"For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till He come."
Natural childbirth

The March-April SCOPE includes an article on obstetric anaesthesia. I am wondering why so little attention is afforded the so-called "natural" methods of childbirth at Loma Linda University. The March-April method, for example, has been used by hundreds of women over a period of several years. This is not a method of hypno- or self-hypnosis, but involves certain breathing and relaxation techniques, and eliminates or greatly lessens the need for anesthetic drugs. My wife and many of her friends have given birth to children by this method and have, without suffering significant pain, avoided the complications which accompany the use of analgesic and anesthetic drugs; babies born by this method rate consistently higher on the Apgar scale than those born to mothers receiving depressant drugs. Yet, even at Loma Linda Medical Center, it is difficult for a woman to use this method because the vast majority of the physicians, nurses and technicians know almost nothing about it.

C. Ray Cress, PhD assistant professor of pharmacology

Women also lead

Your "Face of Leadership" cover on the last issue provided classic evidence of archaic attitudes about women. All the women were white. Have we no women leaders?

Vivian N. Cushman Dean of Women
La Sierra Campus
Riverside
Editor: We repent.

Loneliness

The article on "Loneliness" by Carroll Bright was poignant and powerful. I especially have a tinge to hear for his paragraph on "social meetings." He says, "they enable people to meet personally without a facade of programs, sermons, lectures, games and movies. There are no questions, impersonal, and prevent real knowing and being known."

I am sure you have attended some of the potluck dinners that are held annually during the School of Medicine Alumni Postgraduate Conventions. The room is always a beehive of conversation and communion. People are socializing and reacting. They are laughing and talking and introducing strangers. But some years there is a program. The unfortunate chairman has to rap the microphone, beat spoons together, plead and exhort them to quit their friendly Christian camaraderie and draw back into their isolated shells and sit and listen to some musical numbers or a sermon. Let's dispense with sermons and lectures and musical numbers at potlucks, class reunions, and similar social gatherings. All we need is food and friends - we'll have a good time without the program.

The March-April SCOPE is obvious at Sabbath dinners. Food and Sabbath relaxation promote Christian love and communication. The family and guests are talking eagerly - they learn forward, each hardly able to wait to get in their comment. No one dominating it; just an eager, excited conversation. A tactful hostess will let them talk. She does not break to the charmed circle, and they chat on and on, almost till sundown worship.

But a tactless hostess joyfully breaks up the circle. She shoos them to the chairs in the front room where "they are more comfortable." She gets them "away from the dirty dishes." But the charmed circle is broken - the guests sit at far corners of the living room in their "comfortable chairs," the conversation rarely picks up again - it's back to a "Well Joe, how's business" level again.

I hope that Carroll Bright's posthumous plea is not just a lonely voice lost in a void of programs.

Gustave H. Hoch, SM'45
San Gabriel

University film

The film was greatly enjoyed, and portrayed, in a new and dynamic way, the true objectives of Loma Linda University - namely preparing people to serve their fellowman.

H. D. Colburn
Spartanburg, South Carolina

When asked how many enjoyed the film, less than 10 hands went up.

Benjamin Rock
Salem, New Jersey

The film was so good I called in a nearby church to join in the showing. All agreed that the film gave them an entirely different point of view of the work done by the University.

Willard B. Johnson
New Port Richey, Florida

Editor: The film is available from the University Relations office.

Family physician

The article, "Is a Doctor in the House?" in SCOPE's January-February issue, declares that "This is the age of specialization. The general practitioner seems destined for classification among the extinct species." It raises questions that call for comment.

To begin with, the family physician is not an extinct species. Nor does medical specialization necessarily indicate better medical care.

The "Ivy Tower" of medical education, which has for a long time held sway at many universities, seems to be crumbling. The modern breed of student is interested in broad-based medical care and community and clinical medicine, not specialization. It has been estimated by Norman Hoover, MD, in charge of the International Desk of the American Medical Association that 75% of all medical students this year want to get involved in community medical projects whether they pay a salary or not. This movement toward community medicine is surely some evidence that the premise of the article (for example, specialization has taken over) is not valid.

Several state legislatures have already designated rather conspicuous budgets for departments of family practices throughout the medical schools. The concept of family practice has been strengthened by the new broad certification and as this new "prestige factor" gains momentum, then the usual and customary medical needs of the patients will be met in a growing proportion of instances from this base of supply.

It seems to me that a medical school with a long tradition of broad-based medical education such as Loma Linda University is really not living up to its mission nor to the needs of its constituents when it emphasizes specialization to the exclusion of broader-based medicine.

The very motto of the school, TO MAKE MAN WHOLE, suggests that clinical medicine is indeed a broad-based field and not really amenable to subdivisions unless someone is setting up the rubrics. The primary physician will be the family physician of the future; board-trained, board-eligible and board-certified. He will be meeting the needs of his patients - and of his referring specialists.

Ted Lonergan, SM'59
Tustin

New format

Every time I receive SCOPE I think, "I must write and congratulate the editor on a splendid issue.

I'm glad that I waited, because now I see that it's not a matter of an occasional splendid issue, it's a habit.

Ashley Hale
Los Angeles

I want to congratulate you on SCOPE. It is all one could ask for in a university news sheet. We devoured every word from one end to the other and very much appreciate being kept informed as to what is going on at Loma Linda and La Sierra.

Dunbar W. Smith, SM'50
Salisbury, Rhodesia

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

EDITOR'S BYLINE . . .

Response to the student-led Week of Devotion on the La Sierra campus must be described as deep and spiritual. As indicated in the pictures on page 15, students listened and participated with an intensity that says much for our college youth. The Friday night communion service represents a significant departure from the stereotyped, mechanistic services to which we are accustomed. The body and blood of Christ were discerned by students whose search for validity in spiritual matters is felt throughout the University.

The associate degree programs described in the lead story, on page 6 are described for the benefit of constituents who believe that increased emphasis should be given to the teaching of skills in vocational and technical, as well as professional lines.

Interviews featuring Doctors Olsen and Maxwell offer insights relative to the teaching of Bible on the University's campuses. These men, both outstanding theologians, see their responsibility as one that is central to the life and purpose of the University.

Mr. Venden's week of prayer talk represents an authentic and refreshing view of the Christian experience.

Christ as a student-aged youth is unique in contemporary art (page 22). Dr. Mosbeger's exhibit in the University library is unusual and outstanding. The painting of Jesus is one of a group of four. Lincoln, Socrates, and Gandhi are the other members of the "Tetralogy of Martyrdom for the Humanities." Dr. Mosbeger's "Lincoln" recently won first prize in watercolor in a showing at the Ebell Club in Los Angeles.

Oliver L. Jacques

Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dean of Women
La Sierra Campus
Riverside
Editor: We repent.

Dunbar W. Smith, SM'50
Salisbury, Rhodesia
Full, unconditional accreditation was granted the School of Health this spring by the Health Manpower Council of the American Public Health Association. The accreditation is indefinite in duration. According to the Council's chairman, Dr. Charles E. Lewis, this accreditation represents the highest form given. According to the School's dean, Dr. Mervyn G. Hardinge, the recent status is attributable to a consistent strengthening of administration, faculty and student programs. Dr. Hardinge believes that faculty qualifications and curriculum planning were primary factors leading to the accrediting team's favorable action.

A task force consisting of administrators, teachers, and students met recently at Forest Home Christian Camp in Forest Falls to give study to the University's devotional programs. According to vice president for student affairs Tracy R. Teele, conferees will recommend that an increased number of devotional services be on a voluntary attendance basis. The group also recommended that a committee be appointed for planning and structuring weekly chapel programs.

The General Conference approved in principle the basic constitution and bylaws and authorized formation of an association for Seventh-day Adventist administrators and teachers. The new organization, to be known as The Association of Seventh-day Adventist Educators, was organized early this year in Washington, D.C., with Dr. Thomas S. Geraty as president. According to Dr. Geraty, members will focus on the need for providing "significant and viable communities of quality learning, whether it be early childhood, elementary, secondary or higher education." The executive secretary of the new organization is Walton J. Brown, associate secretary, General Conference department of education.

In the Graduate School's sixth annual "Anthropology Today" lecture, the theological seminar's Dr. Gottfried Oosterwal discussed Messianic movements springing up in Asia, Africa, South America, and New Guinea. Dr. Oosterwal observed that, while there have always been movements of this type, their frequency and intensity is becoming climactic. He likened some of these to the "Jesus movement" in the United States and said that when old cultures fail to satisfy human expectations, spontaneous movements develop. He suggested that these movements offer new kinds of opportunities to the church. In Adventist Forum meetings over the weekend, Dr. Oosterwal called for a new kind of missionary. He said, "While traditional missionaries are barred from countries such as Red China and Saudi Arabia, missionaries going as businessmen, engineers, and food producers would be welcomed."

Dr. John E. Peterson, chairman of the department of internal medicine and associate dean for continuing education in the School of Medicine, is the eighth Astor lecturer at the University of London's Middlesex Hospital Medical School. Dr. Peterson, who is returning from a second tour in Afghanistan where he is helping to organize a school of medicine at Nangrahar University at Jalalabad will speak on "The Physician and His Education." The lectureship was founded by Lord Astor in 1963 and is the concluding feature of the school's annual Founder's Day observance.

Congressman Jerry L. Pettis was appointed recently to a Republican Task Force on Education and Training. Function of the task force will be to take a long-range look at important educational problems in the hope of developing reasonable alternatives, before becoming the subject of legislative action in the House of Representatives. According to Congressman Pettis, the committee will give attention to utilization of audiovisual and broadcast technologies.

The College of Arts and Sciences department of consumer related sciences will offer a new course in urban family education this fall. The course, which combines anthropology, sociology, family life education, early childhood, and some consumer science, is designed to prepare people for positions in inner-city programs.

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Swedish conductor, Herbert Blomstedt, will direct the first international institute of orchestral conducting and symphonic performance on the La Sierra campus July 5-17. A Seventh-day Adventist, Mr. Blomstedt is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music in Sweden and of the University of Upsala, Malmö, Sweden. He studied with Igor Markevitch, Jean Morel, Richard Burgin, Leonard Bernstein. He is conductor of the Malmö Symphony, the Oslo Philharmonic and currently of the Danish Radio Symphony. He has taught the master class in orchestral conducting at the Royal Academy of Music in Sweden since 1962. Courses included in the institute are Master Class Conducting, Advanced Conducting, Intermediate Conducting, Master Class Instrument, Orchestra Management, Orchestra and Individual Instruction. Prospective students are advised to apply promptly to the summer session's office on the La Sierra campus.

Dr. V. Norskov Olsen, newly-appointed chairman of the department of religion on the La Sierra campus, will represent the University on the General Conference Research Committee. The appointment follows his reading of a paper at a recent meeting of the committee at the theological seminary at Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan. His paper is entitled, "Sola Scriptura, A Constitutive and Corrective Norm of Doctrine in Reformation Thought of the Sixteenth Century."

Joseph W. Lehman, recently from Oakland, is the new pastor at the Campus Hill Church of Seventh-day Adventists, Loma Linda. A U.S. Air Force pilot during World War II, Mr. Lehman is a graduate of Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska. He has served as a missionary in central Africa and as a pastor in Wisconsin and northern California. He and his staff are currently developing plans for extensive community witness programs in the Loma Linda-San Bernardino area.

Students can go from high school through medical school in five, rather than eight, years under a pilot program being developed at the University of Michigan. The new program is supported by a $1.5 million federal grant and is designed to teach such courses as economics, history, and literature throughout the five years. Its streamlining is obtained mainly by eliminating duplication of classwork and nonessential courses, according to Dr. George R. DeMuth, associate dean for academic affairs at the medical school. "For instance," Dr. DeMuth noted, "students now take physiology and pre-medical studies in college and repeat them in medical school. Under the new program, physiology will be taught as one course."

Dr. Betty J. Stirling, associate professor of sociology, participated recently in a California Assembly Science and Technology Advisory Council Symposium on California population problems and state policy. The conference explored the magnitude and character of California's population growth, with emphasis on implications for the future quality of life and the condition of the state's resource base.

Dr. Elmer A. Widmer, chairman of the School of Health department of environmental health, has been awarded a World Health Organization travel fellowship to study the organization and administration of rural sanitation and housing programs in Egypt and other east African nations. He will also examine the environmental health training components of physicians' medical assistants and other medical auxiliary.

University trustee George B. Nelson, commenting on the financial problems of some church-operated educational institutions in the North American Division, observed, "The problem will not be solved by tinkering with small problems. We must ask ourselves, "Do we need ten colleges?"" Trustee Dr. Lowell R. Rasmussen pointed out that while the church's membership had increased 13 percent during the last quadrennium, enrollment in the church's schools and colleges had increased only eight percent.

