizes that, if wives work, the family group plan rates at their place of employment are often considerably lower than those which the student is forced to purchase. In view of these facts, Jim Cornish, freshman class representative, has volunteered to investigate the problem. Thus far, he has discovered that last years AD Hoc Committee on Student Health Insurance concluded that Blue Cross offers the best cost/benefit ratio available at this time. In addition, Blue Cross is presently reviewing its \$240 charge for married couples and "may" make some changes. Encouraging as this may sound, in view of the current trend in health insurance, it seems doubtful that any reduction in rates is forthcoming. Mr. Cornish is not yet satisfied that our present arrangement is the best possible and will continue to probe, other promising avenues of inquiry. Anyone who is interested in helping or knows of other plans is urged to contact Jim as soon as possible.

Financial Aid Booklet

Another undertaking which has been given strong council support is the joint effort of Student Council and the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association to compile a comprehensive listing of financial aid sources. Most students have already received a circular describing the details of this program and the part they must play if it is to be successful. Because this project is not receiving a great deal of publicity, it is obvious that the burden of success or failure rests squarely upon individual student initiative. Poor participation by the students will be no loss to the Alumni Association. The loss to the student body, however, will be two-fold — both in terms of the lost opportunity to obtain information about a wider field of financial aid sources; and, the dampening effect which this would have on Alumni Interest in creating closer student relations. The short period of time which will be required to write down this information and turn it in is a small price to pay for, as Blue Cross might say, an outstandingly high "cost/benefit" ratio.

Tenure Of Committee Members

The last point which is to be emphasized (if you will indulge the writer's editorial tendencies) is the question of tenure for student members of faculty committees. Discussion with several students who now hold faculty committee positions would indicate that perhaps the situation deserves some review. Under the present organization, students are elected at the end of their freshman year (one per

committee) and remain until graduation. The primary argument in favor of this system is that it provides for a continuity of membership and participation. The theory is, of course, that this leads to a greater degree of student understanding and contribution over the three year period. This may be so, but one might also consider that factors such as diminished time, interest, and point-of-view would be better served if every position was reviewed at the end of the year. There is no doubt that this suggestion will prove unacceptable to many people and that it would require important changes in the present selection procedures and organization of the system. It is only submitted at this time as a topic for consideration and not as a pressing issue. If, however, student concern can be generated, Student Council may undertake a more rigorous discussion of the matter.

In closing, please take note of the Curriculum Committee report in the current set of Student Council Minutes. A number of significant and interesting changes are presently being readied for presentation to the Executive Faculty. Since they have already been covered at considerable length, no space will be devoted to them here.

Amendments

(Cont. from page 1)

Environment, salary change for county officials, and civil appointments for legislators.

The most controversial of the amendments, as indicated by the General Assembly's vote, is that which reads: "Shall Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution be amended to permit a verdict, in a civil case, to be rendered by no less than five-sixth of the jury?" The intention of the amendment is to speed civil cases through the courts and thereby alleviate the immense current backlog. At the present time, a civil case tried by jury must be determined by unanimous vote of 12 jurors, or be retried. The problem of obtaining a unanimous decision seldom relates to determination of who is at fault in the case, but to how much should be paid for restitution.

Representative C. L. Schmitt believes that the amendment represents an "erosion of penalties to offenders," and will have a "snowballing effect" which will lead to an overall deterioration of the legal system. Proponents of the amendment, including the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations, realize that the amendment will definitely save time and money, but that it is no cure-all. New Jersey civil courts have been working smoothly and effectively under a five-sixths verdict since 1948, and now allow decision by a six man jury in civil cases which involve disputes over less than fifty dollars. Unfortunately, reports the N.J. Bar Association, the new system has only slightly reduced the number of backlog cases.

The amendments dealing with sexual equality and the right to a pure environment passed the General Assembly by unanimous vote of both houses in 1969 and 1971. The amendments, both of which are additions rather, than substitutions in the constitution read as follows: "Shall Article I of the Constitution be amended by adding a new section, prohibiting any denial or abridgement of rights because of an individual's sex?" and "Shall Article I of the Constitution be amended by adding a new section guaranteeing the people's right to clear air and pure water and the preservation and conservation, by the Commonwealth of the

State's natural resources for the people's benefit?"

