OPINION

Astounding conclusion
What an astounding conclusion Ron Geraty arrived at in his article on "Appalchichia" in the September issue. He is going to share his meals!

I am deeply interested, but wondered if he knows how much a poor family needs them. They need him to teach healthful living, birth control, how to kick the booze habit, where to find a goal and purpose in life, and how to help themselves!

They do not need "Big Daddy" to come in and hand out money. Many of them earn more than $30 a day. Surely a man can live on that if he knows how.

All of us need a more personal love and concern for the neglected and misguided. A personal concern — governmental removed concern.

W. W. Wilson
Northridge, California

Dr. Baker's opinion
I found Dr. Baker's "Russian Power Grab..." story very interesting and edifying; also Dr. Loveless' sermon "Burn Your Labeling Machine."

Juanita Jensen
Martinez, California

I would like to pass on an observation regarding the article by Dr. Alonzo L. Baker, "Russian Power Grab Predicted in Wake of Nuclear Death," in the October-November issue of SCOPE. I hope that the message will be as effective as it was fascinating.

Your logic is crystal clear to me, so it should be to nearly everyone.

Charles O. Eldridge
Hackettstown, New Jersey

A pleasant surprise
What a very pleasant surprise... to read your editorial, "Time to Return A Favor," in the October-November issue of SCOPE. I received my first copy of your magazine in 1970. Your concepts of this changing decade are stimulating, if not frightening. Reports and projections in this "State of the University" presentation offer a balanced report of University progress and plans.

This issue of University SCOPE represents completion of a style change begun in three previous issues. Jerre K. Iversen, newly appointed managing editor, is largely responsible for layout and design. Letters from our readers suggest we are moving in the right direction. Your comments will be heeded.

Oliver L. Jaques
Editor

For effective placement
A report of the North American Placement Recruitment Council in the recent issue of University SCOPE should remind the church as a whole and each of us individually, that wise utilization of our graduates is vital to the realization of basic objectives.

One of our challenges is to strengthen and amplify practical godliness and Christian living, thus giving substance to the witness of the church. We have a corporate responsibility to help focus the productivity and inspiration of professional youth so that their service will be satisfyingly significant and constructive.

You will be happy to know that we spent considerable time in interpreting the work of this recruitment council to the leadership of our conferences, unions, and institutions in North America at the Autumn Council, which was held in Washington, October 8-15.

We are convinced that the importance of a program for placement and recruitment becomes a matter deserving of the thoughtful concern of each leader and member in the church. It should be equally clear that placement involves more than recruitment: It represents on-going efforts to understand and involve professional people in communicating the hope offered to a troubled generation through the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Neal C. Wilson
Washington, D. C.

Labeling machine
I received my first copy of SCOPE this past week. It has so many good articles I do not know which one to read first. Pastor Loveless' sermon, "Burn Your Labeling Machine," was of particular interest. His words, "Jesus always related to people, assuming they wanted to be better than they were," has really made an impression on my thinking.

Cecilia Braummet
White Plains, New York


This should be a standard feature. He brings the message to us in a provocative and interesting manner which youth can understand and adults "sit up, take notice, and listen!"

Richard Lane
Battle Creek, Michigan

On federal aid
We have recently heard "rumors" that the University is either considering or being urged to accept federal aid for church education. If this is so, I trust that we as church members who also have a stake in the University will have the opportunity to express our own concern. As one who has worked with him in producing the film are impressed with the validity and depth of his spiritual insights.

Demand for the new film is tremendous. Every friend of Loma Linda should read President Bicber's "1970: The Year We Woke Up" (page 16). His concepts of this changing decade are stimulating, if not frightening. Reports and projections in this "State of the University" presentation offer a balanced report of University progress and plans.

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We were surprised by the extent of President Nixon's knowledge of Loma Linda University in particular and of Seventh-day Adventists generally. His spontaneous response to Robert W. Carr, as reported on page 9, reveals an understanding of our health and healing rationale. His recollection of the library on the La Sierra campus surely says something about the presidential memory!

In writing the story about the University Councillors (page 6), I was impressed by the range of resources available to the University through their volunteer service. Utilization of the experience and competence represented should be increased. Because of space limitations, information about these remarkable men is fragmentary, at best.

Louise L. Henriksen's story on physical fitness (page 8) provides food for thought, especially for those of us who think we can't find time for adequate exercise.

Mr. Haynes, an experienced actor, began reading his Bible three or four years ago. As a result, he has been a Seventh-day Adventist for about two years. Those who have worked with him in producing the film are impressed with the validity and depth of his spiritual insights. Demand for the new film is tremendous.

Every friend of Loma Linda should read President Bicber's "1970: The Year We Woke Up" (page 16). His concepts of this changing decade are stimulating, if not frightening. Reports and projections in this "State of the University" presentation offer a balanced report of University progress and plans.

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Oliver L. Jaques
Editor

The new format
Your informal type of pictorial and open column make SCOPE very readable, and your personality emphasis helps to bring the reader right on to the campus. Keep up the good work. I will be looking for coming issues with a great deal of anticipation.

Francis A. Soper
Washington, D. C.

The new SCOPE represents excellent design for this type of publication and very fine writing. Congratulations are certainly in order.

Cecil Coffey
Portland, Oregon

Opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily express those of the editors or of Loma Linda University.
STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTIES

A weekend of special meetings on both campuses entitled "Strategy for the 70's" is planned for January 23 and 24. According to University president David J. Bieber, Robert H. Pierson, president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, will initiate the series with a Saturday sermon, "The Divine Mandate," in the University Church of Seventh-day Adventists, Loma Linda. Neal C. Wilson, vice president for the North American Division, will speak on "The Crucial Years," in the La Sierra Church of Seventh-day Adventists, Riverside. A Saturday conference on "How to Make it Work," will represent an effort to identify effective solutions to new challenges facing Seventh-day Adventists. It is scheduled for the Loma Linda campus.

Sunday's meetings on the La Sierra campus include "The Unique Role of This Church-Related University" by Earl V. Pultias, PhD, professor of education at the University of Southern California; "Loma Linda University: Its Philosophy and Singular Purpose as Defined by the Master Plan Council" by trustees chairman Reinhold R. Bietz; and "Goals and Deadlines: A Discussion of Plans and Priorities for This Decade." Meetings are open to the public.

A Loma Linda University constituency meeting has been scheduled for January 26. Delegates representing the University and approved by the President's Committee include 30 administrators and employees, 60 faculty members, and 10 special representatives. Delegates will hear reports of University progress, as well as plans for the next quadrennium. They will elect new University Trustees which will, in turn, elect officers of the University.


FEEDBACK FROM CHURCH EDUCATORS

Academy principals and educational secretaries from the Pacific Union Conference met on the La Sierra campus recently for a discussion of contemporary problems and trends in secondary education. According to William H. Meier, edD, dean of the School of Education, representatives called for more comprehensive School of Education follow-up services for new teachers; University-trained Bible teachers better able to relate religion classes to general studies programs; and teachers competent in vocational arts, agriculture, art, and physical education. Dr. Meier reported that nearly 100 percent of his school's graduates in elementary education are placed in church-operated schools.

A new University support organization known as "Friends of the Loma Linda University Libraries" has as its objective the acquisition and utilization of valuable books for libraries on both campuses. It is headed by Lawrence D. Longo, MD, professor in gynecology and obstetrics and physiology and biophysics. Dr. Longo urges those wishing to contribute useful or rare books to communicate with his office at the University Medical Center. He states that books in all fields are desired.

The School of Medicine's dean, David B. Hinshaw, MD, hosted a reception recently for Jerry L. Pettis, United States Congressman representing California's 33rd district. Mr. Pettis reported on government plans for extension of medical services to the nation's needy and also on the prospects of an acute care Veterans Administration hospital being located in the Loma Linda area.

The Adventist Collegiate Task Force (ACT), developed by La Sierra campus students, was approved at the church's Autumn Council as an official program of Seventh-day Adventist youth in North America. Monte Sahlin, a 1970 College of Arts & Sciences graduate, served as the organization's first executive coordinator when it became an official youth program of the Pacific Union Conference. The outreach concept has spread from Loma Linda University and Pacific Union College to Walla Walla College and Atlantic Union College. A similar program was undertaken at Andrews University.

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The College of Arts and Sciences department of agriculture held an open house recently. Dairy and farm personnel conducted tours of their facilities showing the new agriculture building recently completed. John E. Carr, associate professor of agriculture, reports increased student interest in agriculture classes.

Harold E. Shull, assistant professor of health education, recently completed a 10-week tour of health education institutions throughout Europe. Sponsored by a Health, Education, and Welfare-World Health Organization travel-study fellowship, Mr. Shull focused on current curriculum development trends and teaching methodologies.

George M. Austin, MD, professor of neurosurgery, presented a paper, "Evaluation of Cerebral Blood Flow by Argon Inhalation and the Mass Spectrometer," at the International Cerebral Blood Flow Symposium held in London recently. He was accompanied by Stanley Rouhe, MD, and Niall Horn, PhD.

Jerald C. Nelson, MD, assistant professor of medicine, has been elected chairman of the Clinical Society of the Diabetes Association of Southern California. The clinical society is the professional section of the association which consists of physicians who are concerned with scientific problems relating to the cause and treatment of diabetes.

Melvin R. Lund, DMD, professor of restorative dentistry, has accepted the position of chairman of the department of restorative dentistry at the University of Indiana School of Dentistry. Dr. Lund, has, for many years, served as the University's grand marshall at commencement ceremonies.

Richard B. Lewis, PhD, professor of English, has authored an article entitled "The Spirit of Prophecy," in the autumn 1970 issue of SPECTRUM, the quarterly Journal of the Association of Adventist Forums. Dr. Lewis takes issue with those who use the term "spirit of prophecy" in referring to Ellen G. White or to her writings. He suggests that such misuse of the term is confusing and could be embarrassing. He observes that the term "spirit of prophecy" should be used in referring to the Holy Spirit or to all prophecies which the Spirit inspires.

Participation by University students and professional personnel in voluntary drug abuse programs was cited in an annual report given by the San Bernardino County Council of Community Services. The report focuses on voluntary services at the Frazee Community Center in San Bernardino.

Gains in student enrollment here are seen as significant when viewed against current trends in western colleges. According to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, a drop in student enrollment has resulted in 41,000 vacancies in western colleges and universities. The survey canvassed 275 institutions in 13 states; 243 schools responded with 201 reporting vacancies for last-minute applicants; 33,000 vacancies were for entering freshmen; 8,650 for transfer students.

Marilyn J. Christian, dean of the School of Nursing, was in Washington, D.C., recently participating in the Seventh-day Adventist Master Planning Council for Nursing Education. The General Conference Department of Health hopes to give form to patterns of nursing education that will be more flexible and thus more effectively meet various aspects of current nursing needs. Miss Christian also participated in the American Association of College and University Deans of Nursing meetings in Washington, D.C. She is chairman of the association's nominating committee and is a member of its planning committee.

Sixty-three School of Dentistry dental hygiene students received caps and pins last month in a ceremony signifying completion of junior and senior years. Juniors received plain white caps. Seniors were given their regulation dental hygiene caps with a lavender band. Seniors also received their professional pins. The class is the largest in the school's history.
Day of judgment

Educators throughout the nation agree that higher education is now experiencing what economists have been predicting — a genuine financial crisis.

According to US News and World Report, 540 colleges out of 2,340 institutions are in serious financial difficulty now with an additional 1,000 colleges "headed for trouble."

College and university administrators can scarcely find words to describe the situation. "The Day of Judgment is upon us. It is here . . . now!" declares one college president.

One doesn't have to search very long for causes. Inflation, soaring costs, unemployment, lagging federal aid, campus unrest, and resultant public hostility are factors.

Seventh-day Adventist institutions cannot continue unaffected. Several colleges are in trouble already. We laud as vital and timely the church's autumn council action establishing a North American Division Board of Higher Education. This body, given requisite authority and funds, can do much to safeguard and strengthen Adventist schools — if institutional and regional rivalries can be overcome.

Administrators and faculty at Loma Linda University are now implementing recommendations developed by the Master Plan Council designed to eliminate duplication and waste within the University.

The council's intensive evaluation program has already sharpened the University's corporate focus on objectives. New priorities, linking its goals with those of the church, are emerging.

Essential to the success of any institution of higher learning is an attitude of confidence and good will on the part of its constituency. This can be achieved and maintained as students, parents, teachers, administrators, church leaders, and donors maintain a clear vision of its ultimate mission in the world.

University in review

Loma Linda University's constituency meeting, scheduled this term on January 26, always looms as an especially significant event in the institution's history.

Held once every four years, this meeting brings together representatives of various groups to hear a review of problems and achievements of the past quadrennium and projections of future developments.