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Photographs (top to bottom) Herbert Blomstedt, J. W. Lehman, Betty Stirling, Elmer Widmer, and George Nelson
PROPHETS OF DOOM

Never in the history of America have prophets of doom cried out so incessantly as in the current educational crisis. One cannot pick up an educational journal without reading of closing colleges, threatened universities, doomed medical schools, and disintegrating educational programs.

The almost universal confidence in the nation’s educational system has all but vanished. College and university campuses are seen as hotbeds of anarchy. It wasn’t long ago that they were heralded as the saviors of society.

The nation’s education system, from elementary school through graduate school, is being scrutinized and studied with unprecedented fervor. Two hundred and forty-five universities and colleges seek firmly for competent men who are willing to serve as presidents. Thousands of young people graduate from colleges and universities. Few have usable skills. Too many have no clear purpose in life. Teachers, unable to communicate learning or maintain discipline, would despair of the future. Fortunately, while Seventh-day Adventists at Loma Linda University. Sundays seem eminently suitable as the saviors of society.

Private institutions of higher learning are traumatized by declining enrollments. Many church-operated colleges are facing the “possibility of going broke,” to use a headline in the current issue of THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

If one were to limit his input to contemporary literature, he would despair of the future. Fortunately, while Seventh-day Adventist education is now experiencing some real financial pressures, its purpose was never more clear. We would do well to remind ourselves of the divinely-inspired origins of our educational emphasis. Our philosophy of education is a product of the thinking of the living God. His plan may be discerned in its setting, its purpose, its designs, and in methodologies to be employed. The surrounding darkness and despair merely serve as a backdrop against which the illuminated principles of Christian education may be seen.

While responsible Christian educators are obligated to face up to fiscal realities and consolidate their efforts, they should also make sure that every educational program is unique for its God-centered orientation. The church’s investment in higher education can be justified only if it discovers and employs the divine dynamics of Seventh-day Adventist education.

FOUR-DAY WORK WEEK

While workers in various industries across the land shift to a four-day work week, educators generally find themselves extending the limits of a 40-hour, five-day work week to include evenings and weekends, as well.

The working weekend has become almost routine with administrators at Loma Linda University. Sundays seem eminently suitable for faculty seminars, task forces, or study groups. A Sunday afternoon and evening were spent recently to study a 25-page compilation of statements comprising the educational theories of Ellen G. White. From 250 to 300 teachers, administrators and students from both campuses met to read and discuss the single-spaced document prepared by Richard B. Lewis, PhD, professor of English.

Those attending read the statements together, then discussed them — first in small groups, and then all together, seeking new relevance and application for principles written many years ago. While some statements were seen to have particular significance to a bygone age, others seemed written especially for the seventies.

Her statements on curriculums and programs balanced with the emphasis on vocations activity were timely, as was her call for student-paced programs. She stressed innovative planning and emphasized the value of close teacher-student relationships. These and other recommendations are supportive of the newest schools of thought in the educational world.

It was seen that some of her most persistently-promoted ideas have yet to be given a fair trial. For instance, benefits to be gained from teachers and students doing physical work together have not been experienced for a long while.

Last weekend, fifty students, teachers and administrators met in a mountain lodge to earnestly evaluate the University’s spiritual programs and observances. Again, the sessions were prefaced by statements from the writings of Ellen G. White, some of which seemed surprisingly liberal and progressive. An objective of this weekend conference was, incidentally, to develop weekly devotional programs to be conducted on a voluntary attendance basis.

We seriously doubt that the four-day work week will be tried here. We have all but given up on the five-day week.

GOD AND DIVERSITY

Probably the most significant trend in current curriculum revision programs is the creative thought being given to individual students.

The emphasis of recent teacher seminars, for instance, has shifted from better teaching to better learning. Current curricular innovations call not only for student-paced programs, but also for programs that will help each individual student develop capabilities and qualities that are personal and truly unique.

The Frenchman, Jean Cocteau, discovered early in life that diversity is better than uniformity.

As a young man, Cocteau was designing a stage set which required a tree as background. He spent night after night in the theater basement cutting out individual paper leaves for his creation. A wealthy friend whose father owned a factory then approached him with another idea. “Give me the design of the leaf,” he said, “and in three days you will have thousands of them here.” Cocteau was delighted by this labor-saving suggestion. As promised, the factory produced thousands of leaves. Cocteau recalls the finished product. He says it was “the most boring package of flat, uninteresting forms one can see.” He then understood why God has made each leaf of a tree and each man in the world different from any other.

The God who refused to “mass produce” his handiwork in nature could hardly be expected to inspire academic programs in the traditional stereotyped, lock-step pattern. We believe the current trend toward diversity in curriculum development is more compatible with God’s design for man. We hope He is smiling.
LET'S FACE IT...
WE CAN'T ALL BE DOCTORS

New two-year programs at Loma Linda University provide professional, vocational, and technical training for the high school graduate who doesn't want to be a doctor, minister, or teacher and who feels he cannot spend four years in college.

United States Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, recently observed that the nation's most critical need is for young people who can do things. In a radio interview, he stated that too few of today's young people possess the professional and vocational skills required to meet the needs of the nation.

Statesmen and educators throughout America are becoming increasingly aware of this need and are focusing their attention on educational programs designed to increase practical capabilities in the nation's technological and service complex.

In his report to delegates at the University's 1971 quadrennial constituency meeting, president David J. Bieber reported on surveys indicating that less than 50 percent of the church's youth attend Seventh-day Adventist educational institutions of higher learning. Lowell R. Rasmussen, educational secretary for the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Glendale, believes that increased emphasis should be given to professional and vocational programs not requiring baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degrees.

"Too many people see the University only in terms of its programs for physicians, ministers, dentists, or teachers," he says. "More of the church's youth need to realize that two-year and certificate programs fill needs that are just as vital as those met by the degree programs."

According to vice president for academic affairs Robert E. Cleveland, PhD, plans are under way to increase and strengthen two-year programs in technological and vocational areas.

"We realize that some of the church's finest young people should be preparing for careers in today's technology. They deserve the benefits of a Christian education and the church desperately needs the quality of skilled services they can give." Programs now in effect offer promising career opportunities to both men and women.

Opportunities in Nursing
A rapidly developing program is the associate degree curriculum in nursing, open to high school graduates with a 2.5 grade point average. This two-year course qualifies graduates to serve as registered nurses throughout the nation. School of Nursing dean, Marilyn J. Christian, sees an increasingly significant role for this program. According to Ruth M. Munroe, associate dean and director of the program, openings exist for qualified applicants. Students begin clinical training immediately, taking specialized work in hospitals throughout southern California. Students include middle-aged women who, having reared their children, seek professional competence in nursing. Career opportunities exist for men as well as women.

Competence in Computer Technology
A new two-year program in computer technology will be offered by the College of Arts and Sciences. Created to fill urgent personnel needs in the nation's computer technology, the program is designed to provide the graduate with theoretical and practical expertise. Open to men and women, the program will provide on-the-job experience with IBM 1130 and 360 computers and will provide the student with skill in the use of FORTRAN and COBOL computer languages.

Child and Family Science
Responding to our culture's need to better develop its children, the College of Arts and Sciences is planning a new pro-
gram in child and family science. This practical two-year program will qualify graduates for leadership in parent education and day-care centers and as teachers in preschools and federally-sponsored programs such as Operation Head Start.

**Engineering and Agriculture**

Young men with a practical bent will find the program in institutional plant engineering a steppingstone to a satisfying career. Designed to answer the critical need for maintenance and custodial management personnel, this two-year program will enable graduates to enter vocations in physical plant management.

An associate degree program in engineering physics opens doors to careers in construction and maintenance, and a two-year program in agriculture qualifies graduates for competent farming or supervisory opportunities in agriculture.

**Nutrition and Food Service**

A two-year course in nutrition-care service will be offered during the 1971-72 academic year. Graduates will carry the rank of dietary technicians and will assist institutional dietitians in diet counseling and patient relations work. According to Kathleen K. Zolber, PhD, associate professor of nutrition, hospital dietary departments are calling for auxiliary personnel in this field.

The associate degree program in food service trains ambitious youth for careers in food service supervision and management, quantity food production, and institutional and commercial baking. The food service field is one of the nation’s largest businesses and staff shortages in Seventh-day Adventist institutions are crucial.

**Dental Assisting**

Openings exist in the dental assisting program in the School of Dentistry. Graduates are certified to work as licensed dental assistants in the state of California. Graduates from the one-year course carry an associate in science degree and must complete one year in college before beginning the course.

**Radiological Technology**

The School of Allied Health Professions also offers an associate of science degree in radiological technology. Graduates fill widespread shortages in hospital and clinical diagnostic facilities.

Ralph L. Koorenny, PhD, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, sums up the course for the two-year course. “Our society is hurting for young men and women with specialized skills. Christian youth, seeking involvement in the church’s worldwide mission, should consider associate degree programs offered here before opting for a local community or technical college.”

**Respiratory Therapy**

A new course in respiratory therapy, designed to meet a critical nationwide need for therapists to operate new technology developed to bring relief to people suffering from breathing problems, is offered by the School of Allied Health Professions. The two-year course promises to be a popular one.

**CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE**

In addition to the two-year associate degree programs at the University, a selection of certificate programs is offered. These courses are designed to equip graduates with vocational and technical skills for which there is increasing demand.

Most of these programs require a high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate. Full-time certificate programs offered this year include:

- the program in Vocational Nursing. This very popular one-year program is offered at Loma Linda University Medical Center. Graduates are prepared to take state board examinations in order to be registered as licensed vocational nurses.
- the Job Readiness Program offered during the summer months on the La Sierra campus qualifies workers for a wide variety of office duties.
- the Quality Food-Production Program offered on the La Sierra campus trains students for work in institutional food services.
- the Institutional Baking Program certifies graduates for positions in industrial or institutional organizations.
- two courses in Food Production (vegetable gardening) will be conducted on the Loma Linda campus through University Extension. Students will learn the famous Mittleider methods of growing high-quality foods. A three-month course begins August 15, 1971. A six-month course is scheduled for January 5, 1972.
"I CHOSE PUERTO RICO"
by Siegfried A. Kotz, SM'72

Early in my sophomore year of medicine, I decided to spend part of my elective time in a mission field. When the time came to choose a specific elective, I chose Puerto Rico. I'd like to think my reasons for choosing Puerto Rico were purely humanitarian, but unfortunately they weren't! I chose Puerto Rico over another of the available mission electives because the Caribbean had always fascinated me, and because they offered to pay my way over there. Mike Carrick, a good friend and classmate of mine, was planning to go to Puerto Rico also, so we decided to go over together. I felt we should go as soon as possible since Mike's marital status was still compatible with mine, so we set out towards the Caribbean in September of our junior year.

We must have become intoxicated on the fresh air we breathed after leaving Los Angeles, and "while under the influence" we spent several days dangling our toes in the waters off Miami Beach, Florida. As soon as we felt we could tolerate the sight of clean air, blue sky, and unpolluted water, we mounted a "pride bird with a golden tail" and flew to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

September in Puerto Rico is rainy season, and that's a good season to be in Puerto Rico. Every morning is clear and bright. Temperatures reach about 80-85 by noon, and shortly thereafter, clouds appear on the horizon, and the bronzed tourist soon becomes a pale-faced spectator to one of nature's more awesome spectacles, an island thunderstorm. Rain comes down in such a deluge that streets are soon flooded. Thunder claps are somewhat unnerving to the unaccustomed visitor, and Mike found himself dropping charts quite frequently in response to them. The storm usually passes after a few hours and the day is farewelled with a beautiful sunset. Nights are warm and no blankets are required. It takes a week or two to become accustomed to the humidity on the island, but an afternoon siesta compensates for the fatigue one experiences early.

The Seventh-day Adventist hospital on the island is located on a hill overlooking the sea and the city of Mayaguez. The name of the hospital is Bella Vista, or "good view," which describes the location well. Bella Vista has rooms for 93 patients, but unlike American hospitals, hallways are not a "dead space," and these are usually also filled with beds, which brings the patient load up to over 100. These hallways provide enough obstruction to make hospital emergencies somewhat exciting, yet so many needy patients are turned away each day for lack of beds. Plans are presently underway to enlarge the hospital, but funds are very scarce.

While at Bella Vista, I was extremely impressed with the skill and dedication of the house staff. There are five full-time Adventist doctors on the staff. They are all board certified and include two internists, one surgeon, one ophthalmologist, and one obstetrician-gynecologist. It was so refreshing to work side by side with a staff of doctors who were so humble and down to earth. They all practice top quality medicine, yet never try to impress anyone with how much they know . . . so unlike a university hospital.

Unfortunately, the house staff is greatly overworked, so that student help is greatly appreciated. Mike and I felt that our greatest contribution was covering the emergency room on the weekend, thus giving the house staff a chance to catch up on a little sleep. Another unfortunate situation which exists is the inability of the house staff to support their families once their children reach college age. This situation necessitates prompt return to the mainland where funds are more available and the hospital is left short-staffed.