Those who support the amendments point out that while the amendments in themselves can have little effect, they will provide a positive political climate for achieving sexual equality and a purer environment, and will be instrumental in generating legislation that can directly affect achievement of the two goals.

Several women's groups including the National Councils of Negro Women, Catholic Women, and Jewish Women, have opposed the amendment concerning sexual equality on the ground that while it would endorse measures to establish principles of equality and legal status, it would destroy present protective legislation for women.

Mrs. Marjorie Tibbs of the Pennsylvania Federation of Business and Professional Women is among those who feel the amendment concerning sexual equality is long overdue. She points out that much sex discrimination exists in Pennsylvania graduate and professional schools (medical schools included) where definite quotas exist for the number of women allowed to enter the freshman class.

Few would contest the validity or worth of the environmental amendment. Questions at issue with respect to the amendment are: How will it be used? and What is its scope of application? Some have referred to the amendment as a "Pandora's box." Others see it as the element essential to solidification of the legal basis which now exists for legislation dealing with the environment.

"Shall Article III, Section 27 of the Constitution be amended to permit the salary of emoluments during the term of a county officer to be increased or decreased only in the event a change in county classification requires it?" Whereas presently no Pennsylvania county official may have an increase or decrease in salary after his election, the proposed amendment would provide for an automatic increase or decrease in the pay scale prescribed for the new class level when a particular county changes classification.

Some legislators believe this amendment to be perfectly equitable, since the change in salary would correspond to the change in work load associated with a given class level. Other legislators such as Representative Pat Gleason believe that the legislation circumvents the "very sound and important public policy" now provided in the Pennsylvania Constitution that no elected official shall receive a raise during his present term in office.

"Shall Article II, Section 6 of the Constitution be amended to permit any Senator or Representative to resign and to be appointed to a civil office during the time for which he was elected so long as the civil office was not created nor its emoluments increased during the time for which he was elected and to provide for immediate forfeiture of the elective office for any person holding an office other than one so permitted?"

At the present time all Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives are forbidden to accept appointment during their elective terms to any salaried civil office. Opponents of the amendment believe a governor could use it as a political tool to gain votes. Supporters of the amendment point out the amendment is based on a federal ruling and that many appointive civil positions are in need of men with the extensive experience acquired by serving in the legislature.

The Rounds and Garlands Done

Now the golden looks are spent
And light no more will brim from the large air,
But green and changeling drips from the little round
Of the close branch;
While the shadow, born of nothing,
Glides over the green ground.

Day that cast the lovely looks is sped,
And from the turf, circled with white dew,
The lovers and the children are gone;
Leaving the wreath, the bouquet fresh, looped up with grasses.

All the golden looks are spent,
And the time of the rounds and the garlands done.

High from a drowning heart the waters' cry
Rises subdued to silver and is lost
On the pure bell of silence, where the petal
Whose sweetness dropped the spray,
Drained now of lustre, rides
Upon a soundless wind
More light than any ghost.

IFC Announces

(Cont. from page 1)

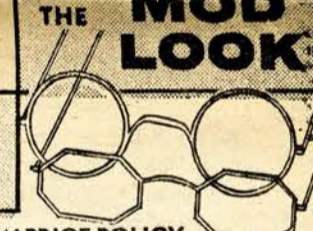
freshman buyer will pay the selling price plus four percent, and an additional four percent will be realized from the seller's end of the deal. Thus, a total profit of eight percent of the selling price on each microscope will be gained by the Interfraternity Council.

Out of the gross profits, assistants will be paid at a rate of \$2.00 per hour, and the two coordinators will receive 15 percent each. In addition, mailing costs and advertisement

expenses will have to be met. Last year, the sale netted a final profit of approximately \$350, which went into the IFC treasury.

An important feature of the sale is that a ten-day trial period is offered. If at any time during the first ten days after purchase the buyer is dissatisfied, he may return the microscope with no questions asked (providing he didn't break it himself). This past year, only one microscope was returned.

All students interested in selling their scopes are urged to participate this fall.