Then, faculty, employees, staff, alumni, and church leaders participate in selecting the trustees who will shape University policies and plans for the coming four years.

Equally important, and one of the first responsibilities of the new University Trustees, is the appointment of University administrators who will implement those policies and plans.

In these representative processes of election and appointment, the involvement of those most directly affected is very significant and desirable.

Such involvement is a natural extension, a formalization at the highest level, of the day-to-day process of collective consultation on which much emphasis has been placed at Loma Linda University in recent years.

All accredited representatives are encouraged to participate creatively, effectively, and appropriately in the constituency's elective procedures and in the continuing responsibilities of University governance and administration.

Watching for changes

We are virtually at the point in the United States where more than half of our population is under the age of 25. This is a society increasingly influenced—some might say "dominated"—by the youth culture. In the mid 1960's, young people sought to make a visual as well as psychological break with the values, attitudes, and life styles of their elders.

They acquired new, more permissive attitudes toward a whole host of things including social relationships, family relationships, and relationships to the traditional institutions of society such as the church and the school.

Attention was focused on some aspects of the youth culture particularly as it manifests itself to morality and ethics and in the vastly increased use of marijuana and various narcotics and hallucinogenic drugs.

The new life style, created by the values of the youth culture, pervades our entire society including the Seventh-day Adventist subculture. It is, therefore, of increasing importance that we, in the healing professions, become aware of the changes that are taking place and acquire the information to both understand and cope with their implications for us, our profession, our families, and our general environment.

Christian activism is alive

Christian activism at Loma Linda University — is it alive or dead? It is well and living. As the definition of activism is currently being confused by rebellious students and searching young people, Loma Linda students this year are maintaining a standard of action which can be appreciated by all.

"We feel that a sensitive Christian social concern which results in a helping ministry to our neighbor is the best way to follow the example of Christ of whom it was said, 'He went about doing good.' The University Campus Fellowship has organized a Social Action Corps. The purpose of this corps is to assess the area of need not presently being met and to recruit and assign helping individuals to meet these specific needs."

And they continue to use and spark individual concern for those who have not had the benefits of a healthy environment. A team approach is used utilizing various special disciplines: dental, medical, nursing, physical therapy, social, and educational. This is activism in the highest sense.

Various students from the School of Health continue to be active in community programs in South Colton and Watts. Five-day plans to stop smoking are organized and run by students. The School of Health should and does have a lot to offer to the other various schools for the case of activism.

Another organization, Christian Activists for Peace, which flourished for a short time last year, has seemingly fallen quiescent. To its discredit, it antagonized the people it was anxious to reach. Its somewhat flamboyant start served only to turn many away. It polarized the University community to the extent of closing people's minds and its leadership.

Loma Linda students this year are maintaining a standard of action that should be directed to University SCOPE, Loma Linda University. Loma Linda, California 92354. Offices are in Magan Hall on the Loma Linda campus. Telephone (714) 796-7231, 888-5211, or 686-5432, extension 595.
THE BOLD ONES

The Loma Linda University Councillors, an advisory board, is completing its 10th year of service. The reasons for its formation and the behind-the-scenes role of its members is described here by the editor of University Scope.

Few discerning people would deny that the job of educating today's youth adds up to a bewildering, if not frustrating, challenge — a challenge that must be met mainly by those designated as "the establishment."

A changing world, an incendiary culture, and a knowledge explosion of unprecedented proportions keep educators dancing like oriental firewalkers. Predictions of a constantly accelerating metamorphosis with complex social patterns likely to be threatening to almost any kind of free corporate action, have led to acute shortages at the administrative level. College and university presidents and deans are resigning everywhere and new candidates are scarce.

If administrators and educators, in general, feel the heat, those responsible for a church-related university, such as Loma Linda, sustain pressures of even greater intensity. This University, in addition to its general programs, gives special emphasis to educating people expected to excel in a wide range of health professions. In doing so, they must also prepare students for effective service in almost any nation or region on earth. Public universities have found these categories of education to be the most expensive. The average yearly cost of educating a physician in the United States, for instance, has reached $20,000, including the capital investment needed for teaching facilities.

While the development of Loma Linda University could not have been achieved without an almost compulsive spiritual and religious motivation, its successful management demands more than holy zeal. Qualified administrators must be inspired and guided by men who know not only where the institution should go but have some clear ideas as to how it should reach its goals.

University Trustees bear prime responsibility for establishing objectives and setting policies. They also carry the major burden of providing for the University's financial support. Because most trustees are already loaded with church duties, they moved in 1961 to authorize formation of an advisory group now known as the University Councillors. These business and professional men advise and assist the administration, reporting directly to the president of the University.

If a common denominator can be identified in describing these men, it is "competence." Each man on the council has achieved high standards of success in his business or profession.

N. A. McAnally, chairman of the group, now operates the largest privately-owned poultry installation in the world, with 1,500,000 laying hens plus the brooder and grow-chickens held for replacement. He also owns modern poultry and egg processing plants, a feed mill, McAnally Transportation, Incorporated, and a real estate investment company. An activist who deals in a frank, straightforward manner, he typifies other members of the council who have demonstrated, to an uncommon degree, the ability to achieve.

William H. Abildgaard, MD, developed a plastics industry around the production of disposable surgical gloves while he was practicing medicine in California. He is now president and board chairman of Abildgaard Laboratories, which does research in plastics and rubber products. His firm is currently organizing a new company for the manufacture, sale, and distribution of equipment to turn out fully-bound books in less than one minute. Dr. Abildgaard is a trustee of Pacific Union College, Angwin; chairman of the Mountain View Academy board, Mountain View; and served on the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists Education Commission. He also participated in the University's recent master planning program.

Henry L. Anderson, DDS, in addition to a heavy dental practice in Miami, Florida, serves as chairman of the board of directors for the burgeoning Healia Hospital in that city.

Nathan L. Beebe, MD, a general surgeon practicing in Fort Collins, Colorado, is an active member on the governing boards of Boulder Memorial Hospital, Boulder, Colorado; Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska; Campion Academy, Loveland, Colorado; and the local hospital service insurance organization.

Henry L. Bruner operates the largest wholesale company in Arizona servicing retail variety stores. A member of the Arizona Conference of Seventh-day Adventists executive committee, he supports the church by serving on the boards of Tempe Hospital and Thunderbird Academy and Thunderbird Elementary School, Scottsdale, Arizona. He is also a trustee of the Arizona Conference corporation.

Harry Buler operates a group of farms in the San Joaquin Valley in central California.

Bex Callcott, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, holds a complex of farm lands and business properties. He also operates an interstate cookie company.

Carl Campbell, a developer of nursing homes and convalescent hospitals, has planned and constructed a number of housing complexes in the Pacific Northwest. He is a trustee of Walla Walla College, College Place, Washington.
HAROLD S. CAMPBELL, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, vice chairman of the councilors, holds a wide range of church-related offices including a recent assignment as president of the Seventh-day Adventist Choral Society. He is a financier and developer of shopping centers.

EDWIN C. CARLTON, DDS, of Marietta, Georgia, is credited with the development of a program which has resulted in the appointment of a dentist as dental secretary in union and local church conferences throughout the nation. Dr. Carlton, a member of the conference committee, founded a church in his home with a charter membership of 47. The 300-member congregation now has a new $288,000 sanctuary.

DANIEL L. COGGINS, DDS, of Corpus Christi, Texas, is a past president of the National Association of Seventh-day Adventist Dentists. In addition to his practice, he holds extensive oil investments. An active churchman, he is also a past president of the Nueces Dental Association.

VERLIN COLEMAN, of Portland, Oregon, founded the Kendon Advertising Agency 22 years ago. A past president of Portland Association of Advertising Agencies, he is a founder and president of North Pacific Homes which operates the nonprofit Village Retirement Home, Portland.

E. C. COSENTINE represents the church's educational effort. He has served as president of several Adventist colleges and the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists Department of Education for many years. He serves on the councillor's executive committee.

DALE FISHER is active at many levels of church administration. He is president of Ace Drills Bushing Company adjacent to the La Sierra campus of the University. This manufacturing firm employs many students.

ARCHIE E. GILBERT spent many years as a member of a family construction firm. Currently involved with investments, he focuses his interest on the provision of adequate buildings and facilities for Adventist schools.

M. BERNARD GRAYBILL, MD, served as a medical missionary to Peru for five years and is now in his 39th year of practice in Lodi, California. A strong supporter of the University, the church and secondary education, he is developer of several housing tracts. He owns his own plane and has been an avid flier for 20 years.

PAUL A. JOHNSON, MD, practices general surgery in Seattle, Washington. He is involved in church work and activities, as well as in the University's School of Medicine Alumni Association.

CHRIS R. KEESLER, DDS, represents his profession in Lodi, California. A strong supporter of the University, the church and secondary education, he is developer of several housing tracts. He owns his own plane and has been an avid flier for 20 years.

JOHN D. LATIMER is president of a North Carolina architectural engineering and planning firm that bears his name. He is also president of Cedar Terrace, Incorporated, and board chairman of Mount Hope Finishing Company with plants in North Carolina and New York. He is a director of the Durham Box Company.

FRED J. LORENZ is a manufacturer in the highly competitive broom and mop industry. His unusual success in this field was recently reported in the Wall Street Journal. Mr. Lorenz is deeply committed to Adventist educational programs and facilities.

LEELAND R. MCELVINUE, MD, maintains a heavy practice next door to the state capital in Lansing, Michigan. An active director of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, he is a veteran member of the conference committee and a strong promoter of education for Adventist youth. He administers a complex of farm and property investments.

G. D. MCKEE heads a nationally-known cookie company with factories in several southern states. He has, for many years, been prominent in the development of college and academy campuses. The new McKee Library at Southern Missionary College, Collegedale, Tennessee, is named in his honor.

REUBEN E. NELSON, MD, is senior partner of Unterseher, director of development; and president of the Lassen Foundation. He has sponsored many research programs relating to preventive medicine.

LEROY D. REEVES heads a nationally-known hatchery business. He now is involved in various investment and development projects. He is a past vice chairman of the councilors.

MERRILL C. PATTON, a veteran councilor, is an attorney and certified public accountant. A Harvard University cum laude graduate, he is a trustee of Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, and Mount Pisgah Academy, Candler, North Carolina, and is a member of the North Carolina Conference committee.

JACQUE W. PIERCE, of Wayzata, Minnesota, has developed and now operates a network of convalescent hospitals throughout the northern states. He is a vice chairman of the councilors.

J. LEE PRICE, a retired real estate and investment broker in Virginia and Florida, has contributed to the development of the church's schools in the Potomac Conference. He is a conference committee member.

CHARLES R. ROSSWALD, of Denver, Colorado, is an auctioneer and antique dealer with an impressive history in church involvement.

R. L. SCHEPPEL, of Escondido, is a farm and land broker and a senior right-of-way agent and residential appraiser. Former mayor of Santa Monica, he has done appraisal studies for Stanford University, Stanford; the University of Southern California, Los Angeles; University of California at Los Angeles; and numerous other colleges.

RONALD SENSEMAN has been an architect in the Washington, D.C., area since 1936. His 22-man staff has completed contracts with industrial, war, and army colleges; Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Atlantic Union College, South Lancaster, Massachusetts; Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan; Columbia Union College, Takoma Park, Maryland; Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, Takoma Park, Maryland; and the National Air Pollution Control Center.

GEORGE B. SUHRIE is credited with pioneering development of fabrics made from synthetic fibres. Until retirement he was secretary of Fox-Wells, a textile merchant.

Continued on page 30
A physical fitness program, for which each person is tested and then given an exercise prescription to treat his specific problems, has been initiated by Loma Linda University School of Health this fall and made available to would-be self-improvers on and off the campus.

The program is gaining urgency here from the finding—just discovered as a by-product of testing their fitness—that a large number of University students are in poor or, at best, only fair shape. An even sharper prod is the parallel finding that the School of Health faculty and staff, averaging from 10 to 20 years older, tested better than the students.

Having overseen the testing of some 5,000 people in the last four years, including students, faculty, and members of surrounding communities, Charles S. Thomas, PhD, assistant professor of health education and director of the new fitness program, is not surprised by the present scores.

“Our students here,” he said recently, “are comparable to the national average.” It is the faculty that is different. He pulled from an office bookshelf recent reports indicating that most adults in this country fall within the two lowest fitness categories.

The scale for measuring fitness has five grades: low, fair, average (that is, median), good, and high. At Loma Linda this semester, sophomore nursing students, whose average age is 19, scored low; School of Dentistry freshmen, 20 to 22 years old, fair; all classes in the School of Health (a graduate school in public health whose students, well advanced in careers, average 31 to 33), fair. The male (but not the female) faculty outdid the students by one grade, Dr. Thomas said, because they have been practicing what they teach.

