Social drinking

We have received a phone call from one of our church members reporting that news-casters on the radio and TV were harping on the subject of social drinking for alcoholics. We write here to point out that we have some information from the University as to whether or not this did happen and also what the policy of the University is on this point.

R. E. Eckerman
Spokane, Washington

Editor: Please see the story on page 33.

Dowdy nurses?

In the January-February SCOPE on page 24 there appears an article entitled, "We want to erase the image of nurses as being dowdy Florence Nightingale types." Is SCOPE preparing to defend this image of Florence Nightingale?

Her biographers say her family was extremely well-to-do. There was a large country house in Derbyshire and another in New Forest. There were Mayfair rooms for the London season and all its finest places. There were rooms in the other part of the continent. All this belonged to Florence Nightingale by right of inheritance.

Her biographer further states, "With her attractions and accomplishments there was nothing in the world to prevent her making a really brilliant match. She carried on the life of a brilliant girl in high society."

Of her later life, she says, "This remarkable woman performed the function of an administrative chief. She was heroic... she spread her dominion over the reluctant powers of the official world by strict method, ceaseless labor, fixed determination, and an indomitable will... she also struck the casual observer as andownloads to one who has never met her."

The Queen of England wrote her, "It will be a very great satisfaction to me to make the acquaintance of one who has set so bright an example to our sex." The Queen's letter was accompanied by a brooch which was designed by the prince consort, here a St. George's Cross in red enamel, and the royal cipher surmounted by diamonds.

If this is a description of a dowdy woman, my dictionary needs to redefine the word. Could it be that SCOPE confused Florence Nightingale with Sarah Gannep?

Cordella P. Reynolds
Loma Linda

Fitness gap

In the January-February issue that we received yesterday, I was impressed by the article on "Students Facilitate Bridge the Fitness Gap" by Louise Henriksen. Would it be possible for me to get the exercises described?

Mrs. Oliver Matthews
Weinert, Arkansas

Editor: Requests for these health education aids should be directed to Charles Thomas, PhD, in the School of Health.

Recent graduates

Last summer and again recently I read Dr. Weeks' interview on University graduates published in the June 17 edition. There is much I have learned in the questions asked and the answers given. Very interesting, enlightening, and informative! I am all the better for it.

M. Zolnerzak
Merced

Busy physicians

With all the reading physicians have to do, many of the magazines and papers are just scanned with an article read here and there. The latest University SCOPE, however, was so interesting, informative, and to the point that I read all except the fine print.

I wish to commend you and your staff on a most acceptable issue. Keep up the challenging and satisfying type of presentation.

Arthur J. Bischoff, SM'38
Garden Grove

Christmas spirit

Though academic and administrative reports are fine, "Twas Two Weeks Before Christmas..." in the last issue, reminds us that students are still the real justification for the University.

Ronald G. Howell
Niles, Michigan

University film

Your presentation of the new Loma Linda University film, "While the World Dances," was excellent. It should communicate to potential students, as well as to parents, educators, and your strong church supporters, the importance of the quality of the education you are offering.

John Lowe
Public Relation and Development
Campus Crusade for Christ International
San Bernardino

Late SCOPEs

Can anything be done whereby copies of SCOPE and other such communications be mailed earlier? All the announcements of meetings held at the University are two to four weeks late, and so of no use to the reader.

Virginia Jeffries, SM'53
Bakersfield

Editor:

While the chief purpose of SCOPE is not to serve as a calendar of coming events, we do try to plan ahead. We will try harder.

New format

My wife and I have certainly enjoyed the UNIVERSITY SCOPE. You folk are doing an excellent job of keeping us abreast of the many sweeping and rapid advances of the University.

Sven C. Markoff, AS'54, SM'58
Vivalla

Editor's byline...

Like the mythical Sisyphus, who spent his time rolling a great stone up a mountain, only to have it roll down again, we are still trying to share the good things at Loma Linda University with readers of SCOPE. Our problem is to give a balanced representation of plans and progress here. Though we increased the number of pages in this issue, we have probably rejected as many stories as we have used. The mountain of news and information grows higher even as we push the stone along.

Some may question the value of reporting a constituency meeting. We feel that the event was significant and deserving of attention. Session highlights begin on Page 6 with President Bieber's report on Pages 8-11.

Team physician Frank W. Jobe, MD, offers some fascinating insights into the lives of the Los Angeles Lakers, Dodgers, and Kings. Dr. Jobe is an alumnus of both La Sierra and the School of Medicine and is a former editor of the CRITERION.

Dr. Carroll L. Bright's loneliness story on Pages 14 and 15 was written just before his tragic death. His observations add up to a worthwhile point of view.

The big news during February and March has been the alumni conventions. These are covered in pictures, largely beginning with Page 17. The story by Patti A. Purdy, a sophomore on the La Sierra campus, is a sampling of what our 50 missionary students are experiencing.

Dr. Donovan Couvillie's essay on the Exodus problem may offer solutions to some sticky questions on Bible chronology.

The editorial staff hopes that readers will be free to respond or protest as the spirit moves.

Oliver L. Jacques
Editor

I am happy to be receiving SCOPE. I appreciate it very much and often pass it on to others to read... I pray for this most excellent institution and all connected with it.

F. C. Myers
Mooringsport, Louisiana

I have just read your latest edition of SCOPE and want you to know how much I like it. I think the improvement in it is really outstanding.

Frank H. Knight
Providence, Rhode Island

I greatly appreciate keeping up with Loma Linda University through the SCOPE. You're really doing a fine job with it.

James Zeigler
Collegedale, Tennessee

I have found the SCOPE a very interesting publication. As I think about it now I wish I had kept previous copies.

M. J. Blair
Portland, Oregon

Opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily express those of the editors or of Loma Linda University.
Neal Wilson, Vice President of the General Conference for the North American Division, challenged those representing the church’s health emphasis to develop new and effective patterns for the delivery of health care services. “The current situation throughout the nation gives us the opportunity to make significant contributions in this area,” he said.

Ida B. Scudder, M.D., niece of Dr. Ida Scudder, founder of Christian Medical College at Vellore, India, told students at Loma Linda that it was of utmost importance that those entering health professions show the kindness and patience of Christ. Dr. Scudder said that the emphasis of her medical college during the 70's will be on preventive and community medicine. “We could never have enough hospitals to care for all who should be treated. We must find ways of helping people to take care of themselves and prevent major illnesses. This must be done in the villages and communities,” she said. Dr. Scudder was guest of honor at the annual Alumni-Faculty Luncheon, hosted by the School of Medicine’s dean David Hinshaw, M.D.

A weekend of mission emphasis was sponsored by the University Campus Fellowship in February. Participants studied current needs for mission programs in medicine, agriculture, education, housing and law. Donald W. Hunter, associate secretary of the General Conference, joined students and teachers participating in the sessions. Emphasis through the sessions was focused on the need to identify and relate to current felt needs in mission fields throughout the world.

The School of Dentistry’s associate dean, Judson Klooster, was recently voted a member of the American College of Dentists. His appointment was based on outstanding contributions to the field of gnathology, dental education, church leadership and community involvement. He was the only School of Dentistry faculty member to receive the honor this year.

A. Graham Maxwell, Ph.D., chairman of the Division of Religion, told delegates attending the University's Quadrennial Constituency Meeting that the Seventh-day Adventist Church, by separating the education of physicians from that of ministers, had made it very difficult to achieve the church’s divinely-inspired mandate calling for a comprehensive healing-redemptive gospel. He enjoined educators and church administrators to find effective means of closing the crucial gap. He cited as a major obstacle the geographic separation of the church’s seminary and medical school.

R. Bruce Wilcox, Ph.D., associate professor of biochemistry, reported on curriculum innovation in the School of Medicine to alumni and guests attending the annual Walter E. Macpherson Society luncheon during the School of Medicine Alumni Postgraduate Convention. Dr. Wilcox said that current concern is centered on the learning experience of students rather than on rigidly delineated disciplines. The result is a multi-discipline approach involving comprehensive curriculum innovations and revision. Kenneth A. Arendt, Ph.B., associate professor of physiology and biophysics reported on utilization of new video teaching techniques.

A former editor of UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, Jerry Wiley, was elected to the University’s Board of Trustees at the Quadrennial Constituency Meeting. An attorney, Mr. Wiley is associate dean at the University of Southern California law center. He is also director of the university’s advanced professional program for practicing attorneys. (See listing of new trustees on page 27)

A new observatory on the La Sierra campus was named Barnard Observatory in a dedication during the annual alumni homecoming. The observatory, housing 16-inch and 12½-inch reflector telescopes, was given by Marion C. Barnard, M.D., of Bakersfield, California. The observatory is named for Barnard’s mother, Frances. Physics students helped in the building and installation of the equipment.
A FRESH LOOK AT THE DRUG SCENE

Art Linkletter will report on the changing scene in drugs at a School of Health Alumni Association benefit program scheduled for April 24 in Gentry Gymnasium. Drug abuse educational programs for young people will benefit from the event.

CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED

The Trustees voted to authorize that future life-income funds entrusted to Loma Linda University be placed with the General Conference life-income fund for investment purposes. The General Conference fund provides essential uniformity by serving all denominational interests throughout the North American field.

UNIVERSITY'S ASIAN POLICY

Members of the President's Committee voted to respond to a Far Eastern Division request for University Extension credit programs. Extension was authorized to proceed, as possible, in offering credit educational programs for student missionaries and others who would qualify academically for such work.

NEW UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN DIETETICS AUTHORIZED

University Trustees authorized the School of Allied Health Professions to grant a bachelor of science degree with a major in medical dietetics and administrative dietetics. The new program will replace the current School of Health dietetic internship program and is scheduled to become effective July 1. The new undergraduate program has been submitted to the North American Division Board of Higher Education for approval.

A BOOST FOR COMMUNITY DENTISTRY

A 40-foot, custom-made trailer has been added to the School of Dentistry's mobile clinic. The new unit adds four operatories to the two previously used in the van. The new trailer facility is used to augment training of students in the private practice of dentistry. It also expands the community dentistry program sponsored by the school.

VEGETARIAN DIET PROMOTED AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

U. D. Register, Ph. D., chairman of the department of nutrition in the School of Health, is scheduled to participate in a UCR workshop on "The Vegetarian Diet--The Diet of the Future?" this month. He will present the history of vegetarianism, discuss predicted food trends, and suggest ways of achieving a balance in vegetarian diets.

UNIVERSITY NURSES HOLD WORKSHOPS IN ASIA

Dr. R. Maureen Maxwell and Maxine Atteberry, both professors of nursing at Loma Linda University, are traveling throughout the Orient and the South Pacific conducting nursing workshops at Seventh-day Adventist hospitals and clinics. Their itinerary includes stops in South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, South Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, Samoa, and Tahiti. The workshops include study of curriculum development using systems analysis, inservice education, nursing research, and the nursing audit.

DR. LANDEEN HONORED

AS's William M. Landeen was designated emeritus professor of history at the recent meeting of the University's Board of Trustees. Dr. Landeen already holds the rank of emeritus president of La Sierra College.

NEW BASIC RESEARCH WITH POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION

SM's Dorothy M. Martin, professor of nursing, recently presented a paper entitled "Evidence for Direct Neural Release of Renin" at the Los Angeles County Heart Association midwinter symposium. The material presented was a part of research which Dr. Martin conducted while earning her Ph.D. degree in Physiology at the University of California at Los Angeles.

LA SIERRA PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL

L. Calvin Osborn, pastor of the La Sierra Church, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Arlington, California. Elder Osborn has served on the campus church at La Sierra for nearly 15 years.

ADVENTIST MEDIA GUILD ORGANIZED

Jerry Keith, of the University's Audiovisual Service, has been named first president of the Adventist Media Guild. Organized recently, the guild will help advance the creative achievements of the church in the communications arts.

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Photographs (top to bottom) Art Linkletter, U. D. Register, R. Maureen Maxwell, William M. Landeen, and L. Calvin Osborn
EDITORIALS

QUEST FOR RELEVANCE

Is man, the next hundred years, to continue to spend most of his energy on meaningless work, waiting for the time when work will require no expenditure of energy? What will become of him in the meantime ... is not work such a fundamental part of man's existence that it cannot and should never be reduced to almost complete insufficiency? This question, asked by the eminent author Eric Fromm, should stimulate concern in the minds of Seventh-day Adventist parents and young people because they believe that life has meaning and purpose and that each of us as a faithful steward is responsible to God for the manner in which each year and day is utilized.

Our world's rapidly changing technology offers an uncertain future to today's youth. A contemporary economist predicts that children now attending school will have to be retrained at least three times during their working years because they will have been "progressed out of their jobs." Recent widespread layoffs in the aerospace industry suggest what such changes can mean to employees and their families.

If the warnings of sociologists and historians are valid, we must expect special career problems for people belonging to racial and religious minorities.

Nearly 80 years ago Ellen White urged freedom-loving Adventists to "become intelligent in regard to disease, its causes, prevention and cure. Those who do this," she declared, "will find a field of labor anywhere. There will be suffering ones, plenty of them, who will need help..." Medical Missionary, November-December, 1892.

The growing crisis due to shortages of personnel in health care suggests the wisdom of this counsel. These shortages are of such magnitude that every educable Adventist young person to train for a medical or para-medical profession, he would have no difficulty finding and holding a position that would not only provide security but a life work rich in meaning and satisfaction.

The opportunities for service that is relevant both to personal needs and to the evangelistic mission of the church have not been communicated effectively to our youth. According to the American Hospital Association, over 200 job descriptions are required to describe career opportunities in the modern medical center. Whatever a person's intellectual or vocational aptitude, there is a place for him in the delivery of health care services to those who need them.

It is high time that Christians, anticipating the imminent return of their Lord, give increased consideration and support to institutions and programs representing the church's training capability in the healing arts.

Loma Linda University is the educational hub of the church's worldwide health care complex. It needs and deserves the prayers and dollar support of discerning Seventh-day Adventists, for it is designed to develop and utilize qualities of character and intellect that will enable our young people to carry Christ's gospel to the world.

CHANGES

The last orange grove on the Loma Linda campus has just been uprooted. In its place will be a parking lot. One by one the groves have given place to new buildings, parking lots and other changes that have taken place in our community. At a recent faculty workshop, one of the speakers said "change is the most obvious fact in the world in which we live." Change is not seen just as the physical aspects of the community. People and ideologies are changing. Social unrest plagues our society and while some people are impatient with the slowness of the changes they see as imperative, others question the validity of those changes.

Change is characteristic of nursing, too. Nursing education is struggling to adjust to the explosion of knowledge and the expanding roles of nursing. It is studying the implications for nursing of the open curriculum, the ladder concept, and other approaches. Nursing practice is striving to demonstrate more effectively its contribution to the health care of people. The whole spectrum of health service is being re-evaluated to determine more efficient methods of delivering health care to the public.

So where do we find ourselves in this era of change? How do we cope with it? How do we know which is the right way to go? Certainly change only for the sake of change is of no value. If needs of the individual or of society are not being met by current methods, then change is indicated.

The direction of change can best be decided in terms of long-range goals. These goals must be set up according to the values and beliefs which serve as guidelines for the individual, the group, or society in general. As Christians who believe in the imminent return of our Saviour, our beliefs and values may be different from those who do not hold these beliefs. However, as those of us in nursing look at our Leader, remembering that He is "the way, the truth, and the light," realizing that His concern was for the ultimate good of man and that His healing consisted of making man whole, our goals should be clear.

As we contemplate the value Christ placed on the individual, we should be able to chart our course in a changing world so that we aim toward the full development of the individual, whether patient or nurse. This presupposes that nurses know what nursing is and what it can become. Also, what a person is and what he can become.

In making a profession of faith in Christ, we pledge ourselves to become all that is possible for us to be as workers for the Master, and we should cultivate every faculty to the highest degree of perfection that we may do the greatest amount of good of which we are capable.

As we cope with the problems of change, it is comforting to know that "above the distractions of the earth, He sits enthroned; all things are open to His divine survey and from His great and calm perspective He sees the end from the beginning."^{1}

*Ellen G. White, TESTIMONIES, Vol. 8, p. 273

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L. Lucile Lewis
associate professor of nursing

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Communications about news and editorial content 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) 796-2311, 888-2311, or 698-5625, extension 2361.
ELECTION SESSION IS NO 'DRAG'

by Oliver L. Jacques

Constituency meetings, for the average delegate, are often contemplated with a fervor akin to that with which a sixth-grader anticipates spending an extra day in school — a cruelly tedious form of punishment reserved for reliable members of the establishment who have the luck to be designated to represent “the constituency” — whoever of whatever that may be.

Veteran delegates have learned to suffer through these quadrennial ordeals with a minimum of discomfort. They are professionals, serving as delegates first for one institution then for another. There is seldom much evidence that they are affected either by the paean of self-praise, or by the inevitable litany of statistical reports and responses. Constituency meetings are constituency meetings. We have them because we must. Aren’t we a democratic organization — or at least a representative one?

There was, at first look, little about the University’s quadrennial constituency meeting to arouse one’s curiosity. Delegates registered in the foyer of Burden Hall, received their kits with program, fact sheet, and meal ticket, and settled with decorous resignation into the new seats (Burden Hall has been refurbished — carpet, paint, comfortable seats). A sign directed non-delegates to the balcony.

**More than a sleep-in**

The first inkling that this meeting might not be a sleep-in came after the various categories of delegates were identified, counted, and officially seated. Reinhold R. Bietz, chairman of the University Trustees, gave an informative analysis of the Trustees. He observed, with his customary candor, that the trustees have met three times each year and usually for two eight-hour days. Members of the Executive Committee spend a minimum of eight hours each month in actual committee work. He suggested cause for a generation gap and official seats (Burden Hall has been refurbished — carpet, paint, comfortable seats). A sign directed non-delegates to the balcony.

**Why does the University exist?**

Mr. Bietz reported on the recent work of the Master Plan Council and referred to newly-drafted statements of philosophy and purpose. The latter, he said, is concerned with questions such as why does Loma Linda University exist? What do we expect to accomplish in the lives of students and how? Would Loma Linda University be missed if it didn’t exist? If so, by whom? Is there a difference between Loma Linda University and other universities? If so, what is it? If there is no difference, should the church be expected to continue its support?

“If it is the work of true education to train youth to be thinkers and not mere reflectors of other men’s thoughts,” he stated, “if our system of education has as its aim to prepare the student for the joy of service in this world and for the higher joy of wider service in the world to come, if God’s ideal for His children is higher than the highest human thought can reach, if we believe in an education that cannot be completed in this life, but that will be continued in the life to come, an education that secures to the successful student his passport from the preparatory school of earth to the higher grade, the school above, if we believe this, we better say so in a language so clear, so positive and so lacking in ambiguity that we in the world can understand what we mean; and, most importantly, we had better spare no energy and sacrifice to reach these high purposes and goals.”

This kind of head-on confrontation with the ultimate realities roused even the veterans from repose. One began to suspect that this might be a real constituency meeting!

**The President’s view**

University president David J. Bieber shared a candid view of problems confronting contemporary educators and made some hard-nosed predictions of what to expect. He also spelled out the University goals for the next five-year period. (Because the General Conference session is scheduled after a five, rather than a four-year period, the University’s next constituency meeting will be in 1976 rather than in 1975). Full text of the President’s report is printed beginning on page 8.