Bella Vista hospital is unlike many mission hospitals in that it is very well equipped and tends to cater to middle and upper class society. The fact that the hospital has up-to-date equipment and a well-qualified house staff makes it an excellent teaching environment for the medical student. I spent six weeks on general medicine service and six weeks on surgery service. On the medicine service, one sees a great deal of diabetes due to frequent in-breeding, while on the surgery service I helped with a surprisingly large number of gallbladder and kidney stone removal procedures. If one is interested in obstetrics, there is ample opportunity to do deliveries and ophthalmology repairs. The student is given a lot of responsibility at Bella Vista and if you're there to learn, you won't be disappointed. Emergency room work was extremely exciting and challenging. Either Mike or I would cover the E.R. on the weekend. We learned to handle everything from renal colic to acute myocardial infarcts. The Puerto Rico people tend to imbibe considerable quantities of alcohol. So we got good experience in suturing lacerations. I was usually very thankful that the patients were intoxicated, as my technique left much to be desired, yet they would laugh and joke while I was sewing them up and often no anesthetic was required.

While at Bella Vista, Mike and I also had several opportunities to teach the nursing classes. This, of course, was always a challenge and a very rewarding experience. Each of us also spent several days visiting the various SDA schools around the island doing school physicals. This was an interesting diversion and took us to many remote areas not visited by the common tourist.

Spare time was spent sailing, surfing, scuba diving, skiing, and sight-seeing. Mike spent a weekend in the Virgin Islands and I visited Haiti for several days. Neither of us felt particularly overworked while in Puerto Rico. Even the environment tends to lend itself to a more relaxed feeling. The food at the hospital was excellent and prices so reasonable that on a stipend of $60 a month, we had cash to spare.

Since returning to Loma Linda University, many students have asked me about Bella Vista Hospital and whether or not I considered my time spent there worthwhile. If I had the choice to make over, I would wait until my senior year before going, as a little more clinical experience would have been invaluable. As an elective, I think it is a very good one as the house staff all spend a lot of time teaching, and many very interesting cases are seen. Because there is plenty of free time, one can catch up on a little reading and enjoy an invigorating and beautiful environment. Because Bella Vista is at the head of mission hospitals and state-side hospitals, the student gets an introduction to mission service and receives a rather sophisticated academic learning experience at the same time. I highly recommend this type of elective to all medical students and especially to those who are entertaining the idea of future mission service.

SIEGFRIED A. KOTZ, SM'72, examines a Puerto Rican schoolgirl. Mr. Kotz and Michael L. Carrick, SM'72, spent several days of their six week elective in Puerto Rico giving physical examinations to the children attending Seventh-day Adventist schools on the island.
'GOOD OLD DAD' GETS A BREAK

Unless "good old Dad" has a couple of oil wells and a vault full of shares in AT&T, the prospects of lining up the necessary eight to 10 thousand dollars for a four year college education at a Seventh-day Adventist institution is enough to scare a shockingly high number of high school graduates right into a community or state college. And if their ultimate ambition is to become a doctor or nurse or dentist, that total figure can jump to $20,000.

Most educators agree that relief from the high cost of education is not feasible until the high cost of living drops first. Every college is feeling the squeeze. Loma Linda University administrators have regrettably found it necessary to increase tuition rates for next year by $100-$200, depending on the curriculum.

If there is any bright side to these financial doldrums, it lies with the parallel increase in wages. College students today can work off a much higher percentage of their tuition than students 35 years ago without having to work any more hours than the student of 1936. This fact, however, does not halt the rapid egress of qualified college students. Many view the student aid office as a field of conflict where they have to fight or beg for enough funding to finish up their last two years at an Adventist college.

But this is a misguided belief. Help is only as far away as the college's director of student aid. On the Loma Linda campus of Loma Linda University, 60 percent of the students are on some type of loan, grant, or scholarship aid. Finance, outline an available loan program. Sixty percent of the students on the Loma Linda campus are on some type of loan, grant, or scholarship aid.

...continues.

TWO STUDENTS LISTEN to Robert G. Manuel, University director of student aid and finance, outline an available loan program. Sixty percent of the students on the Loma Linda campus are on some type of loan, grant, or scholarship aid.
EXPECT NATIONAL HEALTH CARE IN THE 70'S

by Jerry L. Pettis

At a recent chapel talk on the Loma Linda campus, United States Congressman Jerry L. Pettis from the 33rd District of California described what the nation's role in health care delivery might be in the 1970's. Below are excerpts from that speech.

Any look into the health services in the 1970's must include a serious examination of the role of the federal government. The spending on health and medical programs by the federal government has long since passed $20 billion per year, and I see no indication that the increase in federal spending will be slowed down in the near future.

Much of the federal spending is for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The Administration estimates that Medicare expenses will exceed $9 billion in the next fiscal year and that Medicaid will add as much as $4 billion more. These two programs alone would represent a big share of the $16 billion that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is spending in the next fiscal year on all of its health and medical programs.

Of course there are other federal agencies and departments which also have health programs. The principle programs are found in the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration, but a dozen other federal agencies and departments also have health programs including Office of Economic Opportunity Neighborhood Health Centers, Small Business Administration loans for medical facilities, and Housing and Urban Development Model Cities health programs.

So much for the existing programs. It doesn't really matter whether you are in favor of this much federal spending — whether you think it is entirely too much — or whether you think the federal government has any responsibility to spend billions of dollars on health programs. Because it is obvious to me that there are going to be more federal health programs and there will be more federal dollars spent in coming years. As I see it, the question is which of two entirely different roads the federal government will take in the 1970's.

Let me spell out the basic philosophy of the bills in Congress — before the Ways and Means Committee on which I serve — which would implement these two different approaches.

First there is the approach which says that health care is a right, and there should be no obstacle of any kind between the individual's need for health care and the system which delivers it. The sponsors of this approach maintain that it is the proper role of the federal government to pay for the health care for all of the people.

You can recognize — I am sure — that this approach is primarily embodied in the Kennedy bill. This bill was written by a coalition of the AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers, who had separate bills in the last Congress. At a cost of about $80 billion the first year it is implemented, this approach would have the federal government collect taxes to pay for medical care and would have the federal government pay physicians, other health personnel and health institutions for the care they provided.

Proponents of this plan say the cost estimate is really just substituting federal spending for private spending and that it guarantees payment for health services for everyone with no deductibles or coinsurance. Its sponsors further say that it will end the inflation and health care costs, increase the supply of doctors, improve the health delivery system and upgrade the quality of health care.

Some of the things it will do — which its sponsors do not mention — are:

— It would wipe out the health insurance industry and eliminate hundreds of thousands of jobs, and eliminate the taxes that this industry now pays to state and local governments as well as federal taxes.

— It would substitute a monolithic delivery system for the present pluralistic system, at the same time using 205 million Americans as guinea pigs to see if the monolithic system will work.

— It would pay all providers — both professionals and institutions — from a single source — the federal government.

On the other side we have several bills which follow the same general approach. This would be an approach which seeks to build on the good and effective parts of the present health financing and health delivery system; to improve both the financing and the delivery; and to seek achievable results at a cost which — while not minimal — nevertheless is something that could be better-afforded, especially in a period of rather serious federal deficit financing. The principles used in the drafting of all of these programs would include:

— Use of the health insurance industry.
— Comprehensive standard benefits.
— Use of a pluralistic system for delivery.
— Federal assistance related to the individual's financial resources.
— Cost sharing and coinsurance except for the totally needy.

Basically, the Medicredit bill, the Nixon program and the Health Insurance Association approach would provide a comprehensive health insurance policy at no cost to persons on welfare and those who earn at the very bottom of the economic scale. As a family income increases, the federal participation decreases.

Under all of these plans the individual may choose the type of care he wants — the solo practice, the prepaid group, the hospital emergency room or outpatient department, group practice, or any other recognized system of delivery.

The Administration bill would require all employers to provide health insurance for their employees and their families with the employer required to pay 65 percent of the premium initially and 75 percent after three years. The Medicredit plan would provide an incentive to individuals — no matter what their income — in the form of a tax credit equal to 10 percent of the cost of their health insurance.

All three of these plans would require that a pool be created by the insurance companies operating in each state. Persons who are disabled, temporarily unemployed, or self-employed would be able to buy insurance through this pool at group rates.

Looking at all of the alternative plans, I would predict that within five years there will be federal programs something like this:

— A health insurance plan for the welfare family and for the very poor, paid entirely by the federal government.

— Some combination of incentives and compulsory features
Mr. Pettis

which would have the effect of providing health insurance for the rest of the population.

—The Medicare Program for all persons over 65.

—Finally, some form of major medical or catastrophic illness insurance which protects everyone — no matter what his age or financial position — against the economic effects of an accident or illness of the most serious possible nature.

It is important that we in Congress recognize that Medicare and Medicaid have proven that you can’t do everything at once. We must take these programs a step at a time and face realistically the cost of them. The sponsors of the Medicare program were either dishonest or inept. We now find that the actuaries estimates that Medicare will cost $215 billion more over the next 25 years than the present Medicare taxes will produce. You — and other young people — will be the ones who will pay this additional $215 billion for the Medicare program. You are also the ones who will pay for any major health insurance or major health service program. So it is important that you inform yourself as to the effect on your own career that these bills and programs will have.

Do we have or can we expect to have the manpower, the sophisticated equipment, and the institutions to handle all the needs which will be created? We must question whether we will have the kidney machines — whether we will have the facilities to treat heart disease — whether we will be able to provide the basic care for everyone. Will we even be able to give everyone in the country an annual physical?

We must recognize also that the technology of health and medical care is way ahead of the manpower supply and the equipment. In this country especially, we have developed sophisticated techniques and equipment but they are not universally available and there is no way that they can be made universally available overnight. It will take years before the sophisticated treatment available at medical centers today can be available to everyone in the country.

Finally, we must recognize that there will be tremendous competition for the tax dollar at the federal and state level. Indeed, it is this competition for the state tax dollar which was one reason we have any federal programs costing $10 or $20 billion more, we must recognize that there are other urgent demands on the Congress besides health.

And while we are financing the problems we must not forget the effect of outside influences on health. While physicians can treat rat bites which the ghetto child might have, it is not nearly so easy for the physician or for society to take care of the cause of the rat bite. Slum housing which is owned by absentee landlords is just one of the problems. The lack of adequate trash and garbage removal certainly affects the health of persons in slums. The lack of sanitary facilities is another feature, as is the inaccessibility of medical care. especially since it tends to create a pattern of ignorance concerning good health habits. The high infant mortality among blacks in this country is certainly due to a great extent to the fact that many black mothers receive no prenatal care.

If we are to tackle — the problems of health, perhaps it is just as important that we train more sanitary engineers in order to build a better environment.

Finally, let me talk about something of personal concern to you as students — the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act and other federal programs to help both students and schools in the health field. The provisions of this legislation included:

—Special assistance to new schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, optometry, veterinary medicine and podiatry.

—Special project grants for medical and dental schools in extreme financial distress.

—$3 million to assist needy students to secure education or training in the allied health professions.

—$15 million for scholarships in the allied health training field.

—$12 million for work study programs.

—$18.5 million for allied health institutions to establish student loan funds.

—$90 million to construct teaching facilities for allied health personnel.

—$50 million for basic improvement grants for training allied health professions.

—$65 million for special improvement grants to assist training centers for allied health professions.

—$60 million for special projects related to such training and $30 million for advanced training of allied health personnel.

Federal assistance increase

Federal assistance to medical and dental schools is now authorized at $1500 per student. The Administration would change this to $6,000 per graduate, thus giving the medical schools an incentive to graduate students in three years. To encourage innovation in curriculum, special grants would be available, and special grants would also be available to schools in serious financial conditions.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 would be amended to authorize insurance of a loan made to a health professions student. The maximum yearly loan would be $2500 for a nursing students or $5,000 for health professions student. The bill also would lengthen the present repayment system and provide for deferment of repayment during periods of advanced health training.

The bill would increase the maximum yearly scholarship to $3,000 and would alter the method of providing scholarship funds to the schools to provide to each school $3,000 times the number of full-time students of the school who are from low-income or disadvantaged families.

While there are differences in other legislation they are all basically aimed at the same problem and they also provide basically the same type of incentives and support. There are two bills which have attracted quite a bit of attention and are both aimed at providing incentives for physicians to practice in shortage areas. A bill introduced by Senator John Tower, of Texas, would provide that the first $20,000 of a physician’s adjusted gross income from medical sources be tax exempt. During the first taxable year of practice in a physician-shortage area this tax incentive would continue for five years.

The other bill, sponsored by Congressman Galifianakis of North Carolina with over 125 co-sponsors, would provide that the federal government would repay the educational debt of any physician or other health specialist who agrees to practice for three years in a physician-shortage area.