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Movie Reviews

THIS IS THE FIFTH IN A SERIES OF SIX COLLECT 'EM ALL!

by Robert Breckenridge, Jr.

It is a rare experience to find what one would call a perfect movie, yet *Claire's Knee* is just that. This film, carefully conceived, well written, and masterfully executed, is the fifth of writer-director Eric Rohmer's series of *Six Moral Tales* and the second to open in the U.S.

Rohmer, a critic for *Cahiers du Cinema*, the journal responsible for launching the careers of Chabrol, Godard, and Truffaut, made his first feature, *Le Signe du Lion*, in 1959, but production delays held up the release of the film for three years. He went back to work for *Cahiers* and it was in 1963 that he first conceived of his *Six Moral Tales*. It was not until he made the third, *My Night at Maud's*, that he achieved the international acclaim that he deserves.

Rohmer has explained the recurrent theme of these films: "Just as the narrator is in pursuit of a woman who, momentarily, seems to elude him, events bring him in contact with another. And, regardless of the charm and persuasion of the second, he will reject her in favor of the first, even when he is not yet assured of her possession." Just how well this theme fits into *Claire's Knee* is questionable.

Herome (Jean-Claude Brialy), engaged to a woman who is in Sweden, meets a friend, Aurora (played by Aurora Cornu, the noted French novelist), one summer day in Switzerland. She is considering writing a novel

about a character who fits Jerome's description and asks him to play the role. He agrees to feign an interest in Laura (Beatrice Romand), the dainty 16-year-old girl who has a crush on Jerome, but he assures Aurora that he will not be attracted to the girl. While easily avoiding any sort of feelings for Laura, Aurora's challenge lures Jerome (like the blindfolded Quixote fresco in Jerome's house) into an obsession with Laura's sister, Claire (Laurence De Monaghan).

At first one might assume Jerome to be the narrator and perhaps his fiancee the woman to elude him or maybe the theme is reversed and Claire's "smooth, sharp, delicate" knee eludes him and he rejects Laura. Yet another possibility is that Aurora is the second "rejected" woman or even the narrator. The point is that there are numerous possibilities and that Rohmer's handling of the film has made it flexible in interpretation as we would expect from "moral tales."

Another interesting structure in the film is the use of Aurora as a mask or substitute for Rohmer. She manipulates the characters in the film as though they actually were characters in her novel. Her words, "I never invent; I discover," seem to come from Rohmer himself. Like the Greek goddess Aurora who placed the aging Tithonus in a closed room babbling words with no meaning, she transforms Jerome into a pitiful fool. Although Jerome holds that "characters always follow logic," his seduction of Claire and the rationalization that it was "a

good deed" do not support his reasoning.

Nextor Almendros' beautiful color photography of the Swiss Alps alone is breathtaking. He has worked on a number of other films such as *Bed and Board*, Rohmer's *La Collectionneuse*, *My Night at Maud's*, and *The Wild Child*, which earned him the "best cinematographer" award of the National Society of Film Critics.

Claire's Knee is playing at the Eric II and *My Night at Maud's* will play at the Bandbox May 19 to May 25. His fourth tale, *La Collectionneuse* has just opened in New York and should be here within a few months of *Claire's Knee*, which is successful at the box office. Together they should confirm Rohmer's position as a pantheon director.

Cocker Power

by Michael Leo

Joe Cocker fans, take heed! MGM's new release, *Joe Cocker - Mad Dogs and Englishmen*, is now playing at Philadelphia's Cinema 19, complete with four-track stereo sound.

The film consists of two series of concert performances interspersed with backstage, on the road, documentary-type scenes of the forty-two member touring group. In structure it is somewhat reminiscent of the Stones' *Gimme Shelter*, but it is lacking any apparent direction of continuity - several of the non-musical interludes and interviews being plain boring.

As an audio-visual stimulation trip the film offers much. Bright color and photographic manipulation during the concert scenes provide the backdrop, while the group comes across behind several memorable, writhing, grimacing, sweating, spastic, and unmistakably Cocker solos. The very first piece, *Delta Lady*, is a distinct rival for his Woodstock performance of *With a Little Help from My Friends*. *Delta Lady* is followed by another Cocker hit, *Feelin' All Right*, and so it goes through a string of usually exciting concert performances of his greatest hits, with the closing set of inevitable crowd pleasers - *With a Little Help from My Friends* and *Space Captain* - and capped by Leon Russell's solo, *Mad Dogs and Englishmen* en Theme.