**Academic affairs**

Robert Cleveland, PhD, vice president for academic affairs, stunned delegates with a 44-page report. He quickly declared that he would not read it all. Those brave enough to peruse the bound, brown-covered document were surprised by Dr. Cleveland’s use of words. He wastes no time with superfluous verbiage. The report begins immediately to spell out organizational changes on the campuses and in each of the University’s schools. Delegates were reminded of epochal changes resulting first, from consolidation of the School of Medicine on the Loma Linda campus with its development of inter-disciplinary research and clinical programs in the new medical center, and then, the comprehensive restructuring incident to the merger of La Sierra College with the University.

These changes included organization of the College of Arts and Sciences, the founding of the School of Education, consolidation of the School of Health Related Professions, administrative restructuring of the Schools of Dentistry and Medicine, founding and development of the School of Public Health — now known as the School of Health, promotion and development of University Extension programs, consolidation of University libraries under George V. Summers, and unification of admissions and registrars offices.

**Accreditation to be renegotiated**

Dr. Cleveland reported that the University’s accreditation had been approved but that current accreditation would terminate in 1972. A visiting survey team will evaluate University programs in October 1971 when attention will be focused on current objectives, recommendations of planning committees, plans and goals. He said that the accrediting commission will expect to receive summaries for each of the professional schools and will wish to know what the University is doing “to be worthy of emulation by other institutions.” He expressed concern over the commission’s intention to closely examine benefits deriving as a result of the two-campus merger.

The vice president’s presentation includes individual reports from the deans of each of the schools. He also spells out broad academic achievements and widespread curricular innovations.

**An authentic spiritual revival**

His report included reference to an authentic spiritual revival evident on both campuses. This awakening has resulted in significant involvement by students in voluntary and spontaneous religious activities and in widespread community service and witness programs emanating from both campuses. Dr. Cleveland said that the faculty in all schools of the University are studying earnestly to understand and improve learning processes at the University.
fication of students in each school and class indicates that 90.8% 
Growth in enrollment
Dr. Cleveland's report includes 12 pages of statistical charts and
graphs covering the quadrennium. Enrollment statistics show a
modest growth in the number of full-time students from 3,071 in
1967 to 3,163 in 1970. His reports indicate the number of students in each specialty
and sub-specialty, as well as in each academic or professional pro-
gram. This information is useful to administrators, who must con-
stantly evaluate and screen programs and curriculums. It should also
be useful to the North American Division's Board of Higher Edu-
cation, as it evaluates the church's total educational effort.
Delegates who read the report learned that 257 non-Adventists,
representing nearly 50 denominations are enrolled in Division of
Religion classes on the Loma Linda campus. The largest of these
groups are listed by Catholics, with 45 students; Methodists, with 28;
Protestant Episcopalians with 21; Lutherans with 20; Baptists with
17; and Latter-day Saints with 15. A chart showing religious classi-
fication of students in each school and class indicates that 90.8% of
students in the College of Arts and Sciences are members of the
Seventh-day Adventist Church. Adventist enrollment is highest in
the School of Medicine and stands at 94.3%.
Growing pressure to increase the size of freshmen classes in den-
tisty and medicine is understood when one realizes that yearly
applicants in dentistry increased from 154 in 1961 to 357 in 1970.
291 prospective students applied to the School of Medicine in 1960,
827 applied in 1969.
Primary faculty appointments, according to Dr. Cleveland's
report, total 1,208 for all the schools. It should be observed that
many teachers hold secondary appointments in other schools within
the University. A large number of voluntary faculty also participate
in the teaching programs. This remarkable report also indicates the
number of teachers in each academic degree category for each school.
Financial affairs
Delegates who are able to comprehend organizational and aca-
demic reports are frequently bewildered by quadrennial reports on
financial affairs. Vice president for financial affairs Robert J. Rad-
ccliffe prefaced his report to the constituency with a quotation from
the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education to the effect that
colleges and universities are in the midst of a financial crisis "un-
matched in its impact by any previous period in history . . . the
essence of the problem is that costs and income are both rising, but
costs are rising at a steady rate, whereas income is growing at a
declining rate . . . our estimate is that income will have to grow
at the rate of 6.5% per student per year for many schools to break
even at the present level of inflation — assuming that they cut
growth in costs and, presumably, some absolute amounts of costs,
significantly below the average of the last decade.
Continued on page 26
In speaking of the broad spectrum of education and the urgency of it, Alfred North Whitehead said:

"In the conditions of modern life the rule is absolute, the race which does not value trained intelligence is doomed. . . . Tomorrow science will have moved forward yet one step, and there will be no appeal from the judgment which will then be pronounced on the uneducated."

And yet in the nation's effort to educate its populace there has never been more confusion regarding the process of education than today. On the one hand there is a great movement in the direction of education for all, and on the other hand there is caution that we may have over-educated. There is deepening disenchantment, dismay, and even disgust among broad segments of the public over the student revolt on many college campuses.

As if this unrest were not enough, we now find institutions of higher learning in an unprecedented period of financial distress. This is necessitating budget paring, salary freezes, and cutbacks in faculty personnel.

For the private colleges, and particularly the church related institutions, yet another problem looms — the rapid proliferation of public colleges. This development may well spell the demise of many private colleges. It is incredible that a small denomination such as ours should experience the benefits of Christian education. What are the implications for the church and its institutions if this trend continues? We are already suffering acute shortages in leadership.

If the challenge of the '70s seems great, we should think of the faith and courage demonstrated in the founding of this institution. It is incredible that a small denomination such as ours should experience the benefits of Christian education. What are the implications for the church and its institutions if this trend continues? We are already suffering acute shortages in leadership.

The past four years have been momentous years in the history of Loma Linda University. Because of the wise planning of previous administrators, faculties, and trustees, these years have been characterized as years of bold ventures resulting in significant growth and stature for the University.

Plans for the consolidation of all phases of the medically oriented programs on one campus were implemented early in the quadrennium. The University medical center was completed and the move from the former hospital building to the new center was made.

Plans had been finalized for the merger of Loma Linda University and La Sierra College. These plans were carried out as of July 1, 1967.

The new School of Public Health (now known as the School of Health) began operation and another new school, the School of Education, was added during this quadrennium. The former departments in the Arts and Sciences of La Sierra College were organized into a College of Arts and Sciences. Thus, new strength and balance were achieved. The University now consists of five health oriented schools, a graduate school, a School of Education, and a College of Arts and Sciences. A Division of Religion was retained to serve the professional schools on the Loma Linda campus. A University Extension program was also established.

People soon learned to think of the University in terms of its two campuses — with a central administration to guide the institution in all of its aspects. Numerous committees were established in an effort to provide appropriate administrative structure for the University and to assist the administration in its governance.

Having completed the organizational structure of the University, much remained to be done to define the direction of the institution and to plan for its future. Authorization was obtained from the Board of Trustees to engage in a master planning program designed to set priorities for the next five, ten, and fifteen year periods. The chairman of our Board of Trustees was named to head up this program and four task forces were organized to engage in the planning process. Board members, University Councillors, alumni, administrators, faculty, and students were involved.

Although the work is not complete, much has been accomplished in setting the course for the University. A new statement of philosophy and a definition of purpose have been drafted. Both of these statements reaffirm in clear, contemporary language the rationale for this institution.

As an outgrowth of our planning process, certain specific goals have been developed for the University for the next five
year period. Although much thought has been given to periods beyond the next five years, the unprecedented rate of change makes detailed projections difficult. It is my hope that implementation of these goals during the next five year period will facilitate even greater plans for future years.

I shall list below, with brief comments, our goals for the next five years in the hope of achieving objectives inherent in the stated philosophy and purposes of the University.

**Unique mission**

1. The development and direction of ongoing programs designed to interpret to the University's students, faculty, personnel, and publics, the church's redemptive, healing mission as it relates to the institution's education, research, and service programs.

The Master Planning Council has declared in clear language that Loma Linda University has a unique mission and potential influence exceeding those of most universities. We have also concluded that our resources are "often applied narrowly and unimaginatively." We have not always interpreted effectively the compelling reasons for our existence. We shall, therefore, endeavor to use every reasonable means to first bring our singular mission into focus, and then, to implement programs designed to better interpret the University's role to our own church members and also to the world we seek to evangelize and serve.

It goes without saying that we cannot accomplish this unless all elements of the University family understand the distinctive mission and function of the University. The administration is therefore committed to use every avenue to bring a greater depth of understanding and inspiration to those who study and labor here. This will require an investment of time and means. We now personnel so as to permit sustained planning and labor here. This will require an follow up on the recommendations which have been voted by the Board of Trustees.

The Master Planning Council has declared in clear language that Loma Linda University has a unique mission and potential influence exceeding those of most universities. We have also concluded that our resources are "often applied narrowly and unimaginatively." We have not always interpreted effectively the compelling reasons for our existence. We shall, therefore, endeavor to use every reasonable means to first bring our singular mission into focus, and then, to implement programs designed to better interpret the University's role to our own church members and also to the world we seek to evangelize and serve.

It goes without saying that we cannot accomplish this unless all elements of the University family understand the distinctive mission and function of the University. The administration is therefore committed to use every avenue to bring a greater depth of understanding and inspiration to those who study and labor here. This will require an investment of time and means. We now personnel so as to permit sustained planning and labor here. This will require an follow up on the recommendations which have been voted by the Board of Trustees.

The structuring, scheduling, and staff of sustained planning activities involving students and teachers as well as administrators, trustees, and councillors of the University.

The Master Plan calls for an ad hoc committee to continue planning and to follow up on the recommendations which have been voted by the Board of Trustees. Further study will be given to a redistribution of personnel and the time of such personnel so as to permit sustained planning on a long-range basis. A university of this complexity and size cannot afford to do its planning on a crisis basis.

3. Strengthening of a continuing effort to evaluate and improve the quality of spiritual life as an integral part of all elements of the University. Plans for such an endeavor should place increased emphasis on student-teacher relations and on the nurturing of a wide range of organizations and activities.

It is not easy to measure the spiritual quality of an institution or of its students and personnel. We shall, however, use various means to continually assess the quality of spiritual life on the campuses. Undoubtedly, the most effective means for improving the quality of spiritual life is through selective recruitment and orientation of faculty as well as administrative and general personnel. More and more we shall look for qualities in people which, in addition to competence in their own field, fit them for effective leadership in spiritual areas. We shall consider commitment to the principles of truth and conduct as defined in God's inspired Word an essential prerequisite for employment. We shall use every means possible to present through in-service programs the guidelines for spiritual operation on the campuses. In the selection and admission of students we shall continue to exercise discretion so that only students who have a desire to function within a Seventh-day Adventist environment are admitted. After enrollment of these students we shall continue to foster programs which will maximize opportunities for spiritual growth. We shall also continue to emphasize standards of behavior appropriate to such a university.

We shall further encourage students to become involved in meaningful programs for effective witness in areas of church and community service. The Southeastern California Conference has provided us with student chaplains on both campuses. These men are accepted by our students. Other means for promoting a vigorous spiritual life must be developed.

4. The strengthening of intra-university groups authorized to develop more effective academic offerings through innovative and experimental programs. The focus of these efforts will be on the learning processes of students, and programs and curriculums will be developed which will relate with increased flexibility to the interests, learning skills, and achievement of individual students.

One of the major criticisms against the church related college by the Danforth Committee, which gave study some years ago to church related colleges, is that these colleges are imitative of other institutions and greatly lack in innovative and imaginative programs. It is the belief of the administration that our University cannot retain its role unless we are prepared to become more innovative in improving the learning experience for students. Much activity is currently taking place in this direction and we are committed to pursue this course with increased vigor. A new pilot program in the School of Medicine, shortening the time required for some select students in their training, is an example of what can be done in other areas, and study will also be given to a reduction of time students spend in undergraduate education as well as in the other professional schools. A new program of general studies in the process of development in the College of Arts and Sciences. I believe we are in a position to experiment with new programs which will attract students now seeking an education in non-Adventist colleges. Our emphasis must continue to be on quality teaching and on the learning process of students. Greater attention will be on flexible programs to accommodate students with varying abilities, interests, aptitudes, and needs, keeping in mind, of course, that high standards of academic quality must be maintained.

5. The structuring and implementation of meaningful and practical administrative relationships designed to increase faculty...
and student involvement in the governance of the University.

Much progress has been made in the direction of involving faculty members in the decision-making process on the school and college level, but currently only administrative personnel are involved in making final decisions on a university-wide basis. Continued efforts will be made to find ways enabling faculty members to play a more significant role in policy decisions of the University.

Progress has been made

Much progress has been made to involve students in the governance of the University. Students currently enjoy membership and full voting rights on many of the standing committees of the University. It is the feeling of the administration that students have something worthwhile to say in regard to the educational process of which they are consumers and they can make a meaningful contribution in decisions regarding their own education. Up to this point, we are extremely pleased with the participation of students in the governance of the University.

6. The formation and adoption of comprehensive policies providing for long-range faculty development programs. Such policies should deal with the equalization of teacher salaries on both campuses as well as with the utilization of effective teaching and learning techniques.

Dr. Cleveland, Vice President for Academic Affairs, will speak on faculty preparation and academic qualifications. Loma Linda University has an enviable record in the number of faculty members with advanced educational qualifications. The emphasis on advanced degrees will be continued, but more attention will be given to recruiting and developing faculty who are effective teachers and who have clear commitment to the kind of education represented in our statements of philosophy and purpose. There is evidence today that Seventh-day Adventist students greatly value, and in fact look for, solid commitment on the part of administrators and faculty to the objectives of the church.

It is the belief of the administration that much can be done to attract personnel and to maintain the morale of such personnel if an equitable wage scale can be developed within the University. Some progress has been made in this direction but much more must be done within the next five years.

7. Expansion of graduate offerings on both campuses in approved fields with special emphasis on interdisciplinary programs.

Dr. Godfrey T. Anderson, in his report to the Constituency four years ago, stated that an institution of higher learning does not become a university merely by naming it a university. Rather, a university can merit the designation only by taking on the characteristics of a university. Normally, professional education within an institution grows out of a strong undergraduate program in the arts and sciences and is enriched by a strong program of academic graduate studies.

Significant progress has been made in the development of academic graduate programs in the basic sciences and medically related areas and in teacher education, but relatively little has been done in the development of graduate programs in the arts and general sciences. In a recently completed survey it was found that seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences at Loma Linda University and from Pacific Union College indicate considerably greater interest in graduate programs now than did seniors three years ago when a similar survey was made. In this study there is evidence that students, as well as church leaders and educators, indicate a growing demand for expanded graduate programs in Seventh-day Adventist institutions. It would seem, therefore, that in the further development of the University, increased emphasis must be given to the development of selected quality graduate programs. This should accomplish a dual objective. It would meet the demands of an ever-increasing Seventh-day Adventist student body, and it would, in turn, greatly strengthen the program of the church in providing Adventist educated personnel beyond the baccalaureate level.

Attempts to reduce costs

8. Intensive efforts to reduce education costs through selection of courses to be offered, better utilization of faculty and facilities, improvement of student-teacher ratio, and use of approved audiovisual teaching equipment.

There is reason to believe that Seventh-day Adventist colleges and universities will experience increasing financial pressures unless appropriate remedial measures are taken to narrow the gaps between income and expense. There are several ways to solve the problem: (1) generate more income, (2) increase the efficiency of operation, (3) reduce educational programs, and (4) set up a better program of coordination among and between Seventh-day Adventist colleges and universities, designed to eliminate unnecessary duplication and competition. As a church we have thus far not succeeded in doing this. Many believe that the church is now investing a maximum portion of the church dollar in Christian education.

A reduction of educational offerings could result in negative returns because of increasing competition for students by the public sector of high education throughout the country. To further reduce costs could bring injury to the quality of the educational program. There is, therefore, no easy solution to the problem.

I would suggest, however, that a combination of all alternatives offers the best solution. Experience in Christian education leads me to believe that if God’s people will exhibit the kind of faith and confidence exhibited by the church in the past, we can surmount our financial problems and keep our institutions viable and growing. It will require careful planning and much concerted effort.

Those of us charged with the administration of the University are committed to a reduction of costs through better utilization of facilities and personnel. We hope that improved planning and interpretation will result in increased revenue. We also stand prepared to join in a program of increased cooperation with our sister institutions and thus avoid costly duplication of academic programs.

9. Development of a strong extension program with emphasis on the provision of unsatisfactory educational needs of Seventh-day Adventists on an international scale. Cognition should be taken of growing demands for adequate training in various vocational areas.

Loma Linda University has taken the lead in the development of extension programs which now result in providing educational programs for more than 2000 students each year. Classes are mainly off-campus and are on a self-supporting basis. We have plans to expand the program beyond its present scope, offering work to hundreds more within our immediate territory and in areas beyond.

We believe this is one way to serve Adventist students who cannot come to an Adventist campus. We are meeting the needs of many Seventh-day Adventist young people and adults interested in developing careers that will qualify them for service to the church. There are increasing demands for these services. We aim to give constant study to serve an ever-increasing number of Adventists throughout the world field. The Extension program gives particular emphasis to vocational and health areas.

10. Adoption of long range campus development plans for the La Sierra and Loma Linda campuses.

As our University grows and expands it is imperative that we develop plans for the orderly development of the campuses and for the maximum utilization of scarce land areas. The trustees have voted the development of a campus master plan for the La Sierra campus. This plan is in the process of completion. The administration of the University will seek authorization for the devel-
agement of an updated plan for the Loma Linda campus.

11. Plan, fund, and manage an intensive student recruitment program designed to attract more young people into schools capable of increased admissions without major increases in faculty and facilities.

New recruiting drive

From a study referred to earlier, there is evidence that approximately 50 percent of Seventh-day Adventist young people are in non-Adventist institutions of higher learning. There is also evidence from this study that more of these young people are attending non-church institutions today than three years ago. We have been able to identify some reasons for this continuing shift away from Adventist institutions to public institutions. Most prominent of all factors seems to be an ever-lessening commitment on the part of Adventist adults and youth and church leaders to Christian education. It is my personal belief that in the past decades of prosperity and growth, the church's institutions have grown almost automatically. We have all ceased to promote the principles of Christian education with the vigor exercised a few years ago. There are, as has been pointed out, other factors causing a decline in the proportion of our young people attending our colleges and universities. The administration of this University is committed to a new intensive program of recruitment in the hope of attracting an even greater number of Adventist youth to our campuses.

In certain schools, notably the School of Medicine and to a lesser degree the School of Dentistry, we receive an ever-increasing number of applications from students fully qualified to enter these schools. For this current year we accepted approximately 25 percent more first year students in the School of Medicine than in previous years. We plan to increase the size of the freshman class to approximately 150 during the next five year period.

We believe we can increase the enrollment in most of our schools without substantially increasing the costs involved. This intensive recruitment of additional qualified young people will not only better serve the youth of the church. It will assist in solving the financial problems facing our University.

12. Complete the following major building projects:

a. The new library on the La Sierra campus.

b. Conversion of present library building on the La Sierra campus to administration accommodations.

c. Expansion of the School of Dentistry building.

d. Approved addition to the University Medical Center.

The building plans for the new library on the La Sierra campus are nearing completion and barring any unforeseen circumstances, construction will begin this summer. This facility is urgently needed and will mean much to the quality of the academic programs there. The library is planned to house 250,000 volumes and accommodate 550 students. Our plan is to incorporate the latest techniques in library planning, and we believe the new building will become the center for learning on the La Sierra campus. Upon completion of the library, the present library space will be remodeled for much-needed space to accommodate administrative offices.