These are the highlights of what is proposed in Washington, D. C., which will affect your professional lives and the welfare of the American people.
TEACHING CHRIST ON THE UNIVERSITY

A. Graham Maxwell, PhD, responds to questions about classes in religion — a highly debated subject in Christian circles. Dr. Maxwell is chairman of the Division of Religion on the Loma Linda campus.

SCOPE: You are probably aware of a general concern among Christians these days about problems relating to the teaching of religion in church-related schools. Do you sense this concern from where you sit?

MAXWELL: Yes, I sense it, and many others have, too. That's why the General Conference appointed an advisory committee on Bible teaching five years ago. This committee includes representatives from grade schools, academies, colleges, and the church's two universities. These committee members were asked to give attention to the lack of enthusiasm for religious study in our schools and to come up with some solutions.

SCOPE: Were they really able to identify some of the reasons for this deepening disenchantment that many young people have toward studying religion?

MAXWELL: Yes. In one of our unions, for example, questionnaires were sent out to academies. Some rather paradoxical responses came in. It was discovered, for instance, that while the Bible teacher is often the best-liked teacher on campus, Bible classes tended to be the least enjoyed. While students like the men who are teaching, they are not enthusiastic about the continued and apparently repetitious study of religion. That's the term that occurs most frequently — endless repetition.

SCOPE: Here at Loma Linda, we have many professional students. Many of them should be thought of as graduate students. How do you help these mature people experience the kind of discovery that makes the study of religion attractive?

MAXWELL: First, let's take a look at the average student on the Loma Linda campus. He has studied the Bible all his life at home, at Sabbath School, in elementary school, through both academy and college. He's very familiar with the Church's traditional approach to Bible study. So he comes to Loma Linda and finds that he must register for Bible classes again. "You know," we say, "you've got to take religion again, now that you are here."

SCOPE: How do they feel about it?

MAXWELL: Some feel that they've had enough, and they are very candid in expressing their misgivings. "Oh, no," they exclaim, "not more of the same!" They are appalled at the thought of going over the same information again. These are, mind you, intelligent, vital people. They're going to be influential in life and in the church.

So we find it very challenging to somehow lead them into an enthusiastic study of religion.

SCOPE: I understand that some students actually come here with a theology major.

MAXWELL: Yes, we had 36 religion and theology majors in the Schools of Dentistry and Medicine in one year. In fact, some of them had mastered their Biblical languages. We, in the division of religion, see as our real goal the leading of these students in an ever-growing experience of faith. Now if religious faith consists merely of believing certain things and doing the right and Continued on page 14

EXPERIENCED EDUCATOR LOOKS

Norval F. Pease, PhD, veteran pastor, teacher, and administrator, completes nearly 40 years of service this year.

He will devote full-time to teaching and writing. For health reasons, he is leaving the administrative responsibilities for the department of religion to V. Norskov Olsen, PhD, ThD. Dr. Pease has been chairman of the department since 1967.

Dr. Pease graduated from Walla Walla College, College Place, Washington, in 1931. Two years later, he married Blanche Pitts. After pastoring and teaching academy Bible, he entered the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, then located in Washington, D.C., graduating in 1950 with a bachelor of divinity degree in 1950. He received his doctorate degree in speech-communications at Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan, in 1964.

Some of the books authored by Dr. Pease include BY FAITH ALONE, AND WORSHIP HIM, and the 1970 devotional book, THINK ON THESE THINGS.

Though for years an educator, Dr. Pease believes his largest role is as a minister. "In administration, in the classroom, in my writing, I am a minister always," he states.
AT HIS CHURCH AND THE FUTURE

Dr. Pease offers comments on some of the subjects he has had to deal with during the past 40 years:

... the ministry —
My work has afforded me a fairly close-up view of several significant areas of activity — education, health professions, writing — ministry. I am firmly convinced that, in opportunities for service, leadership and creativity, none surpass the gospel ministry. In the Seventh-day Adventist Church, the pastor is the key figure — the link between the laymen and the church. He puts his mold on every phase of the church’s life. The church’s number one need is for more competent pastors.

... the Church —
The enemy of Christian faith today is superficiality. Shallow theology, permissive standards, activism, infrequent Bible study, routine prayer, “sloganeering” — these are the pitfalls that threaten a spiritually lazy church.

... Adventist education —
The college from which I was graduated forty years ago was elementary and undeveloped compared to the colleges of today. We can be thankful for better buildings and equipment, better trained teachers, richer curricula, etc. But one thing worries me — there were fewer unhappy people forty years ago! Stringent rules in those days did not produce the reaction that mild rules produce now. Real poverty was accepted more gracefully than the inability to buy a sports car is accepted now. Teachers with very limited competence were more respected than the most competent today. A church that had little to offer its youth was appreciated by its youth, whereas a much more concerned church is often disregarded today. The “good old days” really weren’t so good — but it did take less to make people happy!

... the department of religion —
I consider Loma Linda University very fortunate to have a man of Dr. Olsen’s caliber to assume leadership in the department of religion. He is a recognized scholar, a competent theologian, an experienced administrator, and a Christian gentleman.

... the future —
Only a church with a unique message will be heard. Our effectiveness depends on our ability to capitalize on those beliefs and insights that are not shared by the world in general. This does not mean being different merely for the sake of being different; but it does mean that we must not be afraid to be different if we have something to contribute to the world. Whether the problem is pollution, war, economic collapse, or whatever it may be, the culmination of the plan of salvation — the Advent of Christ — is the ultimate solution.
proper things, you can very quickly run out of gas. You can list the things to be believed, the things to be done, and the sins to be shunned in a very short time. If that's what faith is, why repeat it again and again? Actually, it's an insult to intelligent students. It's like saying, "Now that you're at Loma Linda University, you must go back and re-learn the multiplication tables." If, on the other hand, faith is a certain quality of relationship with an Infinite God, one is not so apt to be bored. A relationship involving interesting persons doesn't grow stale. A happily married man doesn't say, "I need a new wife. This thing is getting repetitious. Every morning it's the same wife." If we can somehow find our wives interesting after many years of marriage, how much more reasonable it is to expect an interesting relationship with God. He's an Infinite Person. With Him there's no such thing as meaningless repetition. So our method is to take yet another look at God's dealings with man and look for new insights and a deeper understanding of the Bible and of the doctrines.

SCOPE: So you're actually developing new methodologies in teaching? MAXWELL: I don't think we need new methodologies so much as we need more skillful use of the best methods good teachers already have. We simply cannot afford to allow our classes to be meaningless repetition to anyone. Our whole emphasis is to put God in the center of our study and of our discussion — to see religion as a relationship with Him. Sabbath-keeping, for instance, is seen as an aid to a growing relationship with Him. This is not new, but it is an approach that tends to get buried in our rather legalized system. I guess it's the price we pay for being tidy and well-organized. Religion becomes a system, rather than a personal relationship.

SCOPE: Can you define these teaching methods? MAXWELL: It's more an approach, an experience. It's mind-to-mind, life-to-life contact and interaction that makes the difference. You place a stimulating teacher, one who has this relationship and insight, in a room with some students. It doesn't matter if he's in the hospital or out in the street or in a classroom; things begin to happen. We have people like this in our division. They have worked hard to become such persons. It's very important that our teachers be colorful, resourceful, and stimulating in the classroom. If each teacher in his own way has this orientation toward God and truth, we're going to have success in our classrooms. Many would shrink from teaching religion here, you know.

SCOPE: While attendance at Sabbath School is voluntary, Sabbath School classes taught by division of religion faculty are usually crowded with students from this campus. I've learned that if I want a seat I'd better get there early. Does this cast any light on the real interests of our students? MAXWELL: Well, I think it means that they are continuing a search that has become meaningful to them. Some of our best students resent the fact that attendance at religion classes is required. They don't have to attend any other classes, you know. Two medical students came in the other day. They were alert and polite. They said, "We're nothing against you men, and we have nothing against your classes. They're as good as any we have seen. But we just can't bear the thought of being required to take any more religion!" I replied, "I feel exactly as you do. And I'll do all I can to earn God in the center of our study and of our discussion — to see religion as a relationship with Him. Sabbath-keeping, for instance, is seen as an aid to a growing relationship with Him. This is not new, but it is an approach that tends to get buried in our rather legalized system. I guess it's the price we pay for being tidy and well-organized. Religion becomes a system, rather than a personal relationship.

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Olson interview
Continued from page 13

for a long time to develop new approaches. Elder Fritz Guy and the curriculum committee have led out in extensive interdisciplinary curriculum revision so that the entire department has been restructured. Instead of having a choice of one or two classes, freshmen and sophomores now have a selection of 18 different Bible classes. While we have lower and upper division categories, we do not distinguish between first and second year Bible classes. With this wide selection, students are not required to simply repeat something they had in academy or elementary school. They can relate Bible study to their areas of special interest.

SCOPE: So in a sense you are abandoning the rigid lock-step curricular approach?

Olson interview
Continued from page 13

OLSEN: Yes. We now seek to tailor our teaching to the individual needs of the student. For instance, a student may choose to focus on the ethical aspects of Christ's teaching, or he may wish to study Old Testament history from the standpoint of the archaeologist. We offer a strong counseling program to help the student select classes that will be meaningful. This is true in upper division classes, as well. For example, I am interested in church history. History students may wish to take a class in church history for Bible credit. If a student plans to be a history teacher, he can then in a better way relate his instruction to events in the religious world. Majors in history and English find our class in the English reformation relevant to their areas of prime interest. We also have interdisciplinary seminars. A biology teacher, for example, conducts a class relating biology to religion. He may call on lecturers from other disciplines, but he maintains a Biblical point of view in the study of biology. The student is then prepared to deal with problems in biology that might arise from the evolutionary theory. We in the religion department will need to relinquish some of our classes, but we believe the student will benefit. This new approach will be stimulating for our teachers. The increase in scientific knowledge must not be allowed to create increased conflict between science and the Bible. Our work is to pull it all together. In this way we give students who are not religion majors a good practical basis for their faith. This is what should make our schools unique. That's why I feel that all our young people should come to our own school.

SCOPE: Are you doing anything to educate Bible teachers qualified to participate in this interdisciplinary approach?

OLSEN: I think this is one of the greatest needs within our denomination. We need Bible teachers who are specifically trained just for that purpose at the various levels. Young men frequently ask "What education should I have to be a Bible teacher in the academy?" By linking our expanded program in religion with programs in the School of Education, I think we could develop a major in religion and education both on the college and the graduate level that would qualify young men to be effective Bible teachers.

SCOPE: What are you planning for ministerial students?

OLSEN: We will offer the basic bachelor of arts degree in religion. Those who plan to go into the ministry will take a pre-seminary course which also includes certain professional subjects required for admission to the seminary.

SCOPE: What is included in this pre-professional course?

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INTENSE — sometimes defined as "deeply felt." This is the one word that describes the Spring Week of Prayer on the La Sierra campus.

While Morris E. Venden helped Loma Linda campus students search for "the Christian experience" (see next page) students at La Sierra conducted their own week of devotion.

They invited their own speakers, they planned their own program. And throughout the week, they listened intensely, they talked intensely, and they prayed intensely. At the end of the week, they gathered together in one room to eat the unleavened bread and to drink the sweet wine, symbols of the Man they so intensely sought.

The student-led Spring Week of Devotion was intense.
A SEARCH FOR REALISM

by Morris E. Venden

A young man tells of his frustration and agony as he wrestled for validity in his Christian life. Formerly pastor of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Mountain View, Mr. Venden now pastors the campus church at La Sierra. Following is a recent Week of Devotion chapel talk on the Loma Linda campus.

It's strange that in the Christian experience the procedure for achieving success is directly opposite to methods pursued in secular life.

A medical student who was just returned from the Mayo Brothers Clinic and who had studied in his own specialty and had pursued his medical career to an unusual degree of excellence, said to me, “Can we talk about faith and religion? I feel I have gone way off, ahead of everything else, in terms of my scientific studies. I'd like to have you help me catch up in my religious life.”

As we visited, we both re-discovered the validity of Paul's explanation of his experience with Christ: “I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless, I live.” Watchman Nee, a Chinese author, put it well when he said that God's means of delivering us from sin is not by making us stronger and stronger, but by making us weaker and weaker. "That's a strange way to work for victory," you say. But it is the divine way.

God sets us free from the domination of sin, not by strengthening our old man, but by crucifying him — not by helping him to do anything, but by actually removing him from the scene of action! This man continues by saying, “For years, you have tried prudently to exercise control over yourself, and perhaps this is still your experience in your religious life. But when once you see the truth, you will recognize that you are indeed powerless to do anything at all, but that in setting you aside altogether, God has done it.” Such a discovery brings human striving and self-effort to an end.