The veritable legion called *Made Dogs and Englishmen* provide some entertaining antics on and off the stage. However, any attempt at off-stage documentary, introspective essay on the "family" is unsuccessful and halfhearted at best.

The extremely talented and versatile musician (vocal, guitar, and piano), composer, arranger, and group organizer, "the master of time and space," Leon Russell, has much to offer and deserved more attention by the filmmakers. Claudia Leanne, one of the "choir" girls, offers a soulful rendition of *Let It Be*.

If you enjoy Cocker's blues-rock, with or without *Mad Dogs*, pretty lights, pretty colors and pretty girls, it is worth the bread.

A must for all groupies - an interview with the "Butter Queen: the original groupie."

Physicians

(Cont. from page 1)

will confess to the fact that most of their clinical teaching experience is obtained from floor interns and residents in charge, rather than the long list of distinguished faculty found in the college catalogue. Conferences and seminars undertaken by the faculty, on the other hand, tend to be directed toward the intern and resident, and often leave the student far behind, as the fine points are quibbled about. To state that board certified practitioners are less qualified than house officers to teach is absurd. To offer the student exposure to the "bread and butter" office medicine on a one-to-one basis is an ideal to be strived for.

OBJECTION #2: Family practice preceptorships would serve to discourage, rather than to encourage, students from the specialty of family medicine. This would be due to the poor teaching standards and bad habits to which they would be exposed.

RESPONSE #2: a) The answer is simply "no." This is an obvious and unjust prejudice against the merits for family practice. A point to be welltaken is that initial feedback from students taking the short-term preceptorships offered by the Pennsylvania Academy of Family Practice this past March and April indicate a favorable student response. Students contacted felt in general that they should be aware of what family practice is today. They should know its

good points as well as the bad, just as in any other area of medicine to which they might aspire. It was felt that this brief exposure provided a tremendous perspective and a keener insight into both the merits and problems that a future family physician might one day face.

b) Students are often discouraged and disillusioned by core courses as taken at Jefferson now. Therefore, it is unfair and unrealistic to assume that more students would be driven away from family practice than any other core specialty. On the contrary, it is felt that more good than bad experiences would be the result, as previously mentioned.

OBJECTION #3: Medical schools must retain the right to screen prospective members of the Family Practice faculty, and to establish the qualifications felt necessary to a good teaching physician.

RESPONSE #3: Definitely, there is no disagreement on this point. The medical school, as purveyor of the ideal in medical training, has the responsibility to establish and maintain high standards of teaching. However, the mechanism of delegating authority and setting the proper standards of teaching is in question.

A department which represents a liaison between all the specialty branches in the medical school cannot fulfill such a task properly. As such, this type of department would remain subjugate in authority and never realize an identity of its own (the power structures of medical schools being what they are).

Rather, an independent Department of Family Practice should be established, with authority commensurate with other departments. The designated department chief would acquire a staff via the existing mechanism of appointing any other faculty member. The entire Family Practice faculty would then be responsible for establishing proper teaching standards, just as in any other specialty department of the medical school.

In this manner, qualified faculty would be able to evaluate their own colleagues, rather than evaluation being performed by members of other specialty groups.

To conclude, we the members of the Family Physicians Society, feel that Jefferson (and medical schools in general) have neglected a primary responsibility to incorporate Family Practice into the ideal of medical education. This must be rectified, as the family practitioner has been and still remains the primary care physician for much of the American population. To this extent, the medical schools have been severely derelict in fulfilling their responsibility to both practicing alumni and their patients.