Muscular strength less important

How does he measure fitness? Muscular strength is only a secondary criterion, he says. Dr. Thomas and Jabbour S. Semaan, instructor in health education, use a more basic indicator. They put each person on a treadmill, starting him at a slow, steady walk and gradually increasing the treadmill speed until he is almost running.

During this stress, continued for nine minutes if he can tolerate it, he is lightly hooked up to an electrocardiograph to produce a pattern of his heart’s activity, which is checked by an internist. The internist is always present when the test is given. The exerciser’s pulse rate, taken at different moments of the test, is a measure of his endurance—in fact, of the overall health of his heart, lungs, and circulatory system. The lower his pulse after exercise, the fitter he is.

To measure the flexibility and strength of his musculoskeletal system, Dr. Thomas and Mr. Semaan have other, simpler tests. From the testing they have found that the most prevalent fitness problem among young people, poor posture, affects girls more than boys, but it exists among both.

Most noticeable among girls today is the forward-thrust head and round shoulders which Dr. Thomas ascribes to years of television watching. In such a deformity, he explains, there is muscular tightness and weakness combined: the muscles are tight in the chest and front of the neck, weak at the back of the neck and between the shoulder blades. To correct it, he prescribes exercises to stretch specifically those muscles which are tight and strengthen those which are weak.

Most boys, who take part in more active games and do more carrying and lifting than girls, escape this deformity but, when they get older and less active (in graduate school, for instance), could develop other posture problems. A young dental school professor came to the Loma Linda fitness experts because he got backaches when he was standing in his office treating patients. He had well developed chest and arm muscles—from weight-lifting exercises—but, as his test revealed, he had neglected his back muscles.

Obesity and high blood pressure, the commonest problems among older adults, are also being treated in the fitness program, as well as numerous other medical conditions. Some of the exercises prescribed can be narrowly specific—for instance, to correct flab in the upper arms or improve weak ankles. But each person’s prescription includes both endurance exercises (walking, swimming, bicycling) and muscle strengtheners. How much and how fast to do them is noted on the prescription.

Doing them outdoors is more effective than doing the same kind and amount of exercise indoors, Dr. Thomas teaches. For evidence he cites a noted study of the training of athletes. The investigator, a physiologist at the Max-Planck Institute in Germany, found that the athletes’ muscular strength increased exactly twice as rapidly when training out of doors.

Loma Linda has a marked half-mile track outdoors. The fitness gym, though indoors, is air conditioned and equipped with scientific gadgetry—treadmills, stationary bicycles, tilt boards, pulleys, leg-lifts, and other devices that are adjusted with weights to suit different strengths. In this purposeful room, serious older exercisers outnumber the young these days.

Among the nonstudents, who are required to bring a doctor’s referral and to pay a fee, is a group of businessmen from Riverside so eager to get in shape they arrive as early as six in the morning. Dr. Thomas hopes to instill comparable enthusiasm in the students, especially a belief in and desire to keep on exercising.

At the end of this year, the first for the fitness program, the students will be retested to see “if all our teaching is having an effect.”

“We think that when they graduate from this University and go out into the field as practitioners of health, they should be bouncing with health themselves.”
AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT

"Seventh-day Adventists heal the body as well as the spirit," stated President Richard M. Nixon in an informal interview with 1970 College of Arts and Sciences graduate Robert W. Carr at the Riverside airport on election evening.

With his daughter Tricia, the president helicopted from his western White House in San Clemente to visit an aging aunt, Mrs. Edith Timberlake, who lives in a Riverside convalescent home.

Acting as a correspondent for the Adventist Radio Network, Mr. Carr was standing with other reporters on the airfield following the Nixon's visit when the president singled him out for a brief conversation.

Upon learning that Mr. Carr was a Loma Linda University graduate, Mr. Nixon recalled his visit to the La Sierra campus of the University in 1950 during his successful campaign for a seat in the United States Senate from California.

He told Mr. Carr that the University was "a fine school," particularly singling out the library. "I spoke in the library," he noted, "and I remember how beautiful it was." He said it was one of the first to have large glass windows.

But it was the medical work of Seventh-day Adventists that Mr. Nixon especially praised. Turning to those around him he said, "I've seen the Adventists. I don't know whether you know about them." Turning back to Mr. Carr, the president asked if he had ever been abroad. When the reporter replied that he had, Mr. Nixon enquired, "Have you seen their hospitals?"

Mr. Carr mentioned Loma Linda University Medical Center, at which point President Nixon interjected, "I don't just mean there. I was in Burma, for example, and remember the Adventist hospital there as one of the finest I have seen. And I recall the fine work they do there. They heal the body as well as the spirit."

Mr. Carr also told Tricia Nixon about the Ontario Adventist Collegiate Task Force project where he serves as "live-in" director of a shelter house for homeless children.

When Mr. Nixon heard that Mr. Carr was "playing dean to about 20 kids that don't have any homes," he produced a handful of souvenir fountain pens similar to those used by the President to sign legislation into law and told Mr. Carr to take some of them "to those little kids" with his best wishes.

The interview was broadcast over Loma Linda University's radio station KLLU, and later over the Adventist Radio Network, a chain of stations made up of Seventh-day Adventist college radio stations in the United States.

AND NOW A WORD FROM . . .

President Nixon receives a gigantic airmail letter from the acting chairman of the College of Arts and Sciences department of art.

What must be one of the largest letters ever delivered to the White House in Washington, D. C., was sent by airfreight to President Richard M. Nixon early last month from acting chairman of the College of Arts and Sciences department of art Herschel R. Hughes.

The six- by nine-foot letter on canvas was hand painted by Mr. Hughes as an exact replica of a typewritten letter on University letterhead. In the letter, Mr. Hughes expresses his concern over the ecology crisis facing the nation and appreciation for Mr. Nixon's efforts to curb pollution.

This method of communicating with the president was chosen, according to the artist, to stress the impact of the individual voice in government, call attention to the need for preservation of the environment, and make a contribution to the superrealism form of art.

Mr. Hughes states that art is communication. He believes that it is the best vehicle available to him for expressing his views to those in leadership positions.

The letter was typed by the artist and then recreated on canvas. The original letter is permanently mounted beside the painting. Mr. Hughes worked on the painting for two months.

A member of President Nixon's staff confirmed by telephone that the letter had arrived and was exhibited in a special display room in the White House.
Ever since author Charles Dickens penned a benevolent Christmas spirit into the otherwise stingy character of Mr. Scrooge, readers of that immortal classic, "A Christmas Carol," have been reminded of the contemporary Tiny Tims who seldom enjoy the holiday traditions of Santa Claus, mistletoe, and mysterious packages under brightly-lit Christmas trees that most people take so casually for granted.

Though people of any wage scale can celebrate the true meaning of Christmas, the trappings that make the day so festive are often beyond the grasp of the indigent millions in the world classified as hardship cases. It is their children, probably, who miss the fancy frills of the Christmas holidays the most — for Christmas, in many ways, is for kids.

In his poem, "The Unseen Tragedy," Wilbur Dick Nesbit wrote, "The little children who grieve on Christmas Day are not in huts and hovels a thousand miles away. They are so near they hear us, our laughter, our song. And all the joys we have today serve to make great the wrong."

Loma Linda University is surrounded by little pockets of poverty, a blight to the unsympathetic, the unaware, or the unfeeling few who view penury as an unwanted curse to an otherwise pleasant residential region.

There are some, very few and mostly distant, who still believe that students training in the medical and paramedical fields either do not have the time or do not care enough to become involved in their community. The Social Action Corps, alone, disproves such ignorance.

And now, another act of student involvement has been written. Medical, dental, nursing, health, and physical therapy students honored 300 little children who lived not "in huts and hovels a thousands miles away," but in Colton and San Bernardino and Redlands and Loma Linda.

Called "Kids Kristmas Karnival," more than 300 youngsters from low-income families in the area attended a Christmas party planned and hosted by students from Loma Linda University. Ranging in ages from five to 12, the children were treated to a free supper and an evening of entertainment that included a magician, a University choir, games, and the retelling of the first Christmas at the scene of the Nativity.

Highlighting the party, at least for many of the kids, was the visit of Santa Claus. Students visited local stores asking for toys, clothes, and gifts; employees of Loma Linda University Medical Center gave through their own project called Santa’s Sack; and students who were unable to attend donated what they could afford.

The idea of a Christmas party for underprivileged children in the area is not a new one. For four years, the Student American Medical Association (SAMA) has sponsored a party for about 75 youngsters. This year, however, SAMA officers invited student associations in the Schools of Health, Dentistry, Nursing, and Health Related Professions to participate.

Working with SAC, they obtained names of children from county welfare offices, social workers and public health nurses, public school officials, and volunteers at SAC satellite clinics in the area.

Perhaps the most unique feature of the party was the "big brother or sister" approach. Each child had either a big brother or sister for the entire evening. They were picked up at home by this chaperone, taken to the party, and brought home again. Throughout the evening, their big brother or sister was at their side.
IS THERE A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE?

That "kind old country doctor the populace considered with a mingled love and dread," of whom Will Carleton once wrote, is long since gone. His place has been taken by internists, gynecologists, and otolaryngologists. This is the age of specialization. The general practitioner seems destined for classification among the extinct species.

Is this a problem? The answer is a clear yes and no. Let us mourn too long over the demise of the familiar family doctor, it should be pointed out that medical specialization means better care.

But the rub lies in the overall health care of a patient formerly provided by a general practitioner. Unless the right specialist is available for a particular malady, the patient may go wanting for lack of understanding in finding just who he should consult. Perhaps the ideal situation is when he can consult a general practitioner who makes accurate general diagnoses, realizes his medical limitations, and refers the patient to a specialist.

Meanwhile, 80-million Americans lack adequate medical attention, according to a recent Time magazine report. Lamenting the loss of the family doctor, however, tends to make the medical specialist the culprit. This loss of the family doctor, however, tends to make the medical specialist the culprit. This is an unjust assertion.

A doctor drain

The real troublemaker is more difficult to pin down. Stated simply, there is a shortage of physicians. The 90 or so medical schools in this country cannot graduate enough students each year to keep pace with the loss of physicians through death or retirement. California, for example, produced 447 new medical graduates in 1966 while nearly 600 practicing doctors died. And that does not count those who retired. Immigrating doctors from other states only partially replenish the doctor drain.

Assessing blame for such a dilemma is not worth the effort. It seems to be more profitable to look for answers. "One solution might be, to evaluate each individual task traditionally performed by physicians," suggests Ivor C. Woodward, PhD, dean of the School of Health Related Professions. "There are certain duties that do not have to be performed by physicians."

That seems to be just what officials at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, were thinking when they initiated the first training program for physician's assistants in 1966. The idea of such a program is to educate a person to a level somewhere between a physician and a nurse. They could relieve doctors of such time-consuming tasks as taking case histories and drawing blood specimens. In some areas, they could actually replace the physician.

The program at Duke originally trained aides for general practitioners and internists. It has been so successful, though, that the program has been expanded to include training in other specialties like radiology and pediatrics. Three other schools are already following Duke University's lead with 50 others scheduled to do the same.

There are drawbacks of course. Licensing physician's assistants is just one problem still unsolved. It appears that for such an innovation to work, a physician's assistant can only work for one physician rather than a group practice.

But problems plague any new idea, and few would bet they prove to be unsolvable. Overall, it is a remarkable plan — the apparently perfect example of good old American ingenuity at its finest. It shows the American public that the medical profession is concerned about the national health predicament. It is the kind of program that could stimulate the imagination of every progressive thinker who is concerned with the problem.

Lost in the glamor and newness of such a plan, however, is the fact that physician's assistants are not new to medicine. Since the first nurse took the first temperature or gave the first shot or removed the first wound, physicians have had assistants to share the pressure of caring for the sick and wounded.

More recently, another type of physician's assistant has emerged. They may not have the overall general knowledge of the newest brand of physician's assistant. And they may not work as closely with the patient as a nurse. But in their particular field, they might be considered the most specialized of all the physician's assistants.

They are members of the allied health professions and their specialties are physical therapy, medical records administration, occupational therapy, medical technology, radiological technology, and most recently, respiratory therapy.

At Loma Linda University they are trained in the School of Health Related Professions. Though some of the specialties go as far back as 1937, the school was not established until 1966, thus pulling together the separate curriculums of the paramedical departments. Consequently, though the department of physical therapy has one of the largest enrollments in the nation, others like medical technology, occupational therapy, and medical records administration are wide open to more applicants.

One reason these departments could accept more students, believes Dr. Woodward, is that few people, even on college campuses, have a good concept of what programs are available in the various health professions.

"They think of most of these programs as simply employment opportunities in which the students are given some instruction within a hospital setting," he says.

In actuality, most of these curriculums require two or three years of liberal arts education plus one or two years of intensive training in the specialty. And recently, wage scales have begun reflecting the intensity of the training the graduates receive.