On the Loma Linda campus plans are being developed for an addition to the School of Dentistry building. Since the erection of the present facility, many new programs of teaching and research have been developed, resulting in overcrowding. The new facility will enable the school to house all teaching and research activities in one building and will provide additional space for new programs.

One of the greatest satisfactions in the development of the University has been the success of the University Medical Center. All of us recall the anxiety connected with the decision to build a medical center on the Loma Linda campus of the size and complexity proposed. Today the center represents an authentic success story, and although ample bed units were provided, space for related activities and services is inadequate. Short term space needs are being met by mobile homes on the west side of the facility. Plans are underway for construction of a sizeable addition for outpatient and service facilities. This new construction does not call for expenditures of church monies. We believe this addition will, within the next few years, add greatly to the productivity of the center.

Development fund drive

13. Plan and launch a major capital development fund drive if found to be feasible.

We are currently studying the feasibility of a major fund drive for the University. A recognition of financial needs during the next few years suggests the advisability of attracting more money from private individuals. We will seek to develop a rationale for increased support from without the church. This should lead to a major fund drive. Such a move would obviously require considerable effort and time in planning. An additional thrust for financial support would complement the University's deferred giving program and would provide financial stability on a long-range basis.

14. Strengthen and expand student assistance and scholarship programs for needy, worthy students.

In a recent study in which we endeavored to identify factors causing Adventist students to shift from the church's colleges and universities to public institutions, a major factor was the cost of attending a Seventh-day Adventist institution. This is understandable since the cost of attending one of our colleges or universities on the undergraduate level is now about $2500 per academic year. This does not include personal items which may well add another $500 per year. Considering the tuition free arrangement in many state institutions, particularly the junior colleges, it is obvious that the cost factor looms large to many young people.

In order to combat this factor, there is need for strengthening our student aid program. From a recent survey it was found that 27 percent of our students on the La Sierra campus can afford to pay the full amount of their educational costs. On the other end of the spectrum, 27 percent come from low income families where no financial support is available. We are currently able to give financial aid to about 30 percent of our students. Seventy-three percent need financial assistance ranging from $500 to $2000 each per year. It was established in our survey that the students on the La Sierra campus require $1,716,000 in student aid per year. Approximately $800,000, or slightly less than half of the required amount, is available from all sources, including government defense loans, scholarship funds, economic opportunity grants, etc.

Grateful for our students

In view of the situation, as revealed in this survey, it appears wise to continue to increase charges on the basis of the cost of living index, thus enabling those able to pay the costs to pay. It is felt, however, that increased financial assistance should be made available to those unable to pay. The administration is therefore committed to an intensive program of strengthening and expanding student financial assistance. We believe the trustees will respond favorably to this endeavor.

Having stated these goals for the next five years, I wish to assure you that every effort will be exerted to reach them. We should, of course, recognize that changing times may dictate goals not included in this report.

In concluding my report, may I express my personal appreciation as well as that of the University for the confidence and excellent support of our constituency. I also wish to express appreciation to Elder Reinhold R. Bietz, chairman of our Board, and to my colleagues on the administration. We have an excellent team. We greatly appreciate our faculty and their commitment to their responsibilities. We recognize the contribution made by the hundreds of employees who serve in the institution. We are especially grateful for our students who for the most part are serious in their endeavor to secure an education which will prepare them to serve God, the church, and human kind. There is no doubt in my mind but that God is leading this University, and I have confidence as to the continued success of this

Continued on page 42
When is surgery on an injured knee a million dollar gamble? When that knee belongs to a 7'2", 275 pound man named Wilt Chamberlain who plays center for the National Basketball Association Los Angeles Lakers and who is the most prolific scorer and rebounder in league history, that's when.

To an athlete, especially one in the superstar class of Mr. Chamberlain, an irreparable injury can mean the loss of a million dollars and more in salary alone. With that kind of money at stake, an athlete wants to find an orthopedic surgeon who gives very good odds that an operation will be a success.

More and more athletes like Mr. Chamberlain are finding very good odds at the Los Angeles offices of Drs. Robert K. Kerlan, Frank W. Jobe, and Vincent S. Carter, three physicians who specialize in orthopedic surgery with athletes representing more than half their clientele. They are also team physicians for the Lakers, the Los Angeles Dodgers and San Diego Padres baseball teams, and the Los Angeles Kings of the National Hockey League.

"An athlete is not just another injured person," says Dr. Jobe, a 1956 graduate of Loma Linda University School of Medicine. "You have to think about his purpose, his goals, his needs. The average person who comes in with a broken arm can have it put in a cast, let it heal for a month or two, take it out of the cast, and return to their job with little fear of putting too much stress on that arm. But for an athlete, you cannot let him return to his work until that arm is almost 100 percent healed, otherwise he might reinjure it. There is not any half way. To that athlete, his arm might mean his livelihood."

Dr. Jobe joined Dr. Kerlan in 1963 about the time Dr. Kerlan was gaining prominence as a specialist in sports-related injuries. Since Dr. Kerlan's hip surgery a couple of years ago, Dr. Jobe has done most of the major surgery, though on very critical cases, Dr. Kerlan scrubs in for the operation.

Their list of patients reads like a sports social register — household names to any sports fan like Elgin Baylor, Sandy Koufax, Don Drysdale, Wilt Chamberlain, Jerry West, Bill Singer, and Willie Shoemaker.

As team physicians, they have to be available for consultation to any of the injured players, give counsel to the owners on whether to trade for a player with a chronic ailment, and do all orthopedic surgery required for one of the members of the team.

Dr. Jobe recently returned from Vero Beach, Florida, the spring training camp of the Dodgers, where he spent two weeks making sure the players were in shape for the coming season. "I wrote them a letter a few months ago," he relates, "telling them what their weight should be when they arrive in camp and how fast they should be able to run a mile. Most of the players are pretty good about reporting in shape, however."

The practice of sports medicine is growing rapidly, according to Dr. Jobe. One reason is the increasing number of injuries that seem
to becoming so common. In football, states Dr. Jobe, knees are the
newest targets.

"If you took all sports injuries," he says, "you would find that
50 percent of them were from football, and over half of these would
be knees. In skiing we have a lot of ankle fractures. In baseball, we
do not have as many acute injuries as we do conditions, such as
'pitcher's shoulder,' 'little league elbow,' hamstring pulls, abrasions,
and finger injuries."

One reason knee injuries in football are so prevalent, believes
Dr. Jobe, is that the players are getting bigger and faster. Should
the rules be changed to protect the players?

"This is a question that comes up at every sports meeting," he
answers. "For instance, should we make all blocks below the belt
illegal? But then we come back to the same old problem of what is
football. Are we going to play football, or are we going to play a
different game and just wear the same uniform? The coaches, the
players, and the doctors dealing with sports injuries are against
drastic changes in the rules.

"One way to prevent so many knee injuries," suggests Dr. Jobe,
"is to redesign the football shoe." He told of an experiment con-
ducted at the University of Washington in Seattle where a shoe with
19 short cleats was used that did not dig so deeply into the turf.
When a player was hit, his feet went out from under him much like
a hockey player wearing skates might fall. Dr. Jobe also disputes
claims by manufacturers of artificial turf that knee injuries are not
common on the new material. On the contrary, he says, "it has
pretty well been established that more injuries occur on synthetic
turf than on regular grass."

On the question of the use of drugs in athletics, Dr. Jobe be-
lieves there is drug use above the high school level of competition.
Steroids especially, he says, were popular among track and field men
until just recently. But he thinks it is a bad drug. "It is on the down-
grade," he reports.

Dr. Jobe also thinks that the use of stimulants has been fairly
widespread, particularly among football players, but not so in base-
ball or basketball. "I can say without any reservations at all," he
adds, "that not one player on the Dodger or Laker rosters take drugs
except for an occasional aspirin or Darvon capsule. So we feel very
good about our chances of passing this upcoming drug investigation
being conducted by the league office."

What sport demands the best conditioned athletes? "It has got
to be between basketball and hockey," opines Dr. Jobe. "Both sports
demand great strength and endurance, but I am not sure I can say
one sports demands better conditioning than the other."

Though his practice requires late hours at the office, Dr. Jobe
remains an enthusiastic sports fan. Until he joined Dr. Kerlan, his
favorite sport was baseball. "I thought I really knew all about the
game," he relates, "until I started working with the players. There is
a lot more to it than I thought."

He has had to develop an interest in basketball since becoming
involved with the sport. But that is because I did not have television
to watch when I was growing up, he observes. "TV has made the
kids these days much more knowledgeable about sports."

Except for a hockey stick autographed by each member of the
Los Angeles Kings, Dr. Jobe's office is not overflowing with the
expected mementos of his affiliation with professional sports. But once
during the interview he was interrupted by a telephone call from
millionaire sports entrepreneur Jack Kent Cooke, owner of both the
Lakers and the Kings, enquiring about the condition of a hockey
player he wanted to purchase for his team who had been examined
by Dr. Jobe that morning.

"This is a very interesting practice," mused Dr. Jobe as he hung
up. A large number of sports fans would find that understatement
very easy to believe.
LONELINESS

by Carroll L. Bright, SD'62

"To make man whole" mean physically, mentally, and spiritually. Presumably a part of the whole man is his social nature. We have social needs to know ourselves and others and to be known.

People in the health professions treat and help other people. However, first one must know oneself and others as humans through a thinking and feeling rapport. If this capacity to relate is not learned in the home or previous schooling, it should be taught at Loma Linda. Many patients psychosomatic problems are self originated from a sense of isolation.

The Loma Linda campus is a lonely place; a sense of estrangement pervades. One longs for friends. One does not know and is not known.

There is too much studying about how to become excellent technicians, with too little study on personal interaction. We are only "excellent technicians" if we study to fulfill requirements for graduation. The burden of the academic load leaves little time to socialize.

Sequentially, the educational system is backward. One begins with lectures and books, then proceeds to the person. It should begin with a person oneself then a sensitive awareness of others, and then proceed to the theory and techniques.

Why is there isolation? The schools perpetuate an estrangement from each other; a clique that enables one to know a few classmates, but inhibits interpersonal and interdepartmental knowing. This continues once academic education is over as graduates continue in their separate ways.

Does one socialize in the classroom, during Sabbath school or church, at lectures, or movies? All of these are primarily indoctrination where you sit and listen. One is spoken to, but not with. How does one come to know another? Not in being talked to, but in talking with another, in a personal meeting: One becomes social by socializing.

Where on campus is a common meeting place? Where can people socialize without residing behind a facade of indoctrination, be spoken to instead of speaking with, be entertained instead of learning how to be entertaining, or become known in honest dialogue without hiding behind games to avoid being known or knowing?

Loma Linda University can teach people, who have not learned friendliness, to be sociable by providing a meeting place on campus — a social center open to anyone who feels the need of friendship, an affirmation of Christian camaraderie, and caring.

Loneliness is perpetuated by lectures and sermons where people sit and listen as opposed to dialogical meetings of mind and verb. Loneliness is where indoctrination takes place of thinking: People think when they can question and be questioned.

Work loneliness is excessive busywork in the laboratory, library, or academic discipline, which inhibits leisure time to converse. Curriculum is oriented toward becoming an excellent technician rather than a person trained to help and benefit people. Reduce the plethora of busywork to allow socialization. Learn to be a person as well as a technician.

Intellectual loneliness is overintellectualization of the Christian message which inhibits feelings and emotion as an aspect of life. Have courses in sensitivity training and socialization.
Psychological loneliness is being told your feelings are a projection of your own isolation and others are not experiencing this. Understand that because you are not lonely others may be: Help them.

Communication loneliness is writing a letter or trying to speak to the faculty and never receiving a reply. Hierarchy should feel responsible and responsive to students and alumni.

Personal loneliness is walking on campus and not being smiled at, spoken to, or receiving any response after a greeting. Remember an aspect of Christianity is to be friendly, even to one’s enemies.

Intellectual loneliness in the classroom is being lectured to by a teacher instead of being talked with. Teachers should present printed material to be studied prior to class and then allow discussion between teacher and students.

Creative loneliness is thinking and feeling without the opportunity to communicate those thoughts and feelings. More opportunities, time, and modes are needed to enhance communication.

Professional loneliness is being estranged within your class and school to the exclusion of the other disciplines. There should be more meetings between the various disciplines.

Religious loneliness is listening without responding, appearing without being, assenting without involving. Live the axiom, “faith without action is dead.”

Theological loneliness is going to God’s house to meet and talk with him and finding the doors locked. The church or chapel should be open continuously for worship and communion.

Christian loneliness is felt when one intellectually understands the message but is pragmatically incapacitated to put it into reality. Teach more pragmatics, less theoretics.

Facade loneliness is where people have pseudo meetings. Enable people to meet personally without a facade of programs, sermons, lectures, games, and movies. These are dehumanizing because of their impersonal nature, all of which prevent real knowing and being known.

Intellectual loneliness is having ideas and not having opportunities to dialogue them with others. Have unstructured discussion groups and Sabbath schools where problems can be brought and solved by Christian understanding and sympathy.

Time loneliness is when others don’t have the time to personally have relations and communication. Reduce the workload of busyness and permit time for socialization.

Hypocritical loneliness is knowing religious principles but not knowing how to relate with people in a Christian way.

Personal loneliness is passing another on the sidewalk and wondering how to speak and introduce yourself. Be more friendly; begin with a smile.

Social loneliness is sitting alone in a dormitory or apartment without a place to meet together in friendship. Open fellowship hall in the evenings and weekends for uniting fellowship. Instead of a hall make it a home.

Scholastic loneliness is memorizing facts and Bible passages without being able to put them into life and relationship. There should be less memorization and more thinking and understanding of Christianity.

Sabbath loneliness is being surrounded by people during Sabbath school and church, and shortly thereafter everyone is gone. Appropriate Sabbath afternoon activities for people to meet and relate should be arranged.

Religious loneliness is feeling like an outsider in Adventism after being a member for many years. Be more openly demonstrative of Christian brotherhood.

University loneliness is where each school exists to the exclusion of the others without a common campus spirit. Use part of curriculum time to learn and develop rapport with the other University disciplines.

Truth loneliness is where one is indoctrinated. Be more liberal in consideration of knowledge and wisdom.

Education loneliness is taking home large notebooks of scholarly and religious notes, but little intrinsic religious understanding that is useful. Fewer notes and more time talking and understanding what a Christian life means.

Reality loneliness is after graduation meeting one’s own problems and the problems of patients; searching for answers in education and not finding them. There should be less study in theology and philosophy and more study and use of Christian pragmatics.

A course of psychology and sensitivity training should teach knowledge of oneself and others, to be sensitive to and understanding of others, to be able to dialogue honestly, to remove role facades, to be a real person in relation to others, and to know what Christianity really is — person to person.

Loma Linda should be a place of socialization, to relate, feel, empathize, understand, known, and be known. For to be known and to know others is to amplify oneself to love others as you love yourself.
THE ACCIDENTAL INNOVATORS

Radio LLU is unique among the nation's 4000 radio stations. With KEMR in Loma Linda and KLLU in Riverside, it is the only dual transmitter system licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.

Final approval of the two-campus system was granted in November and several technical problems are yet to be solved, however it has already proven to be a success, reports station director Ronald W. Bowes.

"Actually we didn't start out to be innovators," he says. "We were just looking for the best method of reaching and originating programs from the two campuses. It happened that no one ever requested such a hook-up before."

Radio LLU, as the two station network is called, is the result of the merger of KSDA, a 1400-watt station licensed to La Sierra College, and KEMR, a privately owned 10-watt station originally established by faculty members from the College of Medical Evangelists.

Under the direction of Howard B. Weeks, PhD, former vice president for public relations and development, and the University-wide broadcasting committee, the two stations were relicensed to Loma Linda University Broadcasting Company. By an air-to-air linking of the two transmitters a high quality signal is received in both Riverside and the Loma Linda-San Bernardino areas.

"The flexibility of our system is what makes it unique," Mr. Bowes explains. "We can originate separate programs in either Riverside or Loma Linda, or we can combine the system and simulcast programs from both transmitters." Radio LLU can be heard by over half a million residents in the Inland Empire. Letters of appreciation have been received from residents of every major city in the area and from as far away as Palm Springs.

As a non-commercial educational radio station, Radio LLU does not accept advertising. Instead, grants and donations are its means of support. Today the station receives most of its funds from the University. Future possible forms of support include grants from private industry and national public radio. Listener support is also encouraged, and with a contribution of $10 or more per year the contributor can receive the station's program guide.

On a budget of less than one-third that of a comparable commercial station, general manager Lee A. McIntyre (the station's only full-time employee) and students from the University have developed a nine hour broadcast day which includes light and classical music, news and public service features.

The format is called "magazine," Mr. McIntyre explains, because, like a magazine, it is divided into different sections — light music, features, talk programs, and classical music. Over 30 percent of the programming is "cultural" in nature. This includes "University Concert Hall" which is the only classical music program available to many Inland Empire listeners.

The station plans to increase the cultural and informational programming to 50 percent in the near future. "While the goal of the station is educational," says Mr. McIntyre, "we also want it to be interesting. The station is concerned with providing programs for the broad general audience."

University students have found that broadcasting can be exciting. During the recent fires in the San Bernardino mountains Radio LLU linked up with Bruce Wayne, pilot of a Cessna 150 who was covering the blaze for KFI in Los Angeles. Eye witness accounts telephoned from the threatened Adventist youth camp at Cedar Falls also provided high interest coverage.

Broadcasting is serious business the way RADIO LLU's management sees it, reports Mr. Bowes. "We expect the same professionalism from our staff any commercial station would. Professionally operated educational radio should provide programming superior to that of commercial radio. We are making strides toward that goal."

One recent development that will give the broadcasting program new emphasis is the creation of the College of Arts and Sciences department of communication. Approval of the name change from the department of speech, and the creation of a program designed to provide students with skills in journalism, radio, television, and film will make the communications department, when fully developed, a pool from which Radio LLU will be able to draw qualified broadcasters.

Radio LLU is a function of the Office of Public Relations and Development and its goal is to provide quality service for the communities surrounding Loma Linda University. To provide this type of service it plans an increase in the number of broadcast hours to 18, to add United Press International audio service, to provide coverage of national news, and to increase the number of University-oriented programs.
ALUMNI WEEKEND WRAP-UP

During the months of February and March, four of the eight Loma Linda University schools held alumni homecoming events. Below is a brief wrap-up account of these conventions.

Like salmon returning upstream to their pond and creek of origin, graduates of Loma Linda University flocked to their educational spawning grounds for the annual round of homecoming festivities on the Loma Linda campus and La Sierra campuses.

For three straight weekends late in February and early this month, alumni of the Schools of Dentistry, Medicine, and Education, and the College of Arts and Sciences participated in refresher courses, banquets, groundbreaking, golf tournaments, and getting reacquainted with former classmates.

School of Dentistry

The 11th annual School of Dentistry Alumni-Student Convention began Friday, March 5, on the Loma Linda campus with a vespers service featuring “Faith for Today,” television program speaker William A. Fagal. Following church service the next day was a homecoming luncheon, and a round of class reunions that night.

On Sunday, a golf tournament preceded a continuing education lecture demonstration on oral surgery conducted by Robert B. Shira, DDS, a major general in the United States Army Dental Corps. During the afternoon, members of the Woman’s Auxiliary heard lectures on home decorating, dental health, and “people problems.” Sunday night, the Dental Students Association sponsored a concert by the Chicago Pops Orchestra.