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Pilgrimage to Frothy Forms Kodwo J. Abaidoo

Undoubtedly, forms are as intangible as cumulus streaks of whitish-grey or whatever mixture that occasionally set their way across many a clear sky this side of the globe - not, of course that elsewhere they are any more tangible. Characteristically, they assume indefinite shapes in the genius of a select few whose usual chore is to dabble persistently with the brush, creating or distorting art. Our modern era is clearly fraught with a singular caste of artists; they create frothy forms, at least as frothy as a type I once saw in West Africa set placidly on an onyx. There, the courage of local artists is not only remarkable, it is awe-defying! They exhibit intentions that are monolithic and as rigidly apothotic as the spirits whose images they purport to portray, and yet, graced with success or otherwise their creations are apt to be seen adorning or defacing vast lawns, and perchance, some illustrious exhibition hall. It seems that there is something mystically identifiable about such frothy forms as one can hardly help but see one's face just where the squint seems grossest.

And so, exiting from the subway at 11th and Market, I trudged in my usual stance along those fragmented curbs that lead to Jefferson Hall; whatever you are wearing, it can often be excruciating crossing the street at 11th and Walnut especially when out of every conceivable corner the sirens are blaring at you. The seething vibrations cast metamorphic spells, and faces that otherwise would have appeared sober suddenly wince, crumble but somehow maintain the hold. It is amazing how sound can distort. And like everyone else, I looked like some high overfed cosmetic poodle hopping stealthily on the hind legs impatiently waiting to manoeuvre the crossing.

On reaching the portals of Jefferson Hall, tangles of translucent webs still draped the steps, where a giant fog, barring the doors stood looking askance, yet at no one in particular. Through the early glare of monotonous neons that lined the hallway, its head seems to swivel rather mechanically. But then from behind it, some screeching noise broke the fog, letting us in, tripping and fumbling in across the lobby in various directions. Looking grim and clad in the purposelessness of the morning and the traditional black and blue, a guard with a familiar face puffed strenuously at an ebony pipe, stopping at intermittent points apparently to conjecture what the fleeting curls of smoke really meant; they climbed heedlessly in grey meandering waves up the escalator and through the tall chain-clad glass panes to fall dissolved in the sizzling fountain.

I took to the east side, where in black, brown and often xanthophyllic forms, weird colours lashed imperceptibly at canvasses that crouched at the walls. Had I even seen such energy in convulsion merely on canvasses . . . ? In a particular frame, the beast was in delirium twitching and shoving in what might have been simple earth but for its hue, and bloody streaks cut into the composite matrix. In horror I looked on till it seemed the convulsion had subsided only to be confronted with a frenzy without a face. Instinctively, I thought of ancestral greats, among which Neanderthals stood out, though to my thinking this frenzy in green strokes would have defied any niche.

And then, my eye became restless, gripped by a frame of faces, or, actually lack of faces. From the neck down, they were

an orgy of perpetual motion; from the neck up - nothing, not a change of expression, not an opening of the mouth to suck in air, not so much as a focusing of the eyes. The eyes were turned in on themselves, quite away, as it were, from their epileptic bodies. It was sheer composition in froth! And as I turned to reminisce, my intellect seemed only percipient of the facelessness abounding on the crouching canvass; here was clearly a contagion in the abstract!

I moved and tried to wipe away the coalescing faces as I did in my mind merely to find how they stuck glued to every cell, though not held as an entity but rather a confusion of melting forms, faces at times, torsos at times. "Du lieber Gott." What a whirling experience an inert morning can really wield. From frame to frame Hermann Hesse appeared to hit more and more closely home:

"Keiner ist weise,
Der nicht das Dunkel kennt,
Das unentrinnbar von allen ihn trennt;
Seltsam im Nebel zu wandern
Leben ist Einsam sein;
Kein Mensch kennt den Anderen -
Jeder ist allein!"

And as the last words faded away my perception of the dark-brush forms sharpened, sharpened as if darkness is physically visible; a nocturnal equestrian march or a stampede of furiously clad Fijian warriors, who following some lead wandered in all directions of the canvass, that is as far as their unfinished forms could allow them, into pitch-black mattamores.

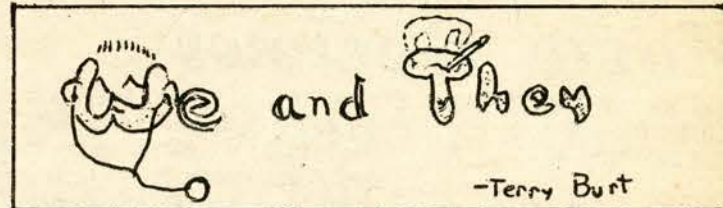
A Tradition Dies

(Continued on page 8)

For their vision was blinded through the leather of the Little Black Bag.