At Loma Linda University the school is new, the professions taught are diverse. Successful new departments grow and expand. They offer training in professions to match the times.

Right to breathe

The recent wave of concern for air and lung pollution attributed to cars, factories, and cigarettes was, in part, caused by the realization that man's inherent right to breathe was seriously threatened. People began to see the need to fight the menace while, at the same time, aid those whose breathing was already hampered.

This added impetus to the growth of a relatively new profession called respiratory therapy. Members of this vocation are trained to help others breathe easier. This sudden attention given to the old art of breathing calls for more trained respiratory therapists. This fall, a new department of respiratory therapy will provide that training.

They may not have the glitter of the Duke University brand of physician's assistant. And they may not have the heritage of the nursing profession. But when it comes time to list the indispensable medical people that man a modern hospital, a logical place to start, might be with the allied health physician's assistant.
Mr. Haynes

People who have been "turned off" by the younger generation will be pleasantly surprised by "While the World Dances," a sensitive, artistic, and fast-moving film depicting the quest of today's Christian youth for enduring values.

The customary yawning with which so many church-filmed productions are endured gives way to rapt attention as viewers are taken from one scene to the next — each focusing on a meaningful episode in the lives of students involved in the educational process.

The most memorable aspect of the film, according to those who have seen it, is its authenticity. The viewer feels that he is there sharing experiences that are informative, poignant, and often deeply spiritual. The presentation is full of surprises and moderately seasoned with humor.

There is no narrative to tell the audience what it has seen. Nothing is contrived or rigged. There is no "acting" and no "pitch" or hard sell. Students and others who speak throughout the production do so with candor and sincerity. No one told them what to say. However the film may be described, it is certainly not an illustrated sermon.

Gary T. Haynes, its producer, was challenged to produce a film that would capture the sense of discovery and growth experienced in a Christian school of higher learning. Those who have seen the finished product believe he has, to a remarkable extent, accomplished this. His portrayal of student life is staged against a backdrop of world unrest and violence. A dancing scene from a discothque gives the film its name. It also suggests the sense of frantic futility characterizing many contemporary youth.

These opening scenes cause discomfort to some who complain of too much realism. Others insist that they are necessary to capture the attention and provide the contrast necessary for an appreciation of the unique advantages of Christian education.

"The film," explains Mr. Haynes, "was not produced for administrators or deans. It was designed to communicate the church's educational philosophy to teenagers." Numerous pilot showings to youth groups during production indicate the validity of his point of view.

An experienced actor, Mr. Haynes played the role of Chris Webber, the blind boy, in the television network series "Peyton Place," appearing in 60 episodes. He was subsequently active in the theater both as an actor and director. He and his wife Valarie, who also acted and danced, were typical of talented young people who searched for meaning and fulfillment in the entertainment world. Their nagging disillusionment and frustration were also typical.

In an almost desperate effort to find satisfying answers, they began reading the Bible. World conditions and personal problems that had perplexed and almost overwhelmed them, were seen in a new perspective. Their discovery of God's love through Christ led to an acceptance of new values and a new life style. They literally read themselves into the Seventh-day Adventist church.

He is possessed by the conviction that many youth can be reached by more effective utilization of audiovisual media. "We are," he says, "in the middle of a communications revolution that is changing human history. The church has hardly scratched the surface. Adventism is a 'now' message. It has got to be expressed in 'now' terms."

He believes that interpretations of the church's faith and philosophy can be produced in a way that will both appeal to contemporary youth and be acceptable to commercial and public media. "Adventists have solutions to many of today's problems. What they need is the will and ability to communicate. They need, in effect, a new 'gift of tongues.'"

How did Mr. Haynes see this complex educational institution? "The first thing I did," he says, "was to read what Ellen White had to say about Loma Linda in the Ministry of Healing. I saw the work of healing in new, broader terms — a work that should challenge therapists, teachers, writers, and artists, as well as physicians, dentists, therapists, and nurses. People these days are sick intellectually, so-
REVIEWING THE CURRICULUM

An interview with Fritz Guy, associate professor of theology and philosophy and chairman of the staff I committee on curriculum study.

Why do we need to change the University curriculum? Does this suggest that we haven’t been doing very well?

It seems to me that curriculum review and revision are an expression of this University's commitment to continuing excellence in higher education. With this in mind, there are a couple of reasons why curricular change is necessary.

In the first place, we think that, in education especially, there are always ways to improve. Anyone who doesn’t think that the job he is doing can be done better is rather shortsighted, and probably destined to permanent mediocrity. In the second place, we are now involved in educating students for responsible and creative Christian service and witness in the last decades of the 20th century. It is pretty obvious that life in the 80's and 90's is going to be different from what we have known in the 50's and 60's. Education that was excellent preparation for the present may be quite inadequate for the future.

What changes can we look for in the College of Arts and Sciences program?

There are three kinds of changes being planned intending to make an education in the College of Arts and Sciences more flexible and individualized, more efficient, and more distinctively Adventist education.

For example, the general studies requirements — which, by the way, are the heart of liberal arts education, and shouldn’t be thought of as merely a preliminary, warming-up exercise before the student gets down to business in his major field — may be met with a much wider variety of options, depending on the student’s own background and interest. In many cases, requirements may be met by proficiency tests, which will enable a well-prepared student — one who has had a good program and has studied hard in academy or high school — to reduce significantly the amount of time he needs to complete his college program, so that he can get into his career or graduate study sooner.

And, in what I think is a particularly interesting innovation, each student’s baccalaureate program will include an advanced course that will enable him to explore the reciprocal implications of his major field and his religious beliefs. These courses will be offered by the various departments of the college — which means that the explicit study of religion will be a major educational concern of every academic discipline.

A couple of other programs now in the discussion-and-planning stage may turn out to be very important and exciting curricular options for particular groups of students. One of these possibilities is a full term of introductory courses for entering students who need special help in regard to such things as reading, composition, and study skills. These courses will carry elective credit toward graduation, and will give students with educational deficiencies an opportunity to get themselves fully prepared for a successful college career.

The other program being discussed is a pilot project that will provide an interdisciplinary approach to general studies — integrating, for a small group of interested students, communication skills, cultural history, religion, and perhaps the behavioral and natural sciences.

How long will it be before these changes become effective?

The new general studies curriculum and the special-help program are scheduled to begin when the college goes on a three-term academic calendar — what is sometimes called the “quarter system” — next fall. And there is some hope that an interdisciplinary program may get under way at the same time.

Did the recent Learning Improvement Conference affect the thinking of those involved in initiating and planning the new curriculums?

I think the conference probably reinforced some of the convictions that have prompted many of the revisions and innovations that have been proposed. But a more important effect of the conference was the interest it encouraged in thinking about the fundamental nature of education, by raising questions about the processes involved in learning.

Many of us have asked ourselves again how to improve the effectiveness of our courses as occasions for learning. We now need to make sure that the interest in these questions is continually stirred up and maintained. For no matter how imaginative and innovative a curriculum may be, what counts most in education is the amount and quality of learning that occurs, and for this the effectiveness of the individual teachers is the most important factor.
EMERGENCY HELISTOP SAVES LIVES

DURING OPENING CEREMONIES for the helistop, Laura M. Sundin, president of the Volunteer Service League, hands the Federal Aviation Administration papers to hospital administrator C. Victor Way.

FROM INSIDE A HELICOPTER, this is the view of the helistop as the pilot makes the final approach. The helistop is 54-feet square, has night landing lights, and is located atop the north wing of the hospital adjacent to the seventh floor entrance. It was dedicated October 26, 1969.

It is located atop the north wing of Loma Linda University Medical Center and is called a helistop. Financed by the Volunteer Service League, it was opened October 26, 1969, in hopes that speedier emergency service might be provided for patients too sick or too badly injured to travel by ground ambulance. The first emergency service helistop to be located at any Inland Empire hospital, the 54-foot-square landing pad has seen sporadic but important action. That action has saved lives.

It was shortly after 4 p.m. on an overcast day last month when the hospital emergency room was notified that a California Highway Patrol helicopter was flying in a 13-year-old boy with critical head injuries received in a motorcycle accident.

At 4:30 p.m., the helicopter swooped down out of the murk (1) and settled onto the pad (2). The emergency room crew that had been waiting on the ramp rushed to the aircraft with a gurney, opened the doors (3), and lifted the boy onto the stretcher (4). With the help of the accompanying highway patrol officer, they wheeled the gurney off the pad (5), down the ramp (6), and into the hospital where a waiting elevator sped them down seven flights to the emergency room.

—Photos my Richard W. Weismeyer
1970: THE YEAR WE WOKE UP
by David J. Bieber

The fifth annual President's Convocation was held November 8 on the Loma Linda campus of Loma Linda University. University president David J. Bieber delivered his state of the University address, "1970: The Year We Woke Up." Following is the complete text of his remarks.

To repeat the title given this report, either as a claim or as a confession, suggests the need for some explanation.

In claiming or asserting that this is "the year we woke up," we run the risk of sounding superficial or even arrogant.

We also evoke such responses as, "Well, it's about time! But why were you asleep?"

When I refer to 1970 as "the year we woke up," I am saying that we, in a corporate sense, moved in a deliberate and systematic manner to clarify and redefine the character, role, and function of Loma Linda University. This must be described as an awakening!

In saying this, I hasten to affirm that this awakening has been developing for some time. Restless, creative stirrings have been coming from each school and division of the University and from its governing bodies and constituents. Seeds planted by teachers, students, and administrators had germinated and were breaking out into the light of day.

In this context, I wish to recognize great educators in the previous administrations such as Godfrey T. Anderson, William M. Weeks, PhD, vice president for public relations and development, is a complex corporate organism with task forces reaching into every aspect of institutional governance. Its mandate was to first identify this University's philosophy and objectives, and then to utilize the collective thinking of teachers, administrators, professional consultants, trustees, constituents, and students in the formation of definite plans for its growth and operation.

We believe this to be an appropriate time for this sort of planning experience. Loma Linda University, thanks to the foresight and courage of its trustees, had undertaken and accomplished certain major organic changes such as the consolidation of the School of Medicine, the merger with La Sierra College, and the building of a modern medical center.

The College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School, and Schools of Dentistry, Medicine, and Nursing had made significant administrative adjustments. Schools of Health Related Professions, Health, and Education had been organized and clinical, hospital, educational, and research programs were successfully interdigitated in the new medical center.

We had, through actions of the trustees, gotten a collection of institutions, schools, and programs into one basket. It was time to discover whether these elements should or could function together as a university.

The administration also felt that it owed the church a definitive concept of what a church-sponsored university could be and could do in helping the church fulfill its basic function — namely, the communicating of the gospel to the world (and by the gospel, we mean, the good news about the character, purposes, and plans of God).

All of this self-study and planning had to be done with the realization that the fruits of our labors could not be tasted or evaluated for years or even decades.

In higher education, we build not for today, nor even for tomorrow. We build for future years. This year's freshmen will not make a major impact or significant contribution in their professions for years.

We made an effort to 'get it all together'

Landeen, Norval F. Pease, Keld J. Reynolds, and Richard B. Lewis. These men were, in their awareness and thinking, leagues ahead of many of us.

In this year, 1970, we made a concerted effort to "get it all together." Ten years from now, if time lasts, historians may identify 1970 as the year that witnessed a channeling and focusing of ideas and concerns from various elements of the University — the year we took a studied look at future needs and proposed to reshape the University at all levels, if necessary, to achieve these needs.

This action was achieved through the development of a master planning program and the organizing of a Master Plan Council. The council, coordinated by Howard B. weeks, PhD, vice president, is charged with public relations and development, and is a complex corporate organism with task forces reaching into every aspect of institutional governance. Its mandate was to first identify this University's philosophy and objectives, and then to utilize the collective thinking of teachers, administrators, professional consultants, trustees, constituents, and students in the formation of definite plans for its growth and operation.

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In higher education, we build not for today, nor even for tomorrow. We build for future years. This year's freshmen will not make a major impact or significant contribution in their professions for years.

A prospective medical student enrolling for his premedical course in the College of Arts and Sciences will not be established in his profession until the early or mid-'80's.

A minister, teacher, or nurse will not be productive until the late '70's.

This factor has always represented a unique challenge to educators. The rapidly changing age in which we find ourselves makes this factor crucial.

To help you understand what we are up against in this respect, I am going to take a few minutes to share with you some comments of perceptive men relative to the decade of the '70's.

Thoughtful people, such as you who are here tonight, don't need to be told that we are living in a time of change.

What should surprise us all is the disconcerting rate of change. In his newly released book, Future Shock, sociologist Alvin Toffler deals with some causes and human aspects of our changing civilization.

He observes that our generation has seen more changes than all previous generations combined. He cites the knowledge explosion and the incredible impact of the electronic computer on science and industry as major factors in the rapid rate of change.