Keynote speech for the convention was delivered Monday morning by Dr. Shira, followed by lectures for dental hygienists and dental assistants. While wives of the Women’s Auxiliary spent the afternoon shopping, the men examined the exhibits and table clinics set up in Gentry Gymnasium. The convention was capped off Monday night with the Alumni-Student Convention Banquet on The Commons at La Sierra.

Photographs of the School of Dentistry Alumni-Student Convention are on page 18.

College of Arts and Sciences - School of Education

The first day of “Homecoming ’71,” the La Sierra campus alumni weekend, began with a speech by Kay H. Kuzma, EdD, assistant professor of consumer related sciences, entitled “Is Smog Killing Our Children?”

Continuing the next day, Friday, February 26, in the same ecology vein, three nationally prominent environmentalists shared the podium at an ecology conference. Featured guest speakers were Marshall Brewer, an alumnus of the College of Arts and Sciences and co-founder of the Greater (Birmingham, Alabama) Alliance to Stop Pollution; John R. Goldsmith, chief of the epidemiology unit of the California State Department of Public Health; and James N. Pitts, PhD, director of the statewide Air Pollution Research Center at the University of California, Riverside.

On Saturday, a woodcarving of the profiles of the former La Sierra College presidents was unveiled. Carved by Alvin Toews, the artwork represents 2,000 hours of work. It will be displayed in the new library now under construction. That evening, the Harry Schnillo Fund Reception and a musical variety program called “The Impossible Dream” were the highlights.

A physics symposium on Sunday morning consisted of research papers presented by former La Sierra students. Following the symposium, campus chaplain David Osborne and vice president for student affairs Tracy R. Teple talked about “Campus Spiritual Life and Provisions for Individual Concerns.”

In the afternoon, the second annual Sports Invitational, featuring all-star academic teams from southern California, showcased the coaching talents of Los Angeles Lakers basketball star Elgin Baylor and former All-American John Rudometkin.

Photographs of the College of Arts and Sciences and School of Education alumni “Homecoming ’71” are on page 20.

School of Medicine

School of Medicine Alumni Postgraduate Convention week began Friday, February 19, on the Loma Linda campus with a vesper service arranged by the class of 1946.

On Sunday, the convention opened officially with registration and a round of refresher courses. Class reunions were held in the evening. The refresher courses continued through Monday, and then the convention moved to the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles for the final four days.

Marital inadequacy was the topic for Tuesday, the first day of the Scientific Assembly Program. The following day, James Cavanaugh, MD, deputy assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, delivered the Percy T. Magan Lecture on national health policy in keeping with the theme, “Changes in Health Care Delivery.”

Other speakers featured during the morning included Ralph W. Burnett, MD, president of the California Medical Association; David Odell, president of the California Hospital Association; Paul Ward, executive director of the California Committee of Regional Medical Programs; and Paul M. Ellwood, MD, executive director of the American Rehabilitation Foundation. During the afternoon session, three medical experts on drug abuse reported their findings.

The final Scientific Assembly session was devoted to pain, mostly pain from childbirth, curable hypertension, coronary artery disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and techniques of facial plastic and reconstructive surgery.

Photographs of the Alumni Postgraduate Convention are on page 19.

The preceding account of the three major alumni events is necessarily sketchy. But reporting events cannot capture the true atmosphere of an alumni homecoming. Unmentioned were the reunion of old friends, the amount of learning carried away by those attending refresher courses, and the unnoticed, silent, planners of each convention. That can only be observed and felt some other time, like maybe next year.
SD ALUMNI-STUDENT CONVENTION

CONVENTION CHAIRMAN Lawrence P. Reed, SD71, welcomes students, faculty, and alumni to the Monday night banquet on The Commons on the La Sierra campus.

BANQUET ENTERTAINMENT was provided by "i Cantori," a chorale directed by Estyn Goss.

CHARLES THOMAS SMITH

for the zeal with which he has pursued his goal of upbuilding and invigorating the school;

for his promotion of excellence by review of the curriculum, initiation of graduate programs, and support of the Alumni-Student Convention;

for his encouragement of student inventiveness, resourcefulness, and competence;

for the impact of his leadership throughout the profession of dentistry at large; and for glimpses of the unsung, often unknown, generous and tender Dean who hides behind the forceful personality of "Charlie."

March 8, 1971

LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
HONORS

BANQUET ENTERTAINMENT was provided by "i Cantori," a chorale directed by Estyn Goss.

DISPLAY EXHIBITS filled Gentry Gymnasium during the final two days of the convention.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY dean Charles T. Smith, DES, received a salute and a citation from Jack R. Booker, SD60, representing the Dental Alumni Association (see story at left).
Speaker of the Assembly Floyd L. Wergeland, SM'32 opens the first session of the 1971 Scientific Assembly at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on Tuesday, February 23 (1).

The following day, James Cavanaugh, MD, deputy assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, answers a newsmen's question at a press conference in which he outlined President Nixon's recently proposed national health care delivery package (2). Dr. Cavanaugh is flanked (from left to right) by Paul Ward, John E. Affeldt, SM'44, coordinator of the Wednesday section, David Odell, and Robert J. Tranquada, MD. Mr. Ward, Mr. Odell, and Dr. Tranquada are identified in the preceding story on page 17 of this issue.

Waiting in line to buy tickets for the Wednesday night banquet is V. James Ritacca, SM'70 (3).

Art Linkletter, veteran radio and television star, spoke to University medical wives at the Woman's Auxiliary-sponsored APC luncheon (4).

He poses here with Mrs. Jay I. Mulder, Woman's Auxiliary president, and Dudley M. Cobb, Jr., SM'37, new president of the School of Medicine Alumni Association.

Alumni Postgraduate Convention general chairman Paul H. Deeb, SM'42, welcomes guests to the banquet Wednesday night (5).

Richard D. Dunbar, SM'62, assistant professor of radiology, views a slide with another alumnus at the department of radiology exhibit booth (6).

California Medical Association president Ralph W. Burnett, MD, (right), visits with two alumni prior to his Wednesday morning speech on problems in the present system of health care delivery as seen by the physician (7).
Alumni Homecoming '71 for the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Education was held on the La Sierra campus February 25-28.

One of the highlights of the weekend included, University president David J. Bieber trying his glasses on a woodcarving of himself (1). The carving, depicting the six presidents of the former La Sierra College, is the work of Alvin Toews and was unveiled during the homecoming.

Willard H. Meier, EdD, dean of the School of Education, and his wife pin on their badges at a reception for the recipient scholar of the Harry Schrillo Memorial Fund (2).

Members of the silver anniversary class of 1946 pose together (3). Letters from graduates and students around the world (4) represent the mission fields covered by La Sierra alumni.

Students examine an overseas student missionary display (5). Ecology conference speakers John R. Goldsmith, (left), and James N. Pitts exchange laughs while waiting to speak (6).

And Los Angeles Laker basketball star Elgin Baylor, one of the guest coaches of the second annual Sports Invitational, signs autographs (7).

—photos by Harold M. Wynne
IN MEMORY OF...  

Kathryn Luella Jensen Nelson, former dean of the School of Nursing, died on December 23, 1970, in Denver, Colorado. The following is her obituary prepared by present dean of the School of Nursing Marilyn J. Christian:

Kathryn Luella Jensen Nelson, dean emeritus of the Loma Linda University School of Nursing, now rests awaiting the return of her Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. She served as an administrator, educator, and author. She was a loyal friend to those who knew her. She was a devoted wife and a loving mother.

Mrs. Nelson was born on April 17, 1891, in New London, Wisconsin. She was a graduate of Bermanwood High School and the Waupaca County Normal School in New London where she received the teachers certificate in 1913. In 1914, she moved west to California where she immediately entered the College of Medical Evangelists School of Nursing in Loma Linda.

Years later she said that in 1914 the patients' charts were kept in the physician's office and were not available to the students so they had neither diagnosis nor progress notes, but she added "the students were good at guessing!" She further stated that "giving hypodermics was the most involved procedure taught to nurses in those days. Scientific basis seldom accompanied the teaching of rote procedures."

In 1918, just two years after her graduation from the College of Medical Evangelists, she became the director of nursing service and the School of Nursing at the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital in Takoma Park, Maryland. She held this post for three years. Her interest and recognition of the nurses' role in preventive health and community nursing first demonstrated itself as she became the school nurse at the old Danish-Norwegian Seminary in Hutchinson, Minnesota, from 1921-1922. Following a year of post graduate study in public health nursing at Peabody College in Tennessee, Mrs. Nelson accepted the call placed by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists medical department in Washington, D.C., on April 6, 1923.

As the nurse educator in the medical department of the General Conference, she worked for 19 years as a consultant for the denominational schools of nursing.

She was a woman many years ahead of her time in educational trends. It was through her leadership that a most significant action was taken in 1932 fall counsel session of the General Conference. This action recommended one year of college beyond high school for admission into denominational nursing schools. Not only was this innovative for the denomination but this action moved the denominational schools of nursing ahead of their counterparts throughout the country. This was perhaps the one most important event in the upgrading of nursing education in Seventh-day Adventist schools prior to World War II. It was this step which set the basis for moving the preparation of the nurse from one of training and apprenticeship, to that of a professional education in a collegiate setting.

Mrs. Nelson will best be remembered in nursing circles of the nation as one of the most outstanding proponents for high quality collegiate professional nursing essential to optimal patient care.

During the 1930's she was granted a masters degree by Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. She was recognized there as an outstanding student and leader. Years later when I attended that graduate school, Sister Olivia, the dean of the School of Nursing, spoke to me several times regarding the foresight and outstanding leadership displayed by Mrs. Nelson.

In 1940, she married Nels Rudolph Nelson. She had known the Nelson family for many years and her five new stepchildren quickly found a large place in her heart as she moved to Minnesota to join her husband where he pastored the churches in Minneapolis and St. Paul. After her marriage she devoted her time to being a housewife and mother. Soon, however, she was extending her energies to helping in community nursing with the Red Cross, teaching home nursing examinations, and summer camp nursing.

In 1945 Pastor Nelson accepted the chaplaincy of Boulder Sanitarium and Hospital in Colorado and Mrs. Nelson agreed to be clinical coordinator and assistant professor of medical surgical nursing in the same institution. It was here that she again exerted her leadership in college-centered education for nursing as she helped establish the Union College collegiate program in nursing.

In 1948 the Board of Trustees of the College of Medical Evangelists made the decision to close the two hospital schools of nursing it had been operating and to inaugurate a four-year college centered program.

Pastor Nelson then became chaplain at the Loma Linda Sanitarium and Hospital and Mrs. Nelson accepted the newly created post of dean of the School of Nursing. Mrs. Nelson was quite possibly the only person in Adventist ranks who had the vision, experience, and strength of personality to be able to take two separate and divergent groups of teachers from the White Memorial and Loma Linda Schools of Nursing and weld them into one cohesive faculty organization. She was also a person capable of educating college administrators as to the rightful place of the nursing school in the college organization.

Mrs. Nelson led this School of Nursing into becoming a strong collegiate program. Under her leadership a curriculum was developed for registered nurse graduates of hospital diploma programs who desired to obtain a bachelors degree. The masters degree program in nursing was begun. Under her leadership, the school became fully accredited by the National Committee for the Improvement of Nursing Services later to be known as the National League for Nursing.

After Mrs. Nelson's retirement in July of 1956, she continued to teach in the graduate program. She continued to write professionally and continued to inspire all those who worked with her and followed in her footsteps.

Mrs. Nelson authored several books and many articles for professional publication. She served as consultant to many schools of nursing; she was widely known and deeply revered by many distinguished nursing leaders throughout the country.

Mrs. Nelson's husband passed away eight years ago. She leaves five children — three stepdaughters: Ruth Durst of Los Angeles; Ennice Sonnenberg of Bradbury, California; and Arlene Roland of Denver; and two stepsons: Guy of Loma Linda and Floy of Brownsville, Texas. Also left are two sisters, Mrs. Hannah Ruben of New London, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Olive Arason of Takoma Park; one brother Louis Jensen of Berrien Springs, Michigan; eight grandchildren and two great grandchildren.
THE ROLE OF THE CHRISTIAN PHYSICIAN IN THE 70’S

by Winton H. Beaven, PhD

I am not unmindful of the honor that has been bestowed upon me to speak to you on this occasion. I know of the distinguished men who have preceded me in times past, and have noted the outstanding experts who are contributing to the success of this convention.

After all, you might have had someone like Bob Hope address you. If he were here tonight, he might have begun with something like this: "You know, gentlemen, the medical profession has made great strides. In the last five years, they have had six shows in the top ten of the TV industry. In fact, we average citizens don’t need you doctors any more; thanks to TV we know much more about medicine than you do." Bob would probably have commented on surgery, and he would have said, "You know, I went to a medical banquet once. I’ve never seen such a nervous dinner. Everyone watched everyone else’s knife work. One doctor thought his steak was too rare. He sewed it up and sent it back to the kitchen." Or he could have commented on drugs and observed, "Things have certainly changed. Remember when you had to force your kids to take drugs?" Or on birth control, "Medicine has advanced a long way, especially with the pill. It is strange, everyone loves children so much who would have thought they’d have invented a cure for them?"

But Bob is not here tonight and I have been given the task to discuss with you the role of the Christian physician in the 70’s. I have been asked to put on a prophetic hat and look into the future. Some societies, you know, are dominated by the past. America is obsessed with the future. No sooner is a President elected, than commentators begin to estimate his chances the next time around. Within hours after the discovery of a trend, someone is predicting how long it will last, when it will end, and what will take its place. Why there is so much compulsive eagerness to read history before it happens is difficult to say. Perhaps it’s an escape from an unsatisfactory present.

Perhaps, also, Americans are deluded by the illusion that by predicting the future, they can control it.

Now if all this seems occasionally oppressive, if the arrogance of the prophets irritate, you have one consolation — the forecasters are often wrong, for predicting can be a loser’s game. The best that can be said for the future is that predictions may force men to examine the likely outcome of what they are doing, and then add a little bit to the limited choice and control men have over events. Tonight, as I shall predict some things, I trust you will not confuse this with advocacy. I see some things coming that I do not advocate.

We have a shortage of 50,000 physicians in America

What do I see? In the role of the physician, I see many things. And to help you keep my thoughts straight as I present them, let me give you a thumbnail summary of what I see. The physician of the 70’s will be educated differently, both in time and in method. He will be trained differently. He will, indeed, be different. He will be much less free, whether it is where he lives, how much he earns, how he practices, or how he shares his medical responsibilities; and as a Christian, he will face moral decisions differing in intensity and kind from those he has ever had to face before.

Let us take a look at the role of the Christian physician in the 70’s. Medical education is hard to come by. We have 275,000 physicians actually treating patients. We also have a shortage, admitted to be at least 50,000, for proper medical care in the United States. There are 109 medical schools today. In the last ten years, the medical schools of America have rejected 100,000 applicants of whom at least 75% were academically qualified. In 1960, 60% of the nation’s qualified applicants got into medical schools. This year it will be only 45%. On present planning 14,000 will be denied admission this year and at least 7,500 of these are academically qualified.

Yet it is exceedingly difficult to get another medical school. In Ohio, my home state, community leaders in two areas, Akron and Dayton, have, for a long time, been campaigning for medical schools. The cases presented by these communities to indicate need are sound. Yet the Legislature currently blocks them. The Dayton concept of a medical school, if it is actually brought to fruition, will produce a new kind of school, one which will have only an administration building to call its own. All of its basic science courses for medicine will be taught in classrooms of Ohio State University, — in classrooms indeed, which are already provided for in the university program. There will be no university hospital. Clinical training programs will be conducted in various hospitals in the greater Dayton area, all of which will provide laboratory facilities for the training of physicians. This kind of medical school will require a very limited capital appropriation for its founding, and should be much more economical to operate.

Experimentation is going on in most of the medical schools in America which will result in radical changes in the education of the physician. In seven years, or even six years from the time he enters college, he will have completed his medical course. Some of the proposed changes in existing schools are even more startling.

I am close to the medical school of Ohio State University in Columbus and have twice had the privilege of visiting their pilot program. They have 25 freshmen who are taking the first two years of medicine by computer-assisted independent study. These students attend no classes whatsoever. They have a week’s orientation at which the objectives of the first two years are outlined and available resources identified and described. Then, by computer-assisted independent study with a faculty tutor whom they may consult at will, they begin their study on their own time. The computer-equipped room with its electronic audio-visual teaching library, is open 22 hours out of 24 every day. There the student studies introduction to medicine; normal man — his body systems; diseases and abnormal systems; pathophysiology; and physical diagnosis. Much of this work is in modules, which may be taken in any se-
The internship is going the way of the dodo

Whether this is the system of the future or some other, education of the physician will be radically changed from the old methodology so familiar to most physicians today.

It is obvious to all of you, of course, that the training of the physician following medical school is rapidly changing. The internship is probably going the way of the dodo, and will become extinct. Various kinds of residencies, many of them quite different from anything known before, will take their place — and it appears that the general practitioner will indeed have a residency. As in other specialties, board examinations are already administered to him. It is obvious that the training of the physician after medical school is in for radical revision.

Even more startling, however, is the obvious fact that the physician of the 70's will be a different person. He may already be different. Many of you were members of pre-medical clubs when you were in college. I have attended many of their sessions and once upon a time was even an advisor for one such organization. There are pre-medical clubs on campuses today, but they're not like anything you attended. Antioch College in Ohio has a pre-med club. Its title is "Concerned Pre-Meds." Purpose of this club was to prepare pre-medical students to enter the medical profession in a manner which is not only different from the old system, but which, it is hoped, will make the young physician more useful to society. The motto of this club is "It's Time the Patients Get a Break." They assert that many hospitals now in use are unsafe, inadequate and unlawful facilities in which patient suffer and die needlessly. CIR has organized a system whereby complaints may be channeled through the organization, and they are pounding on doors and talking on phones and carrying placards and protesting with the ultimate intention of getting remedies accomplished as quickly as possible. The young physician, concerned chiefly with his own economic or professional future, may well be a vanishing species. The doctor of the 70's will be different.

The physician of the 70's will be much less free. He is going to be sent, if he does not choose to go, to where the areas of greatest need exist. His income will be controlled to a degree. He will be grouped, if he does not choose to group himself, and even his very functions may be changed.

Last week President Nixon submitted his health care plan to Congress. It is a 17-page outline proposing a national health insurance to include prepaid care with fixed fees, free guaranteed care for the poor, and mandatory social security-style coverage for the working population. The motto of this proposal is "Not That We Get People Well, But That We Keep People Well." This action by the President will, I predict, spark a national debate on health care and health care systems, which, for the next year and a half, will make the 4-year long embroglio on Medicare sound like a polite drawing room conversation. I will now put on the computer which talks back to the student wishes to take them. He may study as long or as briefly as he wishes. There is a tutorial evaluation system on the computer which talks back to the students and helps to prepare him for tests. When he thinks he is ready for tests, he consults with his tutor who, if he agrees with him, will schedule the test. If the test is successfully passed, the student moves on to new material. If he needs to repeat, he can do so. Furthermore, the computer, on evaluating his test, will outline clearly exactly where his needs are and he will be able to study to that end. Results after six months indicate that at least one of the 25 students in this pilot program will complete two years of medicine within 12 months. Significantly, the program indicates that much of the tension produced in the highly competitive first two years of medicine under present programming has been eliminated.