Verily, it came to pass that Tradition prevailed and needed not the cries of Public. And a scourge came over the land. For Student was again stricken from his watchtower, and Progression was killed. And lo, the Swimming Pool dried up, and FED smote the profession. Whereupon the land trembled as the Giant fell upon his face. And Blackard smote Jew, and Jew smote Wasp. Whenceforth Tradition and Jeff were laid to rest, Politician became Doctor, and Fed begat Progression.

Whereupon MEDICINE perished.



Involvement

Another school year comes to a close. Two more classes of doctors and nurses launch out on their careers. Another year comes to an end for Ariel. It is a good time to stop and ask what we have been trying to do and to decide if it is worth continuing.

Why should medical students devote valuable time to maintaining a newspaper? Why should they dare to print articles and opinions when it is very obvious that their literary gifts are often more reminiscent of Case Histories than of The Saturday Review? And why this constant barrage of articles on non-Jefferson topics: city politics, national health insurance, Greece, Africa, Thailand! What a waste of time and money! Or is it?

Perhaps this dates my mentality as pre-McLuhan, but I still believe in the unique power of the written word. Not only does it help the writer to clarify and record his own thinking, freezing it in a form in which it can be more thoroughly re-examined and rethought, but also it is of

priceless value as a channel of communication in any society. True, the channel can be used or misused, but the situation is even worse if there is no channel at all. Is not a frequent complaint at Jefferson the lack of communication among all levels? We try to keep Ariel open as one channel for use BY ANYONE in the Jefferson community.

And we shall probably continue next year, at least entertaining ourselves even if no one else cares. It is our privilege, since we manage to pay our own way, though not without monthly financial anguish.

I could launch into a long exposition about "The Press and Democracy," ranging from Alexander Hamilton's Federalist to present day Czechoslovakia or Greece. But we are not journalists by trade and Ariel is not really a newspaper. I offer instead a favorite quote of mine which expresses very quietly some of the sentiments which keep me writing, for better or worse.

(Continued on page 8)

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This ad answers two true-to-life questions: "How do you personalize the standard universal freshman room?" and, "Where's a nice, comfortable bank?"

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Bring your student I.D. card and take a deep breath.



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Peace Corps

(Cont. from page 1)

Maternal and Child Health Center in a provincial capital in South Thailand, bordering Malaysia. Oh well, they said we should be adaptable.

Adaptability was the keynote from then on. If I learned nothing else, I learned adaptability. One never knew what to expect and also learned not to count too much on "best laid plans." Eventually one stopped making many plans and just took each day as it came. But by that time, the two years were up and Peace would send in new people still full of new plans and hopes of changing things. In the eyes of some Peace Corps administrators, you have lost your *raison d'être* if you have become too much at home and have stopped making waves - good visible, measurable, reportable waves.

What did I do in Thailand? I was given pretty much freedom in deciding what I would do at the MCH Center. The Center, with its Midwifery School, had just opened one month earlier and everyone there was almost in the same boat as I. We were all settling in and trying to define our work. And the astounding fact was that there seemed to be no work, and no one was looking for any either. The villagers



A five foot ten sunburnt American is easy to spot in a Thai group of nurses.

either did not know about the Center or else did not trust it. We had two doctors, twenty nurses, thirty midwives, and fifty midwifery students, and no patients. The attitude of the staff seemed to be, "Well, if they come we will take care of them, but if they don't that's their fault. Besides it is nice not to have much to do." "For this I came to Thailand?" I thought. "They need another nurse here like they need more bananas." I wondered why I had been assigned here. I later found out that Bangkok assigned Volunteers, not because of work which they wanted done in a certain area, but merely as status symbols bestowed on

certain officials whom they wanted to reward for faithful service. Sort of like giving them a medal or a new title. The people in Yala didn't expect me to do anything; they just wanted to show me off. "See! We have one, too."

