NEW: A DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY PRACTICE
Credit to Master Planning Council staff and members

Permit me to congratulate you on the editorial entitled “The Horns of a Dilemma” in the August-September issue of SCOPE. While I agree with the analysis of the problem facing Loma Linda University and the Seventh-day Adventist church, I think the analysis of the problem facing spiritual growth experienced by many students is not given to the authors of the statement. As a trustee, I received the original copy of the article in the report of the Master Planning Council. I believe that credit should have been given where credit was due — to the committee members and staff who framed it.

Elton L. Moore, MD
Glendale, California

Conflicting rumors about the new film

I hear conflicting rumors about a new film that is alleged to represent a church leader. A student who has seen it can’t say enough in its favor. A church leader and, if so, can I rent a print?

Russell Crouch
Des Moines, Iowa

Editor: Focus of the film is on the spiritual growth experienced by many students in a Christian school. It is a fast moving and, we think, authentic view of what goes on here. It covers a lot of ground in 36 minutes and might be described as an “experience” rather than an “illustrated sermon.” It is entitled, “While the World Dances...” Test screenings indicate that not young person will resist seeing it. In some old timers are somewhat shocked by its pace and candor. The University relations office is now booking it for the current season. (see notice on page 20)

Actions are more effective than words

A Letter from Father Peter M. Kaleliss, pastor of Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, Westfield, New Jersey, suggests a nonmedical response to the work of Loma Linda University’s Heart Surgery Team in Greece.

Pater Kaleliss writes:

The heart team is working very hard and, if possible, begin implementation. John M. Lew
Stoneham, Massachusetts

Is somebody finally getting the point?

As a young teacher I feel that I must comment on the relevance of Dr. Glaser’s talk, “Schools Without Failure,” in your last issue of SCOPE. The thing that impresses me is that Mrs. E. G. White set forth these principles many decades ago. Can it be that somebody is finally getting the point and treating children like human beings?

Mildred Ross
Washington, D.C.
Editor: We think our School of Education has gotten the point. Its philosophy centers in the individual child and his development.

IMAGE OF LOMA LINDA ALUMNI IN MISSION FIELD INSPIRES FORMER UNIVERSITY STAFF MEMBER

by Milton Murray

Twenty years later and 3,700 miles distant from mid-century Loma Linda the voices of Puerto Rican businessmen inadvertently told me that my investment in Loma Linda University had been a judicious one.

While the frogs croak, the crickets “sing,” and a friendly five-inch lizard feeds on moths and insects attracted to the window screen in this Bella Vista Hospital guest room, I will tell you the story that spans 20 years. It is a warm tropical evening, the kind that reminds one of the cool evenings known to Southern Californians.

As must come to the mind of many a denominational worker from time to time — and particularly during the early years of employment — I wondered in the early 1950’s “What am I doing here?” (Loma Linda in my case.) My youthful and analytical viewpoints detected, so I thought, inconsistencies between some people’s words and actions. My economic circumstances suggested strongly that I really could not be expected to live on a denominational salary. The extra sweat and effort required of innovators hardly seemed to be understood by associates and superiors. Was it worth the effort? Several months of weighing and a firm determination to give full value to what I believed in, cast the mold which was to give me a dozen rewarding years at the then College of Medical Evangelists.

Although the basic decision had been made, there was still occasions when one could not help but ponder, “Is this institution meeting its objectives?; Do the ‘good guys’ outnumber the ‘bad guys’; Are there better ways (and at less cost) to staff medical missionary enterprises; What about some of the practices and policies I personally question?; and many more.

Such questionings are most appropriate in a viable institution seeking to meet society’s ever-changing requirements. And, although (please turn to ALUMNI, page 20)

I am delighted, to say the least, at the new Christian emphasis. If the entire University has shifted its emphasis to a more Christ centered and service oriented approach as the SCOPE has, then I am very proud of LLU.

Of course, part of the SCOPE’s objective is to bring about the change in thought on the campus. So presumably the newspaper is in advance of the campus as a whole. But that is as it should be. You have to stay at least one step ahead in order to lead the way. Keep up the good work.

Mr. Marvin Moore
Uvalde, Texas

I have just looked over the August-September issue of SCOPE — my first contact with the new format. Congratulations on this production. Highly interesting! Enclosing the $3.00 for the subscription.

Ernest Lloyd
Deer Park, California

Opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily express those of the editors or of Loma Linda University.
According to President David J. Bieber, his State of the University Address, scheduled for the evening of November 8, is entitled, “1970: The Year we Woke Up.” The Address will project plans for University development and will include a report on objectives, policies, and curricular development. Service, teaching, and contributor awards will also be given.

The Trustees also authorized development of a respiratory therapy program for the School of Health Related Professions. The paramedical discipline is in increased demand because of widespread prevalence of lung diseases.

A long-range campus development master planning program for the La Sierra campus was approved by University Trustees. The planning will provide for increased utilization of the campus by graduate and professional schools, as well as by the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Education.

The University’s Social Action Corps, a coordinating body, matching students and faculty volunteers with community needs, is being considered for a 1970 Lane Bryant Award. SACL was among the 200 of those nominated, passing rigid preliminary screening processes, according to Cynthia E. Cooley, director of the program. Final selection of the awards, worth $5,000 each, will be made by a panel of five judges including Colonel Frank Boreman, Robert H. Finch, Senator Fred R. Harris, and Robert Montgomery.

Loma Linda University’s agriculture program is now housed in a new $85,000 building on the La Sierra campus. The 5,500 sq. ft. structure includes classrooms, a laboratory, offices, and a library. The new quarters will permit teaching, research, and administration facilities to be located at one central location.

University Trustees have approved a change in name for the School of Public Health. It is currently known as the School of Health. According to Dean Mervyn G. Hardinge, M.D., the new name will more accurately describe the school’s comprehensive approach to meeting public health objectives.

University Extension’s proposal for regular academic ratings for its community college program in the southern California metropolitan area was approved by the Trustees. Courses taken by students in these programs may now be applied toward degree programs in the University. According to Extension dean, Vernon R. Koenig, approximately 5,000 Seventh-day Adventists in southern California are attending public educational institutions.

Dr. Kellogg who died recently. Dr. Kellogg invested 34 years of service in the University.

Vernon Koenig, dean of the University’s Extension, and his wife left for a round-the-world trip last week. They will return in mid-November. Purpose of the trip is to review Extension programs, particularly in the Orient. He will also be presenting certificates to students graduating from the Adventist Agriculture Research Institute in Nawa, Okinawa. His stops will include Japan, Korea, and the Philippines where he will visit student missionaries.

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According to Laura Sundin, president of the Medical Center’s Volunteer Service League, members have, in addition to services, contributed nearly $60,000 to the Hospital since 1960. Largest gift is the new Heliport for which $40,000 was contributed in 1969.
TIME TO RETURN A FAVOR

The existence of Loma Linda University has more than once hung by a thread. The original funding for the purchase of the Loma Linda property is little short of an epic of faith. The purchase of the property was urged by Ellen G. White when it was learned that an unused but well equipped hotel was available at a fraction of its original cost.

The Southern California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists agreed to assume responsibility for purchasing the property after payment of the first $5,000 had been met by gifts and loans from members in southern California. The conference, which had acted contrary to the counsel received from both the Pacific Union Conference and the General Conference, faced its great crisis on the day that its first payment of $5,000 was due.

The last day on which payment could be made arrived and members of the conference committee were in session. All were deeply perplexed. Unless $5,000 could be raised immediately, the property would be lost to the conference. Those who had assumed responsibility for the property's purchase became the subject of blaim and censure. Just as the committee was about to vote abandonment of the entire project, a member suggested that they defer action until the day's mail arrived.

The suggestion carried little hope. Five thousand dollars was a lot of money, equivalent to $50,000 in today's world, and there were only 1,400 Adventists in all southern California and these were heavily obligated in connection with the acquisition of institutions at Glendale and Paradise Valley — to say nothing of an ambitious church building program.

The sound of the postman ascending the stairs was heard above the sounds of gloom and criticism. He opened the door and delivered the mail. One letter bore the postmark "Atlantic City, New Jersey." It contained a letter from a church member in that state. Clipped to the letter was a check for $5,000.

On August 12, 1970, 65 years later, ground was broken for a Seventh-day Adventist Hospital in Hackettstown, New Jersey. A 15-acre building site and approximately $2 million dollars in cash and pledges were turned over to the Columbia Union Conference. A $6 million community hospital is now under construction. This beautifully situated hospital, on highway interstate 80, directly west of New York City, is closer timewise to Manhattan than is Long Island.

Charles O. Eldridge, who is directing the project and who will serve as the hospital's first administrator, needs the participation of Adventist physicians and other hospital personnel if the hospital is to achieve its objective.

It would not be an overstatement to suggest that the University owes its existence to the generosity of a church member in New Jersey. Though many years have passed since that day of crisis in 1905, it does not seem unreasonable to hope that many who have benefitted from an education at Loma Linda will join in returning a favor, long overdue.

GOOD MEN WHO SEEK CHANGE

Those who find themselves chronically at odds with the establishment need to realize that most things are not good or bad in and of themselves. It is the touch of man that makes the difference. In our readiness to shift the blame, most of us refuse to acknowledge this. We tend to blame impersonal programs or systems for our dilemma.

The establishment, like nuclear energy, is neither moral nor immoral. It all depends on how we use it.

It is in vogue today to blame the system — whatever is meant by that. Actually, systems are usually neutral. They become evil or good depending on how men use them. Of course, some systems are better than others. Some are clearly outmoded.

Dictatorship is the most efficient political system, but where do you find a benevolent dictator? Democracy is slow and inefficient, but it guarantees the greatest freedom and opportunity for the greatest number. You don't get 100 percent saints in public office, but neither are they all devils.

The point is, whether one is thinking of a democracy or a dictatorship, the system is good or evil, depending on the men who run it. Evil men will use any system for evil purposes and nobody disputes the fact that this is happening in some cases to our system today. The answer is not to change the system, but the men who run it.

Good men who seek change and improvement will use the system for constructive, benevolent purposes. They are too responsible and too sensible to think that they can achieve progress merely by destroying the establishment.

THE ADVENTIST PRESS AND TRUTH

The "generation gap" is like the weather; everyone talks about it, but no one seems to know what to do about it. That may be so — but should not be — among Seventh-day Adventists, young and old, who know that the gap can be tolerated only if it's a matter of difference in style, or approach, but not if it reflects a difference of purpose. If a genuine generation gap develops in the Church, young and old alike must share the blame for the failure.

The Church, if it is to live up to its purpose of preparing a people for the coming of Christ, must be imbued with the spirit of the Ephesian message — to "turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers."

It's easy in a family to determine at the breakfast table whether the gap is complete. Even if no one speaks while the crunchies are being gulped down on the run, things may not be as bad as they seem. One can look around to see that while Dad and Mom are reading one side of the cereal box, counting calories, the kids are reading the other side to learn about the latest "moon rocket" advertising premium. Turn the box around and the reading will go right on. There is yet one medium of communication that seems to defy the "generation gap."

For the Church at large, the test of whether the gap is real is (please turn to PRESS, page 22)
The Schools of Medicine and Health move to establish a Department of Family Practice in the School of Medicine.

University Trustees gave solid support to School of Medicine plans to give form to a Department of Family Practice.

The proposed department will offer School of Medicine students a compelling rationale in favor of family medical practice and will coordinate development of residency training programs at the University Medical Center and in other hospitals interested in participating in the program.

The enthusiastic approval voiced by Trustees reflects feelings throughout the country that people are becoming dissatisfied with the complexity, expense, and inconvenience of seeking specialty care for any and all ailments.