The eminent economist Kenneth Boulding, who spoke on this campus last year, supports this view. He says that our century represents, in effect, the great median strip running down the center of human history.

"The world of today . . . is as different from the world in which I was born as that world was from Julius Caesar's. I was born in the middle of human history. Almost as much has happened since I was born as happened before."

Not a few projected changes will be motivated by predictions from ecologists, such as biologist Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, who spoke in our community a few weeks ago. Dr. Ehrlich said, among other things, that "everything is going to come to an end in the near future — the question is how?"

He declared that the earth's irreplaceable resources are being wasted in an irrele-
sible manner and that we will not know for 20 or 30 years whether or not we have already destroyed ourselves with DDT.

He said that "we are fundamentally destroying the earth with methyl and mercury wastes."

Dr. Erlich expressed the view that if civilized nations began tomorrow utilizing all their resources to reverse this destructive tide, he would give civilized man a 50 percent chance of surviving the year 2000.

This popular young scientist is speaking to thousands of young people on campuses throughout the nation calling for radical changes in Western culture. "We will have to adopt changes in life style and accept solutions that, up to this point, we have considered too utopian, too Christian, or too idealistic," he concluded.

We are feeling the impact of past events

If Dr. Erlich is exaggerating, he is joined by scientists writing many journals such as the recent ecology issue of *Scientific American*.

Arnold J. Toynbee, one of the world's great contemporary historians, predicts the dissolution of our civilization. He notes that 19 out of 21 past civilizations suffered decline and decay through a mixture of atheism, materialism, racialism, and alcoholism (*Civilization on Trial*, page 205).

These and other rather gloomy considerations impose irresistible psychological pressures on our generation, and, because of modern communications, these pressures, along with contemporary events, radiate instantaneously throughout the world.

But another significant principle must be noted. Because of these electronic and automated communications, we can now be said to be feeling the impact of all past events in a new way.

Dr. Toffler points out that "the past is doubling back on us." We are caught, he says, "in what might be called a *time skip*.

An event that affected only a handful of people at the time of its occurrence in the past can have large-scale consequences today. The Peloponnesian War, for example, was little more than a skirmish by modern standards. While Athens, Sparta, and several nearby city-states battled, the population of the rest of the globe remained largely unaware of, and undisturbed by, the war. The Zapotec Indians living in Mexico at the time were untouched by it. The ancient Japanese felt none of its impact.

Yet the Peloponnesian War deeply altered Greek history. By changing the movement of men, the geographical distribution of genes, values, and ideas, it affected later events in Rome, and, through Rome, all Europe. Today's Europeans are to some small degree different people because that conflict occurred.

"In turn, in the tightly wired world of today, these Europeans influence Mexicans and Japanese alike. Whatever trace of impact the Peloponnesian War left on the genetics, structure, the ideas and the values of today's Europeans are now exported by them to all parts of the world.

"Thus, today's Mexicans and Japanese feel the distant, twice-removed impact of that war even though their ancestors, alive during the occurrence, did not. In this way, the events of the past, skipping as it were over generations and centuries, rise up to haunt and change us today.

"Whatever happened to some men in the past affects virtually all men today. This was not always true. In short, all history is catching up with us."

And so we see the scope and rate of change increasingly altered. And this imposes on us yet another principle — that of the "accelerative thrust."

The rate of change, or progress, as it might be called euphemistically, must be likened to that of a series of quantum jumps. Ellen G. White's prediction that the last movements would be "rapid ones" strikes one as something of an understatement.

Once this fact is accepted — and we must accept it — the responsibility for educating Christian youth for effective service in tomorrow's world assumes staggering proportions. Freshmen coming to our schools will, upon graduation, work and live in a vastly different, more complex, more troubled world — in some cases, a world few people would choose.

It is not difficult to understand why many people hide their heads and try to continue living in the 1930's, nor should we be dismayed to see others, including many thoughtful young people, "cop out." They simply cannot face the future, so they reject contemporary society and sometimes life itself. They succumb to "future shock illness." We at Loma Linda University must not allow ourselves to do either. We must look out on the world clear-eyed, yet unafraid.

How should we, as educators, relate our work to this avalanche of change? How can we equip today's young people with the vision and fortitude to see them through? This question should keep us alert and sober and drive us to our knees. We should restudy the prophetic guidelines that inspired the founders.

First, we must help our youth find an adequate identity. A little third-grade girl in Cincinnati was asked by her teacher to write her autobiography. She wrote, "My great-grandfather was president of the United States, my grandfather was a United States senator,
my father is an ambassador, and I am a Brownie." This little girl knew who she was. She related well to a great heritage, and she had a satisfactory role. That is what our youth need today. They are not challenged by the need simply to survive, as we who lived through the great depression were challenged. They seek an adequate identity — a meaningful, satisfying role in life. We must help each develop a realistic life style and a personal, significant life mission. One thing is obvious, the small thinking and materialism of the past are inadequate for these times.

The genius of Seventh-day Adventist education and, especially of this University,

The age of stereotypes is over

is the linking of spiritual experience and aspirations to the acquisition of knowledge and professional competence. With secular educators everywhere admitting failure and predicting disaster in their educational world, we are not about to abandon this basic premise! Indeed, we are challenged as never before to make this concept work!

This principle bears significantly on our relationship to the church. We would be foolish to view ourselves as an independent entity, tolerating the "interference" along with the dollar support of the parent body.

We are a significant part of the corporate church. We represent much of its forward and outward thrust. We should incubate, develop, and implement its most exciting and dynamic concepts, especially those designed to bring healing and wholeness to man.

Affirmations of our close relationship to the church, then, should not be construed as simple mouthings of the "party line" designed to mollify or appease certain conservative elements. This relationship must be seen as vital to the University’s true character and function.

So, if we would prepare today’s youth for effective service in the decades ahead, we must combine highest standards of education with authentic spiritual and moral motivation. And this must be achieved on an individual basis. We believe that the world today is far too complex and fluid for assembly line stereotypes. The growing edge of the church can remain alive and viable only as individuals relate constructively to specific needs and opportunities.

The age of stereotypes is over. The term "mission field" for instance, means some thing different in each case. Professional people with unique talents, sensibilities, and motivations are needed. We must, therefore, do more to teach students to think creatively and resourcefully. It is better to develop problem-solving capabilities than to memorize vast quantities of data.

Personal concepts about God and nature are more valuable than the ability to repeat selected texts or formulas. So, as you might imagine, much attention is now being given to curriculum revision in each of our schools, and in each case, the spotlight is on the individual student. Programs now taking shape are student — rather than program — oriented. They are student — rather than program — paced.

Students are offered an increasing spectrum of electives. A student may take new combinations of courses or may spend the summer, or even a year, in a mission field. One medical student is now studying with a famous theologian for a year in Europe. Nearly 60 others from various schools are serving, or have served this year, in an overseas mission field. It may take them longer to graduate, but they will make better evangelists of the gospel, we believe.

For an idea of what to expect in undergraduate education in the 70’s, let’s look at the College of Arts and Sciences. A new, more flexible general studies program will be ready for the bulletin next month.

The new program will give students greater freedom of choice in the selection of courses and will make it possible for some to complete college in less than the regular four-year period.

Proficiency and waiver examinations will make possible the accelerated pace by clearing the way for those who already possess acceptable knowledge and skills in certain areas, so they may 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 academy or high school.

Faculty members of this growing school are urged by a master plan subcommittee on general studies “to experiment, to innovate programs, and to study how to educate more effectively.”

At the same time, the faculty has under study a 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 undergraduate work.

The proposal envisions a two-year “pilot program” beginning next fall, which would involve about 100 students and five selected teachers. Students would come from volunteers qualifying 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.”

This spring, the faculty voted to change from the semester system to the quarter system. The new schedule will go into effect next July. The quarter plan conforms to that followed by schools on the Loma Linda campus, as well as to other institutions with which the University seeks to relate.

The Master Plan Council recommends that enrollment on the La Sierra campus be increased to 2,000 before the faculty is substantially enlarged. Present student-teacher ratio is 14.8 to one. A major state university system has established a ratio of 24 to one for the first two years of college and 15 to one for upper division classes.

The council report suggests interdisciplinary consolidation and the development of teachers competent to teach in more than one discipline. It also recommends that more College of Arts and Sciences courses be offered on the Loma Linda campus.

In 1970, a communication arts building and a new building for agriculture education on the La Sierra campus were completed. A new library is authorized, and alumni are promoting the construction of a new gymnasium-auditorium.

The School of Dentistry has, since its founding in 1954, developed into a nationally recognized school. Its 947 graduates in dentistry and paramedical fields are known throughout the country for their high standards of professional competence.

The church has discovered that dentistry offers unique benefits when utilized in overseas mission programs, and each year more alumni accept calls to mission service.

The new department of preventive and community dentistry is designed to prepare students for broader lines of service, including mission dentistry.

The school's administrators encourage students to participate in student mission programs, such as the permanent and em-

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE for alumni affairs Robbi R. Hicks (left), and Theodore R. M. Howard, SM’36, former president of the National Medical Association, collaborate during an alumni reception.
Enrollment in graduate programs increased in 1970

cannot take advantage of courses in the other schools.

More than 2,000 students took credit and non-credit courses through this division of the University last year. Many more will enroll during this academic year.

The University Trustees have voted full community or junior college status to degree programs in the metropolitan area. Emphasis is given to a selection of vocational programs.

It is estimated that hundreds of Adventists are enrolled in public colleges and universities in the Los Angeles area alone. Many of these, and others, are expected to enrich their lives and increase their professional or vocational competence by attending our University classes.

Several mission fields have requested extension-sponsored pilot programs in agriculture. A course involving 20 students and representing several nations is now being conducted on the island of Okinawa.

The Graduate School was organized to facilitate the growth, development, and nurture of responsible Christian scholarship at the post baccalaureate, nonprofessional level. It also serves to monitor reasonable standards of academic excellence through its various program areas.

The Graduate School also provides vital communicative functions between senior and maturing scholars, as well as structural avenues for interdisciplinary interaction.

Because its faculty members maintain their primary appointments within associated schools or programs of the University, graduate programs remain largely departmentally based, though the administrative framework facilitates interdisciplinary graduate programming.

The Master Plan Council's task force on academic affairs recommended that the graduate program in biology increase emphasis of human biology so that candidates in this program communicate meaningfully to college-level students the excitement of healthful living and the rewards of health service careers.

Enrollment in graduate programs increased in 1970, with significant growth in sociology and anthropology programs.

Representatives of the department of biology are now extending a seminar program to conferences and institutions throughout North America designed to share recent scientific findings in support of creationism.

The School of Health, formerly known as the School of Public Health, has already found a place of prominence among America's public health schools. Its mission is to bring an understanding of preventive medicine and good living to as many people as possible, and that is why its name was recently changed to the School of Health.

In department of nutrition, formerly the School of Nutrition and Dietetics, represents one of its largest programs. The department

In 1970, we did something about student involvement
GISTS, and radiology technologists, it added, in 1970, a program for inhalation therapists. Enrollment in this school increased this year to nearly 200.

This year will go down as a milestone for the School of Medicine, for it accepted this summer a freshman class of 128 — its largest. It also announced plans for development of a department of family practice, and thus moved to meet a widely felt need.

This school, with its many science and research programs, focuses prime attention on its mandate to educate physicians of the highest quality. In efforts to accomplish this, it has placed heavy demands on its curriculum committee. For several years now, the curriculum has been in a state of constant change.

If present trends continue, individual students will be given an ever wider range of electives. Now a few already receive part of their clinical training in mission hospitals and clinics.

Just a few days ago, Clark Kerr of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, called for shorter training periods for physicians and dentists.

School of Medicine administrators believe that the medical course should not be shortened, but that better use can often be made of the high school and college years with advanced students coming here for a six-year course after one year of college, or even from academy or high school. We shall bear more of this plan in the months to come.

Teachers and clinicians from this school have been involved in on-going educational assistance programs in many countries including India, Greece, Peru, Afghanistan, and Thailand.

With a critical national shortage of nursing personnel, our oldest school, the School of Nursing, is moving to strengthen several programs. Its program in graduate nursing has rendered singular service to the church's worldwide medical work by providing leadership in nursing education. Nursing schools in many lands are headed by alumni of this strong school.

The baccalaureate program in nursing is equally well known. Its graduates hold positions of leadership in nursing throughout the world.

The associate nursing program is also producing a steady flow of registered nurses.

Many students in these programs participate in international mission and community volunteer programs. Others are involved in significant research.

The University also conducts a program for the training of urgently needed licensed vocational nurses.

The College of Arts and Sciences department of religion on the La Sierra campus and the Division of Religion on this campus, play a vital and pervasive role, bringing spiritual meaning to the educational experience. We are thankful for the influence of these dedicated friends who are also distinguished theologians.