Now that is rather confusing language for the strong. It is confusing for the self-disciplined; and the great apostle Paul, who was blameless before he met Jesus, had a hard time and a crisis experience to discover this truth.

One of the first rejections to this approach is for people to say, "No thanks, I don't intend to become a puppet or a bit of clay. I don't like the idea of being a spineless bit of prostitute of some kind." But I am convinced that the longer we look at it, the more we understand exactly what Jesus was trying to say — especially as we examine His own life.

We have taken a look this week at the warning in Revelation 14, a warning that is directed primarily against self-worship, in any form, individual or organized. This same chapter gives a contrasting view of a group of people who obtain victory over this self-worship. It says of them, “Here they are! Here are they that keep the commandments of God and have the faith of Jesus!”

Jesus came to give us a real-life demonstration

What is this “faith of Jesus?” I'd like you to notice an amazing statement made by Jesus Himself in John the fifth chapter; He says it in both verse 19 and verse 30: “I can of my own self do” — how much? “Nothing.” That is a strange statement for one who was divine as well as human. What did He mean? That He was unable to do right on His own? No, He could have. What Jesus was saying was that in the process of working out the plan of salvation for man, it was an integral part of the plan that He do nothing in His own strength, because He came to this world, not only to die, but to show us how to live.

Jesus came to give us a real-life demonstration of this method. "He hath made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant." Because of His love for us, He became a slave by choice. The great plan of saving men, not only from sins of the past, but from present temptations, is based upon this principle. Jesus says it even more forcefully in John 14:10 — and He includes several facets of His life and work — “Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in me? The words that I speak unto you, I speak not of myself, — not even my words — “but the Father that dwelleth in me, He doeth the works.”

Someone was confused at the beginning of the week when I announced a campaign “to get people to stop trying to do what’s right.” The campaign is still on. What do we mean? Maybe it's best summed up in the thought that good works follow as the blossoms and fruit of faith. Appropriation of the righteousness of Christ will be manifested in a well-ordered life and Godly conversation.

All we’re saying is — let's stop trying to produce apples apart from the apple tree. Let's pour our action and our will power and our choice where it counts. And the only thing necessary to get apples is to have a healthy apple tree.

The good news of deliverance from “do-it-yourself” religion and “do-it-yourself” victory, from “do-it-yourself” power — is good news for the strong, as well as for the weak! But, I suppose, we will continue to insist on doing it ourselves until we come to the place where we realize that we really can't. And we cannot. We cannot save ourselves eternally, and we cannot live meaningful and successful lives here without surrendering ourselves and coming to God just as we are.

Now the interesting thing is that the common concept that people have of surrender is of giving up certain things — “I'll give up my smoking, my drinking, my dancing, my drugs, my Sabbath-breaking,” or what-have-you. But the truth is that for the strong the surrender of things can often be a substitute for the surrender of self. A strong person who is able to give up things thereby deceives himself into thinking that he has surrendered. His experience may be just the opposite of surrendering. He simply procrastinates surrender of self.
We often do this — sometimes for many years. If you are strong, and most of you are strong, then ask God to help you realize how weak you really are when it comes to the Christian life. If you are weak, don’t be discouraged. Jesus had power for people who felt themselves weak. The truth is, it was the strong who crucified Jesus. It was the strong who were threatened by His approach.

The whole essence of Christ’s message was self-surrender, and strong people don’t like self-surrender. The religious leaders of His day said, “We don’t need this man alive.” He toppled their sand castles and undermined their false security. He pulled the rug out from underneath them. But the people who were weak gathered around Him. They somehow loved being in His presence. Jesus made a dying thief His last friend on earth.

The challenge of the gospel is for us to face the enigma — that we must become weak no matter how strong we are, and each of us must come to a place in his Christian life where he says, “God, I can’t do it. I’ve been able to accomplish everything else but this. I do need you.”

There’s an interesting comment in a book that you may have read, DESIRE OF AGES. It states that the Lord could do nothing toward the recovery of man until He convinced of His own weakness and stripped of all self-sufficiency. He yielded Himself to the control of God. Then we can receive the gift that God is waiting to bestow. From the soul that feels his need, nothing is witheld. He has unrestricted access to Him in the universe, we are worth a world. To at the same time recognize that in the eyes of the whole essence of Christ’s message was self-surrender, and strong people don’t like self-surrender. The religious leaders of His day said, “We don’t need this man alive.” He toppled their sand castles and undermined their false security. He pulled the rug out from underneath them. But the people who were weak gathered around Him. They somehow loved being in His presence. Jesus made a dying thief His last friend on earth.

The challenge of the gospel is for us to face the enigma — that we must become weak no matter how strong we are, and each of us must come to a place in his Christian life where he says, “God, I can’t do it. I’ve been able to accomplish everything else but this. I do need you.”

There’s an interesting comment in a book that you may have read, DESIRE OF AGES. It states that the Lord could do nothing toward the recovery of man until He convinced of His own weakness and stripped of all self-sufficiency. He yielded Himself to the control of God. Then we can receive the gift that God is waiting to bestow. From the soul that feels his need, nothing is withheld. He has unrestricted access to Him in whom all fullness dwells. The real life comes from death. Real living comes from dying, dying to ourselves, from dying to every idea that we can do anything at all in terms of salvation. “Oh,” someone says, “you’re dragging us in the mud. We don’t like it.” There’s a difference between dragging yourself in the mud in terms of self-deprecation and admitting your weakness to cope with life for eternity.

And there is, again, a strange paradox in admitting that we are weak, but at the same time recognizing that in the eyes of the universe, we are worth a world. To at the same time admit our weakness, and at the same time realize our worth; this is what God wants us to do.

Throughout the Roman empire in the days of Christ there were 19 slaves to every free man, according to one historian. When a slave could no longer work, they’d just stop feeding him, and when he could no longer get around, they hauled him out alive to the garbage dump and there he would die. In that kind of world, Jesus came to teach us heaven’s value of a human soul. If we could have a giant scales here today, and put the world with its six sextillion tons on one side, and place one human being on the other side, the man would tip the scales. Jesus placed the highest value on the individual man. That’s why He came.

But in spite of our great worth, we must realize our desperate need of Him. That’s why Jesus said, “I can of my own self do nothing.” Evil men echoed it at the cross — they would walk by and they’d wag their heads, and shoot out their tongues and taunt Him for his apparent weakness. “He saved others,” they cried, “Himself He cannot save.” They didn’t realize that they were defining the gospel in one sentence. Jesus, of course, could have saved Himself. But He could not have used divine power to save Himself and still save others too! Not only in His life — not only in His death, but in both His living and His dying. He demonstrated that He would do nothing for Himself! This was one of His biggest temptations, if not the greatest!

The devil hounded Christ from the cradle to the grave to induce him to utilize the power which He had inherent within Him for His own purposes. Have you ever been tempted to turn stones into bread? I have never been so tempted. Why? Because the enemy knows that it’s a waste of time and effort to try and tempt me to make stones into bread. But He tempted Jesus to do so. Why? Because he knew that He could have! The devil knew that with that inherent power with which He was born, Jesus could have accomplished it! It’s not a sin to be hungry after you haven’t eaten for six weeks, but what the enemy wanted Jesus to do was to use divine power to do something for Himself, and thereby break the demonstration that He came to give as to how men should live.

And then we come along with the frailties with which we were born and our constant temptation is to live in our own strength, to go it alone. This is where dying to ourselves comes in. This is what Paul said when he said, “I die daily.” May I suggest to you today, a little more in detail, the spiritual prescription of what it takes to die daily? It boils down to a significant devotional life. I would like to remind you that if we will take time — and every phase of this prescription is important — take time alone at the beginning of every day to seek fellowship with Jesus Christ, then we will experience the deeper life, because this is the way it is done. It doesn’t happen just by communing with yourself or by meditating deep in your own cerebrum. It comes through actually seeking God where He is found.

After beginning in the ministry, I became very frustrated, because I discovered that I was caught in a trap trying to talk about something I hadn’t experienced. Believe me, there is no more uncomfortable place than trying, as a minister, to talk about Jesus when you don’t know Him. You talk about the King of the north, and the 144,000, and the Battle of Armageddon, and blood on the moon, and you get on the beast and you ride the beast — ride him with spurs. You borrow something from Vandeman and from Haynes and from Richards and from Fowler and from Uncle,
and you give it. And the typical church audience says "Good. That sounds good. Thank you very much."

One preacher did that, and he had a well-read woman in his audience, and everytine he said something, she'd say, "That's Haynes." He'd say something else, and she'd say, "That's Richards," or "That's Vandeman." One day he couldn't stand it any longer, and he said "Shut up"; and she said, "That's you."

So you pull these things out of your file and you give them. And one day you say, "Well, I think I'll try and talk about Jesus and you get up and try to talk about Jesus" and you know you're finished before you begin. So you go home, and it's blue Monday, and you are despondent. You can't talk about someone you don't know. And then you realize that the essence of the whole gospel is supposed to be Jesus anyway! You realize that you hate the beast more than you love Jesus! That's possible, you know.

'It's your fault, not mine, that I'm out here'

And so finally you develop ulcers and you lie awake at night, and if you could, you'd jump out of bed and run through the house and down the street in the middle of the night as fast as you can run to try and get the snakes out of your legs, and then you decide to give up — give up the ministry, give up religion, give up the whole thing!

But, you say, if there is something to this gospel business, and if it is true that someday there's a great city going to come down from God out of heaven and everyone who has ever lived or died is going to meet for the first and last time — some on the inside of the city and some on the outside — and you're on the outside, it would be nice to at least know that you've done your best to find out what it's all about, so that you can shake your fist at God and say, "I did everything I knew. It's your fault, not mine, that I'm out here. You'd better open up the gate and let me in anyhow." Of course, that's the "heaven to earn, hell to shun" approach where most people start.

So you say, "I'll go and I'll ask people." You go and you ask people, and you get all sorts of intangible answers. So you say, "Thanks a lot!" and you go home and you're ready to follow through on your decison to give up and then something says, "You haven't read the fine print, and you haven't searched for it in books." So you go to the book tent at campmeeting and you buy anything you can find on the subject of faith and Jesus and victory and overoming and it costs you $3.95. Excuse me for that — it's changed since. I lost my shirt the last time I tried it! You go home and begin to search and you read.

You pick up a book like STEPS TO CHRIST, and you say, "I'm going to read this through and I'm going to underline anything it tells me to do," and so you start underlining and all of a sudden you discover where all these people got the intangible phrases. They're all in there.

"Behold the Lamb," "Get a new life from above," "Reach out your hand and take His," "Surrender your will," "Give your heart," and all that. And you become more anxious as you read the book, and when you finish it, you are ready to throw the book in the fire, and say, "All right, this is it." But, although you can't explain it, something strange has happened inside. You can't explain it. You're farther way from being able to describe what you are after, but something has happened. You say, "I'll give it one more try."

This time you're going through and underline every tangible thing twice that it says to do. You want to be scientific about it so you go through, and you underline everything twice. You end up underlining only three things — just three: Bible study, prayer, and share. And you are ready to write these off because you'd rather read the telephone directory than the Bible, but you say, "I'd better give it a chance."

So you sit down and you begin a little recipe, a magic formula: read the Bible so much every day, pray a little bit, let this bake in the oven for a half hour, and out comes victory cake! But victory cake doesn't come out! And you say, "What's wrong?"

One day you're reading in a book called DESIRE OF AGES, and you read about Nicodemus, and you know what it says about him. Nicodemus came to Christ one night for the purpose of finding out something to discuss. He said, "Master, you are a great teacher. You're a great teacher. Let's discuss something."

How do you reach out and take His hand?

Have you ever been involved in that trap? He had come to the Lord seeking to enter into a discussion, but Jesus laid bare the foundation principles of truth. He said to Nicodemus, "It is not theoretical knowledge you need so much as a spiritual regeneration. You need not to have your curiosity satisfied, but you do need a new heart. Until this change takes place, it will result in no saving good for you to enter into a discussion with me."

So your love for sitting around in discussion group analyzing and dissecting begins to disintegrate, and you say, "What'll I do?" And you continue reading and it says, "Not through controversy and discussion is the soul enlightened. We must look and live." Another intangible!

But now you have discovered that it is through these three tangibles that the intangibles become real. How do you "look and live." Through His word and through prayer. That's how it's done. How do you "give your heart?" Through His word and through prayer. How do you "reach out and take His hand?" Through His word and through prayer. Nicodemus got the lesson and he carried it with him, and he began to search the Scriptures in a new way — not for the discussion of a theory, but in order to seek life for the soul. There are thousands today who need to learn the same lesson.

And so you begin to read the Bible, and you begin to study the life of Christ for the purpose of getting acquainted with God, learning to know Jesus, and it makes a difference, for you begin to discover that faith is not something that you work up or that you self-generate. It is not a gimmick of the mind. It is not an act of faith. Faith is something that comes spontaneously as a result of knowing God, of learning to know and become acquainted with Jesus Christ.