How my work developed is a longer story than I can tell now, and I don't have claim that progress happened because I was there. At best, all I can say is that it happened faster because I was there. I got involved with the Public Health Nursing Department of the Center because the most pressing need, in my eyes anyway, was to get out into the surrounding towns and villages and to convince the people that we had something they needed.

(Again, I repeat, that one reason I had joined Peace Corps was that I was tired of hospital work.) I can hardly describe how exciting and rewarding public health work in an area like Yala was. In the matter of health services, it was virgin territory. The only contact most of the people had with official health agencies was registration of births and deaths. And they only did this because they were fined if they didn't. On the Bangkok plan, theoretically these people were under the care of some government midwife, but frequently the midwife did not stay at her station or else was not trusted by the people. They accepted disease and death as it came, as if it were something unavoidable.

However, this public health work was not our prime responsibility. Our main job was to train the midwifery students. Since they had to learn public health nursing, we had to do some public health nursing. But the actual responsibility for "the public health" in the area belonged to the provincial Department of Public Health. We were only using the community as a teaching aid. When I realized this, I understood the seeming apathy about conditions so near to the Center. The doctors and nurses were trapped by the system, and there political reasons why they did not dare get too involved or too vigorous in public health propaganda. It

wouldn't make the real Health Department look too good if the people realized all that they should have been getting all along.

Slowly our patient load grew until we at least had something to do each day. Most days we would ride out by jeep or bike to visit mothers who had just returned home after delivering at the Center. We would bathe the baby for her the first few days until the cord was off. We also could then see where the baby slept, what kind of water they were using, whether Granddad had tuberculosis, etc., and what was the state of health of the other children. The home visit also offered a good chance to do case-finding the neighborhood. Everyone would gather to see the big, red foreigner. For that, at least, I was uniquely useful - a good sideshow attraction and crowd-gatherer.

When the students advanced into their second six month block, they had a public health block. Then we would take them on visits and supervise their technique. We also did antenatal and well-baby visits, and also did school health examination and inoculations about twice a month.

All in all, to me Peace Corps was two years of nursing and teaching and living in a situation filled with variety and scope for initiative, the like of which I never could have found here in the States. I was free to make of it what I wanted. Someone else might have done much more. I was content just to be a nurse and a teacher, and a friend to my co-workers. I was not so strong on being "an agent of change." I was not a Super-Vol.

But I do not believe that the job alone justified my going to Thailand. I do not believe that the work would not have gotten done if I hadn't been there. They had enough nurses in Yala. I believe that the primary mutual benefit was the cultural experience of meeting daily a totally new outlook on life, a totally new set of values. It is not something that you can realize by reading a book. East and West are so different. How can communication even begin before at least a few on each side have crossed over and learned to appreciate the differences. This is to me the main justification for Peace Corps, the encounter between people. The job is just a means to that end. However, this outlook doesn't sell many congressmen, nor does it recruit many job-oriented people. It is simply the reason why one volunteer stayed and enjoyed the Peace Corps Experience.



Midwifery student pours rain water as Miss Burt scrubs her hands behind a patient's home.

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We and They

From Thomas Merton's *Conjectures of a Guilty By-stander*:

"We are afflicted, hesitant, dubious in our speech, above all where we know we are obliged to speak. Language has been so misused that we fear and mistrust it. We do not mind playing with words, manipulating them, but when the game gets serious we lose courage . . . We are drawn to the logos with a strong and noble attraction, but at the same time held back by unnatural fear. The more earnestly we hope to tell the truth, the more secretly we are convinced that we will only add another lie to all the others told by our contemporaries. We doubt our words because we doubt our very selves . . .

. . . Nevertheless, we must risk falsity, we must take courage, and speak, we must use noble instruments of which we have become ashamed because we no longer trust ourselves to use them worthily. We must dare to think what we mean, and simply make clear statements of what we intend. This is our only serious protection against repeated spiritual defilement by the slogans and programs of the unscrupulous . . .

Clement (of Alexandria) says: 'Reasonable speech, logos, regenerates the soul and orients it towards the noble and beautiful act.'