New focus on the family

Physicians completing a proposed three-year residency training program will focus their knowledge and skills on the health needs of the family as a whole. In doing so, they will support and strengthen the roles of an ever widening range of disease or patient-age oriented specialists.

While training of general practice specialists has been resisted by some specialty groups, these same groups now recognize the value to the overall delivery of health care of physicians who will be in a position to view the family's total health needs and assist them in fulfilling these needs in an efficient, professional manner. According to School of Health's Raymond O. West, who has collaborated with School of Medicine physicians in outlining the proposed physician-training program, today's medical students are more community minded. They are patient, rather than lesion or disease oriented. Dr. West believes that they are also concerned with prevention as well as with cure.

Dr. West, also, observes that family practitioners are becoming more aware of their vital role. They are willing to take time for continuing education so as to maintain high standards of patient care.

A recognized family need

Leaders in the world of medicine, as well as state and national legislators, have for some time recognized the community need for physicians who can provide a wide-range of health services and also guide the patients through the maze of specialty services now available to the sick. The Society of Teachers of Family Medicine, The American Academy of General Practice, and other interested associations and elements achieved development in 1969 of the American Board of Family Practice. It represented the nation's twentieth specialty group enjoying formal recognition by the American Medical Association, as well as by other specialty groups.

He will make house calls

The suggested curriculum for the residency training program indicates the useful role to be filled by specialists in family practice. During the first year, most of the resident's time will be spent in the hospital on a regular rotation basis. He will spend one afternoon a week in a model family practice unit to be located on the Loma Linda campus. He will have five to ten families for whom he will give comprehensive care. He will make house calls as indicated, follow his patients as necessary, deliver term pregnancies as they occur, and treat emergencies as they go to the emergency room.

According to Dr. West's guidelines, the resident in family practice will not only give crisis care, but he will also concern himself with preventive medicine. He will become acquainted with the family, including its internal and external ecology. He will coordinate all health activities for the family, including bringing into the program any and all of the community agencies whose services can be applied to the family's health needs. He will also become acquainted with billing procedures. The practical provision of Medi-care, Medicaid, and other insurance programs.

Specialty training provided

During the second year, the resident will spend three afternoons a week in the model family practice unit. He will have less rotation in his hospital service and more of his time will be given to the sub-specialties. One half an afternoon a week he will spend in sub-specialty clinics on an ambulatory basis. These office practice clinics will include training in dermatology, urology, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, orthopedics, and other specialties. By this time, he will be responsible for about (please turn to PRACTICE, page 27)
A large granite stone with the inscription, "Let Us Follow Him," stands on the north side of the Loma Linda campus. The late Dr. S. P. S. Edwards tells the story of its first installation in Battle Creek, in a letter to Ernest Lloyd in 1960.

In 1899, just before our final year in the American Medical Missionary College in Battle Creek, Michigan, our class of '99 was puzzled as to what we could do to show our appreciation for the school which had done so much for us. We were all desperately poor in all but love and loyalty, and what we did had to be the result of personal effort. One Sunday afternoon a group of us on our bikes were riding for relaxation west of town, when I spied in a roadside pasture an immense stone standing all alone. My Yankee intuition took me over the fence to get a closer view. So pleased was I that I called the rest of my classmates to come over and see. It was a granite rock, quite smooth and of monumental proportions, but apparently immovable as testified by its presence in an otherwise clean field.

In a report just submitted to the National Library of Medicine which is supporting his search, Dr. Ryckman said the collection now has over 6,000 articles and a total of more than 9,400 titles (going back as far as Aristotle) regarding bed, bat, or kissing bugs, or the deadly Chagas' disease which some of the kissing bugs carry.

The largest collection of literature on bed bugs (Cimicidae), bat bugs (Polycentotinae), and kissing bugs (Triatominae) has been assembled at Loma Linda University by Raymond E. Ryckman, PhD, associate professor of microbiology.

All three families of bugs, which include over 200 parasitic (bloodfeeding) species, belong to the order Hemiptera, meaning half-winged. For thousands of years they have been around to bite man, beast or bird. (Although dependent on the blood of others, they are choosy. For instance, two species of bed bugs attack man and no other animal; three species will feed only on a certain purple martin; the other species are equally specific.) But disease problems, and the chief interest of the National Library of Medicine arise primarily from the habits of the kissing bugs, bloodsuckers of man and beast and found principally in this hemisphere — from the temperate zone of the United States through tropical Latin America to temperate southern Argentina.

They were nicknamed kissing bugs in the United States, during a widely publicized scare in 1899, when it was mistakenly believed they bit only around the mouth and face; in Central and South America, they are called by many other local names.

Ectoparasites themselves, most of the kissing bugs are also infected with internal blood parasites, microscopic protozoa (Trypanosomas) which they excrete on a victim's skin after a full meal of his blood. In this country, the Trypanosomes are less virulent than those carried by Latin American bugs. The chief medical problem caused so far by the United States bugs is a hypersensitive, allergic reaction in those repeatedly bitten, which can be very serious for some people.

But the bugs of Latin America have currently brought seven million people (according to World Health Organization figures) a deadly sickness called Chagas' disease and threaten many millions more. It is a disease which spreads in conditions of poor housing, such as grass-thatched or cracked adobe-walled huts where the bugs can hide. South-of-the-border Trypanosomes carried by the bugs are aggressive. Once they get through the skin — for instance, when a man bitten by a kissing bug scratches his bite — they wiggle through his bloodstream to lodge in his heart, central nervous system, skeletal muscles, etc., where they colonize in sufficient numbers to destroy vital tissue.

An acute form of this disease causes a high, long-continued fever, anemia, facial swelling, and other painful symptoms of infection. In the chronic stage the infection may last many years, with various heart complications, and eventually it is fatal. Although the disease is centuries old, it remains a major challenge for which there are no medical answers yet.

Only two cases of Chagas' disease have been reported here — in Texas. However, scientists suspect that many more cases in our Southwest may have gone unrecognized.
Significant curricular revisions in both the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Education are taking shape. Some of these will be implemented when the University shifts from the semester schedule to the quarter system.

The changeover next year from the semester to the quarter system on the La Sierra campus will be more than a tailoring of existing courses to fit a new schedule. A new approach to general studies is in the making.

Faculty members and administrators are introducing a general studies program which students will find more appealing and more flexible than the current general studies program. The new program will give students greater freedom of choice in selection of courses and make it possible for some students to complete college one or more quarters ahead of the normal four-year schedule.

**Student-paced approach is trend**

Proficiency and waiver examinations will make possible the accelerated pace—a saving of student money as well as time—by clearing the way for those who already possess acceptable knowledge and skills in certain areas to skip some basic courses and move on to more advanced and more challenging studies. In effect, the new general studies program will permit students to meet some general studies requirements while they are still in high school.

An initial report of a subcommittee on general studies, submitted to the faculty before registration this year, urged all faculty members “to experiment, to innovate programs, to study how to educate more effectively.”

Action on recommendations made by the subcommittee will come in a series of planning sessions scheduled this fall. Final plans must be adopted before next year’s bulletin of courses is ready December 31.

**Experimental program planned**

At the same time, the faculty has under study a separate curriculum group’s recommendation that a new division of interdisciplinary studies be set up to develop an experimental program which would give students still more options for pursuing graduate work.

The proposal envisions a two-year “pilot program” beginning next fall which, at first, would involve approximately 100 students and five selected instructors. The students would come from among volunteers who qualify on the basis of test scores. Various disciplines would be integrated in a comprehensive study of “the nature of man, the world around him, and God, and the ways in which they are interrelated.” The interdisciplinary sequence of general studies would comprise approximately one-third of a student’s academic work for the first two years of college. Some students would develop their own individualized programs, with faculty approval, based on the special needs and interests of the students.

**Shift to quarter system**

The decision made last spring to change the schedule of sessions on the La Sierra campus from the semester to the quarter system gave impetus to the recommendations submitted in August by both of the curriculum study groups. The quarter plan conforms with that followed by the various schools on the Loma Linda campus.

The current reexamination of the curriculum relates constructively to recommendations made two years ago by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. The association tempered accreditation of the College of Arts and Sciences with suggestions that innovative approaches to curriculum revision be made.

All departments of the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Education have for more than a year, been reviewing the curriculum in anticipation of revisions.

**Changes are deep and relevant**

A sampling of the other recommendations contained in the report of the subcommittee on general studies reflects the far-ranging scope of the contemplated changes. Included in those recommendations were:

- Establishment of a General Studies Advisory Committee to maintain continuing watch over the curriculum and to help departments design suitable general studies.
- Introduction of a “pre-general studies quarter” to help students who have not attained acceptable levels for regular college admission make up such deficiencies and move on effectively into their regular courses.
- Definition of behavioral goals for all courses “so that the stress will be on proficiency and mastery rather than on exposure and endurance.”
- Structuring of courses so that they will differ in name, content, and methodology from high school courses.
- Course designs that will promote involvement of students in interpersonal relationships as well as in “social and religious action” throughout college years.
- Assignments of more teachers to general studies so as to avoid very large sections.
- Student-oriented instruction rather than teacher-or subject-oriented courses, and increasing stress on opportunities for individualized work, including independent study.
- Coordination with the high schools from which the freshmen come so that general studies will be articulated from high school to college years.

The report of the subcommittee on general studies was made by Margarete A. Hills, PhD, chairman of the College of Arts and Sciences’ department of modern languages. She, as chairman pro tempore, coordinated the eight-member committee’s work during the summer when Richard B. Lewis, PhD, professor of English and committee chairman, was on assignment in England. The separate report on the proposed experiment in interdisciplinary studies was presented by Fritz Guy, associate professor of theology and philosophy. He is a member of the University-wide “staff I” committee on curriculum study as well as on the subcommittee on general studies.
WHY DOCTORS MOVE AWAY
by John Milton, Pastor, New York Conference

An Adventist minister looks at an all too common problem.

Nearly everyone involved in medical-dental recruiting at Loma Linda University has had the discouraging experience of having fine physicians or dentists leave their area after only being there for a few years. Much hard work and expense went into recruiting them.

Sometimes the reasons seem obvious — going back to a university to further their education or to complete a specialty, a need to go to a different climate or because of professional isolation.

However, if we could get at the heart of the problem, we would find many times, that spiritual isolation is the real cause.

We as union and local conference recruiters endeavor to recruit on the basis of the need for the spiritual, organizational, and intellectual abilities of professional men, and the help they can be as members of the gospel team in the local church and conference. We say, and rightly so, that with the presence of the medical-dental team member, we will be able to extend the message of a soon coming Saviour with greater rapidity.

This is a good and true premise. The medical-dental team member should be involved very deeply in the leadership of the local church and community. Such leadership can do much to elevate Jesus Christ to those not of our faith.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE MEDICAL-DENTAL TEAM MEMBER GETS TO HIS NEW LOCATION TO PRACTICE?

Many times the actual conditions in a church become embarrassing and rather difficult. The medical-dental team member is sometimes placed on “probation” by the laity, pastor, and conference administration.

It is to be admitted that there have been occasions when such “probation” may have been justified. But these times are rare indeed. Union and local conference administrators, pastors, and the laity should be careful that their attitudes and reasoning are not colored by these very rare exceptions.

This “probation attitude” is not only usually unjust but can do untold harm to future relationships with the medical-dental team member of the gospel team and their families.

For example, Dr. A, a newly-arrived physician or dentist is asked to teach a Sabbath school class. This may be to test his theology which is thought to be “liberal” as a result of his attendance at Loma Linda University.

