



Coors can help you with laboratory filtration by providing you with a complete range of filtration equipment in many sizes and styles, all immediately available through your local laboratory supply dealer. Coors filters come in 15 styles, with a total of 74 sizes matched to meet your exacting requirements. Coors filtering devices include the #220 and #221 Filter cones; #270, #290, #291, #300 Gooch crucibles; #765, #767, #769 Porous Bottom crucibles; #490 fixed plate Buchner funnels; #491 loose plate Buchner funnels. Special Buchner funnels include the double-wall #495, two-piece #496 and table type #497 and #498; #510 Hirsch funnel; #511 Conical funnel; #775 Emich micro-filtersticks and various porous cups, plates and cylinders. Write for Bulletin No. 498, showing filters.

INSIST THAT YOUR LABORATORY PORCELAIN WARE CARRY THIS MARK OF DEPENDABILITY

**COORS  
U.S.A.**

COORS PORCELAIN COMPANY, GOLDEN, COLORADO

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.

ARTHUR M. SHAPIRO

*Department of Entomology and  
Limnology, Cornell University,  
Ithaca, New York 14850*

### 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.

RUTH W. TICHAUER

*Casilla 483, La Paz, Bolivia*

### 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