And so Ariel staff will continue to write about Jeffersonian and extra-Jeffersonian issues. After all, we will still be people even when we are doctors. In the process of learning Medicaese, we don't want to lose the art of speaking and writing and thinking English.

The Facts

by Manhattan Women's Medical Group which is listed as a limousine service by A.R.S. The telephone number A.R.S. gives out as its limo service (749-4009) is the clinic's number and they (the clinic) pick up all women at the airport, NOT just A.R.S.' patients! A.R.S.' other transportation is provided by Prestige Placement Center as mentioned above.

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FACT: On calls to both the Atlanta and Miami offices of A.R.S., no one in either office could explain how the vacuum aspirator works. On one call, the man who answered the phone had NOT even heard of a vacuum aspirator!

At the present time, ads for A.R.S. are being run in *The Seed*, *The Great Speckled Bird*, *The Rolling Stone*, *The Daily Planet*, *The Miami Hurricane*, and many others. We hope we will not be seeing them again. We are only scratching the surface of A.R.S. — there is much more to come. The information we have given is easy to check and it is common knowledge in New York.

The three biggest rip-off referrals are: 1. Abortion Information Agency, Inc.; 2. Abortion Referral Service; 3. Professional Scheduling.

Appropriations

speeches (some students were interrupted during their speeches and others were ignored as the Senators discussed among themselves). Women's Medical, who started by stating that they were now The Medical College of Penna. rather than Women's as they had been listed on the program, presented essentially the same type of picture we did, of rising costs and tuition and decreasing state support. They were quickly countered by a question about where they (the representatives) were from. Unfortunately the two girls were from Iowa and New York, which was greeted by a note of humor from the Committee. This essentially destroyed any arguments as to their need of more Penna. money for their education. They were also asked if they had known that their school supposedly spent \$300,000 on public relations and if so what was their reaction to this. They of course had not known this and did not know quite how to react. This tactic of asking a question of dubious relevance and veritability in order to throw the students off guard was frequently used. I was asked if I knew that part of the full time faculties' salary was derived from clinic revenues and not entirely from revenues such as tuition and state funds as I had stated in my

speech. On returning to Jefferson I found that this was not true and that full time faculty, including those who man the clinics, receive no payment for this other than regular salary.

One area to Donolow's delight was the fact that several schools were not allowed to inspect their school's budget and thus had no real knowledge as to how the money was spent except for hearsay. Women's also ran into this problem because they had relied on vocal information instead of inspecting the budget which they said was open to them. They apparently had trusted the validity of their administration's information and had so decided that visual inspection of the budget was not necessary. This pleased the Committee as they cast doubt on the girl's sources of information and thus weakened their arguments.

Ned and I were fortunate in that we were both from Pennsylvania and that we had inspected Jefferson's Annual Report for our budget information (which is available to anyone in the library). The essentials of my speech were that our greatest problem was not as to where state funds were going (all go towards the faculty salaries, administration, and corporate expenses such as buildings etc.) but as to why tuition was increasing at such a rapid and unrelenting rate.

Another problem was the unpredictability of what "gap" tuition is going to have to fill, i.e. how much is our bill going to be? I noted that the only steadily decreasing source of revenue, therefore widening the gap tuition has to fill, is Pennsylvania Appropriations. There was a decrease of \$132,000 from 69-70 to 70-71 school years. I also stated that Jefferson's increase in enrollment and number of faculty was a justifiable expenditure in our minds. Ned Russell followed with details about how Jefferson fulfills its unwritten obligations to Pennsylvania by accepting 70% state residency. He also gave details of some of his own sources of revenue and increasing indebtedness.

All in all we found it an interesting afternoon even though I think our pleas of more support perhaps fell upon deaf ears. There were a few general observations that I would like to make about the conduct of the hearing. First, we could hear only with great difficulty what the other speakers were saying because of two noisy air-conditioners in the windows behind us. Second, the press only seemed to arouse from slumber when the more radical students spoke out against their administrations. They appeared to be not at all interested in the general plea for more funds. Lastly, when it comes time to decide on next year's State

Budget, I do not feel that the State Appropriations Committee is going to arm itself with our arguments for more State funds, but rather with the arguments of those who disagree with how the money is spent.

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