Because some of the local church members are inclined to be “conservative” or “legalistic,” as it might better be called, a conflict of opinions might arise which could prejudice the pastor and the laity against the professional team member.

This can do untold harm to inter-team relationships with the medical-dental team member. The pastor, if he is the least bit unsure of himself, could magnify this personal prejudice into a condition of spiritual isolation for the medical-dental team member and his family.

There may also come in a condition of jealousy because the new medical-dental personnel are good natural leaders. Those of the laity who have held these church offices for many years may show a reluctance to change. Thus more problems arise.

The certainty of these statements can be verified by physicians and dentists now residing in California. In fact, some of them are now on the staff of the medical and dental schools of Loma Linda University.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT?

The ultimate answer is the love of Jesus Christ in the heart and education along these lines for all of the folk involved: physicians, dentists, nurses, educators, pastors, laity, union and local conference administrators.

The immediate answer may be a general seminar at the University, with the purpose of drawing all the team members into a working relationship. Conference leaders, pastors, and selected laity should be involved so that a basic understanding can start to develop.

From this seminar the health department of the General Conference could develop guidelines to help during the adjustment period.

The guidelines thus developed should take the form of promoting helpful suggestions and practical advice of the “This-is-a-fact-of-life” nature, rather than being critical of any individuals, professional or laity.

We must remember that there are also those in our conferences and churches who are willing and anxious to cooperate and to profit by the new relationships with the new medical-dental team members.

Conference administration can do much to guide the laity and medical-dental personnel. This adjustment need not be traumatic. It can be a wonderful spiritual experience that can be very helpful for all parties concerned.

THE GOAL — a great impetus to a glorious conclusion of God’s work in spite of our deficiencies. Christ’s coming can be greatly hastened by good cooperation between the members of the gospel team — minister, medical worker, teacher, and lay worker.
GETTING ACQUAINTED

The president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists gains new insights in a two-day comprehensive tour with University president David J. Bieber.

Optimism that young people will link hands with older members of the church to make the next few years “the greatest period in the history of the church” was voiced by Robert H. Pierson, president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, in a September visit to Loma Linda University.

President Pierson spoke of church revival and reformation to attain a “forward thrust” in the evangelistic outreach of Adventists around the world. His thoughts were given in an interview with Charles R. Wear, editor of the Criterion, the student newspaper on the La Sierra campus.

Youth must choose direction

He said that there are “many, many ways” that youth of the church can become involved in the work of the church.

“They can go one way or the other,” Mr. Pierson added. “They can either be a great blessing to the church and help, or, if they choose a different course, they could be detrimental to the advancement of the church. Personally, I have great confidence in the young people of the Seventh-day Adventist church today and I believe that they’re going to join hands with some of us who are older to put forth the greatest forward thrust in all there is to church endeavor to see the work of God finished in the not too distant future.”

Not just another church

Asked whether he saw a trend of the church “away from the spiritual fervor of the pioneer days,” President Pierson replied, “...I sincerely hope that we will never come to the place where we forget the reason for our existence. We are here today not just as members. When this experience is ours, I have no question but that the work of God will move forward with greater impetus than ever before. We’re laying plans for evangelism.”

With the work of “soul winning” attention being directed, according to President Pierson, to educational, medical, and publishing work.

“All phases of the church program will be pushed to the fullest,” he said.

Getting acquainted with the people

President Pierson, who was at the University over the Labor Day holiday, was pleased with the “full-dressed tour of the two campuses” which he took with University President David J. Bieber. Mr. Pierson said that in his previous visits to sit on boards and to meet leaders he had not managed to see as many other people as he got to see on this visit.

“I have discovered that it is a very rewarding experience and that both campuses have some areas of interest that I really hadn’t understood. I have greatly appreciated and enjoyed becoming acquainted with so many people here and also with the type of work that’s going on,” he said.

Asked about his new radio program, “Let’s Talk It Over,” which is heard over the University’s station KLLU, President Pierson said that he welcomed the opportunity to use the medium to reach an audience of Adventists estimated at 50,000 persons. “I’m looking forward,” he said, “to a little personal heart-to-heart visit with both young and old through this particular program.”
A chaplain who recently experienced coronary illness shares his insight with students on the Loma Linda campus.

Put yourself inside the skin of a person who has never been hospitalized. For the sake of this illustration you have had a heart attack and are taken to the hospital by ambulance. This is your first experience in an ambulance, your first experience in a hospital.

As you are wheeled into the emergency area you become aware of strange odors — medicated odors. Also you become aware of certain feelings. The smell of the medicines gives you feelings of nausea. The fast ride to the hospital in the ambulance gave you feelings of fear. The severe pain in the chest caused you to guess it was the heart. You realize you have only one — no spare. You feel afraid. You wait and wait in the emergency room, but the doctor doesn’t come. You wonder, “Will that doctor ever get here?” You feel impatient.

Finally, he arrives. He checks your heart and orders you to bed. No bathroom privileges, someone must feed you. You are to keep arms quiet, no sitting up in bed, no exercise whatsoever. You are given a hospital gown that is put on backward and is too short.

I would be so embarrassed

Then your mind begins to work. You worry over your need to urinate and defeate. You say to yourself, “How will I do it? I hope a male nurse brings me the bedpan and not some pretty female. I would be so embarrassed if I had to go through such an experience.”

Then there is the fear of the unknown. How severe? What heart muscles have been damaged? Will I ever be strong and healthy again? Will I be able to resume my work? My father died with heart trouble. Am I on the way out?

The problem of money

Then comes the financial worries. How much will my insurance pay? I wish I had a better hospital plan. How will I make payments on our home, my wife is not well, she cannot possibly carry the financial load.

The experience of illness is a complex psychological situation. For the purposes of this discussion I would like to suggest that the emotional responses of the sick fall into three main time periods. These stages of the experience of illness are: (1) The transition period from health to illness, (2) the period of accepted illness and, (3) convalescence.

The reluctant patient

Upon falling ill most persons become aware of undesirable, unpleasant, and painful sensations. You may know that I had a bout a year or so ago. During the month of July and the first part of August I felt so tired and weary. I could barely crawl into bed nights. I was aware of shortage of oxygen. On Monday, after giving an orientation talk to the new employees, I walked back across campus, barely made the door of the hospital and my office. I explained to my doctor the squeezing pains in my chest. “Angina,” he said, “I’m going to hospitalize you.” At ten-thirty a.m. I had been seeing patients on that unit. At 12:00 noon, a chaplain was seeing me. The quick transition was shocking, and I am used to hospitals!

Illness can come suddenly

A few weeks ago Dr. George Burton sent a message to me requesting me to see a male patient on his floor. The diagnosis was multiple myeloma — cancer of the bone. As I listened the patient told me that he was walking across the kitchen floor in his home, stretched, and something snapped. Later he found that he had broken two ribs. Cancer had so eaten away the bones that they broke when the man merely stretched.

The color of anxiety

There are certain definite patterns of response to these initial events. Apprehension or anxiety is felt as in any situation in which a painful, unpleasant, and threatening circumstance is encountered. Many persons attempt to ignore this threat, and by denial, try to allay their anxieties. One becomes more involved in activity. One says to himself — “If I can do this there is nothing wrong with me, I have nothing to fear — they must be mistaken.” Another form of denial is to minimize the importance of the symptoms as something trivial. For instance the chest pains of lobar pneumonia with a “touch of pleurisy” or the coronary vascular accident as merely an “upset stomach.”

The patient with the multiple myeloma cancer of the bone was seen by a chaplain intern. The intern reported back to me that he was very brave in face. He said the patient was joking most of the time. He was denying by covering his feelings.

Men present special problems

Men especially become anxious when they find themselves having to restrict their activities and to admit discomforts. To men, very often, manliness depends on being active and never yielding to discomfort. And why shouldn’t they? When they were small and skinned their knees, their fathers would say — “Now don’t cry, you are daddy’s big man now.” To many men passivity and intolerance of pain are equated with femininity. Illness becomes an emasculating process, and thereby, highly provocative of anxiety. The dangerous denial of symptoms in such a person is sometimes seen in his abortive attempts to reassert his masculinity in sports, drinking, late hours, heavy work, etc.

Some illnesses more traumatic

For many persons, parts of the bodies or certain bodily functions have been invested with intense emotion. Take for instance the removal of a breast from the female or even her fingers, or the genitals of the male or even his right arm. These are terminal parts of the person. It is not surprising that there are emotional reactions.

Sickness and sin

There is also the old wives tale that suggests that illness is the just dessert of the sinner. Persons, and there are more than you think, holding to this misconception, feel guilty when developing an illness and may even feel impelled to feign good health rather than appear with the stigma of immorality. Often, too, there are those who feel sickness to be a stigma upon the family. Thus, more guilt feelings are experienced. May I suggest a good book that will give you insight into this — THE WILL OF GOD by Leslie Weatherhead.

Physicians who communicate

Thank God for physicians who will take the time and translate the diagnosis into a vocabulary that the patient understands. The highly scientific nature of medical diagnosis is often beyond the understanding.
RUSSIAN POWER GRAB
PREDICTED IN WAKE
OF NASSER'S DEATH

by Alonzo L. Baker, PhD

Nasser believed in neutrality

The death of Gamal Abdul Nasser, the charismatic leader of the Arab world, has opened the door considerably wider to Moscow domination of the Middle East.

Ideologically Nasser was anti-Marxist and anti-Moscow. However, from the viewpoint of power politics he realized the only hope of Arab elimination of Israel rested upon Russian guns. From the viewpoint of economics Nasser quickly discerned that he must depend heavily on the Moscow treasury for the building of the Aswan Dam and for the money to buy arms. But at the same time Nasser was always wary of too much Russia in Egyptian affairs. He suspected Moscow was helping the Arabs to crush Israel as a ploy to the eventual Russian control of the entire Middle East. This, Nasser did not want. He intended Egypt to fill that role.

Russia's man named successor

It is said that Nasser had expressed the wish that his someday successor as the head of the Egyptian government would be Zakaria Mohieddin, 52, a former Vice President, Premier and Interior Minister. For Mohieddin, like Nasser, held the view that Egypt should never go 100 percent pro-Russia nor 100 percent pro-West.

Now that Nasser is gone where is Mohieddin. In prison! And why?

Because Aleksei Kosygin, the Soviet Premier, who flew to Nasser's funeral, stayed on to see that the "right" man would be named Nasser's successor.

And who is the "right" man? Anwar Sadat. And why Sadat?

Because Sadat was vice-president of Egypt under Nasser? Oh no, for the Egyptian line of succession does not make the vice-president permanent president when the president dies. The veep then only holds office until a successor to the deceased is chosen. But Kosygin saw to it that Sadat was nominated for the permanent job. And why did Kosygin want this? Because Sadat is willy-nilly, indecisive, weak-willed person, and therefore can easily be influenced and manipulated by those who give him power.

What is Russia's game?

What is Russia's game in this Sadat move? Kosygin saw to it that Sadat, once nominated, would name as one of his major cabinet members, a very shrewd and powerful politician by the name of Ali Sabry. Sabry is violently anti-Israel, violently anti-West. He is also extremely pro-Moscow, apparently having no reservations whatever to Russian leadership of the Arab and anti-Israeli world.

Many observers believe Sabry will run Sadat and Moscow will run Sabry.

Egypt dominates Arab world: the
Kremlin seeks to dominate Egypt

Why the Soviet deep interest in Egypt?

Because the Kremlin men know that if they can be the big influence in Egypt, the leading nation of the Middle East, chances are that the entire Arab and Islamic world will depend upon Moscow for money, arms and leadership.
"The superficial idea that Christ died to placate an offended Deity has led to inaccurate concepts about God.