You don't fall in love by trying to fall in love

I used to think that faith was making yourself believe something that you weren't quite sure was true. That is not faith. One of the greatest symptoms of genuine faith is its spontaneity instead of something that you work up. It's akin to love — on this level. Have you ever tried to fall in love with someone? Does it work?

When I went off to La Sierra College my parents were quite sure that I was supposed to marry a pianist, because a minister or one who is going to be a minister, needs a piano player for a wife. So I went carefully over the student roster to discover all the piano players, and I began to try and fall in love with them.

"I'll never forget a music teacher who called me into his office one day. He had the same idea, and he had a girl for me. After he called me into his office, he became so embarrassed. So embarrassed that he jumped up on top of the piano and sat on it, waving his legs in the air — and he said, "Now that I've got you in here, I don't know what to say — but have you ever considered so-and-so?"

Yes, I had. But you don't fall in love by trying to fall in love. I had finally discovered that we weren't going to be spending all of our time on the piano bench! I also discovered that in becoming acquainted with someone, love comes naturally. You do not work it up. You do not generate it.
Faith is in the same category. Both faith and love come from knowing Jesus, and they come naturally and spontaneously. Genuine love is unstructured. It is unplanned. You don’t say, “I am going to help X-number of people today.” But as you learn to know Jesus, faith comes.

I discovered that one of the biggest deceptions in the world is when people begin to try to seek faith instead of seeking Jesus. There was a man back on the East Coast. He wrote a book about it. I won’t give you his name. His book had a lot of religion in it, and a lot of Bible texts, but I don’t know about you, and maybe I’m all wrong — but the primary thing I get is that if you will develop the “positive thinking” practice, you will achieve. But if that’s as far as it goes, it’s little more than humanism. “Make yourself believe in yourself.” Ten percent of the population are capable of it — and so 10 percent buy the book and they sing its praises to the sky. The other 90 percent buy the book and they keep it by their bedside, and they read to try to learn how to develop positive thinking. And 90 percent fail, but they keep trying because of the 10 percent who can succeed because of their own minds and their own self-discipline. If religion was a thing that the backbone of self-discipline could buy, then the strong would live and the weak would die!

‘I haven’t sinned for five years’

As the enemy of God looks at the person who is irrevocably headed toward genuine faith and religion, he says, “We’ve got to get him.” And so his first attack is to get the person to work on the righteousness — “you have got to do what’s right if you’re going to be a Christian — work on it!” And so with all the backbone and willpower he has, he works on it, and the strong succeed and become proud, and the weak fail and become discouraged, and both of them are unsuccessful.

I talked to a man once who came to me and said, “I understand you’re a sin specialist.”

I said, “I’ve never heard that before. What do you mean?”

“Well, I understand you’re a specialist in sin.”

“Well, I’m not sure what you mean by that,” I said. “God is a sin specialist.”

“Well,” he said, “that’s interesting. I just wanted to tell you my own experience — I haven’t sinned for five years.”

And I thought he was being funny. And when he made his next statement, I thought for sure he was being funny.

He said, “I can remember the last sin that left — it was pride.”

I was ready to break out into a loud chortle, you know, and I looked at him again, and he was dead serious, so I muffled my laugh.

I said, “My friend, you either must have a tremendous experience with God or a tremendous experience with the devil — one of the two.”

He thought he was strong enough to succeed. If religion is based upon working on the righteousness, then we’re lost whether we’re strong or whether we’re weak.

Finally, someone comes along and says, “Righteousness comes by faith.” Faith! Work on the faith, and you’ll have the righteousness. And this is his last trap — work on the faith.

Believe! Believe! Believe! And you begin to self-generate it. It becomes a sort of mental gimmick, a gymnastic, you see. Invariably, your attentions turns back in on yourself — and you say, “I believe.”

“Yes, I think I almost made it that time.” “I believe, I believe. I . . . I . . . I . . . I . . .” That was the enemy’s trouble in heaven — he had “I” trouble.

And then we discover that righteousness comes not to those who seek it, but to those who seek it not, who seek only Jesus, and you also discover that faith, too, comes not to those who seek it, but to those who seek it not, and who seek only Jesus. The greatest single definition of faith is actually found in the three words translated from the same root word. In the Bible, these words are faith, believe, and trust. But in the root word from which they come, the basic thread through them all is trust. Trust. The book EDUCATION says faith is trusting in God. And this is where the spontaneity of genuine faith comes in.

If we really know God we will trust him because he is completely trustworthy. In spite of what you may think, my friend, all you have to do is trust someone who is completely trustworthy is just to know him and you will trust him. You can’t help it! That’s all! Everything! Righteousness, faith, victory, power, everything in the Christian life boils down to the one question. Do you know God? Do you know Him personally? Do you know Jesus Christ who came to reveal God?

Now He, Christ, came to show God, to reveal God. Do you know Him personally? Jesus came and gave us a demonstration by living completely in dependence upon His Father. With His human nature, He gave us this demonstration of how to live. And now He invites us to live in our human nature through dependence upon Him in the same way He did upon the Father. That is all that is involved.

So it all comes down to the devotional life day by day. Time. How much time? It’s more than a text for the day with your hand on the door knob.

In the sixth chapter of John, it’s very clear that Jesus equates physical life with spiritual life. How fat would some of us be if we spent as much time eating our physical food as we did our daily spiritual food? Some of us wouldn’t have to worry about dieting at all! We’d get lost behind the nearest telephone pole, or a picket fence. Time. I’d like to suggest at least a half hour alone with God.

“Well,” someone says, “I don’t have a half hour.”

I’ve had medical students tell me, when they tried it, that when they spent their time alone with God seeking to know Jesus, the rest of their time became so much more efficient through the presence and action and power of God that they never missed the time — they had more time. I believe that. Had you ever tried it, you’d believe it, too! If I don’t have time to spend with God, I don’t have time to live.

Don’t procrastinate on your time alone with God

Alone. I’m not talking about group or family. Alone. Alone. At the beginning of the day. Of course, we cannot be too dogmatic about this. Some people have reverse metabolism. My wife and I are samples. When we first got married, we discovered that after ten o’clock at night, I was all through for the day. At ten o’clock at night, she was just waking up! When the sun came up in the morning, I was ready to go, and when the sun came up in the morning, she was just getting to sleep. Everyone has a different high point and low point in his day. Ever since a psychology class at La Sierra College — a one o’clock class, right after dinner — one o’clock has always been my low point. I’ve blamed psychology ever since. My brother and I took the same class. We sat beside each other. One day I’d sleep and he’d take notes and the next day, vice versa.

Whatever you do, don’t procrastinate.
on your time alone with God, until the close of the day. The enemy will make sure that something will happen and you won’t have the time — or, you’ll go to sleep trying. The important factor is the consistency of a daily experience with God. Many of us haven’t stayed with it long enough to give God half a chance to break through into our lives. Every day seek fellowship with Jesus.

I’ve never found anything better than to take a chapter a day in the book DESIRE OF AGES and the life of Christ, to study the gospel record that is given with it in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Make this the basis of your devotions. Contemplate the life of Jesus, and then kneel down and pray about what you read. Of course, you people are all through praying for missionaries and colporteurs, I know that, that’s all right — they’ve had enough prayers to take them through the millennium. But when you pray about what you read concerning the life of Jesus, your prayer life will change.

If you will stay with the effort, my friends, you will discover the truth that Ellen White discovered — “Nothing is apparently more helpless, yet really more invincible, than the soul that feels its nothingness, and relies wholly on the merits of the Saviour. By prayer, by the study of His word, by faith in His abiding presence, the weakest of human beings may live in contact with the living Christ, and He will hold them by a hand that will never let go.” MINISTRY OF HEaling. p. 182.

C. S. Lewis puts it interestingly — “So here the shock comes at the precise moment when the thrill of life is communicated to us along the chain we have been following. It is always shocking to meet life where we thought we were alone. ‘Look out!’ we cry, ‘it’s alive!’ And there before us is the moment at which so many draw back. An inner-light, a voice, a presence, the shock comes at the precise moment when the thrill of life is communicated to us. We are not alone! Our young people are very open-minded. We communicate comfortably.

“There comes a moment when children who have been playing at businessmen will burst suddenly — ‘Was that a real footsteps in the hall?’ There comes a moment when people who have been looking for religion suddenly draw back — ‘Surely we really found Him? We never meant it to come to that? Worse still — suppose He has found us?’

My friend, God is at the other end of the rope. He is looking for you. Have you found Him — and a real, personal experience? Will you pray for that? And will you pray for a commitment to a week of prayer, a week of personal acquaintance with God, next week?

Maxwell interview
Continued from page 14

relieve you of this feeling. But we don’t have a chance if you don’t come.” “Well,” one of them said, “we’ll come and give you a chance.” In our Bible classes we try to relieve the student of artificial pressures. We seek to develop motivation that will continue when they’re away from here. We share with them the conviction that it is through knowing God that we find our own personal dignity and freedom and individuality, that if they will enter into the kind of relationship we seek to engender in our religion classes, they will really find out how free they can be.

SCOPE: As students are exposed to this kind of experience, are they able to express new interests or areas of concern? In this rapidly changing age, what are their areas of contemporary concern?

MAXWELL: That’s a very interesting question. Too frequently they have not been encouraged to think. It has not occurred to them that they can and perhaps should explore the questions that are on the minds of other people these days. At first, their tendency is often to submit quietly, come to class, line up faithfully in their seats, and suffer through something that, for them, has become repetitious and uninteresting. And this is where the real challenge to teachers lies. I just love to contribute to their recovery of freedom and meaning! And many of them experience this.

SCOPE: You mean they can ask any question they like?

MAXWELL: That’s one of the first things we do here. We make it clear that, assuming seriousness of purpose on the part of the questioner, it is perfectly safe to raise any question you wish and to question anything you wish. In fact, the more important the subject, like God for example, the more necessary it is to raise questions. Once we show them that they are free to do this, it’s often like pulling the cork out of a bottle. There’s an accumulation of questions and doubts that spill out. I notice that the students who come in and sit most rigidly at first often have the most questions to raise once they realize that they’re safe. I could name students from very conservative backgrounds who were simply overwhelmed with significant questions when they discovered it was safe to raise them. They brought out their secret doubts and misgivings. It’s a very rewarding thing to see such a man recover himself, and view his beliefs in a new and better light.

SCOPE: Of course, some have always felt that it is dangerous to redefine the Christian faith or the Christian experience.

MAXWELL: It may seem dangerous to do so, but it’s more dangerous not to. You see, these students are experiencing a knowl-

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Olsen interview
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OLSEN: Greek, two courses in church history, homiletics, speech, how to give Bible studies, and a selection of electives. All religion majors, including ministerial students, now have a wider selection of electives.

SCOPE: You mentioned special classes in religion for students in history and English. How about the other disciplines?

OLSEN: The same will apply to other departments.

SCOPE: How do you view the student missionary program?

OLSEN: I greatly favor it. The large number of young people who are willing to go overseas for a year while still in college indicates that students generally are eager for practical experience. It’s a very healthy sign. The fact that the student body as a whole supports these student missionaries is encouraging.

SCOPE: Do they support them in dollars?

OLSEN: They support them in dollars, yes. In fact they are in the process of collecting funds now. I understand students have raised as much as four or five thousand dollars in one year.

SCOPE: What are your personal feelings about your work and your new responsibilities?

OLSEN: I find it very challenging. The Bible department has an exceptionally well-educated staff with high degrees in their special area of instruction. At the same time they are deeply committed Christians. It is a rare privilege to associate and work with them. Personally, I feel indebted to the work of the Bible department for I grew up in a divided home. My mother was an Adventist, my father was not. Had not some church members taken a personal interest in me and helped me financially, I would not have gone to an Adventist school. I appreciate the interest shown in me, and as a result, feel deep personal involvement in students who come here. The second point is that while I have served as a college president and am now involved primarily in teaching here, I still see myself as a pastor and evangelist. My primary interest here is in the spiritual life of students and in helping them to become soul-winners. We have invited the pastor of the church and the chaplain to join our Bible department and each teach a class. We hope this will symbolize in a practical way the close relationship between the church and the campus as we work for the general spiritual welfare of the students.

SCOPE: Do you find it difficult to love contemporary young people?

OLSEN: Oh, no. I don’t think that’s difficult at all! Our young people are very open-hearted. We communicate comfortably. There’s an open and trustful atmosphere here.
TEACHING HAS BECOME EXCITING PROFESSION

For those who remember the rigid, lock-step approach to reading, writing, and arithmetic common to classrooms of 20 years ago, consider this now:

Students of various grade levels are seated informally around a teacher in a small group study room. Nearby other students are working independently with self-help audiovisual materials, while in the far corner a group of laughing youngsters participate in a table game.

