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killed and more cities leveled than occurred with the bomb on Hiroshima. The more basic, and difficult, problem therefore was why the nature of warfare changed at this time.

Research in the physical and biological sciences is not likely to cease. The use to which it is put will have far-reaching and usually unexpected consequences. It should be the task of the social scientist to develop a methodology that will permit predictive hypotheses rather than to make moral exhortations. This is not to say that all conflicting values and ideologies can be eliminated, but understanding is a step toward resolution by peaceful means. This basic point, I think, applies across the board. In international affairs, the first need is to understand the nature of free enterprise, communism, and all the intermediate ideologies rather than to deal in stereotypes, and, on the domestic scene, it is to comprehend the reasons for attitudes toward minority groups as well as the nature of these groups. Such understandings can best be achieved from a neutral position, no matter how deeply anguished the scientist may be.

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### Can the Ends Justify the Means?

The goals of students in higher education are not the cause of unrest in our universities ("Student unrest," 27 Oct., p. 443). The real problem is the manner in which a minority of students, along with fellow travelers, seek to attain these goals, laudable or not. I am sure that the present-day student can, if he really tries, obtain freedom of thought and commitment, be treated as an individual, acquire the skill or art of learning, have a voice in establishing priorities for educational practices, and participate (to a reasonable degree) in policy-making. In every university that I know of, the student has ample opportunity to participate in making rules, in ways and means of enforcing them, and in becoming involved in activities that are important to him. Trouble comes when the vociferous minority, lacking parental and faculty experience, demands that its desires be realized by means which often disregard existing rules and laws and the rights of others. Yet these changes could, in a large

part, be made if legitimate tactics were used in an intelligent manner. To many observers, it seems that the very tactics used to force a change demonstrate that those utilizing these tactics do not merit the goals they seek and that they do not have the intelligence to use, in a sane way, new freedoms and responsibilities.

In my opinion, the administrators of our universities would be remiss indeed if they allow students to have a greater say in their education without first making certain that the majority of the students really want the changes sought by the minority, and without having definite assurance, by past action, that the majority of them have the sense and ability to utilize greater freedom. In such "reforms," haste often leads to chaotic situations and little real progress, whereas deliberate action generally assures worthwhile gains.

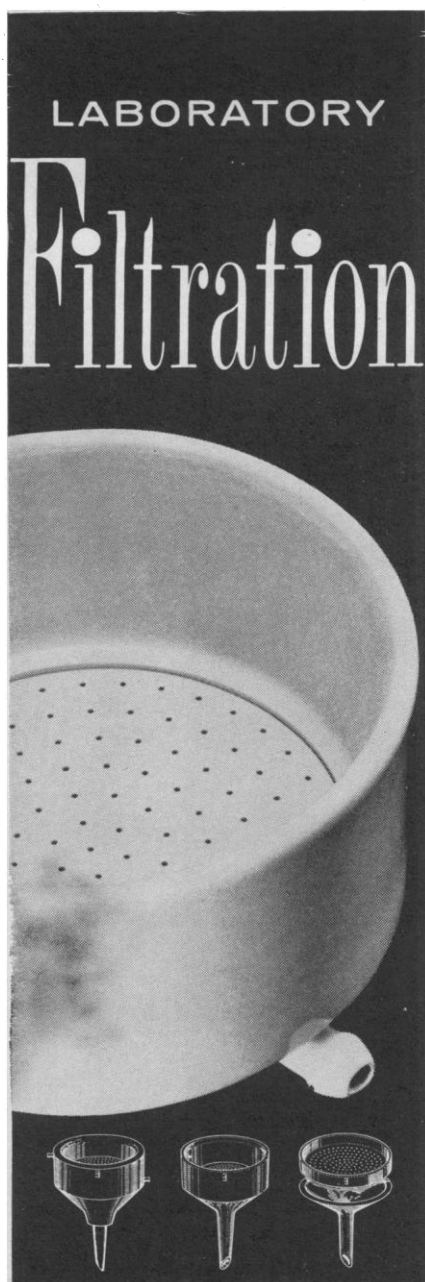
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... Despite the universal appeal of such clichés as "freedom" and "democracy," the powers demanded by students are frequently neither reasonable nor constructive, nor do they enhance the quality or quantity of freedom on the campus. As a graduate student on the scene, I know that Wolfe's "bright, articulate, committed, influential, activist student leaders" want as much as they can get, and the educational process be damned. Many of them seek the power to impose a political position on the university from their position as self-appointed, but officially recognized, "spokesmen" of the student body. This is not democracy but a gross form of elitism.