Winston H. Beaven, PhD, dean of the College of Medical Arts, Kettering, Ohio, delivers the convention banquet speech at the School of Medicine Alumni-Postgraduate Convention in Los Angeles.
of the Medical Center at Stonybrook, New York, this is going to force the medical profession to take a new look at itself. Dr. Pellegrino suggests that physicians or committees of physicians should study every function they presently perform to see what can be delegated, and then delegate these functions. Dr. Pellegrino is bold enough to assert that there should even be written a new Hippocratic Oath, that the physician can no longer be solely responsible for the health and welfare of his patients — that he must share this responsibility in the future with those in the allied health professions.

Prepaid group practice will grow, whether on the Kaiser Permanente model or some other. And, according to the 1970 Carnegie Commission report, we can expect the development of 126 regional health centers combining schools and hospitals located within an hour's drive of 85% of the population. Already one of these many medical centers is in operation at Cooperstown, New York, with the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital as the focal point of its program. This little 183-bed facility attracts a long waiting list of distinguished trainees and capable doctors. There are, in the city of Cooperstown and its vicinity, virtually no private physicians. Whenever people in the area ill, they drop in at the hospital. As a result physicians are able there to do the kind of testing and evaluating which is not possible under present systems of health care. This too is part of the wave of the future, and will drastically change the doctor's function and role and the way in which he practices his skills.

Most frightening of the problems of the future are the moral problems facing the physician. These moral problems will differ in kind and intensity from any he has faced before. These questions deal with who shall be born — when and how? and who shall die — when and how? To the Christian physician, these questions assume tremendous magnitude. At least until Hiroshima, man has come to be where he is because he has considered anything that seemed possible by way of scientific discovery and technological capability, to be desirable. Lately, however, an increasing number of scientists have become increasingly worried that man, like the sorcerer's apprentice, may be unable to control the forces he keeps unleashing. Progress in science and technology is coming far faster than progress in our ability to deal with the moral implications of our discoveries.

One such worrier is Dr. James D. Watson, the Nobel prize-winning co-discoverer of the structure DNA, the hereditary molecule, and the author of The Double Helix, a book. Dr. Watson told the House science subcommittee a few days ago that any day now British scientists may produce a human embryo that can be placed inside a woman who will bear the child. "Then all hell will break loose," he said. For the next logical step will be to engineer, biologically, a human being by screening out "undesirable" characteristics and otherwise manipulating the female egg cells and male sperm cells before they are joined.

This can be a very funny development if we look at it from the viewpoint of someone like Art Buchwald. Art wrote a column recently in which he described an imaginary trip taken by a man and his wife in the year 2001 to the First National Test Tube Bank of New York. They were asked what kind of a child they would like and she asked for an Arthur Rubinstein or Jascha Heifetz. The husband wanted a Joe Namath and since they couldn't agree they finally settled on a Ralph Nader. For, as the wife observed, "he may not get rich, but at least he'll always tell us the truth."

But, as one of my favorite old-time radio characters was wont to say, "It ain't funny, McGee." For not only do we have the possibility of sperm and egg banks, we now have a new development called cloning, an asexual human reproduction process, which, probably, is technically possible. This is one of the most bizarre developments to come along in the field of biology. It makes it possible for society to reproduce prize bulls, olympic caliber athletes, great philosophers, or Charles Mansons by tens or hundreds or thousands — each an exact duplicate, carbon copy of the original.

Can you imagine a thousand Einsteins?

Just let your imagination run — can you imagine a thousand Einsteins? Can you imagine that when you die, your family, who misses you so much, will run to make a whole new copy of you? Of course, maybe you haven't lived that way and they'll be glad to have you gone. This would take sex out of reproduction for all time.

Kimbel Atwood, professor of microbiology at the University of Illinois, says that this can be done now. In this process of cloning, there is no union of egg and sperm. Body cells are removed from one body and by a process of exciting the cell, it is made to divide and function as a reproductive cell. The program was started at Cornell by Dr. F. C. Steward, who began his experiments with carrots, moved on to asparagus, and then saw the ideas picked up by Dr. J. B. Gurdon, of Oxford University, who has completed successful experimentation with animals. There are no unknown factors in this system. You know exactly what you're going to get, and as a result, it's better than any sperm or egg bank proposal that has yet appeared. But it is also frightening. Are there indeed no moral factors involved — no spiritual or religious factors involved in this kind of reproduction?

And what about optional abortion as practiced now in the State of New York? Does a woman really have the right to absolutely control her reproductive process and to destroy the developing cells within her body? Is there no moral issue here? When does life begin? Do Christian institutions not have obligations regardless of what the state may decide? The answers to these questions should already be in the process of being sought out by concerned Christian physicians. For if Christian physicians do not answer these problems for us, then those who are less qualified will do so.

We face very real problems with who shall die

It is also obvious that we face very real problems with who shall die. Thanks to the new technology, the physician now holds in his hands the power to decide who shall have his life preserved and who shall die. He must decide how long the patient shall remain on life-sustaining devices. The physician must understand his legal and moral obligations to the patient. There is no easy solution. But the fact that it is not easy does not mean that a reasonable and right solution must not be sought. The Christian physician, with his moral conscience, must take the lead in providing a setting in which the patient is valued to the end of his life and is then permitted to die in peace and dignity.

The Christian physician will be called on in the 70's, as he has been called on from time immemorial, to witness to his patients of what God has done for him, but he may indeed have decreased contact with these patients and perhaps fewer opportunities to witness to his faith.

The great responsibility of the Christian physician in the 70's, as I see it, will be to help shape the thinking patterns of an entire nation as they deal with problems of life and death. I would suggest that as scientists in the 50's awakened the nation and the world to the moral implications of atomic fusion and fission, so in the 70's, the Christian physician must exert a moral influence hitherto unknown to bring the nation and the world to a realization of the moral implications of the developments in science and medicine. If he does not do this, it will be done by someone less qualified to make those decisions. And if this happens, may God have pity on us all!
EXPECTING THE UNEXPECTED

by Patti A. Purdy, AS'73

Imagine yourself, if you can, in each of the following situations:

—It is 7:15 a.m. — the morning rush hour. You have to be at school at 7:45 to get ready for the Christmas party at 8. In one of your arms is a pillowcase containing a beat-up Santa Claus suit, and in the other is a paper bag full of material. As you are absorbed into the lump of humanity on the crowded bus, the pillowcase disappears somewhere over your head. As you shift positions to keep your balance, the paper bag splits and the material falls on the dirty, muddy floor. The bus is so crowded that you can’t bend over to reach the material. You have to get off at the next stop. Meanwhile, where is the Santa Claus suit?

—A pharmacist in one of your classes asks you to do him a small favor. He would like the addresses of all the drug stores in California.

—While giving an assigned speech, a student uses some words he learned from a GI. Unfortunately, they are not the kind of words that are found in the dictionary.

—You need to go somewhere, so you hail a taxi. After driving a couple of miles, the driver indicates that he doesn’t know how to get where you want to go. He speaks no English, and you speak very little Korean.

—One of your classes asks you to give a lecture on sex education.

—Several of your students take you to a tea room and offer you a fine Korean delicacy — raw egg.

—A power failure cuts off all the lights. You must quickly think of something for your students to do that will hold their attention in the darkened classroom.

—A man comes to class in a state of obvious confusion. He tells you that he drank 24 bottles of beer the night before.

These are just a few examples of the kinds of situations and predicaments in which we student missionaries may find ourselves. Each of these situations challenges the sometimes limited powers of tact and ingenuity possessed by each particular student missionary.

Situations such as these, which have actually happened to the current group of student missionaries here in South Korea, may occur anywhere, at any time. One thing we have learned in our eight-month experience here is to never try to predict what might happen. The spontaneous, unexpected experiences are what keep our lives from becoming routine.

Knowledge of cultural differences makes the process of relating to the Korean people much easier. We must know, to some extent how the people think, what their attitudes are, what their history is, and what their customs are. Knowing this, we can try to understand their culture and begin to absorb some of it into our own way of life.

This places us in a unique position as English conversation teachers. Our students, themselves from the higher classes of Korean society, look to us for a picture of what America is like. Thus, while we try to learn about the Korean way of life, the Koreans want to learn about the American way of life. Our classrooms become an important exchange center for ideas and bits of culture, as well as the place where students come to learn conversational English.

We must constantly be aware of the example we provide as American citizens. But even more important than this is the picture we present of Seventh-day Adventist Christians. Many of our students profess no religion, so our language school may well be the only connection they have with Christianity. Bible classes are taught for those who are sincerely interested in Bible study, but not every student can be reached by this method. The influence of a dedicated Christian teacher is often what first causes a student to become interested in finding out what Christianity is all about.

The overall experience of serving the people of a foreign country as a student missionary can never be accurately described. Because there are so many things each person relates to in his own way, the experience can never be meaningfully shared with anyone who has not had a somewhat similar experience.

The rewards are not found in the paychecks given out on the first of each month, nor are they measured by how many gifts each teacher receives from his students. These are only fringe benefits that make the teaching occupation a little more pleasant.

The real rewards come when a student finally masters difficult pronunciation — a slow student gives a fascinating speech with fewer than usual mistakes — a grateful student sends a lovely but painstakingly-written letter of appreciation to his teacher — a schoolgirl is finally able to carry on an intelligent conversation with her classmates — someone writes a perfect examination paper — a diligent Bible student decides to become a Christian.

Expecting the unexpected is the key to an exciting year in Korea, but as we get acquainted with our students and begin to see the other side of the little idiosyncrasies of the culture, we find that the rewards far outnumber the sacrifices.

This year in Korea is making a deep impression on each of us. The education it is giving us is both better taught and better remembered than the most interesting course offered on any campus. We all feel most fortunate to have this chance to serve our God by service to the people here in the Far East. None of us will ever be quite the same again. This is really the experience of a lifetime.
Public relations and development  

Howard Weeks, PhD, vice president for public relations and development, interpreted the work of the six principal offices involved in interpretation and support programs. Functions of these office include: (1) development of trust agreements between Loma Linda University and its benefactors; encouraging and recognizing the support of alumni, corporations, foundations, groups and individuals; (2) University representation in public affairs, including national and state legislative action on bills affecting support of higher education; (3) staff assistance in University master planning procedures; (4) information to important University publics via news publications, speeches, exhibits, films, tours, as well as releases to newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations; employee orientation programs; staff assistance in United Fund appeals; hospital patient relations activities, volunteer leadership in state, county and community organizations; staff assistance in the arrangement of special events on campus and hosting visiting dignitaries and groups; (5) editorial services in the preparation and production of University publications of all kinds; (6) administration of church-related programs of student loans and graduate placement; and (7) the development and coordination of a two-campus broadcasting service.

Avoid simplified conception  

"We find it all too easy," said Dr. Weeks, "to develop an overly simplified conception of operations in which we are not directly involved. It is no surprise, therefore, that public relations and development is sometimes thought of simply as 'getting stories into the paper' and 'soliciting donations.' It is my hope that the foregoing very brief summary of the activities of all the offices in this area may help to stimulate a broader understanding of the function."

Dr. Weeks said that he personally has been concerned primarily with: (1) planning, not only within the area itself, but also in the staff coordination of general University planning efforts; (2) University representation in the surrounding communities as well as in various state and national organizations; and, (3) general administration of support and interpretation programs.

Giving to Loma Linda  

Activities of the various departments reporting to Dr. Weeks were outlined in the report. In commenting on the University's trust program, Dr. Weeks said that approximately $45 million will eventually come to the University. "We beg all who read these figures to bear in mind that none of this money is available to Loma Linda University at the present time. It must all be held in trust . . . amounts ultimately coming to Loma Linda University will be realized over a long period of time, without a great deal in any given year."

He explained that Loma Linda's emphasis on deferred giving has been the result of a number of special factors. "First, we have been unable to involve as University Trustees, persons of great financial means and influence, as in most other institutions. "Second, the alumni on whom we depend a great deal for support are also heavily depended upon by the church organizations at all levels. In fact, it can safely be said that a significant portion of what comes to Loma Linda University from the church is attributable to the gifts of our alumni to the church."

Dr. Weeks reported that gifts for the last four years were as follows: 1967, $1,073,686; 1968; $947,692; 1969, $988,304; 1970, $1,159,986. He expressed confidence that this amount can be "greatly increased in the years to come."

High standards in editing  

The report calls for maintenance of high standards in the editing and publishing of academic publications. He also supported Autumn Council resolutions calling for more effective placement — recruitment of University graduates. Dr. Weeks observed that development and public relations staffs have been streamlined and that the proportion of the University's operating expenses for these programs has been reduced from 3 to less than 1%, much below average minimum outlay for private educational institutions.

"With certain directions now more clearly delineated as a result of the recent master planning project," he concluded, "and with a growing conviction that various non-church sources of financial support can and will contribute significantly to the University. This streamlining of the public relations and development operations should permit a more concentrated emphasis on new and significant programs of great value to the University."

Dr. Weeks announced that this would be his last constituency meeting as a vice president for the University, since he had found it necessary to resign for reasons of health. Delegates at the meeting voted a resolution thanking him for his leadership and service.
Student affairs

The meeting finally focused on a subject of paramount interest—the students who attend the University's college and schools. "Student affairs," declared Tracy R. Teele, vice president for student affairs, "is one of the most challenging, dynamic and changing aspects of the academic community." He said that students are more sophisticated, urbane, cosmopolitan, informed and affluent than in past generations. "They enter the academic programs of the University brighter, more knowledgeable, better prepared academically and with the world around them. Many are more idealistic and willing, even anxious to become involved in society's problems. They are determined to be accepted, appreciated and respected. They want to make a difference through dedication to serving others.

Students and community action

"To me," continued Mr. Teele, "the most exciting things happening in student life on the campuses of the University are those programs that these committed Christian youth have developed and nurtured with their time, energy and funds. Much has been said and written about the Social Action Corps and its activities. . . a visit to any one of the four health-care centers that are operated in south Colton, Frazee, Bryn Mawr, and north Colton is a rewarding experience.

"On the La Sierra campus, the work of The Fellowship group in the Casa Blanca area of Riverside has served as a catalyst for the establishment of a free medical clinic. The community personnel, as well as University people, are involved in this clinic. The tutoring, recreational and child-care activities of The Fellowship have made a significant contribution to this community."

Mr. Teele also referred to the Adventist Collegiate Task Force, originated and developed through the leadership of La Sierra students. He observed that the church, at its Autumn Council, had approved guidelines for the functioning of ACT through the North American Division. He said that the Collegiate Christian League had involved itself in many other community service projects: It has, he said, planned Bible conferences to serve as a thrust in generating dedication and planning for such activities. "This," he said, "has added to the spiritual life of the campus."

Student missionaries

The vice president reported that more than 50 university students have served as student missionaries during the past year. "This includes 23 undergraduate students from the La Sierra campus currently serving year-long appointments."

He said that students today are in search of meaningful relationships with others and meaningful personal involvement in a variety of activities, especially in the decisions which affect their lives. As a result, he said, "students are serving on most University committees. Their membership and participation on these committees is working. They are to be commended for the way in which they have accepted responsibility."

He reported that the Associated Students of Loma Linda University have established a joint student-faculty senate on the La Sierra campus. He also informed delegates that counselling and health service programs are being up-graded. Mr. Teele stated that a recent survey of 1970 graduates shows that two-thirds are involved in Seventh-day Adventist church-connected activities.

The new board of trustees

Neal C. Wilson's report from the nominating committee indicated that committee members had heeded the board chairman's instructions that the constituency "give careful study to the composition of the board of trustees." The new board voted into office included a wider range of professions and an increased proportion of people not in the employ of the church. The new trustees are listed separately.

End of the "ordeal" came almost as a surprise, with even the congenital nodders sitting more or less erectly, denied, throughout the day, of even the briefest catnaps.

But something of even greater concern had happened in the minds of those present. Pictures emerging from various viewpoints converged, taking on life and substance. Loma Linda University was seen as a focal point of faith, commitment, and hard work. Though confronted with obstacles and problems, it takes form in the mind as something that is both beautiful and terribly significant—the flowering of the best in Adventism.

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ARCHAEOLOGY CONFIRMS THE BIBLE

by Donovan A. Courville, PhD

Dr. Courville's two volume work entitled THE EXODUS PROBLEM AND ITS RAMIFICATIONS represents a notable example of what can happen when an accomplished scientist in one field focuses his attention on another area of inquiry. Dr. Courville, an eminent biochemist, explores a problem that has long perplexed theologians and historians. While the author writes as a scientist, his style is appealing to the thoughtful layman. The philosophy of his search for a solution to the puzzle that is Egyptian chronology is suggested in the following essay.

In the course of ecclesiastical history, there have been individuals who have had a particular burden for destroying images. Such a movement occurred in the eighth and ninth centuries in the Eastern church, and again during the reformation of the 16th and 17th centuries. Protestants who had such an urge were known as iconoclasts, a term meaning breakers of images. The term has been referred to persons who engage in the destruction of mental images entertained by individuals or peoples, often in an uncomplimentary sense, suggesting that the images have been unnecessarily controverted.

However, most of us at one time or another have found ourselves acting the part of an iconoclast. There are situations that provide a legitimate basis for invalidating mental images, more specifically so when the broken image is replaced by a more realistic one.

In the production of this article, the writer has been faced with the difficult task of demolishing a deep-seated and long-standing concept among us as Seventh-day Adventists, and hence is acting the part of an iconoclast. However, every effort will be made to replace the broken image with a substitute that is infinitely better — one that eliminates numerous problems that confront us, but with which the layman may meet only on occasions. But when one is thus confronted with the necessary abandonment of this long-held image and there is at hand no satisfactory alternate to replace it, the results can be most discouraging and possibly even disheartening in terms of an ultimate faith in Scripture and in religious views based on Scripture.

This task has not been undertaken without due reason and certainly not from any desire to engage in iconoclasm per se. The project was initiated because of a deep conviction that there was a dire need for this image to be obliterated. This belief has been solidly confirmed by extensive research over a period of more than 15 years.

Many may find that their experience has paralleled that of the writer in having been repeatedly exposed to the concept that Biblical archaeology is a science dedicated to the task of demonstrating the accuracy and dependability of Scripture, and that the result has been the vindication of Scripture in a most astonishing manner.

While it cannot be denied that archaeology has unearthed evidence that confirms certain limited and specific statements in Scripture, particularly for the later era, the concept is quite erroneous that the aim of Biblical archaeology is that of seeking to demonstrate the historical reliability of these writings, as is also the concept that the accepted interpretations of Biblical archaeology represent any such confirmation.

The archaeologists who control the direction of this science have been very explicit in their denial of any such aim as that of attempting to demonstrate a reliability of Scripture as history.

In fact, any one who poses as a Biblical archaeologist and approaches his investigations with any such stated aim is open to the severest criticism by his colleagues who conform to the stated aims of the science. Most are kind enough to avoid giving more than a mild vocal expression to such criticism, though it may be questioned as to whether, after all, this has turned out to be a kindness.

The vast majority of investigators in this field do not accept Scripture as a reliable historical source. It would be a most incongruous procedure to attempt to demonstrate as true that which is denied as a starting premise. The interpretations of archaeology are solidly based on the premise that the higher criticism has proven beyond further question that Scripture is but a conflation of myths and legends. These are presumed to have been passed on orally from generation to generation over a multiplicity of centuries or even of millenniums before reduction to writing.