Jesus Christ suffered mankind's ultimate rejection — crucifixion on the cross — in a desperate, divine effort to convince men of their own depravity, of their absolute dependence on God's grace, and of His own intrinsic goodness and love.

Christ's death was necessitated by man's intractable pride and by his tragic sense of self-sufficiency.

Before a Christian can understand and accept God's forgiveness, he must identify with those who rejected and murdered His Son. With this new awareness of his own inadequacy and guilt, man's arrogance and independence die and he is reborn as God's own humble, obedient child."

This sketch by Herschel C. Hughes, acting chairman of the College of Arts and Sciences department of art, depicts various phases in the life of Christ. Mr. Hughes seeks to strengthen the interest in religiously-oriented art among students.
TRUSTEES CHAIRMAN OBJECTIVES

The head of the University's governing body takes a thoughtful look at a growing institution.

University Trustees chairman Reinhold R. Bietz spelled out the University philosophy and identified objectives to be achieved during the first half of the 70's in a report at the September meeting of the University's Alumni Federation Board of Governors.

Speaking to representatives of the various alumni associations, Mr. Bietz enlarged on the recent recommendation from the Master Planning Council that Loma Linda University seek, as an overall objective, the fuller development and maintenance of a "good, small university." He said that the University must be good. It must maintain a high degree of academic excellence and it must fit its graduates for lives of effective service in a rapidly changing world.

He observed that the term "small" is relative — "that while Loma Linda University may be small compared to other universities, it is quite large for Seventh-day Adventists." He said it must be large in objectives and purposes.

**First objective is growth**

Mr. Bietz pointed out that its first objective should be "that of growth, not necessarily in size, but in quality of teaching, in spiritual output, in quality of students, and in administrative vision." He said that we should anticipate a modest increase in enrollment. He said that the schools and programs on the La Sierra campus could accommodate 2,000 students without increasing existing facilities and faculty.

He indicated that the School of Medicine, which has just admitted 128 freshmen, one of the largest classes in its history, should develop and increase postdoctoral as well as doctoral programs.

The speaker said that the School of Dentistry must grow but that it is now crowded with students. Its proposed building expansion project will facilitate stronger programs in dentistry as well as graduate programs and research.

He said that gains achieved by the School of Health must be consolidated and that more students must be enrolled in its bachelor and masters programs.

Mr. Bietz indicated that the School of Nursing should attract more students to its bachelor of science and master of science programs.

He said that enrollment in the Graduate School could, and should be increased.

The other schools, he said, could all add more students.

**Church support is our strength**

The trustees chairman stated that a good university must have a good financial program. He told federation board members that these were hard days for medical schools and reported that 40 medical schools in the United States were failing. Thirty were curtailing faculty and 15 would close their doors unless unforeseen help is provided. He said that the strength of our University has been in the annual dollar support of the Seventh-day Adventist church. This support, he said, must be continued.

He said that he and the administration would seek more efficient management of the budget. He warned that trends toward course proliferation must be modified. The faculty-student ratio of 14.8 students per teacher is good. "The schools," he said, "should focus on increased enrollment before increasing the number of teachers."

**A more logical wage pattern**

Mr. Bietz stated that he, the trustees, and the administration would, during the next five years, "work for a more logical wage pattern. There is," he said, "a double standard with levels of compensation that cannot be justified. These give us concern." He expressed the view that inefficiency existed in certain elements of the University because of the present wage scale.

**Provision of external support**

"An important objective of the University and its alumni," he said, "should be the provision of external support." He recommended that specific programs in public relations and fund raising seek out and develop individuals, patrons, and groups to support the University in a financial manner.

He called for an advisory group of prominent and influential citizens from outside the church organization to assist in development of stronger support programs.

The speaker suggested that University administrators seek more involvement with community leaders, with corporations, and foundation executives. He implied that the University's mission should be attractive to thoughtful people in business and industry.

**Federal aid should be considered**

He discussed the question of federal aid, observing that state and federal support moneys should be considered as sources of income, but that certain precautions should be taken. Before accepting such funds we should ask ourselves, "What will we do if these funds are curtailed? Can they be accepted without jeopardizing our program? Are the objectives of the University understood by support agencies?"

**Dollar support from alumni**

Mr. Bietz stated that the University needs and deserves stronger dollar support from alumni. He recommended a revision of alumni fund raising methods and said that faculty and administrators should increase personal contacts with individuals (please turn to OBJECTIVES, page 26)
"Railroads and telegraph will be used widely throughout the United States." This was the disconcerting topic for a 1838 debate in a little Baptist church in Columbus, Ohio.

The church youth group had submitted a request to the board of elders for permission to debate the subject on Sunday evening. Upon due consideration of the subject the young people were denied the possibility in these words — the incident reported in a doctorate dissertation at the University of North Dakota, written by Walter Johnson — "You are welcome to use the church house to debate all proper questions, but such things as railroads and the telegraph are impossibilities and rank infidelities. There is no work of God about them. If God had designed intelligent creatures to go at the frightful speed of 15 miles per hour, He would have foretold it through His Holy Scriptures. It is the device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

Closed-mindedness isn't funny

I do not recount this to make you laugh. It isn't very funny. It is a good example of closed-mindedness. Now, to have a closed mind you don't have to have a dull mind, but you do have a mind that is limited, that is structured, that interprets its stimuli in certain characteristic ways, that stereotypes — so that all of the stimuli that come to its thought centers are dealt with in simple preset ways.

The tendency to stereotype — to categorize — is a common human trait. I don't know if we can say that we are born with it, but it begins early in life. We do need to organize what comes through our senses. If we are to make sense at all, we must, to a degree, utilize systems and categories in thinking constructively. But when it comes to judging individuals, to interpreting and understanding their actions, then, a great deal of care must be exercised.

Think, for instance, of the effects of certain words that come to mind. Take some occupational categories: "stuffy bankers," "dumb cops," "tough truck drivers." Or, you can think of certain nationalities: "hot-tempered Irish," "sexy Frenchmen," "stolid Brits," "wild, excitable Latins." Here are some others: "mother-in-law," "women drivers," "psychiatrists," "teenagers," and so on, down the line.

Bertha or Gloria

Immediately when we hear these words, we picture certain categories — fixed stereotypes. We treat people accordingly. Even individual names condition or prejudice our thinking. You teenage girls here today: Who would you rather take your chances with on a blind date — Bertha or Gloria? And you fellows here today: Who would you rather take your chances with on a blind date — Bertha or Gloria?

I don't have to ask you, because many college students have been polled in numerous surveys and it comes out pretty much the same. What's in a name? Quite a bit! Especially when it comes to first impressions. Anybody knows that most criminals in the United States are dark and swarthy. Swedes are all blond and blue-eyed.

You can tell a lot by a person's conversation on the telephone. "His voice gives him away" — and so on. There is much gossip about the universe around us, and that is what stereotyping is! It is actually a form of gossip. We judge and then we observe, we conclude before we evaluate. We speak or act before really knowing the facts.

Pride of opinion worst sin

It is no wonder, I think, that Ellen White said that the sin that is most nearly hopeless and incurable is what? Breaking the Sabbath? Adultery? No. The sin that is most nearly hopeless and incurable is "pride of opinion."

In other words, don't bother me with the facts, my mind is made up! I was there! I saw what happened! My judgments are correct! This is the way it is! The chips will just have to fall where they will.

Jesus dealt with it

Much of the ministry of Jesus dealt with the human tendency to stereotype. Much of His ministry, if you look at it carefully, is designed to get at this basic human weakness. And the story that we explore today is a very beautiful story of Jesus' feelings on this subject.

Luke reports the story in chapter seven, verse 36. "One of the Pharisees" — now here is a stereotype! Luke needed to say, "one of the Pharisees." — Bible thumping, Sabbath keeping, tithing paying, rigid, legalistic, Pharisees; church elder, pillar in the community. Is that what you think of when you think of Pharisee? Probably not!

Rejects and isolates blamed

At Barnard College, the physical education department wanted to document this fact, so they decided on a unique and ingenious experiment.

Certain popular students in a nearby elementary school were selected by the means of sociograms and were instructed during exercise period, to deliberately make mistakes. At the conclusion of the period the class was asked if they noticed anyone making mistakes.

"Oh yes," they replied. "Who?"

The usual rejects and isolates of the class were reported by their fellows as making mistakes. Those unfortunate children who, because of dress, manner, or appearance, were blamed even though they had made none of the errors.

So you see, even on the elementary level, very early in the learning experience, the tendency to stereotype, label, and pigeonhole is strong.

Looks are deceiving

Some time ago, two classes at the University of Nebraska entered into an interesting experiment. They decided they would try to evaluate a person's nationality on the basis of his photograph. Thirty pictures from 15 European nations were arranged and the students were asked to name the country or even the general area represented by the pictures. Well, you guessed it. They missed it 93 percent of the time!

Now, interestingly enough, at Columbia University another interesting experiment was engaged where pictures of girls were shown to two classes in sociology. They were asked, on the basis of the picture, to rate the girls' general popularity, intelligence, and so on. The ratings were given.

A month later, at the conclusion of the semester, the pictures were brought in again. But this time names were attached. Some names represented minority groups, and some, of course, conventional American names. You guessed it again! There was a significant difference in the rating given each picture. This tendency to categorize, stereotype, and label starts very early in life.
Come to prayer meeting Wednesday night and see where your conception of Pharisees is ready for a grinding up. Oh, what a heritage the Pharisees had, a glorious heritage! They were among the few who were willing to “lay it on the line.” I don’t mean just legallyistically. I mean with their lives. They were among the few who said, “Look, if you birds are going to fight with us on Sabbath, we’ll fight on Sabbath. Bring your boys along, we’ll be there to meet you on Sabbath. You kill a thousand of our women and children and old people on Sabbath because you think we won’t fight. We learned the lesson the first time around, the second time Judas and his crowd will be there with swords.” And they were, I might add. The Pharisees had a remarkable heritage!

Her name was Mary

Our story involves a Pharisee. His name was Simon. He invited Jesus to dinner. Jesus went to the Pharisee’s house and took his place at the table. Second stereotype: prostitute. She had learned that Jesus was dining at the Pharisee’s house and brought perfume in a small flask. Who was she? Mary Magdalene. Mary who? Mary, sister of Martha and Lazarus, Mary Magdalene. Mary of Magdala — the same Mary who had had a love affair with Simon years before. Because Jesus was a guest, she was revisiting the house of the man who had lead her into sin. He may possibly have gotten her pregnant so that she had to go with her family and friends down to Magdala to visit her aunt for a few months. While there, she fell into bad company, and entered into an experience described in the Bible as demon possession.

Jesus, on his first Judean sweep, had cast out seven devils from the Mary of Magdala — the fallen flower who had left home because her rigid, law abiding sister, Martha, couldn’t abide her capers. There is some question in my mind as to whether Lazarus was the man of the house or not. He was the man of the house, but I’m not sure he was the boss. Bless Martha, she had to be.

She knew where Simon lived

This same Mary, out of whom Jesus had cast the devils, joined the band of disciples with two or three other women — so the record says — and traveled with the disciples on the second journey through Judea. Somewhere along the line she may have fallen by the wayside again. We don’t know. The record in Luke tells us that her reputation in town was that of a harlot — an immoral woman who lived down in the other part of town, quite separated from where Simon’s villa was. But she knew where he lived because she had known Simon years before.

The pulpit is gone. Now, it is just between the new minister and his congregation. William A. Loveless, EdD, newly arrived pastor of the University Church of Seventh-day Adventists in Loma Linda, feels that a pulpit constitutes a major deterrent to communication.