The ultimate goal of "student power" would seem to be a North American equivalent of the 1918 University Reform Movement which swept Latin America from the University of Córdoba, Argentina. What has the URM accomplished? It has gravely impaired the quality of Hispano-American education; created a class of professional students subsidized by the government and a disproportion between "intellectuals" and technicians which is tragic for an underdeveloped region. It is largely responsible for the political volatility which has so hindered the improvement of the lives of the peoples of the countries affected.

The traditional purposes of the American university have been teaching and research. To surrender blindly



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to the changes now being urged in the structure of the academic community would mean far more than the expansion of faculty-administration committees to include student representatives. It would mean surrendering the institutional detachment from political controversy which is necessary to sustain a climate for objective, factual inquiry. It would mean the systematic alienation of an "intellectual" class from the body politic. . . . Certainly some of the student demands are justified, but those in a position to do so must have the courage to say "no" to those which are not.

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### Care for Indigents in Bolivia

Our treatment of the Aymara Indians of Bolivia furnishes proof that the interprofessional approach toward meeting the needs of a developing people answers many of the multiple problems discussed by Taylor and Hall in their article, "Health, population, and economic development" (11 Aug., p. 651). Our patients see their problems as exclusively medical. Yet how could we persuade a mother of six who is suffering from rheumatic fever to have her infected teeth treated if we referred her to a dentist halfway across town? Or who would best relieve another patient, the victim of a heart attack, who has been locked out of her room with her rent several months in arrears—the doctor with an oxygen tank—or the lawyer who can help get her rent paid and home restored? A man is unable to buy medicine because he is unlawfully paid only in food and shelter instead of in cash—a woman and her children suffer from malnutrition because the husband has deserted—a mine worker with tuberculosis has not received his pension and cannot buy food—an ignorant teacher excludes a child from school because of a rash that according to the physician's diagnosis is not contagious—these are problems that require legal as well as medical help. During the Indians' early periods of acquaintance with the modern world, the lawyer also assists the physician in treating their psychosomatic illnesses—headaches and gastric ulcers—which occur when the techniques of daily living cannot be assimilated quick-

ly enough. Immense relief comes when professional assistance shows them how to secure employment contracts, housing contracts, formalization of common law marriages, property settlements, divorces, alimony, and the substitution of lawsuits for personal methods of revenge.

Our dentists provide the care necessary to cope with the rapidly increasing rate of caries among the Aymaras, perhaps due to their changing diet which is now higher in refined carbohydrates and sugar—a trend that further aggravates a new tendency toward rheumatic and arthritic diseases caused by poor housing and flimsy city clothing.

Thus a patient who comes to the clinic for medical care may receive dental and legal care as well. We have 20 or more specialists available and communications are fast. Also results of x-ray and lab tests are quickly secured. Our publications naturally reflect the same interprofessional theme. Some recent titles are "Phases, physiology, and pathology of the cultural transition period" and "Violent aggression as a health hazard in La Paz, Bolivia." This service, now 21 years old, is recommended as a replacement of an exclusively medical service for developing populations.

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### Computer Costs:

#### A Reasonable Approach

Although I have not been involved in the matter personally, I understand that cost recovery for computer centers has been the subject of considerable controversy between universities and government representatives and that some universities have argued unsuccessfully that cost recovery on government contracts should be achieved through indirect-cost allowances. I understand that the government's position is that computer usage should be handled as a direct cost; that is, the cost of a computer center for a period should be divided by time used in order to get a billing rate to charge each user (government contracts included). I further understand that full utilization of computer centers is not expected to be the case. Given the high cost of centers, prohibitive time rates also are expected. If this is correct, I should like to point out that