Most archaeologists will admit a belief that the stories of the Old Testament may have had a "kernel of truth" in them as a basis for their origin. However, it is held that the "polish" that has been added in the course of oral transmission has left the stories with no historical value that requires recognition as a basis for archaeological interpretations.

The aim of Biblical archaeology may more correctly be stated as that of attempting to determine which of the details of Scripture belong to this original "kernel of truth" and which represent "polish." The basis for making such decisions must be, in the very nature of the starting premise, whether or not Scripture agrees with the deduced interpretations. Since there is no room in the starting premise for the miraculous or the interference of a "Supreme Being" in the affairs of men, such details are automatically relegated to the level of "polish." On the basis of such a procedure, we are told that a basis is being laid for a correct interpretation of the background of Scripture.

The interpretations placed on the finds of archaeology are not being evaluated for acceptability on the basis of agreement with Scripture. On the contrary, Scripture is being evaluated in terms of its agreement or disagreement with the theoretical interpretations of archaeology. The science starts where the higher criticism has left off. As is to be expected, when there is any discrepancy between Scripture and the resulting structure, it is Scripture that is sacrificed as unreliable on the point in question. The situation is quite the same as that met in the interpretation of geology, and by the same token, these interpretations should be regarded as suspect.

On the basis of these facts, the answer to the title question should be an unconditioned and emphatic no, and certainly not — Robert E. Cleveland

vice president for academic affairs
on an intelligent basis. Yet this is not the answer that has been generally accepted among us. The deductions of archaeologists are frequently being used by evangelists and educators without qualification as a presumed basis for confirming Scripture. Sooner or later the fallacy of such usage must become apparent. It is not pleasant to contemplate the results to a faith grounded on such a misconception.

It becomes a matter of importance to examine critically the developing situation for the reasons behind this incongruous and inconsistent position in which we now find ourselves — anomalous because we are accepting theoretical deductions based on the premise that Scripture is not historically dependable, inconsistent because at the same time we are attempting to refute deductions from geological interpretations based on the same premises. While we have satisfactorily evaded the implications of the alluring term "Scripture," we have not been as realistic in dealing with the inviting term "Biblical archaeology.

A number of claims have been made by Biblical archaeologists to the effect that no statement of Scripture is contradicted by any archaeological find and that it is not necessary for any one to surrender any tenet of faith clearly expressed in Scripture on the basis of such finds. In one sense this is true. It is true in the same sense that the same entire city, a collection of pottery sherds, or even the content of secular inscriptions, may be placed as unequivocal evidence in the direction of such a controversy. But in neither case do the facts have significance apart from the interpretations placed upon them.

Mere archaeological observations of a wall, a pavement, the ruins of a dwelling or of an entire city, a collection of pottery sherds, or even the content of secular inscriptions, may have little or no pertinence in either confirming or contradicting Scripture; it is rather the interpretations of Archaeology with which we must deal in a realistic sense. To accept at face value the deductions of the Biblical archaeologists, one must abandon his faith in the historical reliability of vast sections of Scripture.

What has been stated of the positions of Biblical archaeologists in general is not necessarily true of every Biblical archaeologist as an individual. There have been a few who have held to a degree of faith in Scripture and who have attempted to demonstrate that the facts of archaeology provide confirmation of the historicity of Scripture. A number of volumes and articles have appeared in print under titles suggesting attempts to provide such evidence, and it may be assumed that it is from the material in these sources that the concept has been born which supposes that archaeology is vindicating Scripture in a "most astonishing manner."

**No satisfactory alternative**

Unfortunately, all of these efforts start the acceptance of the popular structure provided by those in control of the direction of archaeological interpretation. This situation is understandable since no satisfactory alternative had been suggested for which adequate support could be produced, and it has been tacitly assumed that there is no other choice.

However, this does not provide a satisfactory basis for an unqualified acceptance of the proposed deductions in these sources any more than for the acceptance of other deductions which are at obvious variance with Scripture. Presumed correlations with Scripture that leave major discrepancies which are inseparable from the proposals should be considered as only coincidental.

The writer has a deep respect for this small group of scholars, and it is with a sincere reticence that he is compelled by the evidence to conclude that these efforts, singly and as a group, fall woefully short of demonstrating that Scripture is a truly dependable historical source. Proposed correlations based on minor details is not enough.

If Scripture is truly historical, there should first of all be agreement on major details of unique nature. The very paucity of the evidence offered, particularly for early Biblical history, and even more so the nonspecific nature of that which is offered, demonstrates, if anything, that it is not possible to deduce from these evidences in a credible manner the concept of a historically reliable Scripture. Certainly these do not provide any basis for the conclusion that Scripture is being vindicated by archaeology in a "most astonishing manner."

The sources referred to above have been read and reread, firstly to determine if there is anything at all in these sources that could stand as unequivocal evidence in the direction of demonstrating a historical reliability, and secondly as a basis for classifying these proposals in terms of their shortcomings.

While it is not feasible here to deal individually with any large number of these proposed correlations, virtually all of these may be placed in one or more of the following five definable groups for which examples are given. This partial rehearsal is deemed necessary since they disregard major details of Scripture which are unique and which should be recognized as the first requirement to be met by any credible correlation. It is this group which can be the most misleading to the casual reader who does not take the trouble to examine the proposed correlation in sufficient depth to determine whether or not these more unique specifications are met.

In this list should be placed the setting have since been found to be either untenable or which must be so severely qualified as to leave them without significance. In this list may be placed (1) the presumed identification of Amraphael of the Genesis 14 story with Hammurabi, king of Chaldea, whose date must be moved so far forward as to render such identification out of the question; (2) the presumed identification of the 'apiru' of the Amarna Letters with the invading Hebrews as confirmation for the XVIIIth dynasty placement of the conquest under Joshua; (3) the evidence of an extended flood in Mesopotamia widely reported as the finding of the flood of Noah; and (4) the faulty translation of the early writing at the Sinaitic mines attributed to Moses.

The second category is composed of proposed identifications based on a trivial — details that lack the quality of uniqueness necessary for making unequivocal correlations. In this list may be placed the presumed identification of Hatshepsut, queen ruler of dynasty XVIII, with the foster mother of Moses on the basis that women rulers in Egypt were extremely rare. Yet Scripture says nothing about the foster mother of Moses ever having been a ruler of Egypt.

Belonging in this category also is the proposed identification of the Pharaoh of the Exodus with Amenhotep II of the same dynasty on the basis that he was not the eldest son of his father, thus supposedly corroborating Scripture on the detail that the first born of the king died in the 10th plague. There are numerous cases where the successor of the king was not his eldest son.

So also should the interpretation of the painting found in the tomb of Knomhotep be so classified. This painting has been interpreted as representing the entrance of Jacob and his sons into Egypt or of the entrance of the caravan of Abraham. On what basis can such a correlation be entertained as if these were the only two examples of foreigners entering Egypt over a period of half a millennium?

The era of Joseph is commonly assigned to the Hyksos period on the basis that the pharaoh provided him with his second chariot in which to ride. This deduction is based on the unproven and highly improbable assumption that the first chariots used in Egypt were introduced by the Hyksos.

The third category is composed of proposed correlations with Scripture also based on details lacking the qualification of uniqueness, but which are even less defensible since they disregard major details of Scripture which are unique and which should be recognized as the first requirement to be met by any credible correlation. It is this group which can be the most misleading to the casual reader who does not take the trouble to examine the proposed correlation in sufficient depth to determine whether or not these more unique specifications are met.

In this list should be placed the setting
of the Exodus incident in the background of the XVIIIth dynasty of Egypt on the basis of 1 Kings 6:1, while disregarding the total absence of evidence of crisis in Egypt at the point specified. Granting the accuracy of the Biblical accounts of the 10 plagues, the loss of the Egyptian army in the Red Sea, the "spoilings of the Egyptians" by "borrowing" the riches of the inhabitants, and the loss of nearly a million slaves who represented the working class of Egypt, how does one avoid recognition of a necessary crisis in Egypt at this time?

While these details provide no basis for concern to those who relegate the miraculous to the level of polish, this discrepancy should be a matter of serious concern to Seventh-day Adventists. Based on repeated examples in ancient history, it would have taken far less than this by way of crisis to have resulted in a successful revolt of the tribute-paying peoples and a loss of the Egyptian empire at this time. No such background is revealed at this point. There was a relatively smooth transition through the period in question.

Here also belongs the placement of the period of oppression just prior to that assigned to the Exodus. No king of this era had his palace or his capital in the delta where the Israelites dwelt, and not a single archaeological find has been made to indicate that any king of this era did any significant building in the delta region.

Another example is the placement of the conquest under Joshua in the period following this setting of the Exodus. This placement rests on the observation of widespread destruction in Palestine during this era and on the faulty assumption of identity of the "apiru" of the Amarna Letters with the invading Hebrews. The destruction observed is not confined to the era of Palestine; it is not limited in time as indicated for the conquest under Joshua and a unified conquest is not indicated by the observations. The "apiru" of the Amarna Letters were not an ethnic people as were the Hebrews. Their action extends far outside the limitations of the Promised Land. They were not invaders but rather a rebellious faction of the citizens of the area, some of whom were mercenaries, which the Hebrews certainly were not. The change in culture at this point to be expected to follow a conquest and occupation by a new people is missing. Destruction of individual sites was invariably followed by reinstallation of the previous culture.

A corollary to this situation is the necessity for presuming that the invading Hebrews did not have a culture of their own and were obliged to take over the culture of the heathen whom they displaced. This derived culture must include the art of writing (though Scripture indicates a knowledge of writing by the Hebrews prior to the conquest), their literature, their architecture, and pottery styles and even their religion, since the name of their God (El) occurs (by popular dating) in the Canaanite literature prior to the point supposedly marking the conquest.

There is also the anachronism of the Hittites. According to Scripture, the Hittites lived in the area of Hebron south of Jerusalem. Yet the Hittites of archaeology have their home far to the north in Anatolia with not a scrap of evidence to indicate that they ever occupied so much as a square foot of territory in Palestine. Scripture states that the total territory of the Hittites was to be included in the Israelite possession. There is something radically wrong here with archaeological interpretation.

**Fourth category**

The fourth category of proposed correlations with Scripture includes those which may be altogether factual but whose nature is such that the contribution to the total problem of establishment of Scripture as historical, as distinguished from a legendary origin, is so small that it may be neglected. In this category belong the references to certain cities and certain customs in both the secular and Scriptural accounts. Obviously, standing alone such evidence has little or no value to the desired end. For example, novels with no suggestion of historical setting and may include repeated reference to the customs in vogue for the chronological setting. The same is true of the Greek legends. The most that can be deduced from such evidence is that these cities or customs had a real existence and that the writer had a knowledge of such. Exceptions may, of course, be recognized when additional evidence of significance is given.

The occurrence of names of persons clearly identifiable with characters mentioned in Scripture would be more valuable as evidence. Names of foreign kings are to be found in both sources from the era of the late monarchy of Israel and these examples may be accepted without reservation. At this late date, archaeology is susceptible to more correct interpretations, though it does not necessarily follow that the interpretations of Archaeology in Palestine are correct since none of these names have been found there archaeologically.

The Assyrian inscriptions also contain references to a number of Hebrew kings of this late era, the earliest of which is Omri (885-874 B.C.). These references provide unequivocal correlations with Assyria, but they provide no basis at all for dating specific levels of Palestine mound sites. No find has been made of the name of any king of Israel or of Judah in a definable site level. Such a find would be of inestimable value as a standard for identifying corresponding levels in other mounds, thus leading to a more solid set of interpretations of archaeology. With the absence of such, correlations of these levels with Biblical history must be deduced from the far more obscure evidences, and herein lies the uncertainty of deductions made on the basis of popular views.

Of the two suggested identifications of foreign kings with incidents of Biblical history earlier than the era of Omri, that which equates Hammurabi with Amraphael has had to be abandoned and the other (the proposed identification of Sheshonk I of Dynasty XXII with Shishak of Scripture) is a serious anachronism, the acceptance of which has been the source of extensive difficulties in archaeological interpretations otherwise.

A fifth category of proposed correlations with Scripture is based on more unique details, but which lose their inherent value because the dates assigned by current views are at impossible odds with Scripture. In this category may be placed the fallen walls at Jericho, formerly universally recognized as those of the Joshua story but which have since required movement back into the 20th or 21st century B.C., with nothing on the Jericho mound datable to the time of Joshua. There is also the total ruins of the final destruction of Ai, never rebuilt after its ancient destruction and, in confirmation of Scripture the era is that of the fallen walls of Jericho, but the date is impossibly early in terms of Bible chronology.

In the same category is the massive temple unearthed at Shechem which on its discovery was identified as certainly that of the Abimelech story. Subsequent investigations required a redating in the 16th century, far too early to be thus identified. Here also belong the inscriptions referring to extended famine in Egypt for which
archaeology that require reconstruction. No mere patching up job is ever going to yield the harmony between Scripture and archaeology that we have a right to expect. If our faith in Scripture has not been misplaced, we have nothing to fear from recognizing the necessity for such an approach; if it has been misplaced, the sooner we become aware of this the better. It is futile and utterly hopeless to continue to seek for such harmony within the framework of current opinions on the interpretations of archaeology.

It is the writer's contention that the fundamental error that has been made is the acceptance as fixed of a chronology of Egypt that has been grossly expanded. One net result has been the acceptance of a highly exaggerated antiquity for Egyptian dynastic history as well as for the histories of other ancient nations whose chronologies have been tied to that of Egypt. Another result has been the abortive nature of attempts to correlate the incidents of Scripture against backgrounds of Egyptian history that are offset by a multiplicity of centuries. The discrepancy at the time of the Exodus amounts to more than 600 years, increasing as one moves backward in time, and decreasing as one moves forward in time, so that the interpretations are in line with true history by the third century B.C.

A partial alignment occurs as early as the eighth century due to the unrecognized fact that more than a single line of kings ruled in Egypt during its late history. Interpretations related to one line may thus have a correct historical basis while anachronisms result when related to another line, parallel to it but not so recognized.

Clues are apparent

The clues to the nature of this error are far more apparent today than was true some 15 years ago when the writer was wrestling with the problem of how the chronology of Egypt could conceivably be condensed in a credible manner. Such clues are provided by the repeated necessity of moving dates backward in time in order to meet the demands of interpretations otherwise, but which, at the same time, require the abandonment of synchronisms with Scripture previously recognized as certain. Starting with this hypothesis, a critical examination of the evidence was begun which led to this expanded chronology which supposedly is no longer susceptible to major revision. The results of this investigation have clearly confirmed the starting hypothesis.

Not one of the various dating methods used in the deiving of the accepted chronology of Egypt remains tenable when evaluated by the same criteria demanded for the establishment of theories in sciences whose conclusions rest on a precise adherence to the rules of logic and reasoning. The presumed sequence of Manetho's dynasties is a mistake; its essential support being the assumption of an antiquity which requires such a sequence to fill out the expanded time. This does not mean that we are free to juggle these dynasties promiscuously. It does mean that a proposed chronology that assumes breaks in this sequence at points where proof of sequence is lacking, cannot logically be eliminated from serious consideration as an approach to the solution of archaeological problems.

The periods assigned to the duration of the dynasties of Manetho do not necessarily represent elapsed time, but rather represent summations of reigns irrespective of overlapping (coregencies) or parallelism. Most of the time periods mentioned in the ancient inscriptions should be similarly interpreted. The principal exceptions are from the Scriptures where an exact chronology was maintained. As Thiele has pointed out, the consistency of the Biblical figures for the era of the Israelite kings becomes apparent when the methods of definition of beginning and ending years of reigns are understood. Thiele's chronology thus continues to hold as does also the date 1445 B.C. for the Exodus and for other dates calculable from this figure.

Pottery dating scheme

The pottery dating scheme, on which so much dependence has been placed, is not an independent method and at best provides only relative dates. Conversion of these to assumed actual dates rests on the assumed validity of other dating methods. These dates are not dependable even as rough approximations except for a few cases in the era of the late Israelite period.

In recognition of the synchronistic failures between archaeological interpretations and Scripture and of the faulty nature of the premises leading to this situation, an altered chronology of Egypt has been devised into which the unique incidents of Scripture may be fitted without appreciable flaw. The pharaohs referred to in Scripture but not named are now readily identifiable including the pharaoh under whom Joseph served as second ruler and the pharaoh whose name was Rameses and under whom the enslaved Israelites built the store cities.

The inscriptions of extended famine which were prepared for in advance drop into place in an exact manner. At the time of the Exodus, Egypt was in a most unstable situation; however the probable identity of the pharaoh of the Exodus may be deduced. Evidences of the dispersion are clearly revealed archaeologically as an historical incident.

It is no longer necessary to allow that the Hebrews copied their culture from their heathen neighbors. Quite the reverse was true. It was the heathen who were influenced by the incoming Hebrews. The enigma of the Hittites is clarified. The Hittites of archaeology are related to the

Continued on page 42
‘TEND THOU MY SHEEP’

Christ’s command, “Tend thou my sheep” suggests a comprehensive ministry suited to man’s many and varying needs. Our primary quest, therefore, should be for understanding—to know what is in the heart of man. We shall then be constrained to demonstrate Christ’s compassion and care.
Groundbreaking signals start of $2.3 million library construction

Groundbreaking for a $2.3 million library on the La Sierra campus took place February 28 during the College of Arts and Sciences and School of Education alumni homecoming festivities.

The new library, with a modernization of the existing administration building, will be the first phase of a 25-year master plan drawn up by Arthur Froehlich and Associates, a group of Beverly Hills architects. The plan was approved by the University Trustees. The master plan is projected to accommodate up to 4,000 students in the next 25 years.

Located atop a hill near Sierra Towers, the men's high-rise dormitory, the three-story library will be stocked with 225,000 volumes and can be used by 600 studying students at one time. It will form the center of the campus with residence halls and academic buildings located around it. A shell for the fourth floor will be added at the time of construction if it can be included within the projected cost, according to University president David J. Bieber.

Other buildings called for in subsequent phases of the plan include a gymnasium and community center, a fine arts center, and a new biology building.

FORMER LA SIERRA COLLEGE PRESIDENTS Erwin E. Cassotellie (left), and William M. Landeen push the plunger for the explosive device that signals the beginning of construction on a $2.3 million library on the La Sierra campus. More than 150 persons attended the groundbreaking ceremonies held February 28 during the alumni "Homecoming '74."

Calls on churches to help

Psychiatrist asks aid for alcoholics

Many friends of Loma Linda University were disturbed by news bulletins linking the University to therapy involving controlled use of alcohol by those trying to control alcoholics. The clinical program involved is conducted by Halnuth H. Schaefer, PhD, a clinical psychologist at Patton State Hospital in Highland, seven miles from Loma Linda. Dr. Schaefer is also a clinical professor of psychiatry in the School of Medicine.

Dr. Schaefer is working with alcoholics whose pathology has taught them as patients to a state mental institution. Practically all of these patients have repeatedly tried and failed to find an answer to their problems through such programs and methods as those promoted by Alcoholics Anonymous or by various therapeutic groups. Dr. Schaefer and his associates were faced with the option of permitting these alcoholics to kill themselves and perhaps others or of studying their individual drinking habits with a view of helping them and relieving them of the tried or abstinence or through moderation.