The Master Planning Council suggests that study be given to development of a School of Religion. We believe this will take place in due time.

Voluntary attendance by students at weekend classes suggests the authentic appeal of these men who help us blend our professional and spiritual pursuits.

Campus chaplains and student pastors also bring a quality of spiritual help critically needed these days.

A two-campus counseling service has helped many a student through a time of trouble.

A relatively independent program is gaining wide recognition. I refer to the program in clinical pastoral education conducted by a corps of experienced chaplains in the University Medical Center. This program is at the heart of the church's health emphasis, for the spiritual health of the patient is vital to his complete recovery. Ministers from far and near gain new insights during training here. This year training seminars were conducted in the church's hospitals throughout Asia.

The hundreds of professional, technical, and service personnel who work faithfully to provide clinical and hospital services deserve recognition. The successful operation of the Medical Center is vital to the operation of our professional schools.

But more important yet is the quality of compassionate service rendered to the sick.

And I must commend students, teachers, and other professional people who give voluntarily of their time each week for community service programs. Nearly 600 from our two campuses are, or have been, involved in a wide-range of health and social services.

The Master Planning Council recommended some organizational changes in the University administration. As a result of these recommendations, Robert E. Cleveland, PhD, vice president for academic affairs, was also appointed provost on the La Sierra campus. He is working with deans and administrators on that campus in efforts to strengthen both administration and teaching programs.

As a result of master planning findings, the two-campus merger has undergone some changes. While each campus has increased autonomy in management matters, more schools offer courses on both campuses. The University Trustees have authorized development of a master planning program for future growth of the La Sierra campus.

In 1970, we did something about student involvement in the decision-making processes of the University. From two to eight students now serve as full voting members on each of many administrative committees. Assumption of these responsibilities by students has been encouraging and helpful.

Many problems remain to be solved. We are still seeking better ways for faculty participation at policy-making levels.

While enrollment in many western colleges has dropped sharply, (there are 41,000 student openings in western colleges alone) each of our schools reports admission gains this year. We are determined to offer superior educational programs and make them available to a larger number of Christian youth.

Our business administrators and foundation people are doing a heroic job of keeping us solvent. We thank them for this and pledge our cooperation.

They could never have done this, however, were it not for generous gifts from friends, alumni, and from the church. Nor would it have been possible had not many of our faculty and administrators been willing to work long hours for modest salaries.

The costs of education are escalating. The cost of running medical schools, for instance, has gone up more than 300 percent in the last decade.

We need the continued assistance of our friends to help us find new sources of support.

We are taking steps to strengthen and improve our interpretation program. The
JOSEPH S. HASKELL, SM'31, a University Councillor, finds a listener in University Trustees' chairman Reinhold R. Bietz.

more I talk with deans and teachers, students and administrators, the more I believe that we are involved in something here that is both exciting and very important. We must share it with thoughtful people everywhere.

We have a broad, compelling responsibility to educate and train many more of our people for health careers. It is our duty to involve the church more in the healing ministry. Ellen White looked into the troubled future when the liberties of our nation would be subverted, and, with profound conviction, declared that many more should, "while they have the opportunity, become intelligent in regard to disease, its causes and cure."

This conviction resulted in years of wrestling and sacrifice in hammering to-

This University is like a high speed ship cruising full speed ahead

gather the foundations of this institution. Even a casual look into the decades ahead seems to justify her concern.

This University is like a high speed ship cruising full speed ahead down a swiftly flowing river. From its decks, supersonic planes (students) take off on flights to bring cruising full speed ahead down a swiftly

FACULTY MEMBERS RECEIVE RECOGNITION

Three University faculty members were specially honored at the President's Convocation in November by Loma Linda University president David J. Bieber and Reinhold R. Bietz, chairman of the University Trustees.

Representing the University, they presented certificates of service to Jeanne Middleton, associate professor of physical therapy; Lloyd E. Downs, PhD, professor of biology; and Lester H. Lonergan, MD, associate professor of tropical health.

The text printed on their certificates read:

Loma Linda University salutes —

—JEANNE MIDDLETON, an exemplary alumnus of nursing and physical therapy, whose Christian concern and influence, whose teaching skill and grasp of subject matter, and whose personal warmth and generous service have forged a bond of affection with students and associates.

—LLOYD EUGENE DOWNS, biologist, naturalist, missionary, teacher, whose loyal and conscientious attention to duty, whose quality of scholarship and breadth of interests, and whose concern for those whom he served have merited the esteem of students and associates.

—LESTER HAROLD LONERGAN, an outstanding alumnus of the School of Medicine, for keeping alive the spark of pioneer founders, for innovation in community and overseas health education, and for selfless investment of time and effort in student interests, the services of mission hospitals, and church purposes during four decades as a teacher.

University donors honored at convocation

PRESIDENT DAVID J. BIEBER presents honors to Loma Linda University donors (left to right) Mr. and Mrs. Carl N. Hewitt, newly designated University Associates; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd E. Biggs; and Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Tieman.

Forty-five financial backers of Loma Linda University were honored during the week of the President's Convocation in November including newly designated University Associates Mr. and Mrs. Carl N. Hewitt of Loma Linda, both alumni of the University. Associate is the name given to donors who give $100,000 or more to the University.

Lester G. Streek, SM'25, and his wife, Margaret, were honored in absentia for gifts to the University in excess of $50,000. Former controller of the University Lloyd E. Biggs; Raymond E. Schafer, secretary of the University Councillors; Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Tieman; and Lucile G. Mallory were acknowledged for their gifts ranging from $10,000 to $40,000.

Those contributing from $5,000 to $9,999 were Theodore R. M. Howard, SM'36, former president of the National Medical Association; John D. Abbey, SM'43; Nathan L. Bebbe, SM'21, a University Councillor; Walter D. Casen, SM'34; Albert G. Dittes, SM'41; William G. Wirth; Robert G. Wirth, SM'25; Edgar C. Haag, SM'35; Glen R. Halverson, SM'34; Clarence E. Nelson, SM'18; and Emma L. Banik.

Donors honored for gifts ranging from $1,000 to $4,999 included William H. Ahlgard, SM'32, a University Councillor; Jack R. Becker, SD'66; Earl E. Freeneise, SD'62; Myrnard F. Aaby; Alton D. Butterfield, SM'17; Mr. and Mrs. George Burton; Foda L. Schultz, widow of L. Roy O. Schultz, SM'25; Raymond B. Crawford, SM'48; Joseph S. Crosey, SM'43; Kenneth A. Davis, SD'69; Edward T. Fong, SD'28; William E. Newton, SD'55; Jacques W. Pierre, a University Councillor; Arlene H. Ray; John A. Schaffenberg, SM'48; and J. DeWitt Fox, SM'46.

Also among these donors were Robert W. Schultz; Thomas F. Scott, SD'63; Louis L. Smith, SM'48; J. Earl Gardner, SM'19; Marshall E. Hagen; Dale L. Hauck, SM'46; William C. Heisch, SM'32; Merritt C. Horning, SM'43; Pearl Spencer; Donald L. Stilson, SM'36; George G. Innoment, SM'37; Harry Y. Taira; Kent S. Taylor, SM'46; Dorothy M. Vollmer, SM'31; Elmer E. Kelln; Theodore E. Wade, SM'32; and Neil L. Wagner.

Lloyd L. Wergeland, SM'32; Archie E. King, SM'33; Dr. and Mrs. Richard B. Lewis; Rodney E. Willard, SM'36; Derrick E. Yegre; Reuben Mariko, SM'45; Lawrence E. McEwen, SD'63; Willburn L. McClintock; Lewis L. Mowery, SM'41; and Varner J. Johns, SM'45.
The cross Christ asks us to carry is not some obscure personal problem or unique handicap, such as a crooked nose or a troublesome mother-in-law.

Those who respond to Jesus' command, "Take up your cross and follow me," accept a new principle for living.

They submit themselves each day to the will and guidance of God. This results in strength rather than in weakness, for reliance is shifted from self to the omnipotent mind of the Creator.
IN THE NEWS...

...glue-sniffing still practiced by teenagers (page 23). ...president of University reports on private college crisis (page 24). ...cancer treatment facility improves capabilities with betatron machine (page 23). ...student missionaries spread around world mission (page 27). ...radio station reports southern California fire holocaust (page 28). ...animals find human medicine dangerous (page 28). ...neurosurgeons develop helmet for brain-surgery patients (page 26). ...dental student wins national honors in table-tennis competition (page 29).

Social work training is now available to college students

A social work training program for undergraduate students taking courses in behavioral sciences has been initiated by faculty of the School of Medicine department of psychology. Supervised by psychiatric social work staff members, participating students will rotate through three phases of the program: adult inpatient, adult outpatient, and child outpatient.

Faculty members in the department feel that this program will give students an opportunity to observe this facet of behavior science, and provide them with the chance to involve themselves.

Harrison S. Evans, MD, chairman of the department of psychiatry, has informed nearby colleges of the program in case any of their students wish to apply.

The deadly vaporizer

Glue-sniffing, which was epidemic among young people a few years ago, is still practiced by "thousands" of adolescents, it is reported by Jacob Sokol, MD, assistant clinical professor of medicine.

Not only glue, but also the vapors of gasoline, cleaning (Car- bon) or lighter fluid, Freon refrigerant, gold spray-paint, and even Pam (the spray-on-pots liquid which prevents food from sticking) are among the solvents' fumes are central nervous system depressants, Dr. Sokol says.

Deaths from glue-sniffling, 16 caused by Freon inhalation, four each from gasoline and lighter fluid fumes, one in the past summer, from sniffing Pam are dis- cussed in Dr. Sokol's report, which was addressed to a medical audience over Wisconsin's Educational Telephone Network. The report has just been published by the University of Wisconsin Extension, Health Sciences Unit, in a booklet called "Inhalation in Drug Abuse."

Dr. Sokol, who was former chief physician of the Central Juvenile Hall of the Los Angeles County Probation Department, investigated over 1,000 cases of solvent sniffing in that post, and is continuing his research now as a volunteer deputy in the Los Angeles coroner's office.

His report warns that as well as injuring themselves, some children who sniff such solvents, especially in the euphoric stage, are also dangerous to society. Dr. Sokol has been called as an expert witness to testify in two Los Angeles cases of homicide which followed glue-sniffling episodes. The solvents' fumes are central nervous system depressants, Dr. Sokol explains, and a person intoxicated in this way is not responsible for his actions. In his report he lists several instances of violent assault and one case of multiple murders committed by hallucinated youngsters following inhalation of glue or gasoline.

Certain emotional symptoms are typical of the juveniles who take to sniffing solvents, Dr. Sokol has found — excessive daydreaming, guilt and anxieties, worry about friends or school grades, self-consciousness, and other indications of a sense of inadequacy or inferiority. "Glue sniffers usually are boys who are of small stature and not physically or athletically developed."

Motivating factors may also be rejection by or quarreling between parents, or the child's inability to meet the goals they set for him, the Loma Linda scientist said. The sniffer does not always achieve the intoxication he expects. Instead, many experience frightening hallucinations, or psychoses, and the possibility of self-injury is high.

From the detailed findings of medical examinations and autopsy reports, Dr. Sokol listed severe brain, lung, liver, and kidney damage and sudden death as frequent results of solvent-sniffing in the cases he investigated.

Betatron machine is installed in cancer treatment facility

An advanced cancer treatment facility went into operation recently at Loma Linda University Medical Center.

Called a betatron, it generates much more power than the familiar cobalt machine, according to James M. Slater, MD, director of the radiotherapy section of the School of Medicine department of radiology. The betatron uses an electron beam and an X ray beam. Both beams generate 26-million electron volts of energy. The cobalt beam operates at one to two million electron volts.

Though there are two betatrons in service in the Los Angeles area, says Dr. Slater, this is the first to be installed in a hospital in the Inland Empire. The six-ton machine hangs from the ceiling in the radiation therapy section of the hospital.

The betatron's affect on cancer cells is based on the same principle as that of cobalt. But the increased power of the betatron allows much more precision when treating certain tumors. This gives the physician more latitude in confining the volume of high dose irradiation, states Dr. Slater, so that the increased dosage has less effect on surrounding tissue.

The high power of the betatron beam allows more effective treatment of deep tumors. Despite the high voltage, however, the electron beam can be geared down from 28 million electron volts to seven million making it possible to only penetrate a few inches if the tumor is near the surface of the skin.

Produced by the Allis-Chalmers Corporation of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the betatron costs nearly $200,000 and requires two technicians to operate it and one full-time physicist to calibrate it daily.

Though the betatron is a highly advanced instrument in the treatment of cancer, notes Dr. Slater, it is not a cure-all. It will supplement and not replace the already existing cobalt treatment facility at the medical center.