So, this troubled girl comes in and makes a real spectacle of herself. She interrupts the dinner party, and finds her way to Jesus. Here was the guest of honor. He is seated between Simon, whom He had healed of leprosy, and Lazarus, whom He had raised from the dead. Here comes this emotional, unstable woman from the other side of the tracks. She gets down on the floor, starts crying on the feet of Jesus and wipes His feet with her long hair. What a scene at any party! Now, I imagine, Simon wished that perfume and poured it all over the feet of Jesus. The Greek says that she smothered His feet with her tears and wiped His feet with her hair. A painful, embarrassing, distressing situation!

Simon was thinking. He had his opinion about Mary. He was on the horns of a dilemma. If he ordered her out, she might sing. But he could think. Luke relates, “When His host, the Pharisee saw this, he said to himself, if this fellow were a real prophet he would know who this woman is that touches Him and what sort of person she is” — a sinner.

Preachers wear black suits

Prophets don’t act that way. Stereotype: Prophets act this way, not that way. Preachers wear black suits, black ties with a little figure in them, black shoes, black everything. They offer prayer at the picnics and conduct worship. They stay safely on their perch away from life during the week and don’t have an enjoyable life. That’s what preachers do. If you don’t believe me, read Merrill Smith’s book How to Become a Conference President Without Being — excuse me, How to Become a Bishop Without Being Religious.

People don’t want their pastors religious, they want them pious. Don’t bother us too much. Don’t cause us to think about our categorizing. Just make us feel warm and religious when we come together.

“If this man were a prophet,” thought Simon, “He wouldn’t allow a prostitute to come to the party and put on this scene. So He could not be the Messiah. He is not the prophet.”

California Adventists

You know, there are some interesting stereotypes at work in our church, in addition to the one about the minister. Take California Adventists! I heard a lot about you before I came. And I am going to tell you some of the things first hand.

“Sure pastor, you know some of those people drink wine with their meals, even in Loma Linda. Did you know that?” “Those Loma Linda Adventists are so liberal,” whatever that means. “And the young people at that academy, they are the wildest crowd in the entire denomination! Drugs — they are taking drugs! Immorality! They are really going to be a problem.”

I didn’t believe the rumors and I don’t believe them now! Why do we do this to each other?

Models don’t exist

Then there are the labels “liberal” and “conservative.” You see, when you start with individuals you create types. And when you start with types, you create nothing! You can build a model of a person, and when you have built your model, my friend,
ROBB HICKS NAMED ALUMNI REPRESENTATIVE

Robb R. Hicks, until recently manager of public relations for Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, has been named by the President’s Committee to serve as special representative for alumni affairs. Mr. Hicks will represent the University and its development to alumni throughout southern California and the nation.

Mr. Hicks graduated from the University of Kentucky with bachelor of science and master of science degrees in chemistry, psychology, and education. He completed graduate programs in mathematics and human relations at Harvard University and took graduate work in public relations, psychology, and human resources at the University of California.

Mr. Hicks began his professional career as superintendent of public schools in Springville, Tennessee. During these years he also served as a member of the state textbook commission. From 1937 to 1942, he served as personnel manager for several manufacturing firms and as administrator of the Quincy Memorial Hospital in Quincy, Illinois. During World War II, he was attached to the War Manpower Program under Paul V. McNutt.

Following the war, Mr. Hicks held sales management positions in the pharmaceutical industry with White Laboratories and Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company. He was sales manager west of the Mississippi for Warner-Chilcott Laboratories for many years and directed its public relations program for the last five years.

A CHANGING PICTURE IN MEDICAL MISSIONS

by William Wagner, M.D., General Conference Department of Health

Physical and mental health are vital parts of the ministry of the Seventh-day Adventist church. A natural outgrowth of this has been the inspiration of many youth to follow life careers in the various health professions.

Here in America, most of our youth have found educational opportunity in denominational schools. However, many of our youth here have not found it possible to attend our schools and in overseas areas we do not have professional schools for them to attend.

A recent survey was made of the church’s world-wide mission work to estimate how many of the youth are following courses of training in dentistry and medicine in non-Adventist schools. Thus far in research was found a total of 273 medical students and 13 dental students enrolled in non-Adventist professional schools. This represents only a fraction of the total.

Our physicians and dentists from North America serving in overseas fields are now outnumbered 2 to 1 by our national members in the professions. We will probably become increasingly dependent upon graduates of professional schools other than our own due to increasing desires to nationalize health institutions in overseas areas and also due to insufficient numbers of Adventist graduates here in North America available for overseas service.

Far Eastern Division
Specialist In internal medicine, Bangkok, Thailand (Board Certified)
Orthopedic surgeon, Bangkok, Thailand
Surgeon, Bangkok, Thailand
Surgeon, Stubb Road Hospital, Hong Kong
Physician, Okinawa (GP)
Physician, Honolulu, Hawaii
Physician, Kobe, Japan
Physician, Tokyo, Japan
Physician/internist, Singapore
Dentist, Tokyo, Japan
Dentist, Guam
OB-GYN, Taiwan Sanitarium, Taipei (Board Certified)
Physician (GP), Bandung, Indonesia
Relief physician, Okinawa
Relief physician, Saigon

Inter-American Division
Pediatrician, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Anesthesiologist, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
OB-GYN Specialist, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Board surgeon, Port of Spain Community Hospital, Trinidad
Dentist, Port of Spain Community Hospital, Trinidad
Physician, Davis Memorial Hospital, Guyana
Self-supporting physician, British Honduras (Corozal)
Relief physician, Port-au-Prince Clinic, Haiti
Medical director, Montemorelos, Mexico
Medical director/surgeon, Andrews Memorial Hospital, Jamaica
Dentist, self-supporting, Andrews Memorial Hospital, Jamaica

Northern European Division
Physician, internal medicine, EZMH, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Physician (GP), Desie, Ethiopia
Physician, (GP), Gimhie, Ethiopia
Physician, (GP), Kwalu Hospital, Ghana
Surgeon, Kwalu Hospital, Ghana
Physician, (GP), No Nigeria

Southern Asia Division
Physician, Kendu Hospital, Tanzania
Physician, Heri Hospital, Tanzania
Medical director/physician, Songa Hospital, Congo Republic
Matron, Malamulo Hospital, Malawi
Matron, Songa Hospital, Congo
Matron, Songa Hospital, Congo

South American Division
Physician, Kendu Hospital, Kenya

Below is the current list of needs for physicians and dentists in the overseas mission areas.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Southeastern California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Mr. Hicks is also a past chairman of the Loma Linda Academy school board, a former chairman of the University Church finance committee, and a member of the University Church board. He served on the University’s Master Planning Task Force on Student Affairs. He is a University Councillor, a director of Islam Empire’s World Affairs Council, a member of Torch Club International, of Rotary International, of the National Pharmaceutical Council, and of the Pharmaceutical Manpower Association. He is a past lay advisor of the Board of Medical Examiners, and a past senior member of the YMCA Board.
LA SIERRA CAMPUS HOSTS ACADEMY SENIORS

For many of the 750 academy seniors who visited the La Sierra campus on College Day, Wednesday, October 21, one of life's most important decisions hung in balance:

To attend or not to attend a Christian university.

But for all of the seniors from 11 academies in the Southern California, Southeastern California, and Arizona conferences of the Pacific Union who were in Riverside for the festivities, College Day held out the promise of fun and excitement.

A full and colorful schedule

From the time the seniors disembarked from school buses at 9:15 a.m. until sometime after 3:30 p.m. when they piled back on to go home, there was a full schedule of colorful activities designed to help them become better acquainted with Loma Linda University and programs that will be open to them next year as college freshmen.

In line with an international theme, college groups on the campus turned out in costumes of people representing nations throughout the world. The academy students were encouraged to come in similar attire.

Inter-academy contests

Some of the day's highlights included a Mini-Talent Festival in which each academy presented a short feature; an international buffet smorgasbord luncheon; an "international" anti-pollution parade, for which prizes were awarded to students with the most original and effective posters and banners; and flagball competition involving four academies per game (six members from each school).

Again this year, trophies were awarded to the academy which had the highest percentage of last year's senior class enrolled in Loma Linda University's freshman class this year.

One camera and one radio were awarded to individuals from each of the 11 academies in an end-of-day drawing of cards on which signatures of two faculty members and four La Sierra campus students.

What it's all about

That, really, is what the day was all about: to encourage the prospective 1971 freshmen to circulate on campus to get acquainted and to learn about the academic program LLU had to offer through contacts with students and faculty. Visiting students were encouraged to visit regular classes and to seek out "career" counsel with faculty members in the area of particular interest to the academy students.

Academies represented included Glendale, La Sierra, Loma Linda, Lynwood, Newbury Park, Orangewood, San Diego, San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel, San Pasqual, and Thunderbird.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE EDITORS MEETS HERE TO SET OBJECTIVES FOR PAPERS

Editors and advisers of Seventh-day Adventist college and university student newspapers from North America met on the La Sierra campus for an annual workshop October 22-23.

The workshop sessions gave the student editors the opportunity to exchange ideas with their contemporaries, says Mary Pat Spikes, Loma Linda University senior journalism student and president of the Adventist Student Press Association.

Speaking at the workshop was Howard B. Taylor, newspaper design specialist from the Copley Newspapers, in La Jolla. Student participants submitted examples of their publications for a critique by Mr. Taylor, who is the author of a newspaper and layout design column which appears regularly in the trade journal, Editor and Publisher.

Also speaking was Howard B. Weeks, PhD, vice president for public relations and development of Loma Linda University and former director of public relations at the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Washington, D. C.

One day of the workshop session was spent touring the editorial office of the Los Angeles Times and the recording facilities of the Voice of Prophecy in Glendale.

LOMA LINDA TEACHERS NAMED OUTSTANDING EDUCATORS OF AMERICA

Seven Loma Linda University faculty members have been selected to appear in the 1970 edition of "Outstanding Educators of America." Nominated earlier this year, they were chosen for the awards publication on the basis of their civic and professional achievements.

They are U. D. Register, PhD, professor of nutrition in the School of Health; Laveen W. Sutton, assistant professor of nursing in the School of Nursing; Ellsworth E. Wareham, MD, professor of surgery in the School of Medicine; Richard T. Walden, MD, assistant dean in the School of Health; Judson Klooster, DDS, associate dean for academic affairs; Lloyd Baum, DMD, assistant dean for clinical science; and Niels B. Jorgensen, DDS, emeritus professor of oral surgery, the latter three from the School of Dentistry.

Guidelines for selection include an educator's talent in the classroom, contributions to research, administrative abilities, and any civic and professional recognition previously received.
RATTLES REPLACE GUINEA PIGS IN PARASITE RESEARCH

Sixty captive rattlesnakes devoted to science are helping an environmental health expert in the School of Public Health trace the development of a parasitic worm disease commonly found in animals and sometimes in man.

In addition to the worm's life cycle, through this and related studies with the snakes, Elmer A. Widmer, PhD, parasitologist and chairman of the department of environmental health, has made another discovery which may be useful to future medical research in general— that rattlesnakes may make superior laboratory animals for a number of human diseases, such as cancer, leprosy, and multiple sclerosis.

The reason is that in the laboratory a medical scientist needs animals vulnerable to disease, in order to find out how to cure them. Snakes, because they are cold-blooded, don't have the same intense rejection phenomena—that is, immunity to disease—as warm-blooded creatures.

They also require less feeding than rats or other laboratory animals. A mouse every two weeks will suffice to maintain a rattlesnake, if its cage is kept at ordinary room temperature. (If the temperature is higher, the snake will probably be hungrier; but if the temperature is lower, he could be fed even less than once in two weeks.)