These men have found the moderation approach fruitful in some cases where abstinence has failed, affirming all the while that the ideal objective in the treatment of alcoholics is total abstinence. His high rate of success with nearly 1,000 alcoholics suggests there is validity in his research to help those who otherwise would be considered helpless and without hope.

Serious as this program is, however, it is not conducted at Loma Linda University, nor does it involve paid or full-time members of the teaching staff. While professors in the School of Medicine department of psychiatry appreciate what is being done for these "down-and-outers," they maintain as they always have that abstinence is always to be preferred over moderation.

It should be pointed out that while the University Public Information Office reported Dr. Schaefer's work, the rather sensational material used by Paul Harvey and other newscasters was obtained either third hand from a wire service or directly from Patton State Hospital. These men, along with science writers throughout the nation, have been sent a copy of a clarifying news release defining the position of Loma Linda University and the department of psychiatry. The text of that release is printed below:

Harrison S. Evans, MD, chairman of the Loma Linda University School of Medicine department of psychiatry, called on churches and other religious organizations last month to provide the "social and spiritual preventive" needed to control alcoholism, one of the nation's fastest growing health problems.

Dr. Evans' conviction that so-called "more effective" solutions to the problems of alcoholism were ineffective has created a great deal of public interest in the development of new response patterns that, in many cases, they have or can find answers to the problems. The last step, he continued "is to identify, understand, and treat individual psychological characteristics that lead to compulsive drinking. "If they do this," he said, "they will recognize the value of religious and other constructive social experiences that give them a sense of belonging and trust. They must learn to develop inner resources capable of replacing the pseudo-effective and ultimately tragic crutch provided by alcohol."

"Traditional remedial programs," concluded Dr. Evans, "consist chiefly of sheltering the alcoholic from stress and then turning him back into his old world. Our research shows that we should place more emphasis on the development of new response patterns based on better value systems and that's where, in our opinion, religion can make a significant and unique contribution."

Goal is abstinence

Dr. Evans also observed that while abstinence is the goal sought for alcoholics, it is sometimes the result, rather than the means to a lasting cure. He showed that while abstinence has repeatedly failed as a means toward a cure, controlled drinking may be useful during a transition period until the patient's response mechanisms can be studied and retrained. "It should be recognized, however," he warned, "that controlled drinking for a former alcoholic is a hazardously, if not impossible long-range course. Abstinence from the use of alcohol is the goal sought for all alcoholics.

"Our first objective," stated Dr. Evans, "is to get patients and other responsible people to face up to the magnitude of the problem created by alcoholism. The second step is to identify and believe that, in many cases, they have or can find answers to the problems. The last step," he concluded "is to identify, understand, and treat individual psychological characteristics that lead to compulsive drinking."

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Available audiovisual resources include high fidelity records and tapes, as well as film strips, color slides, and life-size plastic models. A health instruction media catalog is available, upon request, to health and educational personnel.

A comprehensive selection of health education aids is now available through the School of Health Education aids now available through the School of Health

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IN THE NEWS . . .

ground broken for $2.3 million library (page 33).

University takes position on treatment of alcoholics (page 33).

women dorm students support Korean orphan through medical school (page 36).

medical students "play games" with young patients (page 37).

dietetics curriculum to be expanded in 1972 (page 38).

Malcolm biographer speaks on La Sierra campus (page 39).

Dr. Landeen retires for final time (page 41).
National medical leader outlines future health care delivery plans

An audience of 2,000 doctors and medical students learned last month about changes soon to be made, by national and state laws and by leaders in the medical profession, in the delivery of American health care.

Expounding on President Nixon's national plan, James Cavanaugh, MD, explained the need for the government's support of health insurance coverage, at the School of Medicine annual Alumni Postgraduate Convention in Los Angeles last month.

James Cavanaugh, MD, deputy secretary for health and scientific affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, outlines President Nixon's recent health care delivery proposals to physicians attending the School of Medicine Alumni Postgraduate Convention in Los Angeles last month.

University researcher studies radiation effects on bone cells

Studying the effects of radiation on the bone marrow cells which are the first to recognize the threat of an invading disease organism, a Loma Linda University virologist has found that the cells' ability to migrate toward the infectious agent is enhanced by medium doses of cobalt rays.

J. Joseph Quilligan, Jr., MD, director of the virus laboratory in Loma Linda School of Medicine, reported that he had developed a new technique for testing the traveling ability of these bone marrow cells which perform a vital part in the body's complex disease-fighting activity. He has used the new technique only in mice, and it is still in a preliminary stage of development, but his results so far show that it may in future have broad general applications — for testing the effects of drugs, infectious organisms, or environmental hazards such as radiation, on human immunity. It may also be used to study and combat the rejection of organ transplants.

In the experiments he reported to the national meeting of the Reticuloendothelial Society, he exposed groups of mice to cobalt radiation lasting from one to six or seven days, then examined the effects of the different doses on migrating marrow cells. To measure the effects, Dr. Quilligan selected the same tibia bone (corresponding to the long bone below the knee in human legs). After removing the tibia, he placed each bone — cut open at one end so that he could observe marrow cell behavior — in a tissue culture which kept the bone marrow alive and functioning.

He found that without radiation the migrating cells produced in the bone marrow fan out of the cut end of the bone to form a nimbus around it. This nimbus or "blossom" is usually larger around the left tibia (meaning there is greater cell activity) than around the right. Low doses of radiation permit cell growth and have little effect on migration; medium doses stimulate the migration; large doses virtually wipe out all these marrow cells.

As an example of other possible applications of his technique, Dr. Quilligan suggested that the effectiveness of drugs to fight transplant rejection could be measured by how they influence the normal appearance of the bone marrow blossoms.

In his own laboratory, Dr. Quilligan, a research professor of pediatrics, will focus his attention in future on the irradiated mouse's ability to resist infection that is, whether the mouse's bone marrow cells, stimulated by cobalt radiation to more than normal migration, will nevertheless behave normally when confronted with a virus.

Choice of property for sale by owner

This is the first offering of approximately 50 acres situated in a desirable area about two miles from Pacific Union College in northern California. The land is unimproved except for a fine new road. Some of the advantages of the property include:

— mostly wooded hillside with many large pine, fir, and redwood trees
— excellent building sites with beautiful views overlooking Pope Valley
— virgin soil with a large level area suitable for garden, orchard, or vineyard
— fresh, clean air and delightful climate
— county road adjoining property
— nearby schools, church, shopping center, airstrip, hospital, towns, and Lake Berryessa recreation area
— privacy without isolation

This is a rare opportunity for tax shelter now, and a lovely retirement estate later. Principles only. Phone (707) 965-5775.
Urges relief to mothers' discomfort

Doctor decrees indifference to childbirth pain

Decrying the "double standard which exists among many doctors in regard to pain," a Loma Linda anesthesiologist has contrasted the "widespread indifference" he has observed in many hospitals to the pain of childbirth with the extraordinary efforts in the same hospitals to make surgical operations as comfortable and painless as possible.

"Countless generations of women have endured what at best are the discomforts of childbirth, and at worst pain that is truly agonizing," said Bernard Brandstater, MD, co-chairman of the department of anesthesiology. "Yet the attitude persists, even in sophisticated western societies, that this pain is a normal physiological thing, different from other pain, something that does not last long and is quickly forgotten."

He addressed doctors and medical students attending a panel discussion on obstetrical anesthesia, part of the Alumni Postgraduate Convention of the School of Medicine.

Research into the source of obstetric pain, the nerve pathways along which it travels, and the development and growing availability of regional (local) anesthesia techniques, Dr. Brandstater said, have given anesthesiologists several answers to the special problem of childbirth: anesthetics that are safe both for the mother and the baby. He referred in particular to epidural and caudal nerve blocks which, when used correctly, have a high percentage of success in eliminating labor and childbirth pain without undue disturbance of the mother's or baby's welfare.

The obstacle to the use of these techniques for most women in labor, according to Dr. Brandstater, is the shortage of skilled medical personnel. Only in very large obstetrical centers is it feasible to have anesthesiologists on duty all around the clock. Surgery can be scheduled, but not childbirth.

"We have to teach more young obstetricians to seek additional training in anesthesiology," Dr. Brandstater said. "Every obstetrician who may be working by himself without the help of an anesthesiologist should learn these techniques. We also need to encourage more anesthesiologists to devote themselves to this challenging area of pain relief."

He saluted the "regrettably few men in both specialties who are doing a superb job in this field. I am depleted here the fact that such concern is not available throughout the United States. Too many babies are born in small hospitals, out in the country. "In other words, I agree with the observation that if babies could all be born in big medical centers between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., or if men had to pass through the experiences of labor, the problem of obstetric pain might well have been solved many years ago."

Nursing professors visit Asia, Oceania on working sabbatical

R. Maureen Maxwell, EdD, and Maxine Atteberry, both professors of nursing in the School of Nursing, are traveling throughout the Orient and the South Pacific Ocean conducting nursing workshops at Seventh-day Adventist hospitals and clinics.

Accompanied by Mazie A. Herin, associate secretary in the General Conference department of health, the professors includes stops in South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, South Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, Samoa, and Tahiti.

They will stay at each medical institution for several days discussing curriculum development, using systems analysis, inservice education, nursing research, and the nursing audit. Prior to departure, Dr. Maxwell requested each hospital and clinic to inform her what they consider the major nursing problems in their institution.

Dr. Maxwell and Miss Atteberry will also allocate $250 donated by the School of Nursing Alumni Association to special nursing projects in the countries they visit. The women will return to Loma Linda May 12.

Physical therapist needed

Staff physical therapist needed at Rehabilitation Center providing a wide variety of therapies to help patients in community hospitals and nursing homes. Staff benefits include typical insurance program, eight paid holidays and one-month vacation. The Rehabilitation Center is located in southern New Hampshire near world-renowned recreation centers.

Write Earl T. Craig, RPT, Clinical Coordinator, Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center of Greater Manchester, 80 Tarrytown Road, Manchester, New Hampshire 03103.
Korean orphan has 300 American sisters

How do you buy Christmas presents for 300 sisters when you are a Korean orphan and don’t have any money?

You don’t. But presents aren’t the residents of Loma Linda University’s women’s residence hall want from Im Bo Han, instead they are financing his medical education at a Korean university.

During the annual “Week of Thanksgiving” sponsored by the Kalinda Club, the Lindsay Hall women’s organization, the club raised over $360 to be applied toward Im Bo’s medical education, according to Melba M. Olmstead, deam of women for the Loma Linda campus.

Im Bo was “adopted” eight years ago in December, 1962, when he was 12 years old by the 300-member club. The women selected him as their “brother” by looking through many pictures of orphans, hoping that he someday would become a physician. They are helping to realize their own hopes along with his.

Currently living at the Seventh-day Adventist operated Cross Orphanage in Pusan, Korea, with 320 other orphans, Im Bo is now in his second semester of a six-year medical course at the University of Pusan.

For the past eight years, the Loma Linda University women have been sending him $220 a year for his room and board plus $10 each year for his birthday and Christmas presents.

Last summer, Im Bo worked for the Korean highway department at $15 a month to help pay his expenses. But $15 doesn’t go very far when the medical school tuition is only $290 a semester including textbooks.

Early this school year, Mr. Hin sent Mrs. Olmstead, who he calls “mom,” a letter asking if it would be possible to scrape together $200 to help him with his second semester fees.

Soon afterward they received the following letter:

Dear Mom and Sisters,

After receiving the $200 check from you today, I sent prayers of thanks up to God. My eyes moistened with gratitude. I was the most unhappy child on earth, but God kindly gave me my dear mom and sisters beyond the ocean. I am so grateful that I can continue studying because of your love and aid. I am a proud medical student. I have no ability or money to reward your kindness, but I am trying to reward your kindness with my prayers sent up to God for you.

Though I am not your own child, you have been so kind by taking care of me and letting me attend school. I want to thank you so much. I registered for the second term in September. I am studying very hard so that I will not fall behind the other students. In the future, I will repay your kindness.

There is an old adage in our country that says, “The ones who gave me birth are my parents, but the ones who raised me are my parents indeed.” You have been raising me and letting me study. You are my parents indeed.

Thank you for the support money. I send my heart-felt thanks to my sisters too. Good-bye for now.

Your loving son,

Im Bo

Who needs Christmas presents anyway?

Looking for property in country beautiful?

... looking for property near a denominational hospital, school, junior academy, and new church with 300 active and friendly members?

... looking for a perfect climate, below the snow and above the fog and smog?

If so, consider Sonora and Tuolumne counties, 50 miles east of Modesto, in the lower and higher Sierras.

Here are some of the available properties:

A picturesque 640-acre ranch, three lakes, pine forests, apple and pear orchards, gorgeous views from 3,000 feet elevation; $860 per acre; terms available.

Eighty acres in the same locale with similar characteristics; $750 per acre for quick sale; terms available.

Twenty-four acres near Columbia; $2,000 per acre.

Two, two-acre and one three-acre parcels of land in Sonora city limits; $4,250 and $5,000 per acre.

One- to 10-acre parcels for sale near Sonora; $1,300 to $7,000 per acre.

Homes, new and old, for sale with price ranges from $12,000 to $90,000.

FOR GOLDEN RULE SERVICES, CONTACT:

HENRY J. WESTPHAL, Snyder Realty
24 South Washington Street Office — (902) 532-3621 Sonora, California 95370 Residence — (902) 532-4592

Occupational therapy student missionary will go to Africa

The first occupational therapy student missionary, Sharon K. Rose, a senior at Loma Linda University, will head for her assignment at the Malemuto Hospital and Leprosarium in Malawi, Africa, this fall for a six- to nine-month stay.

Occupational therapy is especially important to people with Hansen’s Disease (leprosy) because the malady often makes it extremely difficult to work with the hands. To prepare for the job, Miss Rose is making extensive study of restorative hand surgery and functional occupational therapy techniques for Hansen’s Disease patients. She is also taking a special course for student missionaries on the La Sierra campus of the University.

Within 15 minutes of the call for Miss Rose from the Trans-Africa Division of Seventh-day Adventist students and faculty in the School of Health Related Professions department of occupational therapy began planning projects to finance the trip. Students have organized fund-raising projects, faculty members are selling paintings as investment enterprises, and the newly created Occupational Therapy Alumni Association has adopted the trip as its first project. To date, $775 of the necessary $1,300 has been raised.

Occupational therapists work with persons who find it impossible to cope with psychological or physiological disorders. They try to teach patients to improve their ability in self-care by selecting tasks used in normal, daily work activities that the patient can use to overcome disabilities and handicaps.

Loma Linda University School of Health Related Professions is the only denominational institution offering an occupational therapy curriculum, initiating the program in 1959.

Malamuto Hospital and Leprosarium, where Miss Rose will be stationed, has 160 beds. In addition to providing patients at the leprosarium with psychological therapy, Miss Rose hopes to contribute to their skills as wage earners when they return home after treatment.

FOR SALE

Scattered retreat acreage on quiet country road 18 miles from Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Three miles from S.D.A. Rest Haven Hospital. Ten and a half acres of cedar, dogwood, fir, and arbutus woodlands and wild spring flowers.

Write L. Goerzen, Box 280, Fort Hardy, British Columbia, Canada.
Playing house is not always kids' game

Medical students observe disturbed youngsters

To most people it would be considered child's play. But to sophomore medical students at Loma Linda University, playing house with an eight-year-old child can be a vivid revelation of that child's past experiences.

Every year, approximately 100 second-year medical students spend eight weeks at the University Medical Center child psychiatry diagnostic evaluation clinic observing disturbed children playing with dolls, puppets, silly putty, and dart guns. Much of this observation comes firsthand as the student actually takes the role of playmate.

"Children tend to bring their true reactions into a play situation," says Edward T. Himeno, MD, associate professor of psychiatry and chief of the child psychiatry section. "There is no doctor-patient relationship."

"Children tend to bring their true reactions into a play situation," he continues. "Their play reflects what they think and feel. Sometimes, in disturbed children, their parents' problems are mirrored by the child's symptoms."

At the weekly one-hour clinic, the student and his patient play whatever games the child chooses. At the end of the session, the student meets with Dr. Himeno, a staff psychologist, and a social worker to evaluate the observation. The student then reports the results of the test with his observations to a group of guest consultants from Los Angeles.

Social workers screen and select most children that come to the clinic. Most of the children are under 12 years of age. If parents agree to bring their children for treatment, the department of psychiatry asks them to be very faithful in coming to all five sessions. "If they miss just one session," says Dr. Himeno, "we feel it severely hampers our chances to work with the child."

Based on the report of the student and his advisers, the child is sent to the University program to work with resident psychiatrists, referred to a pediatric psychiatrist, or referred to another agency.

Though the students are instructed not to try therapy during the observation session, there are occasions when a subtle therapeutic approach is tried, says Dr. Himeno. "Last week, for example," he relates, "one of our students was 10 minutes late for the play period. The child resented this. To show his anger, he began playing with the dart gun, shooting near the student, once even hitting him. The student suggested to the child that he shoot at a substitute doctor such as a drawing on a wall or some blocks of wood, but never at a person. "This is called displacement. That is, taking out your aggressive feelings on something that cannot be hurt. Most well-adjusted adults take out their hostilities on the basketball court or running around the block or even counting to 10. We would like to encourage the child to displace his hostile feelings in this manner also."

The diagnostic evaluation clinic helps the child display the dynamics of interpersonal relationships, states Dr. Himeno. Though the therapy comes later, after the sophomore medical student is no longer on the case, there are instances when the student becomes so attached to their young playmate they continue their sessions with them indefinitely.

Dr. Himeno related two examples of psychotic children who went through the observation program. When one student suggested to the child that he shoot at a substitute doctor such as a drawing on a wall or some blocks of wood, but never at a person, "This is called displacement. That is, taking out your aggressive feelings on something that cannot be hurt. Most well-adjusted adults take out their hostilities on the basketball court or running around the block or even counting to 10. We would like to encourage the child to displace his hostile feelings in this manner also."

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KAMINALJUYU, ONCE A MAJOR CEREMONIAL site of the Maya Indians of Guatemala, is on the itinerary for this summer’s upcoming anthropological field trip to Central America. James H. Stirling, PhD, associate professor of anthropology and leader of the trip, extends a comforting hand to a “victim” about to receive the coup de grace on a sacrificial altar at the site.

Summer anthropology field trip to Central America is planned

Loma Linda University will hold its third anthropological field course next summer, according to John W. Elick, PhD, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology.

The field course will take the students by automobile into the highlands of Mexico, through the Yucatan Peninsula, and into the Petan in Guatemala. The Guatemala excursion will include a visit to Tikal which is perhaps the greatest of existing pyramid complexes.

Dietetics program to be offered by SHRP beginning in 1972

A dietetics curriculum leading to a bachelor of science degree will be offered by the School of Health Related Professions beginning September, 1972, according to Ivor C. Woodward, PhD, dean of the school.

Chairman of the department of nutrition in the School of Health Related Professions will be U. D. Register, PhD, professor of nutrition. Coordinator for dietetics education is Kathleen Zolber, PhD.

The curriculum will include basic theory classes, laboratory sessions, and clinical experiences. Students will work with physicians and other members of the health care team when involved with patients.

Other clinical experiences will include food service administration, public health nutrition, and community nutrition programs.

Loma Linda University will be offering the programs with emphasis on an interdisciplinary approach.