During betatron treatment, the patient is under constant closed circuit television surveillance from the technician in an adjoining room. Voice directions are given to the patient through a microphone he wears during the five or six minute procedure. Patients feel no sensation from the beam, says Dr. Slater, and cannot see it. A series of treatments run once a day, five days a week, for anywhere from two to eight weeks.

The betatron is housed underground, the sniffing about 20 feet beneath the ground level, and is surrounded by three to six foot thick walls made of high density concrete.

FIRST PATIENT TO RECEIVE TREATMENT from the newly installed betatron is Vivian H. Coughlin of Highland. As she awaits treatment her movements are monitored by a closed circuit television system by technicians who are in an adjoining room. The camera is to the left. The betatron will supplement the already existing cobalt facility.
University president reports on crisis facing private colleges

Private higher education in America is facing a "major financial crisis," University president David J. Bieber told members of the alumni federation at a December meeting.

The president reported that recent surveys show that "every month two private colleges close their doors, and one public junior college is born." This is the second major crisis that higher education in America has faced in the last decade. Campus unrest has threatened the activities of many major universities. Now private colleges, left untouched by violence, are facing a problem of similar magnitude.

"If present trends continue, many small denominations will see their entire system of higher education bankrupt," the president predicted.

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"If present trends continue, many small denominations will see their entire system of higher education bankrupt," the president predicted.
La Sierra student receives dental education scholarship

Burton C. Norris, senior College of Arts and Sciences student from Denver, Colorado, has been awarded a dental scholarship from the American Fund for Dental Education, a special program for black students.

Completing his pre-dental studies this year on the La Sierra campus, Mr. Norris is a recipient of the James C. Wallace, Jr., Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship is named in honor of the late former president of the National Dental Association.

"There is a serious shortage of Negro dentists," says David Slone, chairman of the scholarship selection committee and special projects coordinator for William Wrigley, Jr., Company, in Chicago. "On a national basis the ratio is one Negro dentist for every 12,000 blacks, and in some areas the ratio is one to 40,000. This compares with a general dentist-to-population ratio of one to 2,000."

The five-year scholarship which Mr. Norris received may total up to $12,500. The scholarship recipient must complete the requirements for admission to dental school during the first year of the scholarship. The fund's long-range goal is to be able to provide 253 scholarships annually, one for each of the 53 accredited United States dental schools. This will require annual funding of $714,000. It is intended that a companion program for disadvantaged students of other minorities be developed as soon as additional funds are available.

Mr. Norris

Bible camp credited with altering pattern of students' life style

A three-day Bible camp sponsored by the Collegiate Christian League of the La Sierra campus was held at Pine Springs Ranch in the San Jacinto Mountains, October 16-18.

With student representatives attending from many of the Seventh-day Adventist academies in the Southeastern California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the camp combined a series of speakers and seminars with recreation.

Theme of the camp was "Encounter Christ, Follow Him." According to CCL president Frederick H. Lowe, AS'71, the most beneficial events during the weekend "were the discussions, both organized and unorganized, of what we would do after the Bible conference. What really happened was an inspiration to actually live a life style changed by the love of God."

MEMBERS OF THE Adventist Student Press Association tour the stereotyping room of the Los Angeles Times newspaper as part of a three-day annual workshop for student newspaper editors and advisors held this year in October on the La Sierra campus. The workshop was hosted by Mary Pat Spikes, senior journalism major in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Respiratory therapy department opens this fall

Training in one of the newest allied health professions will be given at Loma Linda University School of Health Related Professions beginning in September, 1971, according to Ivor C. Woodward, PhD, dean of the school.

Respiratory therapy (also called inhalation therapy) offers a chance to deal with patients who have deficiencies and abnormalities in the cardiopulmonary system—that is, people with breathing problems. Recent public awareness of air pollution and cigarette smoking as health hazards has added impetus to the profession.

Candidates for admission to the two-year program must be high school graduates and must meet admission requirements of the School of Health Related Professions, states Steve H. Gomberg, chairman of the department of respiratory therapy. "The courses to be offered will more than qualify the student to pass the certification examination," he says.

Certification is given by the American Registry of Inhalation Therapists upon completion of a two-year accredited college program and an oral and written examination. Though a bachelor of science degree program is being planned, the first degree awarded will be an associate of science upon completion of the two-year course. Those wishing to continue toward a bachelor of science degree may take specialized work in education, research, and administration in respiratory therapy.

Positions now available

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- Medical secretary

Excellent working conditions. Cultural, educational, and recreational opportunities in the city and surrounding area.

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3535 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
KETTERING, OHIO 45419
A REFRIGERATED HELMET developed by a team of Loma Linda University neurosurgeons lowers brain temperatures without greatly affecting the rest of the body. The helmet is lined with plastic tubing connected to a refrigeration unit. Now in clinical service at Loma Linda University Medical Center, it is used to treat brain surgery patients or those with severe head injuries.

NEEDED! PHYSICIANS IN CONNECTICUT

A cooling helmet developed to help neurosurgeons

A cooling helmet which sharply lowers the temperature of the brain has been developed by Loma Linda University neurosurgeons to aid in treating brain-surgery patients or those with serious head injuries.

The new treatment device might be compared in its effect to the old-fashioned icebag used for "headaches." Formerly, neurosurgeons have seen that the helmet produces much cooler temperatures. The coolant in the helmet gets down to 4 degrees centigrade (roughly 40 degrees Fahrenheit), lowering the brain temperature at least 10 degrees.

Reducing a patient's temperature temporarily (hypothermia) is a comparatively recent technique in medicine used by surgeons to control bleeding and slow metabolic activity, thus improving the surgery's flow and increasing the time the patient can be safely under the knife. For patients coming to brain surgery or being treated for head injuries, hypothermia is valuable because it lowers the brain's blood pressure, reduces its blood flow and need for oxygen, and also prevents or reduces brain swelling.

However, the only methods for lowering the patient's brain temperature in use up to now have had major disadvantages: The neurosurgeon could cool the patient's entire body, and incidentally his brain, with a cold bath, or with a so-called cooling blanket. Either of these methods is uncomfortable for the patient if he is awake, causes marked shivering with rise in metabolism, and could cause heart irregularities. Other methods enable the surgeon to cool the brain alone, irrigating its surfaces or by cooling the carotid arteries which supply the brain, but these methods require surgery that would put an additional stress on the patient.

The cooling helmet — now in clinical use at Loma Linda University Medical Center — is a major scientific approach to hypothemic surgery. Patients' headaches, say doctors, are especially those with head injuries who usually have severe headaches and high fever, say the scientists.

Developed by residents in neurosurgery, Arthur E. Clough, MD, and Stanley Roulhe, MD; Horn, PhD, research associate in neurosurgery; and George M. Artin, MD, professor of neurosurgery, with the assistance of Sierra Engineering Company, the helmet looks like aviation jet gear. It is close-fitting but has cells of plastic tubing which are connected to a refrigeration unit.

The first experience on monkeys that tested its principle and proved these cells could selectively cool the core (outer part) of the brain and subcortical white matter faster as rapidly as the rest of the body, it was introduced to a patient use at this medical center several months ago.

Week of Devotion speaker tells student about 'real God'

Herbert E. Douglass, ThD, the guest speaker for the 6th Week of Devotion on the Loma Linda campus of Loma Linda University October 30 through November 4. Theme for the six-week series was "Our Holy Lord and Respicable Man." In discussing 6 series, Dr. Douglass asked how many people know how the man knows when he has found God or the "gospel?"

"Behind the answer to this question lies the integrity of man, creator and an honest regard of his own responsibility," he said. "Because a man's life style and decisions upon not only concepts of God but also his conviction that God is 'for real,' these messages will be concerned with certitude in personal faith."

Dr. Douglass is an associate editor of the official Seventh-day Adventist publication, Review and Herald, which is published Washington, D. C.

General Practice for Sale

General practice for sale in Bakersfield, California. Priced to sell. Fully equipped for one or two physicians. Two apartments upstairs. Postgraduate work in town. Call (805) 327-5864.
Twenty-one student missionaries are now covering world field

Twenty-one Loma Linda University students are spending this school year in mission service. Their mission fields are as near as Ontario, California, where students in the Adventist Collegiate Taskforce are operating a year-round urban mission program, or as far away as Malamulo, Malawi; Athens, Greece; Tokyo, Japan; or Seoul, Korea. No matter where location, the task is the same — meet people and tell them about Christ.

In Seoul, Korea, 13 Loma Linda University students work at the Korean Language Institute. Here they have an opportunity to meet many Korean students and professional people who come to the institute to learn the English language. They find it easy to make friends with their students, and as friendships grow between students and tutors, emphasis of the discussion shifts from grammar to Christ.

Vernon H. Koenig, EdD, dean of summer sessions and University Extension, visited many of the Loma Linda University student missionaries during a recent trip to the Orient. He reports that over 200 students are attending Bible classes as a result of contacts made at the Korean Language Center.

"Students have a new awareness of the potential in their own Christian witness," Dr. Koenig reports. "The student missionary program is having a world-wide influence."

Okinawa agriculture institute graduates thirteen students

The Adventist Institute of Agriculture Research in Naha, Okinawa, graduated 13 students from a nine-month training program in November, according to Vernon H. Koenig, EdD, dean of summer sessions and University Extension.

The University Extension affiliated program was designed to teach scientific methods to farmers in developing countries. Students from the program will be returning to their homes in India, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Fiji, and the Philippines.

Jacob R. Mittleider, who directs the program, is known for the amazing crops he produces in poor soil. On the island of Fiji, Mr. Mittleider produced 6,000 pounds of "miracle rice" per acre compared with an average of between 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre elsewhere on Fiji.

Scientifically tested and treated soil is the key to the "Mittleider Method." The "soil" used in part of the Okinawa experiment consisted of an artificial mixture of ocean sand and the Philippine mahogany sawdust. To prevent damage by salt water spray and tropical storms, which ravaged some crops near the ocean, Mr. Mittleider constructed large plastic wind shields and lightweight greenhouses to protect the plants.

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Human medicine is not for pets

Treating a sick pet with the same medicine you would use for yourself could do him great harm, Dr. John B. Hunter, assistant professor of preventive medicine, public health, and surgery, added a warning against combinations of drugs, even if one drug is a known antibiotic, he said. "It would do no good when you have more than one antibiotic, which he said were reported to be particularly dangerous for hamsters, guinea pigs, or mice. Combinations destroy such a wide range of bacteria that in many cases the helpful organisms so necessary for essential life processes are destroyed along with the disease-producing organisms."

"Many people treat their pets as if they were human," he said. "The usual assumption, even among people with extensive educations, is that an antibiotic effective in one species can be safely used in other animals with the same symptoms. But antibiotics can cause severe toxic reactions, or even death, to certain species."

"A single human aspirin tablet, administered morning and evening for a week or 10 days, would very likely kill a dog or cat for the family cat. The penicillins, which have saved millions of human and animal lives, have been known to kill hamsters, guinea pigs, even in proportionately small doses. Also streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, which have been extremely effective for certain human and animal terial disease, have been reported to cause death when given to monkeys in relative doses.

Dr. Hunter, who is also the director of the veterinary medical care of Palm Springs, Dr. Hunter dis of the California Veterinary Medi animals. His patients have ranged the same symptoms. But anti used to treat another species with 15 or more different species of man and animal lives, have been the same medicine you would use for same." he said.

"The usual assumption, even though they could become available for human use, he emphasized the narrow margin" between therapeut ic response and toxic reaction or death, and "the fallacy of assuming that if it's safe to use in a man, it is also safe to use in a mouse."

University radio station broadcasts coverage of recent Inland Empire mountain brush fires

When a sudden change in direction of Santa Ana wind miraculously spared Southern California Conference's Camp Cedar Falls from destruction by fire November 14, the drama was captured by Loma Linda University's radio statio

The fire, southwest of Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino moun tains, destroyed 80 square miles of timber and dozens of mountain homes and other structures. It swept through brush and pine and out into the road at the rate of 2,000 acres per hour, burning out of control for two days.

The fire was one of several that brok en through the line and burned Loma Linda Thursday and Friday, November 12-13, sending up a pall of smoke that was visible from the La Sierra campus, located 20 miles west of Loma Linda, and Brush fires east of Riverside centered in Reo Canyon several miles from Loma Linda burning over 5,000 acres.

KLBU's program director, Lee McIntyre, sized up the situation early Friday and realized that the fire was of sufficient interest to the half-million population area served by the University's education station. Learning that KJFP, a Los Angeles 50,000-watt station, was providing cov erage of the fires from an aircraft directly over the burning area, Mr. McIntyre contacted Ned Skaff, his counterpart at KFJ, for permission to pick up and relay the reports. Bruce Way n, the pilot of the Cessna 150 who originated the "KFJ in the Sky" eyewitness reports, soon announced that KLBU was making use of the broadcasts.