At first glance, the classroom appears to be in complete disarray — no chalkboard, no straight rows of grim-faced students, no classroom bells. "In the best of today's schools, students are actively involved in the learning process," says Willard H. Meier, EdD, dean of the School of Education.

"Each student moves forward as fast as his abilities permit in continuous progress programs rather than just progressing through the grades." In the past few decades teacher training programs have changed about as much as the classroom scene. In 1923, when the first teaching courses were offered by La Sierra Academy and Normal School, little more was required of a would-be teacher than a high school diploma, some doses in educational techniques, and an ability to maintain discipline.

Teacher education today is far more extensive. At Loma Linda University undergraduate students are concurrently enrolled in the School of Education and the College of Arts and Sciences. Thus, while potential teachers are majoring in such traditional liberal arts areas as English, history, modern languages, or music (4 of 19 credential majors offered), they are also fulfilling professional requirements for denominational and state teaching credentials.

In addition to the credentials offered in elementary and secondary teaching, denominational and state teaching credentials are offered in the following areas of specialization: elementary supervision, secondary supervision, elementary principalship, secondary principalship, student personnel services, and service as a school nurse.

To complete the program students must be approved by the Field Work Committee for assignment in student teaching or other appropriate field work in nearby private and public schools. A fifth year of post-baccalaureate work is required for the State Standard Credential or the professional credential in the denomination.

Established as a separate entity in 1968, the School of Education was accredited by the California State Board of Education in 1969, the first such school to be organized in Adventist higher education.

"Organization as a professional school rather than as a department in the liberal arts program has increased both its flexibility and its effectiveness," states Dr. Meier.

Continuing education programs for teachers in service, and classroom experience for students in the freshmen and sophomore years are to be expanded. Next year freshmen students with an interest in teaching will be assigned as teaching aids in classrooms in the Inland Empire counties. A new course, "Orientation to Teaching," will be required of all students entering teacher education programs.

"Early in the college experience we want students to relate theory and practice in the classroom," says Dr. Meier. "Furthermore, they will be able to determine whether or not teaching has sufficient appeal for them to continue their preparation for a career in teaching."

Today, the School of Education receives requests for qualified personnel from around the world. Most often requested to fill severe shortages are elementary teachers at the middle and upper grades and secondary teachers in the areas of business education, mathematics, chemistry, physics, English, girls' physical education, industrial arts, special education, and instrumental music.

With the teaching profession upgraded by improved and more extensive professional preparation, with innovative approaches and new challenges, teaching has become an exciting profession. Improved salaries and higher standards throughout the education profession have attracted people with high ability.

"Teaching is probably the most significant single function in our culture," declares Dr. Meier. "Contemporary concepts developing here make this profession one of the most rewarding."

For further information about Loma Linda University's teacher education programs, write to the Loma Linda University, Dean, School of Education, Riverside, CA 92505.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION receives inquiries from denominational and public schools throughout the United States which are put on clipboards and hung on a bulletin board in the school. Last year, 100 percent of the graduating elementary school teachers were placed in Seventh-day Adventist church schools.

CAROL J. BELLEAU, SE'66, supervises feeding time for a pet rat at Wells Intermediate School in Riverside. Her students class project this term is on the care and feeding of pet rats.

LINDA R. DOPP, SE'71, teaches a class of fifth graders at La Sierra Elementary School. All seniors are required to take a program in directed teaching. Working with a master teacher, the student teacher is required to develop lesson plans, make classroom presentations, and evaluate their own performance.

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION Willard H. Meier, EdD, pauses for a moment before leaving his office.
JESUS AT 20

—watercolor by Joseph I. Mossberger, SM'39

boyish vigor
inquiring mind
muscles of steel
compassionate
eyes
resonant voice
sensitive smile
powerful hands
listener's stance
smell of fresh-
hewn wood

Dr. Mossberger is displaying a large collection of his paintings in Vernier Radcliffe
Memorial Library, on the Loma Linda Campus, until June 4.
Dr. Charles Smith will retire as dean of dental school

After eleven years as dean of the School of Dentistry, Charles T. Smith, DDS, has announced his retirement. When he became dean of the dental school in 1960, there were only nine members on the faculty. Since then, the faculty has grown to 49. Dr. Smith, who also holds the rank of professor of oral medicine, received his doctor of dental surgery degree in 1940 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco. For 18 years he practiced in San Diego. While there, he founded the San Diego Child and Dental Health Center. From 1953-55 he served as a major in the United States Army, Fort Bliss, Texas. He is married to the former Ruth Anita Anderson. They have two children, Charlyn Ruth and Charles Thomas, Jr.

Though he, as yet, has no definite plans for the future, Dr. Smith states he would like to remain in the field of dental education. "I have given the most productive years of my life to this school, however," he says, "and a younger man's energy will carry the school to new heights." Dr. Smith's retirement becomes effective June 30.

Training to begin for typists, clerks on La Sierra campus

A training program for typists, secretaries, and clerical office workers begins June 20 on the La Sierra campus and lasts until August 12. The course is designed for those who wish to improve their office skills but cannot plan for a long period of training before looking for a job.

Tuition and supplies for the eight week course are $175. Those wanting more information may write Irene Ortner, Job Readiness Coordinator, Loma Linda University, Riverside, CA 92505.

Commencement speakers slated for May graduation

Commencement addresses on May 30, delivered by United States Senator John V. Tunney, of California, and Roger Egeberg, MD, assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will cap a weekend of graduation exercises on both campuses of the University.

Split ceremonies will mark the first two days beginning with vespers services Friday, May 28.

On the La Sierra campus, members of the senior class will conduct the program in the College Church of Seventh-day Adventists. The next morning, William A. Loveless, EdD, pastor of the Loma Linda University Church of Seventh-day Adventists, Loma Linda, will deliver the commencement sermon.

On the Loma Linda campus, former University president Godfrey T. Anderson, PhD, professor of history, will present the homily at the Friday evening vespers service. John R. Loor, pastor of the Collegedale Seventh-day Adventist Church, Collegedale, Tennessee, will preach the commencement sermon in the University Church.

The conferring of degrees will take place the following morning in two stages. Graduate students and advanced professional students will be awarded their degrees at the 9 a.m. ceremonies with the address given by Dr. Egeberg. The 4 p.m. conferring of degrees will be to associate and baccalaureate candidates with the address by Senator Tunney. Both programs will be held in Redlands Community Bowl, Redlands.

This year, 10 different kinds of degrees will be conferred on 597 graduates from the Schools of Health, Allied Health Professions, Education, Dentistry, Nursing, Medicine, the Graduate School and the College of Arts and Sciences.

IN THE NEWS . . .

. . . Dr. Smith retires as dental dean (page 23).
. . . Mittleider agriculture course to be taught in Loma Linda (page 24).
. . . Diet of Worms anniversary observed on La Sierra campus (page 26).
. . . Art Linkletter speech highlights School of Health alumni convention (page 27).
. . . dentists research tooth decay factors (page 28).
. . . medical student to graduate four times in May (page 28).
SAHP dean announces new program in medical technology

Medical technology students can now begin their applied studies in their junior year on the Loma Linda campus of the University and complete the requirements for California state licensure and registry certification as well as the baccalaureate degree by the end of the senior year.

This new revised program was announced by Ivor C. Woodward, PhD, dean of the School of Allied Health Professions (formerly the School of Health Related Professions), as a result of greater demands for medical technologists as allied health specialists.

Under the previous program, students did not begin medical technology studies on the Loma Linda campus until their senior year. After graduation, an internship period was necessary to complete the laboratory work needed for licensure and certification.

Admission for junior year standing requires a minimum of 96 quarter units (64 semester units) including college algebra, general biology, chemistry, and physics. The first two years of the curriculum can be taken on any accredited college campus.

The new program includes academic course work and directed professional experience in applied instrumentation and electronic data processing, in addition to clinical chemistry, medical microbiology and parasitology, serology, hematology, and blood-banking.

The curriculum is jointly approved by the Board of Schools of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists and the California State Department of Public Health with respect to both course content and clock hours.

The revised two-year program in medical technology will commence September, 1971. During the transition period alternate plans are available for students planning for the previous program. Applications are still being considered.

The new program of instruction and application forms are available by writing: Loma Linda University, School of Allied Health Professions, Department of Medical Technology, Loma Linda, CA 92354.

MITTLERIDER STUDENTS on the Pacific Island of Tonga cultivate huge tomato vines that were grown using the methods of agriculture developed by their teacher. Mr. Mittleider will teach a class on the Loma Linda campus later this summer.

Mittleider agricultural methods will be taught in Loma Linda

A summer quarter food production institute conducted by agronomist Jacob R. Mittleider is scheduled for the Loma Linda campus beginning August 15. The course, taught through University Extension, will be aimed at farm managers.

Mr. Mittleider’s method of agriculture features the use of scientific technology. He believes it is theoretically possible to feed a world population nine times the present population of the earth. Six years ago, he sold his nursery business in the United States and began organizing agriculture projects around the world that made use of his ideas.

One of Mr. Mittleider’s most unique projects is being conducted on the island of Okinawa where bumper crops are being produced in artificial soil consisting of coral sand and mahogany sawdust. The mixture is fertilized with a chemically balanced formula. The Japanese government, which is assuming control over the island from the Americans, is recommending that the Mittleider process be adopted throughout the island.

Applications for the Mittleider extension course are being accepted. For more information, write Dr. Vernon H. Koenig, Loma Linda University Extension, Riverside, CA 92505.
Los Angeles City Councilman Gilbert Lindsay, (right), presents a citation to Dr. Larsson for her years of service to the city. Also pictured are, (left to right), City Councilwoman Pat Russell, City Councilman Ted Laveson, and Lars G. Carlsson, consul of the Royal Consulate of Sweden.

Friends honor medical alumna
in surprise tribute ceremony

Elisabeth Larsson, SM’32, a physician and medical director at White Memorial Medical Center, in Los Angeles, for 35 years was honored at a program based on the format of the “This Is Your Life” program on April 25 in the White Memorial Seventh-day Adventist Church, Los Angeles.

After coming to the United States as a young student from Sweden where she was born, Dr. Larsson continued her education at Loma Linda University. Her work at White Memorial Medical Center and USC County Medical Center during her internship and residency in obstetrics and gynecology placed her in the forefront of the women’s liberation movement within the medical profession and particularly in the area of obstetrics and gynecology.

At the ceremony, she was given a special award by the Swedish Consul General for her humanitarian efforts. She was also saluted by 40 Swedish young people in their native dress as well as by friends, professional associates, and patients from all over the United States. Special guests at the program included the first baby she delivered, John Kennedy, of Glendora, and her last baby, Natasha Botieff, of Chino. Many of Dr. Larsson’s 19,221 patients and 6,000 babies she delivered were in attendance to honor her. Dr. Larsson has held the offices of vice president, president-elect and president of the Los Angeles Medical Women’s Society. The Honorable Mention Award was presented to her at the Fifth American Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Cincinnati, Ohio, for her exhibit “Saving the Premature Baby.”

Unique system of patient billing
is under study at medical center

The most variable of the components of hospital billing of patients is the cost of nursing. Some way must be found to isolate the hours of direct patient care nursing from the "hotel" costs of facilities and facility maintenance, says Marilyn J. Christian, dean of the School of Nursing.

Beverly Steele, SN’68, a research nurse at Loma Linda University Medical Center, has been coordinating efforts to develop a tool which would measure how much nursing care each patient receives in order to identify nursing costs per patient and the amount and kind of nursing care needed. A dependency check sheet has been developed and is marked each time care is given. The completed sheets are processed through a computer and are being used to develop a unit cost of a nursing hour, to develop an hourly cost for billing patients and to provide clues for unit staffing.

It will soon be possible to test nursing theories such as patients of different ethnic groups require different amounts of care, and privately insured patients require less care than those on Medicaid.

The Orient with Baker
August 17 — September 7, 1971
$1,395

Alonzo L. Baker, PhD, professor of political science at Loma Linda University, will conduct an all-Adventist tour of the Orient this summer visiting Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, and Bangkok.

Vegetarian meals are available on the tour if preferred.

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FOR A DETAILED ITINERARY SEND A POSTAL CARD TO:
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Diet of Worms anniversary is commemorated at La Sierra

The 450th anniversary of Martin Luther's stand at the Diet of Worms was commemorated April 17 on the La Sierra campus with a Luther symposium involving Reformation scholars.

The principal speaker was Clyde L. Manschreck, PhD, director of the Center for Reformation and Free Church Studies of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois. The former Methodist pastor is the author of eight books on the Reformation and theology and a special student of Luther's colleague at the University of Wittenberg, Philip Melanchthon.