Medical dietetics will be primarily concerned with applying the science of nutrition in preventive and therapeutic health care of people, according to Dr. Zolber.

Administrative dietetics will specialize in the management of food service systems. If the student prefers, Dr. Zolber says, he may enter a general dietetics program rather than a specialty.

The first two years of the curriculum can be taken at any accredited college campus. A student must accumulate a minimum of 96 quarter units before he will be accepted into the junior year at Loma Linda University.

Following completion of the four-year course, a dietitian may qualify as a specialist in medical dietetics, administrative dietetics, nutrition education or research, according to Dr. Zolber.

At the completion of the academic course work and clinical experience, and on recommendation of the faculty, the student will be eligible to write the registration examination and to apply for membership in the American Dietetic Association.

Under most current programs, a student must attend college for four years and spend a fifth year as a dietetic intern before he is eligible for membership in the American Dietetic Association.

The four-year curriculum will accelerate the dietetics education program by combining the clinical experience with regular undergraduate studies.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the School of Health Related Professions, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California 92334.

Dietetic programs are not new at Loma Linda University. The first class — hygienic cooking and baking course — began in 1906. The course evolved into a dietetics’ training course in 1922 and continued until 1928 when the name was changed to the School of Dietetics. The internship program was accredited by the American Dietetic Association in 1956.

The School of Nutrition and Dietetics was incorporated into the School of Health in 1967 as the department of nutrition.

‘Pain’ is subject of upcoming nursing alumni institute

The School of Nursing Alumni Institute for 1971 will be held May 2 on the Loma Linda campus. Theme of the institute is “pain.”

Mark Zborowski, MD, staff anthropologist research assistant at Mount Zion Hospital in San Francisco will be the featured speaker.

Dr. Zborowski is the author of “People in Pain,” a book relating responses to pain in cultural and social levels.

The institute is being held in conjunction with the School of Nursing Alumni Weekend April 30-May 2.
Malcolm X biographer describes his African ancestral heritage

When Alex Haley, the black historian, visited the La Sierra campus February 18, he told of learning how a father in his ancestral village along the Gambia River in Africa, goes about naming a child.

For seven days following the birth of the baby, the father, following a centuries-old custom — does not work, but thinks about the name. On the eighth day, with villagers gathered around, the father lifts the baby to his lips, Mr. Haley said, "and whispers into the baby's ear. For the first time it is spoken — the name decided for the baby — so the baby is the first person to know who he is."

That, according to Mr. Haley, is the purpose of his new book, "Before This Anger," which will be published in September of next year. He is documenting a saga of the blacks of America — to let them know who they are and that "black is beautiful."

Mr. Haley co-authored the "Autobiography of Malcolm X." He contends that the white man’s greatest crime against his race was not to enslave millions of Africa’s people but subsequently to deprive the blacks of their identity.

Mr. Haley spent seven years and $32,000 in a successful search of records and linguistic clues in America, Europe, and Africa to trace his genealogy back through nine generations to a small west African village and a specific family of the Mandinka tribe. Records of his forebears in Africa go back to the early 1700s when his family founded the clan. That was his maternal lineage. On the paternal side, Haley’s genealogy led him to Ireland, where he, with some difficulty in thinking of himself as "Irish," became a member of the Irish Genealogical Society. And he predicts that there will be some rather "startled second cousins" in America when his book comes out.

One of the last and most important of the chapters of the book is being written now. Mr. Haley flew to Africa this month to board a ship returning across the Atlantic Ocean to America. All of the 25 million people in America of African descent had forebears who crossed the ocean in slave ships, and Mr. Haley’s wish was to recreate “some of the atmosphere” of such a voyage. His own forebearer made the crossing in a slave ship in 1766, debarking at Annapolis, Maryland.

Mr. Haley is a self-taught author who enlisted in the United States Coast Guard at the age of 17 and began to write while serving as a ship’s cook during World War II. Success in writing love letters for fellow seamen eventually led to publication of many of his articles in national magazines.

An interview with Malcolm X helped Mr. Haley gain that black revolutionary leader’s confidence and to begin work on an autobiography.

For Sale
Duplex or single lot dwelling site for sale. 110 feet by 110 feet. Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Write or telephone owner, Box 487, Loma Linda, California 92354. (714) 883-2001.

A BLACK HISTORY EXHIBIT placed on the La Sierra campus during Black History Week last month by Gladys L. Fletcher, a retired art teacher, is examined by students (from left) Susan Bischoff, Earl Canson, and Marina Nebbott. A large general exhibit filled the foyer of Hole Memorial Auditorium, and a display emphasizing outstanding Negro Seventh-day Adventists was placed in Fulton Memorial Library.

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OPPORTUNITY
Novato (Marin County)
25 MILES NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO

- TWO PHYSICIANS NEEDED
- GUARANTEE PLUS PERCENTAGE
- EQUAL STATUS ONE YEAR
- MINIMUM INVESTMENT
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- 50 BED GENERAL HOSPITAL
- CALL SHARED EQUALLY
- NEW CHURCH BUILDING
- MISSION SERVICE PROGRAM

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More than 175 youngsters are guests of honor at student-sponsored Christmas party in Ontario

More than 175 children from the Bon View neighborhood of Ontario participated in a Christmas party sponsored by the Ontario Adventist Community Taskforce.

The taskforce, an experimental urban ministry, has worked with the community for three years. Many are educationally and physically underdeveloped. Almost all come from underprivileged homes.

“We have been visiting the families regularly through the summer,” reported project director Warren Dale. “Financial difficulties and loss of some of our staff has cut our ability to keep the visitation going strong, but during the holiday season it was natural for us to celebrate the Christmas birth with the community.”

Many parents attended the party with their children. The program included Christmas carols, games, and a visit from the youngest. Refreshments were provided by local merchants and members of the Ontario Seventh-day Adventist Church.

The United States Navy contributed $150 to the expenses of the party and gifts for the children. A local Navy man has helped the church in conference with several of its programs.

Laymen from the Ontario Seventh-day Adventist Church also assisted in the activities at the party, helping with the program and setting up.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE
No practicing dentist in conference. Conference administration will assist in locating dentist.

DENTAL SPECIALISTS
ORTHODONTIST
1. Manitoba, Canada
1. Marietta, Georgia
LLU graduate seeking orthodontist. Start at once.

2. Sparta, N. J.
Dentist wishing to accept mission activity for health reasons. Three years experience. Periodic salary increases and fringe benefits offered.

PERIODONTIST
1. Orange, California
No periodontist in area of booming economy. Several SDA dentists in practice nearby.

2. Sparta, N. J.
LLU graduate seeking periodontist. Immediate. Good opportunity for dentist in growing community of approximately 3500. Rent available in downtown.

NURSES
Virginia
TAPPAHANNOCK: 75-bed ASI hospital seeking LPNs. At once.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST
California
PLACERVILLE: Seeking full time laboratory technologist to work in 50-bed hospital. Gross income of $1200 per month plus life insurance, pension plan, holidays, sick and vacation time.

PHYSICAL THERAPIST
Arizona
SHOW LOW: Establishing physical therapy program to cover needs of three towns. 35-bed hospital.

Texas
FORT WORTH: City of Fort Worth.
For the fourth time in nearly 15 years, William M. Landeen, PhD, professor of history and two-time president of La Sierra College, has retired.

His retirement in January at the conclusion of the first semester came just four months after his eightieth birthday. Both terms as president were from 1960-62, succeeding Norval F. Pease. Following the death of Dr. Fabian R. Meier, Dr. Landeen was recalled to the college's presidency from 1963-64.

Dr. Landeen, an authority on Martin Luther, is the author of a number of articles and books dealing with the Reformation Leader. His latest book, "Luther's Religious Thoughts," is scheduled for publication this spring.

Shortly before his retirement he talked to a reporter from the La Sierra campus student newspaper, The Criterion, about today's youth.

"Modern college students should learn to read," he said. "And each student should be well acquainted with some character in history. Each student who wishes to influence the humanities should master at least one other language. When he leaves college, his philosophy of life should be settled; he should be mature. Every college student should be an active church member; in fact, every educated man should be a churchman. An educated man should seriously consider a vocation. He should be able to be calm when times are stormy. He should never lose his head."

—photo by Richard W. Welameyer

TWENTY-SEVEN VOCATIONAL NURSING Students received their caps and pins at capping ceremonies held February 28. Guest speaker was Antoinette M. Klingbeil, assistant professor of nursing. Alice E. Kahn is director of the program.

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—photo by Richard W. Welameyer

PHYSICIANS, SPECIALISTS

1. Rockland, Maine: Immediate need. Office available. Hospital in town, open staff, SDA church and elementary school


INTERNSHIPS


PATHOLOGIST

Cortez, Colorado: 60-bed general hospital seeking full-time pathologist. At once.

PEDIATRICS

1. Brunswick, New Jersey: Seeking pediatrician. Professional building with open staff hospital. SDA church and open staff hospital owned by N. N. E. Conference. At once.

2. Newton, New Jersey: Great need for pediatrician. 20 miles from 100-bed SDA hospital in early stage of construction. SDA church and elementary school.

RADIOLOGY

1. Meridian, Mississippi: Area of 30,000 needs radiologist. Office available. 130-bed hospital. SDA church and elementary school

SURGERY

1. Canada: New SDA clinic requires surgeon. 37-bed hospital

2. Brunswick, Maine: Seeking surgeon to join group of six MDs. 44-bed hospital owned by N. N. E. Conference. SDA church and open staff hospital.

PERSONNEL SEEKING POSITIONS

Will be available in September 1971 as assistant in food service administration. Will finish dietetic internship in September.

MADISON HOSPITAL, MADISON, NC IS ACTIVE SEENING

1. General Practitioners

2. Internists

3. Psychiatrists

1. Assistant Director of Nursing Service

1. Medical Record Librarian
Papers by physics graduates of La Sierra were presented during the Second Annual Physics Symposium on the La Sierra campus February 28 as part of Homecoming '71.

The physics symposium, following a pattern set during Kalaidoscope '70, was held in the Barnard Memorial Observatory. The observatory, whose facilities were put to use for the first time, was dedicated during the day.

Former La Sierra students who presented papers included James H. Brewer, Class of '65, a doctoral student at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, on the subject, "Gauging Fermi Surfaces"; Roger E. Fischer, PhD, Class of '61, "Low Frequency Wave Propagation in a Plasma Column"; Richard S. Hughes, PhD, Class of '61, "Organic Dye Lasers"; Peter Krueger, PhD, Class of '62, "Electrical Conductivity of Silver Bromide Membranes"; and Robert Yamawaki, Class of '67, also a doctoral student at USC, "Forbidden Absorption Bands of Oxygen in the Argon Continuum Region."

Dr. Fisher, Hughes, and Krueger received their doctoral degrees in physics at the University of California, Riverside, during the past year.

Barnard Observatory was dedicated at the close of the symposium. The observatory houses 16-inch and 12½-inch reflector telescopes valued at $4,000 provided by Marion C. Barnard, MD, of Bakersfield, who also gave $3,100 for the construction of the facility, according to James P. Riggs, Jr., PhD, chairman of the department of physics. The observatory is named for Dr. Barnard's mother, Frances. Physics students helped in the building and installation of equipment.

Archaeology

Continued from page 31

Hittites of Scripture who were driven out of Palestine at the time of the conquest and who found a new home to the north in Asia Minor. The chronologies of Greece, Chaldea and Assyria now fit into this altered structure of history, with the continued elimination of difficulties, many of which are not even related to Scripture.

The more complete reports on this research comprise the content of a two-volume work tentatively entitled The Exodus Problem and Its Ramifications, now in the final stages of completion.

Alcoholics

Continued from page 33

alcohol offers the only safe ground."

"The church as well as society in general has sidestepped this problem too long," stated Dr. Evans. "Solutions are being developed. Their effectiveness will depend largely on responsible people who understand what can be done and care enough to become involved in the rehabilitation process."

Religious literature to be emphasized on La Sierra campus

Much discussion of how to make higher education more distinctive was carried on in the La Sierra campus. The department of English, in particular, is designing several courses aimed at exploring the relationship between religion and literature.

This summer a three-unit course in "Religious Masterpieces: the Devotional Classics" will be offered to anyone with six units credit in Freshman English. The course will study the Christian devotional tradition from St. Augustine to the present. The students will be encouraged to observe the variety of ways in which men have contemplated the divine-human relationship and by which they have sought to deepen their personal faith. The course will be directed by Robert Dunn, PhD, who has done a considerable amount of work in the relationship between religion and literature.

President's report

Continued from page 11

great institution. We are conscious of God's love and presence in this place, and we say with Teilhard de Chardin:

"Some day, after mastering the winds, the waves, the tides, and gravity, we shall harness for God the energies of love, and then, for the second time in the history of the world, man will have discovered fire."
The Alumni Federation, headed by Varner J. Johns, Jr., SN'M5, at present, met March 18. Committees reporting to this meeting were the Awards Committee, chaired by Jack R. Booker, SD'60, who announced the selection by the Federation of the University Alumni-Mentor 1971; Constitution and Bylaws Committee, chaired by Robert F. Chinnock, SN'44A, who reported on revisions to the constitution and bylaws; and the Fund Council, chaired by Raymond R. Crawford, SM'69. Dr. Crawford gave reports from all of the associations as to their financial position and fund raising projects. All of the associations have been quite active during 1970 and have even more extensive plans for 1971. The Alumni Federation units all of the school's alumni associations and is the tool for communication as they strive toward the common goal of furthering the influence of Loma Linda University, their Alma Mater.

One of the highlights of Homecoming Weekend was the presentation of a wood carving of six former presidents of La Sierra College and Loma Linda University. These presidents were: R. Rasmusen, President 1942-45; Godfrey T. Anderson, President 1946-54; Norval F. Pease, President 1954-60; William M. Landeen, President 1960-62; and 1963-65; the late Fabian A. Meier, President 1962-63; and David J. Bieber, President 1965-. The society, with 389 dues paying members, recently is cable and connections to permit color video tape programs to be recorded in any of the teaching buildings on the medical school campus and to be replayed to any of those buildings.

According to James M. Crawford, SD'60, plans are being made to provide elective time in Public Health for School of Dentistry students starting the freshman summer and ending at graduation. The graduate would then hold MPH and DDS degrees. At present time, only seniors who have completed their clinic requirements were admitted to the program. Those to graduate this summer will be Dennis Steele, SD'71, Ken Pierson, SD'71, Larry Hansen, SD'71, Ron Parker, SD'71 and Les Jacobs, SD'71.

According to Don Berglin, PT'64, president of the Physical Therapy Alumni Association, plans were made for the coming year at the Spring Business Meeting held March 5, at the Victoria Restaurant on the Ontario Motor Speedway in Ontario. Changes to the constitution and bylaws were made to correspond with the quarter system which was made effective the 1970-71 school year. The ballot of the 1971 officers was also presented.

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On top of a year on the project.

According to Shirley Oakley, SD'I64, president of the Nutrition and Dietetics Alumni Association, their annual homecoming was held in school for April 16-18. Friday evening and Sabbath programs will be held at Fire Springs Ranch. The highlight of the weekend will be Dr. Gladys Emerson who will be guest speaker at the luncheon held in the campus cafeteria. The theme "Involvement" will be stressed throughout the homecoming weekend. Sunday seminars will be held in Burden Hall on the Loma Linda University Campus. Approval of 5 o'clock hours toward Continuing Education has been requested from the ADA for these meetings. Leading authorities will discuss topics in the areas of Dietetic Administration and Therapeutic Nutrition.

Mary Catherine Noble, PT'T55, just returned from six weeks tour to Scotland as health consultant to the British Union Conference of SDA. The conference was given a quarter of a million dollars from Kettering University in a Commonwealth country to reestablish the health work. Concepts were discussed and plans drawn for a small preventive medicine facility at Critt, Scotland, near Perth, which is considered the gateway to the Highlands. A good-sized physical therapy department was included in the plans. It was felt that such institutions will have a place in counties with government health programs, with a real concern and outgo for the community needs. This concern will result in better evangelism according to Miss Noble.

Miss Geneva Barnes, OT'T5, has accepted the position of director of the Occupational Therapy Department, Kettering Medical Center, the Loma Linda University Occupational Therapy Department has added Lillian Bernel, OT'T0, to their staff as senior therapist. Miss Bernel who has started working January 1, 1971, is specializing in Neurological and Psychiatric Occupational Therapy.

Dr. R. Maureen Maxwell, SN'48, and Maxine Atteberry, SN'53, both professors of Nursing at the Loma Linda University School of Nursing, are traveling throughout the Orient and the South Pacific Ocean conducting nursing workshops at Seventh-day Adventist hospitals and clinics. According to Grace Emmor, SN'60, President of the School of Nursing Alumni Association, $250 was donated by the association to special nursing projects in the countries visited by Dr. Maxwell and Miss Atteberry.

The Walter E. Macpherson Society under the guidance of the Alumni Fund Council of the Loma Linda University School of Medicine Alumni Association was founded in 1963 to provide facilities to School of Medicine teaching departments who's regular budgets were unable to stretch further. The society, with 389 dues paying members in 1970, is dedicated to constant improvement in medical teaching. According to Carrol S. Small SM'34, the society has solicited gifts from alumni and friends and has allocated over $150,000 for medical research and teaching. A large part of this allocation has gone into the Raymond Mortensen chair of biochemistry endowment which now has reached its goal of $100,000. The income from investment of this fund will help to support a professorship to the benefit of our medical students. Typical of the equipment provided by the Macpherson Society recently is cable and connections to permit color video tape programs to be recorded in any of the teaching buildings on the medical school campus and to be replayed to any of those buildings.

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With the steady growth of the House of Thrift, the School of Nursing Alumni Association plans to start construction of a new House of Thrift this month. The revenue on the House of Thrift is a major source of income from which the alumni association draws support for their overseas mission projects and has even more extensive plans for 1971. The Alumni Federation units all of the school's alumni associations and is the tool for communication as they strive toward the common goal of furthering the influence of Loma Linda University, their Alma Mater.

Advisory Committee to the Annual Alumni Advancement Fund. A breakdown of giving through the Annual Alumni Advancement Fund is as follows: General University Fund, $12,147.25 with 366 donors; Macpherson Society, $5,352 with 67 donors; Special Projects, $1,350 with 42 donors; Nursing, $315 with 12 donors; Class Gifts, $8,641 with 87 donors; Harry Schrillo Fund, $662.50 with 30 donors; Century Club, $1,840 with 24 donors. The total grand amount amounted to $30,537.75 with 628 donors.

Paula Becker, AS'60, is presently public relations director for the Southern Publishing Association in Nashville, Tennessee. Along with her public relations duties she has turned to song writing. The title of her first song, a country record entitled "Watch Her Go," has sold 17,500 copies to date. According to Miss Becker, she has written a book tentatively entitled "Let the Song Go On," to be published in March, 1971 by Impact Books. It is a biography of the famous gospel singing group, the Speer family.

Mrs. Florence Fellemadon Jaspersen, PT'48, widow of Arthur A. Jaspersen, former president of Madison College, died after a long illness. Mrs. Jaspersen was secretary-treasurer of the Layman Foundation at Madison College for 25 years. She also served as trustee of eleven medical and educational institutions affiliated with the Layman Foundation. She was listed in Who's Who of American Women in tribute to her untiring efforts in behalf of her fellowwomen.
What an enjoyable arrangement!

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