Throughout Friday and Saturday KLBU provided a running ac count of the disaster. Its broadcasts were relayed to the Loma Linda community by way of facilities of station KEMH, which formally associated with KLBU early in November.

SD faculty members become officers in periodontology society

Two School of Dentistry faculty members were recently installed as officers of The Western Society of Periodontology.

Richard C. Oliver, DDS, associate professor of oral medicine, is the new president of the society, and M. Callis, DDS, pro fessor of oral medicine, is the secretary. They were installed at a scientific meeting held October 23 in San Francisco.

Donald F. Adams, DDS, assistant professor of oral medicine, continues as editor of the society's publication, Periodontal Abstracts.
Montana

Some Montana

Dr. Goodacre exhibits prize-winning table clinic. He took second place in competition at the American Dental Association meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dentistry senior wins award in annual table clinic competition

School of Dentistry senior Charles J. Goodacre was one of eight dental students named winners in the student table clinic competition staged during the 11th annual session of the American Dental Association meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Mr. Goodacre took second place for his table clinic "Precision Attachments Simplified" (crowns and one unit). First place winner is from the School of Dentistry Alumni-Student Convention represents the school at the annual ADA meeting. Next year's ADA meeting will be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 16-14.

The table clinic was developed by Mr. Goodacre and Ronald E. Gardner, SD'T. 1, for the Alumni-Student Convention last March, based in York, Pennsylvania. Mr. Goodacre competed with 33 students from dental schools around the United States and Canada.

Each year the first-place table clinic is named from the School of Dentistry Alumni-Student Convention represents the school at the annual ADA meeting. Next year's ADA meeting will be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 16-14.

The table clinic was developed by Mr. Goodacre and Ronald E. Gardner, SD'T, for the Alumni-Student Convention last March.

Adventist influence is discussed during Graduate School retreat

"The Influence of an Educated Adventist in his Community" was the topic of a three-day Graduate School retreat last month at Camp Cedar Falls in the San Bernardino Mountains of southern California.

One featured speaker during the weekend affair was Charles W. Teel, Jr. a graduate student at Boston University and Harvard Dental School, and also a graduate student chaplain for the Southern England Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. He dealt with the kind of influence Adventists should be exerting on the community.

In the afternoon meeting, William A. Lovelace, EdD, pastor of the University Church of Si, was asked by Dr. Linda, outlined ways an educated Adventist could improve his influence while a church member at Charleston, Washington. Dr. Lovelace directed an "inner city" program aimed at aiding minority and disadvantaged groups in the nation's capital.

On Friday evening, a panel made up of both Adventist and non-Adventists discussed the theme of the retreat.

"The theme was chosen because of its timeliness, according to Jan W. Kuzma, PhD, associate professor of bioethics, who, with Dr. R. Stirling, PhD, associate professor of sociology, coordinated the retreat.

"In a revolutionary age like ours," said Dr. Kuzma, "we feel it is especially important for educated Seventh-day Adventists to consider their influence and how it may be strengthened."

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ADVENTIST

CADILLAC, Michigan: Physician seeking anesthesiologist to join him. At once. Serve trade area of 6,000. 151-bed hospital in town, 50-bed, grades one through 12.

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NILES, Michigan: Community in need of physicians specializing in ENT. SDA church, elementary school.

CHOWCHILLA, California: No interns needed, this area needs two of six physicians semi-retired.

INTERNIST

CADILLAC, Michigan: Physician seeking internist to join him. At once. Serve trade area of 10,000. 151-bed hospital in town, SDA church and elementary school.

GLADWIN, Michigan: Internist needed as associate by established physician practicing trade area of 30,000. Salary $5,000 per month. Immediately, SDA church, elementary school, and academy. Seven LLU phy¬

BEGIN at his 100-bed hospital. Progressive community. Perfect location for facility of several large cities. Excellent lab and x-ray facilities. Surgical suite being remodeled into self-contained unit. SDA church 20 miles.

NILES, Michigan: Community in need of two general practitioners. SDA church and elementary school.

PLAINWELL: Immediate and urgent need for several general practitioners. Hospital in town. Several SDA churches and elementary school.

RICHMOND: Physician seeking associate in city with trade area of 10,000. Associate will assume full practice and present MD will fill in on vacations, etc. 300-bed hospital, 15 miles. SDA church and elementary school.

MINNESOTA

ROCHESTER: Town seeking general practitioner. Capably staffed 25-bed hospital. New physicians have access to hospital facilities including complete lab and x-ray. Clinic for sale or rent.

MONTANA

HAVRE: Community actively seeking physicians. Small SDA church.

BOZEMAN: Area is in need of additional physicians. Hospital in district will provide office space adjacent to hospital free for one year. Licenses 16-bed hospital. Temperate climate, beautiful scen¬

nery.

Adventist influence is discussed during Graduate School retreat

AUGUSTA: Excellent opportunities for two general practitioners, in Augusta and Kent. Twenty-year-old current practice immediately available, 15-room office. New office equipment and equipped is available in pro¬

essional complex. No cash necessary. Income will start immediately. Present physician semi¬

nitting.

Texas

BEEVILLE: Self-supporting SDA hospital seeking physician. At once.

Washington

AUBURN: Excellent opportunities for two general practitioners, in Auburn and Kent. Twenty-year-old current practice immediately available, 15-room office. New office equipment and equipped is available in professional complex. No cash necessary. Income will start immediately. Present physician semi¬

nitting.
The missing insect killer case is solved; lost girl is found

Daisy was missing. She had only been gone for half an hour when her mother realized she was gone. But the Dr. James Ellenberger family of Loma Linda was worried. Daisy was only a toddler and had never been away from home. Evidently she had slipped through the open backyard gate and, as youngsters are wont to do, fearlessly waddled down the sidewalk in search of adventure.

It was Friday afternoon. Dr. Ellenberger had just graduated from Loma Linda University School of Dentistry and now was spending long hours setting up his practice in Riverside. Mrs. Ellenberger had been grocery shopping. Upon returning home and discovering Daisy’s truancy, she climbed back into her car and began a long and fruitless cruise of the streets in the neighborhood. Her consternation mounted rapidly as she imagined the possible fates that might have met Daisy. Visions of kidnappers dancéd in her head.

Describing Daisy to police and the press helped calm Mrs. Ellenberger somewhat. She realized that Daisy didn’t have the handsome features of her older children, John, 4, and Lori, 6, and might be easily recognized. In fact, Daisy was a little odd looking. She had a long, thin, narrow face, never cried, and was bowlegged and pigeon-toed at the same time. Despite her unique features, Daisy proved to be agonizingly elusive. Newspaper ads and exhaustive searches failed to turn up her whereabouts. It wasn’t until the next Wednesday that the Ellenbergers got their first lead.

A neighbor called and told them that she thought a friend of hers, Mr. Coy D. Harp, also of Loma Linda, had found Daisy.

Mr. Harp had received a call from a man who was deeply committed to its mission. He had found a little girl who looked like Daisy in the backyard of his house. The man had been working in the yard and had heard a sobbing sound. He had followed the sound to a small room in the corner of the yard. There was a little girl sitting in the corner, crying, and was bowlegged and pigeon-toed at the same time.

Mr. Harp had immediately started looking for Daisy and had found her. Daisy was crying, and was bowlegged and pigeon-toed at the same time. Mr. Harp had immediately started looking for Daisy and had found her. Daisy was crying, and was bowlegged and pigeon-toed at the same time.

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ALUMNI NEWS

Five hundred physician’s wives and guests heard Madam Ratan Nehru at a Woman’s Auxiliary to Loma Linda University School of Medicine luncheon at the Music Center, in Los Angeles. Madam Nehru lauded auxiliary members for their humanitarian projects. A cousin of the late prime minister, she has served in various government positions under both Gandhi and Nehru. According to auxiliary president, Mrs. Jay I. Mulder, members voted to send $15,000 to physicians stationed in various parts of the world. She reported that 57 auxiliary chapters have already sent approximately $32,000 this year to mission alumni.

Kettering Medical Center’s, Kettering, Ohio, director of medical education, Elvin C. Hedrick, SM’47, has announced a three-year residency program in internal medicine approved by the American Board of Internal Medicine, the American College of Physicians, and the Council on Education of the American Medical Association. The hospital also offers a four-year residency in general surgery, a three-year program in anatomical pathology, and a four-year residency in clinical pathology.

Sidney R. Kettner, VM’69, reports on the development of a new medical mission at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada.

“I have postponed my overseas duty one year so that I can help out in the medical work here among the whites, Indians, and eskimo. I am kept busy with educational programs, personal evangelism, and health talks at evangelistic meetings. In addition to the medical clinic, which is breaking down the prejudice these people have toward Christianity, I have also done a lot of travelling by large planes as well as bush-piloted planes to various Indian and eskimo communities to hold clinics or to evacuate emergency victims.”

M. Bernard Garybill, SM’24, was recently named “Citizen of the Month” by the Escondido Rotary Club. He was cited for “many contributions to the community” and for his roll in initiating a citizen’s campaign that led to the founding of the North San Diego Hospital District and Palomar Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Garybill, who is a University Councillor, was also credited with major responsibility in founding of the Escondido Community Hospital.

James M. Crawford, SM’60, has returned to the Loma Linda campus as assistant professor of public health practice in the newly renamed School of Health, formerly the School of Public Health.

According to Jack R. Booker, DDS, chairman of the national advisory committee of the annual Alumni Advancement Fund, the year-end fund drive has brought in $14,477.50. There is still time for those who wish to make a contribution before the end of the year. Loma Linda University thanks those who have given so that the University can offer Christian education to young people, says Dr. Booker.

Membership in the School of Dentistry Century Club has reached an all-time high with 211 alumni subscribing for a minimum annual contribution of $100, says Kenneth J. Mertz, SD’62, president. The club, which also has 70 nonalumni on its roster, has contributed a total of $156,614. Contributors are largely credited for making possible a recent trustees action approving construction of an addition to the School of Dentistry.

Executive committee members of the newly organized Occupational Therapy Alumni Association met in Reading, Pennsylvania, recently to formulate plans and goals for the association. According to president Eldon D. Enevoldsen, OT’61, the association’s first project is the sponsorship of S. Kay L. Wergeland, MD, (left to right).

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S. David Blackie, Eldon D. Enevoldsen, and Judy D. Long (left to right).

Rose, OT’71, as their first student missionary. Miss Rose will serve at the Malamulo Hospital and Leprosarium, Malawi, Africa. Others participating in the executive session were S. David Blackie, OT’68, president-elect, and Judy D. Long, OT’68, secretary.

Donald L. Cram, SD’67, has finished his residency in oral surgery and is now teaching part-time in the School of Dentistry while being associated with Bernard C. Byrd, DDS, chairman of the School of Dentistry department of oral surgery, and Richard P. Mitchell, DDS, associated professor of oral surgery, in Riverside.

Karen W. McFadden is the new registered nurse in the department of oral surgery. She spent several years in West Pakistan with her parents Dr. and Mrs. William Weaver who recently returned to Pakistan for a three-month relief term.

John Parrish, AS’61, has been named to the anti-discrimination board in Kettering, Ohio — that state’s 12th largest city. He was appointed to a two-year term. Presently director of development and public relations at Kettering Medical Center, Mr. Parrish was director of public information at Loma Linda University from 1963-68.

University president David J. Bieber reported to the Alumni federation’s board of governors on University development plans in December. He also surprised the group by discussing the topic of his recently submitted doctoral thesis on education (for more on his thesis, please turn to page 24).

According to Larry V. Smith, SD’65, chairman of the School of Dentistry department of preventive and community dentistry, the School of Dentistry is now operating its mobile clinic in South Colton one night a week. The two-chair mobile clinic is staffed by dental faculty and volunteer students. Services provided include diagnosis and examination (utilizing radiographs), prophylaxis and topical fluoride treatments, all common restorative procedures (except those using gold), pulpal therapy, oral surgery, and minor space maintenance. Patient education is being utilized to inform the parents and children about the preventive aspects of dentistry. On an average evening, 12 to 14 patients are treated. There are approximately 200 people waiting to be seen in this clinic, says Dr. Smith.

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS and their families meet for a picnic reunion during their alumni association’s annual homecoming last November. The 1970 convention focused on emerging concepts and therapeutic modalities.

The American College of Dentists accepted Julian Klooster, DDS, School of Dentistry associate dean for academic affairs, into membership during a November meeting in Las Vegas. His entrance was based on outstanding contributions to the field of gnathology, dental education, church leadership, and community involvement. Dr. Klooster was among approximately 200 accepted at the annual session and the only faculty member to receive the honor this year. Admission to ACD requires recommendation by two existing members, Dr. Klooster was sponsored by Karl Freden, DDS, president of the Southern California Dental Association, and Charles T. Smith, DDS, dean of Loma Linda University School of Dentistry.
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