Another reason for using rattlesnakes in the laboratory is that, in this area, within an easy drive of the deserts, they are easier to find in large numbers than are other, non-poisonous snakes.

However, they do make somewhat more noise. In Dr. Widmer's laboratory, they respond to his visits in unison, each snake raising its head within the glass enclosures, each black, forked tongue flickering out at the same time, and all 60 tails rattling away in a steady rat-tat-tat, like the sound of a military drum corps.

Regarding their parts in worm diseases, Dr. Widmer reports on how the round worm (Physaloptera) is carried from one unwitting host to another as it grows to adulthood, with the snakes playing a major role, in the April issue of Journal of Wildlife Diseases.
SMOG AND CIGARET SMOKE CALLED UNSUSPECTED HAZARD TO UNBORN INFANTS

by Louise L. Henriksen, science writer

The carbon monoxide a pregnant woman breathes in smoggy air, or that she inhales if she smokes cigarettes may be injuring the child she carries, according to the report of a University investigator published in the latest Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.

A review of world-wide research on carbon monoxide as it affects the pregnant woman and fetus, the report by Dr. Lawrence D. Longo, professor of physiology and obstetrics/gynecology in the University’s School of Medicine, suggests an unsuspected hazard in our everyday environment — the possibility that chronic exposure of a prospective mother even to low levels of carbon monoxide could affect the mental and psychomotor development of her unborn child.

Why carbon monoxide is so deadly

Such damage could occur if the fetus fails to get enough oxygen from the mother’s circulation — and this could happen if the prospective mother breathes too much carbon monoxide, which is a major component of automobile exhaust. Carbon monoxide has a strong affinity for hemoglobin, the red matter in blood which carries oxygen to the tissues. When it is inhaled, carbon monoxide traps hemoglobin, displacing the oxygen this red matter would otherwise have carried. In large enough whiffs, the gas causes death by suffocation.

Even low levels can be damaging

In the air it is obviously heaviest around big cities. Quoting a Science magazine article, the Loma Linda report says that in sea air or down near the South Pole, the carbon monoxide concentration is .02 parts per million; on East 45th Street, a typical midtown intersection in New York City, it is about 13 parts per million; in some heavy-traffic areas, it is up to 40 parts per million; and in some sections of Los Angeles carbon monoxide levels get up as high as 100 parts per million. But even low levels, absorbed repeatedly, the report suggests, could deprive the fetus of some of the oxygen needed to develop normally.

Smoking and retardation

An odorless, colorless gas, it is also a strong component of cigarette smoke, and a woman who smokes during her pregnancy may thereby impair her baby’s growth.

“The relation of maternal smoking to low birth weights (or fetal growth retardation) is well established,” states the Loma Linda report, which also cites research findings that in the infants of smoking mothers the onset of crying immediately after birth was delayed. Oxygen deprivation and difficulties in breathing have also been observed in these newborns.

More abortions when mothers smoke

Further evidence against maternal smoking comes from a recent statistical study by Washington state investigators to which the report refers. Analyzing the outcome of over 2,000 pregnancies in the state of Washington during a one-year period, the statistics revealed a higher incidence of spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, newborn deaths, and premature labor among smoking mothers than among nonsmokers.

Double trouble for the fetus

The reason smoking can have such serious consequences for the fetus is that the carbon monoxide a smoking mother inhales from cigarettes is in addition to that she breathes in the air and an extra amount which her body produces during pregnancy.

A small quantity of this gas is a natural byproduct of the continual waste-eliminating process which restores red blood cells to the circulation. But, as the report notes, during pregnancy, as the new life develops, the mother and fetus are producing more than the normal amount of carbon monoxide.

Two packages per day can cause 40 percent deficiency

Research by Dr. Longo and his associates has developed methods for measuring the degree to which the changes in the mother’s blood produced by inhaling carbon monoxide affect the amount of oxygen in fetal blood. Their findings, which are also a part of this report, indicate that the effect is far larger than might be expected. They have shown that eight percent carbon monoxide in the maternal bloodstream (an average value for a woman who smokes two packages of cigarettes a day) has the same deleterious effect as lowering the oxygen tension in the fetal blood about 20 percent (tension is the force that pushes the oxygen to all parts of the baby’s body) or decreasing the baby’s blood flow about 40 percent.

It may take years the report suggests, for all the subtle, deleterious effects of carbon monoxide on fetal development to become apparent.

PACE (continued from page 3)
20

ALUMNI
(continued from page 2)

I have been and will continue to be fasci-
nated by discussions that center around
them, I am grateful that the examples of
perspective. Six local community
leaders sitting on the patio at the home of
the local bank manager were saying:
"The immediate care and attention that
patients get is unknown in other hospitals."
"They stayed right by my sister through-
out the night... recording every move-
ment she made."
"They never turn anyone away. Al-
though the hospital was full, they con-
verted the end of the hall into a 'room' by
pulling two beds from somewhere and wall-
ing it off with a sheet."
"Dr. ......, though glazed for an
operation, gave orders intermittently to help
the nurse attending my sister's diabetic con-
dition."

They were talking about LLU-trained people and the institution they had built for
service.

Today, another conversation led to pos-
tive comments about a LLU alumus.

Listen: "He is a saint... His humility is be-
yond comprehension. There are no others like him... I love him as if he were one of my very own... He simply has no interest in money."

What tributes! Sobering! exciting! De-
termined! A sense of personal satisfac-
tion: What tributes! Sobering! exciting! De-
termined! A sense of personal satisfac-
tion... A microscope view of today's Christian
education.

PLACEMENT

DENTAL HYGIENISTS

Alaska
FAIRBANKS: Hygienist needed immediately for growing practice in booming city.

California
Bakersfield: Immediate opening in busy two-doctor practice.

TURLOCK: Several dentists seeking hygienist.

DENTISTS,
GENERAL PRACTICE

Alaska
FAIRBANKS: Dentist seeking associate, willing to sell out completely, or will assist incoming
dentist in establishing solo prac-
tice. Staff includes hygienist re-
ceptionist, and two chairside as-
sistants. Small SDA church and
elementary school.

California
ANGWIN: Seeking dentist to take over practice established 20 years in SDA college town of
about 4,000 and surrounding area
of 10,000. Four operators fully
equipped. Will stay for limited
CARE LAKE HIGHLAND: Den-
tist seeking help on "almost any basis." Will enlarge present office. Too many patients for one man.
40 miles from Pacific Union Col-
lege, Rilo Lindo Academy, two hours from San Francisco. Rural practice, resort area. Local ele-
mentary school.

COVINA: Dentist seeking asso-
ciate. General practice, all phases.
rent portion of office and start
solo if you prefer.

TURLOCK: Dentist seeking as-

PORTERVILLE: Dentist seeking
associate. Will fly anyone up to 36
minutes. Will enlarge present office.

RANCHO CORDOVA: Dentist
recently left area. Three opera-
tory office available, 45,000 im-
mediate area population. Good
class clientele. Two months free rent on five-year lease. Unex-
celled recreational opportunities.

RIDGECREST: Three operator
dental suite available for lease. Six dentists in this area serving approximately 50,000.

SAN BERNARDINO: Denta-
practice for sale at less than rea-
sonable price. Office available
now.

SOUTH BEND: No dentist in
town, 10,000 in area. Owner of
office will "work out any kind of
a deal to help dentist get started."

SOUTHBEND: Seeking dental
office available. 45,000 immediate
area population. Beautiful town right on the coast.

TACOMA: Dentist wishing to
retire. Newly remodeled four op-
eratory office. Right party could
start with minimal outlay of ex-
penditure. SDA churchs and nine-
grade elementary school, Auburn.

CA: Ten dentists in this area serving
a population area of about 7,500.

LONGVIEW: Need for dentis
in this urban area of 40,000.

FAIRBANKS: Hygienist needed
immediately for growing practice in

FAIRVIEW: Dentist moving for
a year then take over practice.

TURLOCK: Dentist seeking as-
soicate. Will fly anyone up to
36 minutes. Will enlarge present office.

TURLOCK: Dentist seeking as-
soicate. General practice. May be associ-
ate. Good classified adver-
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ANGWIN: Seeking dentist to take over practice established 20 years in SDA college town of
about 4,000 and surrounding area
of 10,000. Four operators fully
equipped. Will stay for limited
time if desired.

Bakersfield: Associate needed to replace partner retiring due to ill health. Crown and bridge or
general practice. May be associ-
ate or partner, possibly leasing to partners of practice. Hand picked clientele. No new patients for six years.

Clearlake Highland: Den-
tist seeking help on "almost any basis." Will enlarge present office. Too many patients for one man.
40 miles from Pacific Union Col-
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mentary school.

Covina: Dentist seeking asso-
ciate. General practice, all phases.
rent portion of office and start
solo if you prefer.

DOS PALOS: Immediate opening.
SDA church and elementary school 16 miles.

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GOVERNORS LOOK TO FUTURE

Alumni Federation Board of Governors met Sept. 24 to plan programs for the current academic year. New officers are: Varner J. Johns, Jr., SM'45, president; Raymond B. Crawford, SM'49, vice president; and Karen A. Kansenberg, secretary. Newly appointed executive secretary is Caroline Turner, office manager in the Alumni Relations office.

ALUMNI OF THE YEAR TO BE SELECTED

Members of the Alumni Federation Board of Governors authorized the Awards Committee to nominate University Alumnus of the Year candidates. Suggestions for the annual award should be directed to the Awards Committee, Alumni Federation, Loma Linda University. Federation members also authorized the Federation to fund council to develop a plan whereby the University's Alumni Associations may make loans and funds available to worthy students.

ALUMNI SUPPORT BASE BROADENED

1,736 LLU alumni made contributions to the University during the 1969-70 fiscal year. SM alumni led with 1,190. Gifts from the other associations are as follows:

- Dentistry, 273; Nursing, 157; La Sierra, 55; Physical Therapy, 26; Dietetics, 9; Dental Hygiene, 6; Graduate Studies, 8; Medical Technology, 6; Radiology, 1; and Medical Records, 1. The gifts total $256,640.56.

ASSOCIATIONS SCHEDULE HOMECOMING

Alumni homecoming dates for the 1970-71 academic year are as follows:
- Physical Therapy, November 6 to 8; School of Medicine, February 19 to 25; Colleges of Arts and Sciences, February 25 to 28; School of Dentistry, March 5 to 8; School of Education, April 3 to 5; Dietetics and Nutrition, April 16 to 18; School of Health, April 23 to 25; and the School of Nursing, April 30 to May 2. SCOE will report on individual plans prior to the event.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN RECOGNIZED

Eleven LLU women have been selected to appear in the 1970 edition of "Outstanding Young Women of America." Nominated earlier this year by the association, these women have been chosen for the awards publication on the basis of their achievements. They are: Jo Ellen Barnard, SM'66; Nadel Bullard, SM'61, GS'67; Janice King Hackett, SM'66; Dynette Wilson Hart, SM'66;GS'66; Charlotte Hartman, GS Dietetics '61; Sora F. Howard, SM'63; Wynelle Huff, SM's arts'; Betty Jean Hoskins, psychiatric nursing; Janet Snow McNiel, SM'67; Darlene Roderick Schmitz, Dietetics and Nutrition, '62; Martha Kelly Stacker, SM'63; and Beverly Cox Wolbe, SM'61. Mrs. Hartman and Miss Bullard are assistant professors of psychiatric nursing; Janet Snow McNiel, SM'67; Darlene Roderick Schmitz, Dietetics and Nutrition, '62; Martha Kelly Stacker, SM'63; and Beverly Cox Wolbe, SM'61. Mrs. Hartman and Miss Bullard are missionaries in Africa. NBC news correspondent Nancy H. Dickerson, who wrote the introductory message for last year's edition said, "The young women honored by recognition in this book have made a good start...they can recognize the new acceptance that they have and go forward to contributing even more to a more meaningful way than in the past, and hopefully enable a world which is so much more in need of their talents than ever before."

OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN NAMED

Carmel D. Welch, SM'65, and David F. Walther, SM'65, have been selected for inclusion in the 1970 edition of "Outstanding Young Men of America." Nominated earlier this year, these men were chosen for the publication on the basis of their professional achievements and service to the community.

ALUMNI NEWS

MADAM NEHRU WILL SPEAK AT FALL EVENT

The Woman's Auxiliary to the School of Medicine Alumni Association will hold its 38th Annual Fall Luncheon on Tuesday, November 3, in the Grand Hall of the Music Center Pavilion. Speaker for the occasion is Madam Ratan Nehru. She will speak on the Commitment of Youth in Today's World. Madam Nehru is on a lecture tour of the United States. She has, since 1930, held many high positions in the Indian National Congress Party and is the cousin of the former Prime Minister Nehru of India. According to Mrs. J. Mulder, president of the auxiliary, the Glendale Academy Chorale will sing several selections.

NEW GYM PLANNED FOR RIVERSIDE CAMPUS

An alumni-student group is working with University administrators on plans for a new auditorium-gymnasium for the La Sierra campus. Date for the launching of a fund raising drive will be set soon, according to La Sierra alumni president, Dr. Robert Lorenz, SM'51.

STUDENTS HELPED BY SCHILLO FUND

The Harry Schilllo Endowment and Scholarship Fund now stands at $14,400. Twenty La Sierra students have been awarded scholarships totaling $5,300.

COPD KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

David K. Gardner, SM'43, reports the instant death of his sister, Patricia Ann Gardner aged 21, in a traffic collision near Louisville, Kentucky in August. Ann had been attending summer school at Western Kentucky University and was scheduled to graduate with honors at the close of this academic year.

SM TEACHERS HONORED

Three School of Medicine faculty members were honored by the class of 1960 during this year's class reunion: P. Richard Carter, SM'48, associate professor of surgery; Arthur J. Riesenfeld, assistant professor of medicine; and Walter R. Roberts, SM'48, associate professor of anatomy. The three teachers were chosen for "their quality of teaching and their genuine interest in members of the class during their student years."

ALUMNUS LEADS FIGHT AGAINST POLLUTION

Marshall L. Brewer, SM'68, has been named Alabama Air Conservationist of the year. This award was made public by Governor Albert Brewer at his Press Conference last month. In making the announcement, the Governor cited Dr. Brewer for his work in alerting the public to the growing problem of pollution in Alabama. In addition to making many TV and radio appearances, Dr. Brewer founded the Greater-Birmingham Alliance to Stop Pollution (GASP, Inc.) which operates with a full-time staff and has helped coordinate the activities of sister organizations which have sprung up across the state. Dr. Brewer was also the director of an HEW-funded National Environmental Conference in Washington, D.C. which is credited with launching "Earth Day" last April 22. Dr. Brewer was a resident in surgery at the University of Alabama Medical Center and is now in private practice in California.

CALIFORNIA FIRE DESTROYS HOME OF DENTAL ALUMNUS

One of the many brush and timber fires that have plagued southern California swept through the Camarillo home of Dr. and Mrs. Dee Wayne Jones, SM'60, Sabbath morning, September 26. While attending church with his family, Dr. Jones was notified that his home was in danger from a wind-sweeping fire. Returning to his residence he found their home, the furnishings, and personal belongings completely destroyed by fire. An adjacent corral and the children's riding horses were also lost in the blaze.

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CONVENIENT CONDOMINIUM LIVING

For Sale: Condominium end unit in Grand Terrace. 1250 sq. ft. 6%/ FHA. No maintenance. Pool, club house, 2 car garage with electric door openers. Home all electric including heat, air conditioning, range, and dishwasher. Acrylic gold carpet in all rooms including kitchen and baths. Immediate possession. Richard Powers, 22779A Palm Avenue, Colton, California. Phone (714) 783-0047 or 793-2773.

NEW HOME: BUILT TO ORDER

Will build new home, your specifications, on my gorgeous 1/2 acre view lot on top of Indian Knolls. Excellent financing. Richard Powers, 22779A Palm Avenue, Colton, California. Phone (714) 783-0047 or 793-2773.
A new closed-circuit television system, installed recently in the Evans Hall human pathology laboratory, is devoted to the display of microscopic slides and gross specimens. An illuminated microscope is used to point out microscopic details in pathology slides.

"We are also studying ways to use the system to display color transparencies," said R. Tharp, television coordinator. Present plans call for moving the system during Christmas vacation into the new multi-purpose freshman medical laboratory now under construction on the street level of the biology building. At that time another 16 additional monitors will be added.

According to Tharp, students and instructors seem to be happy with the system. "It is a dynamic teaching tool," he said. "Probably not all the bugs will be worked out of the system until it is moved into its new quarters this winter," he added.

One man using the new electronic teaching device is Robert L. Schultz, Ph.D., associate professor of anatomy. "I was really surprised to see how well blood cells from microscopic slides showed up on the color monitors," he said. "We use the system four days a week primarily to preview student study activities for the day."

All material viewed by students is studied in advance. Faculty members using the $54,000 investment schedule daily preview sessions to determine the most effective method of presentation.

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PRESS (continued from page 22)

We trust as the collegiate editors and writers deliberate on effective ways to improve the dialogue between the youth and the church at large that they will accept the challenge of dealing with truth as the Author and Finisher of the shared faith. 

The burden of a free press: they are mature enough to prove the dialogue between the youth and the church at large that they will accept the challenge of dealing with truth as the Author and Finisher of the shared faith; not of fault-finders, but of earnest workers; not of fault-finders.

A reason for being

As members of a denomination whose reason for being is truth, the new breed of editors and writers does not fear to examine the claims that truth makes upon the youth of the church — nor should they fear to do so.

Sometimes, however, in enthusiasm for institutional freedom, it is possible for young and old to fail to capture the full meaning of the Scriptural promise, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." 2

Unless caution is taken, the voicing of criticism of established practices becomes a device to demonstrate that a publication has institutional freedom, but editors who are too quick to exercise the right without concern for the effects of fault-finding prove that they are not "free" in the full meaning of the relationship to truth.

Poison to the reader

"Every article you write may be all truth," Ellen G. White observed, "but one drop of gall in it will be poison to the reader. One reader will discard all your good and acceptable words because of that drop of poison. Another will feed on the poison, for he love such harsh words.

She has given counsel that youth who "would as soon have a brush as not" and who are inclined toward "sharp discussion" remember that Christ did not desire some things that were true, "because it would create a difference of opinion and get up, us."

"The church," she said on another occasion, "is in need, not of burdens, but of earnest workers; not of fault-finders, but of builders in Zion." 6 "There are many who have taken hold of the truth," she added, "but the truth has not taken hold of them.

Despise to be fault-finders

According to Mrs. White, those who are growing up to the full stature of men and women in Christ Jesus will become more and more like Christ in character, rising above the disposition to murmur and be discontented. They will despise to be fault-finders... The order of God's providence in relation to his people is progression — continued advancement in the perfection of Christian character, in the way of holiness, rising higher and higher in the clear light and knowledge and love of God, to the very close of time."

We trust as the collegiate editors and writers deliberate on effective ways to improve the dialogue between the youth and the church at large that they will accept the challenge of dealing with truth as the Author and Finisher of the shared faith would have it.

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1 Malachi 4:6.
2 John 8:33.
3 Counsels to Writers and Editors, p. 65-66.
5 Testimonies to the Church, Vol. 4, 194.
he is not there because your model is nothing. Nobody lives in the house, because nobody is in it. There is never anybody in it. Nobody can drive through it, see through it, speak from it, or speak to it. Because the models we build of others and the categories that we put them in actually exist only in our imaginations. They’re only “gossip” about the world that comes to our senses.

I think there are some differences here in California. But they are geographic differences, made so by the way you live. In the Midwest and in the eastern part of the United States, if you plan to go somewhere you ask yourself, “Shall I take my raincoat? How is the weather going to be?” If you plan a party, you must consider what the weather is going to be like. The extremes in weather impose restrictions on how you build your houses, the kind of wardrobes you have, or the kind of transportation you choose.

In a sense, geography affects your whole life style. Here in California, you can usually predict what your weather is going to be. This affects the style of your life. I see no difference between California Adventists and Maryland Adventists!

Simon had Jesus pegged

But Simon had it all figured out. “Prophets don’t act this way, so this man is not a prophet. Let’s get this phony out of here in Simon’s mind as he sat there glowering. He is not a real thing.”

ets don’t act this way, so this man is not a life style. Here in California, you can usually predict what your weather is going to be. This affects the style of your life. I see no difference between California Adventists and Maryland Adventists!

Jesus told a story of two men who were in debt to a money lender. One owed him 500 pieces and the other 50. As neither had anything to pay, he let them both off. “Now,” said Jesus, looking kindly through Simon, “which will love him most?”

Simon replied, “I should think the one that was let off the most.”

“You’re right,” Jesus said. “Simon, look at this woman here, and look at yourself. I came to your house as a guest for supper. You didn’t provide any water for me to wash my feet. I was not overwhelmed by the warmth of your welcome and your kiss. There was no oil provided for my head, none of the usual amenities that a host gives an honored guest. I was just a curiosity in town, Simon. The visiting preacher, and you had me over to dinner to try and settle in your own mind if I was really the Messiah or not? And you have come to the conclusion that I am not.

“Look at this woman. Instead of water, she washes my feet with her tears. Instead of oil for my head, she brings in costly smelling perfume. You failed to embrace me. She smothers my feet with her kisses.” Here is womanhood, love possessed. There is no other explanation. It’s real. She makes no attempt to explain her act because she knows that those to whom it really matters already understand.

“Now, Simon. What do you say? I tell you her great love proves that her many sins have been forgiven.”

Each of us would do better

There is no one alive that doesn’t want to be better than he is. There is no one here in this sanctuary who has lived the shabby life who doesn’t, feel sorry for it, wish it had been otherwise. And I want to say to you very plainly this morning, that the length of a young person’s hair, or her skirt, has nothing directly to do with morality or ones personal set of other morals, or values.

Value systems are different

It is difficult for many of you to understand because your value systems are very different. But I tell it to you we plainly this morning, that this is the heart of the game. That you cannot come to a point of placing any valid evaluation on person by merely looking at him. You cannot do it even after knowing him quite well.

Just about everyone would rather live other than he is, and it is on this basis that Jesus moved — not in line with the expectations of Simon or of the other guests in the room. He always related to people, assuming that they wanted to be better than they were, and it is to that improved personal and experience that He continually appealed. Jesus was there at that party just much to save the soul of Simon as that Mary — And though He went about it in quite different ways, He accomplished the same purpose with each.

He compared Simon to Mary

In a gentle kind, yet direct way, Jesus helped Simon to compare himself with Mary — at least in terms of his cordiality.

With Mary, Jesus accepted with great an act of devotion that seemed complete out of place. He realized that she was doing her best to express her deep love for Him. And what did He accomplish? Two thing “And so I tell you, her great love showed that her many sins have been forgiven. Where little has been forgiven, little love shown.”

I guess that’s true for marriage, too. Where little is forgiven, little love is shown.

And those married people who say, “We have very little to forgive of each other and to each other.

And then He said to her, “Your sins are forgiven.”

What about Simon?

What happened to Simon? Ellen White tells us that Simon became a faithful and obedient servant of Christ. He was delivered from the sin that is most nearly hopeless and incurable — pride of opinion. Jesus dealing with him, had led him down the road so that he was actually able, in humility, to change his mind, and his whole thinking apparatus was affected. Jesus had become the Lord of his mind.

What happened to Mary? Jesus was the Lord of her emotions, of her life. And when (please turn to LABELING, page 25)
A continuing affiliation in cardiac surgery has been developed between Loma Linda University School of Medicine and Evangelismos Hospital in Athens, Greece, according to David B. Hinshaw, dean of the School of Medicine.

The new program, headed by Ellsworth Wareham, MD, professor of surgery, and Joan Coggin, MD, assistant professor of medicine, is designed to combine the efforts of School of Medicine members with the hospital staff to further humanitarian and educational purposes.

Dr. Wareham and Coggin were in Athens during July along with two School of Medicine staff members and one School of Medicine student setting up the program.

School of Medicine faculty members will be rotated to the Athens hospital at such time throughout the year," Dr. Hinshaw says, "spending approximately one third each in Greece." Students and staff of the School of Medicine will be rotated every three to six months.

The affiliation was made through the efforts of the School of Medicine, the Loma Linda University Heart Surgery Team, and Peter M. Kalellis, pastor of the Greek Orthodox church.

Previously, the Loma Linda University Heart Surgery Team spent a total of 14 days at the Evangelismos Hospital on two different occasions performing 51 open-heart surgeries. The most recent trip to Greece was last November and December.

Lavaun W. Sutton, (second from left), nurse at Loma Linda University Medical Center and member of the 1969 heart mission to Greece, trains Greek nurses in mouth-to-mouth resuscitation using a dummy named Resuscie Annie.

DELIVERED FROM PRIDE OF OPINION

Delivered from pride of opinion
And when Jesus came from the grave, he braved the darkness and the enemies of His Christ? Who was there, waiting to care for His body? It was this woman who had oiled His feet with her tears and kisses. And who was it with the band of disciples in the upper room praying for the blessing of the Holy Spirit which was poured out on the Day of Pentecost? The inevitable of men and Mary among them. All of them delivered from the sin that is most nearly hopeless and incurable — pride of opinion.
OBJECTIVES (continued from page 13) and alumni groups. He expressed the opinion that the University could increase its services to alumni and that it should do a better job of interpreting its objectives and needs to them.

He stressed the importance of endowments and deferred giving on the part of University alumni.

More academic excellence
The trustees chairman called for a higher degree of academic excellence. He reported on work of curriculum committees and said there should be more emphasis on “consolidating and strengthening the various academic programs.”

He voiced the conviction that there should be no lowering of academic standards to accommodate either individuals or groups.

A stronger board
“A good university,” he said, “must have good trustees.” He opined that the trustees have tremendous responsibility with little authority. He recommended the appointment of more laymen with “know-how” on the board with fewer church officers who are on the board by virtue of their office in the church rather than because of their competence in educational or administrative matters. He said the church should work for a further assessment of leadership and resources for building and governing a good, small university.

Getting it all together
The speaker maintained that the University must continue its trend toward merging, not only of its campuses, but of its disciplines. He said that a good, small university can be created only by bringing the health science complex more definitely into the decision making and planning processes of the University. He urged continued effort on the part of the administration to create a spirit of oneness on the two campuses.

Increased student participation
The development of an ideal university, he said, would call for increased student participation in University affairs without abdicating the administration to the students. He called for further efforts to merge the department of religion on the La Sierra campus with the division of religion on the Loma Linda campus. He said that there should be more complete merging of the two campus libraries, and that a unity could be achieved through promotion of interdisciplinary activities, both formal and informal, faculty forums, and research.

Dedicated teachers
Mr. Bietz declared that a good, small university in order to be good must have a dedicated faculty. He quoted Ellen G. White: “The teachers in our schools have a heavy responsibility to bear, they must be in words and character what they wish their students to be — men and women that fear and work righteousness. They will not only educate the students in the sciences, but train them to have moral independence, to work for Christ and to take up burdens in His cause.”

An effective Christian witness
Mr. Bietz emphasized that a good, small university will have a clearly defined purpose and philosophy and an effective Christian witness. “It is the responsibility of the church,” he said, “to define the nature of the University and to plan for the University to fulfill that purpose.” He said that the purpose of the University must be understood within the church and outside the church. He quoted the report from the Master Planning Council, “What is most important in the development of the University is that it hold fast to the purposes for which it was founded and that it exemplify and extend the Christian witness.”

“Much of protestantism today is adrift,” he said, “because the objectives are not clearly defined.” He quoted an observation of the consultants in the master planning program — “The Seventh-day Adventist Church has served and is serving mankind wherever it may have needs that the church can meet. Probably no Christian organization has a finer record of witness through service,” and, “Inherent in Loma Linda University is the moral strength and purposefulness of the church itself — potentially a greater power than that which is available to any secular university that we know of.”

The federation meeting was chaired by its new president, Varner Johns, SM’45.

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RADIOLOGIST WINS HEART ASSOCIATION’S SILVER MEDAL AWARD
The American Heart Association’s Silver Medal was awarded to Melvin P. Judkins, MD, chairman of the School of Medicine department of radiology, at a ceremony in Portland, Oregon, recently.

Presented by actor-singer Pat Boone the medal was given to Dr. Judkins “for recognition of outstanding accomplishments in serving humanity.”

In 1966, Dr. Judkins developed the now widely used Judkins’ method of coronary catheterization, a technique of visualizing arteries near the heart using sophisticated x-ray procedures.

According to the American Medical Association, heart disease is the number one killer in the nation. By making it easier to view the heart and its related arteries, Dr. Judkins has provided physicians with a new and more accurate method of detecting heart disease.

The federation meeting was chaired by its new president, Varner Johns, SM’45.
PRACTICE
(continued from page 5)

50 families. He will be spending more time in radiology, pathology, psychiatry, and preventive medicine conferences conducted in the family practice unit.

Opportunity for electives

During his third and final year of residency training, he will have still less rotation within the hospital and will spend five afternoons a week in the model family practice unit. He will be given opportunity to select electives in any clinical area and especially those which can be perused without infringing on activity in the model family practice unit.

During a part of the year he will serve as chief resident. During this time, his role will include general supervision of other residents in the program, as well as research and teaching in liaison with other services. During each year of his training program he will spend time on emergency room service at the University Medical Center.

Dr. David B. Hinshaw, dean of the School of Medicine, observes that the prototype program developed at the University Medical Center should be useful in developing acceptable residency training programs in other church related hospitals throughout the nation.
PATIENT
(continued from page 11)
ing of the average layman. The technical language of medicine is an unknown tongue to the layman. He can only hope that what he overhears is an optimistic statement rather than a pronouncement of doom or death.

Attitude therapy helps
Since the attitude of the mind plays an important part in the well-being of the person, much attention in recent years has been centered upon ways of cushioning the effects of these experiences by the attitude of the healing team.

I am aware of warm feelings every time I think of the story in the film — "The One Who Heals" introduced by the Department of Medicine and Religion in the American Medical Association. The diagnosis is given with concern shown by the physician. Another explains the procedure and results of the cobalt treatment. The chaplain is summoned so that he might listen, clarify, and bring support. The two face the third and God is involved.

"OK, so I'm sick"
When the patient has accepted the diagnosis he enters into the second and distinct time period in his illness. He admits that he is ill and abandons pretense of health. This means, at least in our society, accepting the diagnosis of the physicians. He temporarily gives up his adult responsible ideas and cooperates with the doctor with one desire—to get well.

Psychological regression
In one sense he regresses to infancy. In health he made his own decisions. Now he transfers this right to his physician and the healing team members. These changes in orientation are reinforced by the doctor's orders. The patient is not only to refrain from work and recreation, as with the heart patient, he is put to bed and is refrained even from bathroom privileges.

These changes determine the structure of the patient's world which can be described as a simpler, more childish, constricted life. His illness has led him into a social setting which is similar to his childhood. Society accepts this. This second stage then causes the person to regress and become infantile. There is both a physical and emotional dependency.

In this childish state he often becomes highly subjective in judging the events around him. If the nurse frowns for a moment he feels rejected and is worried that she doesn't like him. If she doesn't respond to the bell, she is damned and judged as being lazy and uninterested in his welfare. If the doctor's call is too brief he complains. If the chaplain doesn't come often enough he becomes angry at the church.

He needs the strength of others
His dependence on others is imposed by his illness. The patient's physical weakness, like that of a child, requires the strength of other persons to meet his needs. His regression into a self-centered, subjective world demands that healthier persons apply their mature and objective judgment to his affairs. Again those who care for him are like the parent who assumes most of the responsibilities in important matters. There develops an ambivalency. Like a child the patient often exhibits an uncritical love and admiration for members of the healing team, but at the same time resents his weak and inferior relationship to them. Persons working with the sick need to recognize this ambivalent dependency and neither be flattered nor offended.

This regression during illness is often significant for survival. The strong person must carry the load so the energies of the patient might be preserved for the healing processes. The recognition of this utility in the regression of the sick should make mem-

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LOMA LINDA
From freeway take Waterman turnoff South to Barton Rd. — then East to Heritage Gardens
Infected bugs have been found throughout the southern United States. The bugs usually live in pack rats' nests in wooded areas, including campsites, and in the deserts of our Southwest. Although Chagas' disease is not a serious problem here, there is a potential — the infected bugs found in this country — for transmitting it.

Since 1949, Dr. Ryckman has been investigating the behavior, ecology, distribution, host relationships, and vector potential of the kissing bugs. He has reported, for example, that different geographical populations of the bugs can be distinguished by different blood proteins; also that they fly during early hours of the evening, in temperatures above 68 degrees, and that they can "scent" their prey over a distance of at least 25 feet.

Drawn to this work by the medical problem they present, he hopes that some of his findings may lead to control measures for them. Research by a graduate student, whose continued collective and cooperative efforts will enlarge his kingdom now and eternally; in California and Puerto Rico; through physician and nurse; in dramatic and undramatic ways. The important factor for each of us is to be committed, constructive and cooperative as we extend the influence of good.
G. Gordon Hadley, MD, associate dean for administration of the School of Medicine, left this fall for Afghanistan to assist the faculty of medicine at Nangarhar University in Jalalabad in improving education and medical care.

Co-sponsored by Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, and the University's School of Medicine, Dr. Hadley will act as chief of a professional party that includes physicians and other personnel from all over the United States.

The main duty of the medical team is to accelerate the development of the medical school at Nangarhar University, one of two medical schools in Afghanistan. They will assist the faculty of that school in developing a curriculum and in establishing academic and professional standards.

In addition it is planned that physicians from Indiana University and Loma Linda University will be rotated in and out of Afghanistan through the 1971-72 and 1972-73 academic years. This is a trial program and the feasibility of involving the American team in the faculty of medicine at Nangarhar University will be explored.

A nation of 16 million people, Afghanistan is a mountainous terrain which culminates in the 16,000-foot Hindu Kush mountain range. Bordered by Iran, Pakistan, India, and the Soviet Union, Afghanistan is slightly smaller in size than the state of Texas. The city of Jalalabad, where the university is located, is 30 miles from the Khyber Pass in the Himalayan Mountains.

This will be Dr. Hadley's third trip to Afghanistan. For about two and a half years he taught in the department of pathology at the University of Kabul in Kabul, the capital city. His wife, Alice Ruth, and 12-year-old daughter, Bonnie, accompanied him.

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**THE REAL ACTIVISTS . . .**

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