Dr. Manschreck's address, taken from words traditionally ascribed to Luther at the Diet of Worms, was titled, "My Conscience is Bound by the Word of God." His talk was followed by a panel, "Luther at Worms—A Success or Failure?" A half dozen Luther and Reformation scholars, clergymen, and historians served as panelists.

The symposium "will assess the impact of four and one-half centuries of Luther's thought on religion," according to Dr. V. Norskov Olsen, professor of church history and chairman of the seminar's planning group at Loma Linda University, Riverside.

It was at the Diet of Worms that Luther — already branded a heretic by the Roman Catholic Church and standing in peril of his life — refused to recant. Instead he reasserted his position on salvation by faith and dependence upon Scripture as his primary guide for Christian living.

The symposium was sponsored jointly by the department of history and the President's Lecture Committee.

Dentist recommends brief mission service on a relief basis

Hugh C. Love, SD ø61, is one of an increasing number of dentists involved in short-term service in overseas mission hospitals. A recent communication contains the following statement: "Missionaries of the church have been serving overseas for generations. Many physicians, nurses and others have been doing their part by helping out on a part-time relief basis for these many years. Only recently have dentists launched out on similar programs."

Professional personnel interested in this type of service are advised to contact Dr. William Wagner, General Conference Medical Representative at Loma Linda University.

Health is reorganizing its program in international health, the School of Health is reorganizing its programs by consolidation, and by supporting an international emphasis in each department of the School, according to P. William Dysinger, MD, assistant dean for academic affairs and international health.

In harmony with this goal the University Trustees recently approved the merger of the department of environmental health and the department of tropical health into a new department of environmental and tropical health.

Elmer A. Widmer, PhD, will serve as chairman of this new department, with Albert S. Whiting, MD, serving as co-chairman for tropical medicine.

The merger will become effective July 1, 1971, and should greatly strengthen the offerings of the School in the areas of tropical medicine. The School has 30 percent of its students who either come from overseas or who accept foreign assignment following their graduation.

Tanzanian ties

For the benefit of overseas-bound students, the School of Health offers courses in parasitology and tropical disease, international health administration, medical missions, cross-cultural perspective of health, and tropical housing and sanitation. Institutes and special courses in mission orientation have been conducted by the School since 1952.

The School has maintained close contact since 1960 with the Heri School of Health Evangelism in western Tanzania where indigenous workers have been trained in principles of health and education techniques. Close ties are developing with other parts of the world where the School's graduates are now working.

The service units of the School of Health's international health program are conducted under the Foreign Health Service, conducted by physicians who have lived and worked abroad. This unit provides medical and health evaluation and counseling for foreign trainees and tourists seeking consideration relative to current disease possibilities. Counseling for foreign travelers is also available.

Other changes

In 1970, the School of Health was designated by the Foreign Quarantine Service of the United States Public Health Service as an official vaccination center authorized to give all vaccines, including yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, and plague.

Other changes in the School include the development of an international health administration program in the department of health administration. This program will include an introduction to the general health administration, health in cross-cultural perspective, and the development of administrative skills in relation to the special problems of the developing world. It will also be responsible for the Institute for Foreign Missions, which is the annual short course of orientation for persons planning on overseas service. The Institute is scheduled this year for June 7 to 24. The international health administration program is headed by Dr. Dysinger with the assistance of John W. Eich, PhD, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology.

International emphasis

Rather than center international activities in a single department, the School of Health is thus moving to strengthen and enlarge the international emphasis in all departments of the School. To encourage and coordinate these activities, the faculty has formed an International Health Committee with wide representation. This committee regularly receives reports and seeks to promote an international emphasis in all curricula.

Although the word "international" implies "foreign," it has application to the poverty groups of the country, and attention to the administrative problems of the whole. The School of Health in presenting a larger program which involves its students in helping meet the health problems facing minority groups.

The international interest of the School is a significant part of its purpose to assist in making all men whole.

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Art Linkletter speech highlights School of Health alumni affair

Approximately 400 persons heard television personality Art Linkletter speak Saturday night, April 24, in Gentry Gymnasium, in a program sponsored by the School of Health alumni association.

Mr. Linkletter said the community must wake up to the fact that drugs have made an invasion on society in colossal proportions. He said that young people started taking drugs because "their idols were taking drugs, the people they have upon a pedestal and worship were taking drugs. . . . They were the Beatles, the Jeffers, the Mothers of Invention."

He said that young people started taking drugs because "their idols were taking drugs, the people they have upon a pedestal and worship were taking drugs. . . . They were the Beatles, the Jefferson Airplane, the Rolling Stones, and the Mothers of Invention. These wild, psychedelic rock music groups," he added, "not only sang rock songs but, more important by far, they were taking drugs and bragging about it." One encouraging note, according to Mr. Linkletter, is that "the young drugers in the rock field are on the way out --- the hot, acid rock music is dead."

The Linkletter talk was a highlight of the School of Health's first organized alumni homecoming weekend, April 23 to 25, coordinated by Roger Morton, alumni association president.

Other events of the weekend included a Sabbath sermon by Pastor William A. Fagal, "Faith for Today" television program speaker. On Sunday, Richard T. Walden, MD, assistant dean of the school, gave the keynote address to assembled alumni, faculty and students. He spoke on "Prospective Changes in Health Approaches, Nationally." Mervyn G. Harding, MD, dean of the school, presented a brief history of the establishment of the school and its programs. Tours and workshops were then conducted.

To close the alumni weekend, new officers of the School of Health alumni association were installed Sunday afternoon. Dorothy Nelson will serve as president, Allan Magle as president-elect, and Roger Heald, MD, as international vice president. Jo Ann Groebboli is the new secretary; Jabbour Semaan is treasurer; Emmett Watts is publicity secretary, and Joyce McClintock is editorial consultant.

IN A SURPRISE PRESENTATION at the Martin Luther Symposium William M. Landeen, PhD, (left), emeritus professor of history, received the first copy of his new book, "Luther's Religious Thought" from Reinhold R. Bietz, president of the University Trustees. Dr. Landeen did not expect the book to be ready for two months, but the publisher, Pacific Press in Mountain View, speeded up the work so that it could be ready for the symposium marking the 450th anniversary of the Diet of Worms. The symposium paid tribute to Dr. Landeen, 79, for more than a half century of teaching and a lifetime of scholarship.

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APPROVED FOR VETERANS
Healthy circulation within teeth is found to prevent tooth decay

A subtle alteration in the internal activity of teeth resulting from a high sugar diet was found by two Loma Linda University investigators to be an early indicator of tooth decay at a later date, in research they reported late in March.

Discovered by Ralph R. Steiman, DDS, professor of oral medicine in the School of Dentistry, and John Leonora, PhD, professor of physiology and biophysics in the School of Medicine, the principal change is in the fluid movement within each tooth, a transport system flowing from the pulp through tiny channels in the dentin to the covering enamel.

Until recently the tooth was thought to be inactive. By applying a technique developed for studying fluid movement in major organs like the liver and kidney, the investigators were able to observe the dentinal fluid transport. The physiology of the tooth as an active organ with metabolic processes like those of other organs is now being recognized.

Much of the new understanding has come from this and other research of Drs. Steiman and Leonora, principally with rats. They have found that a number of changes in addition to diet can alter the dentinal fluid flow. Their theory of tooth decay, developed in earlier work and in yesterday’s report to the meeting of the International Association for Dental Research, is that resistance to dentinal flow is systemic; many physiological processes are involved in maintaining the health of the tooth. This concept is in contrast to the commonly accepted idea among dentists as well as laymen, that decay is a local phenomenon on the surface of the tooth.

In the paper they reported that even in a week’s time a high sugar diet produced a notable difference in the animal’s teeth, slowing the rate of transport to a third its usual rate. They also showed how other changes observed beneath the tiny grooves in the enamel to the decay that occurs on the surface. Loss of tooth structure, he said, is related to a slowed-down rate of transport having a high incidence of decay.

Through earlier studies they have demonstrated the existence of hormonal stimuli which affect the rate of this dental fluid flow. The first stimulus is a chemical agent, the hypotalamus which goes to the parotid (salivary) gland, where it stimulates the release of a second agent, which in turn increases tooth, increasing the rate of fluid movement.

A high sugar diet, according to these authors, so disturbs the hormonal balance that it is possible to reduce the flow in the transport system. With reduced movement of fluid, the tooth is “sick” and vulnerable to dental caries. The Loma Linda investigators assert that healthy teeth with normal dentinal flow are invulnerable to these microbes which are always present in the mouth.

However, the breakdown of a tooth is a slow process. Although the scientists observed the first changes in the animal’s tooth structure after only three or four days on the high sugar diet, they did not find obvious decay until more than 12 weeks later.

LLU student earns three degrees

Virtually a one-man graduate student body, Stanley Andrew F. Tand, who will receive his doctorate of medicine degree and two other professional degrees from Loma Linda University this month, has two more advanced degrees within the next two years, was at a science meeting in Galveston, Texas, last month to present an invited paper on research he is doing in biochemistry.

Addressing the National Student Research Forum of the Student American Medical Association, he reported his finding of a mysterious carbon-phosphorous compound in human tissue, a substance whose functions in the body remain unknown but it has been speculated that it may have a role in the metabolism (breakdown) of animal fats in the diet.

This report will earn Mr. Tand a master’s degree in biochemistry later this month—a temporary pause on the way to the PhD he hopes to achieve within the next two years, along with a law degree and various other honors al ready won.

At commencement ceremonies May 30, Mr. Tand will walk up the Loma Linda aisle three times: once to accept the MD, the second timed for a S.D.S. fellowship and the third time for a master of public health degree he has earned concurrently for graduate studies in tropical medicine in the School of Health.

He is working for the law degree, from the La Salle Extension University in Chicago, Illinois, by correspondence, but expects to graduate in 1973. Studying this “just for fun,” however, to relax from more arduous scientific studies, he doesn’t plan to practice law; he simply has the notion that legal knowledge might be useful, too.

Multiple scholar though he is, Mr. Tand is not buried in books.

He has also involved himself in medical organizations, which run monthly parties, entertainments of song and dance, and other social events to help foreign students learn about American life and Americans learn about foreign students.

Born in Jakarta, Indonesia, the young scientist is presently a citizen of Formosa, but has just obtained a permanent resident’s visa in anticipation of becoming an American citizen. He arrived here in January of 1965 after finishing a year of college in Hong Kong, was graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences with highest honors in chemistry in 1967, and has been cutting a swath through various curricula ever since.

Mr. Tand
Two biologists from Loma Linda University are spending two months on a research expedition in the Marshall Islands of Central Pacific Ocean. Joining 23 other scientists aboard the research vessel Alpha Helix, Ariel A. Roth, PhD, chairman of the department of biology, and graduate student in biology David M. Crabtree will study the metabolism of the coral reef at Eniwetok Atoll. The research project, named "Symbios," is sponsored jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation, both located in Washington, D.C.

Eniwetok is a circular atoll comprised of about 40 islands surrounding a large lagoon of about 20 miles in diameter. The atoll was captured from the Japanese during World War II by the Americans. In 1948, the uninhabited atoll was designated as an atomic proving station. The first hydrogen bomb tests were conducted on Eniwetok. In recent years, the United States has used the atoll for testing unarmed long range missiles launched from an Air Force base in California. Another famous atomic testing ground is located 200 miles east of Eniwetok on the island of Bikini.

According to Dr. Roth, some aspects of the metabolism of the reef will be determined by noting the chemical changes that take place in the sea water as it circulates through the coral reef. Other experiments will involve the use of radioactive isotopes to test the relationship of organic material to the calcification process of coral by feeding it nitrogen, phosphorus, and microorganisms.

Coral reefs are made by small invertebrate animals that usually live in colonies. Each individual animal, known as a polyp, lays down a limy skeleton as its base. A colony of polyps produces the varied shapes of skeleton that are familiar in curio shops. In the ocean, these skeletons aggregate as coral. With the help of other life-producing organisms, the dead coral sometimes accumulates enough skeletons to form islands and reefs.

Of particular interest to Dr. Roth and Mr. Crabtree are the growth rates of coral. One test they will run on the coral is to measure how light affects coral metabolism. Coral harbor algae within its tissue and is sensitive to light much like land vegetation is sensitive to light, says Dr. Roth.

This is Dr. Roth's second trip to Eniwetok this year. Both men plan to return home near the first of July.

From The Teaching Professors for the course, according to Dr. Tatro, the course is named after 19th century German surgeon Albert Christian Theodore Billroth, the first surgeon to operate for cancer of the stomach and the first removal of the larynx. He also originated mixed anesthesia with ether and chloroform, discovered infections, and originated the modern ambulance service.
edge explosion in other areas. That's why we must teach religion at every level here. Even if a man comes with a masters degree in religion, he learns a lot more about life while he's here. He's confronted with new problems and information. He frequently faces suffering, death and grief. His former concepts in religion may seem inadequate. He must be studying religion at the same level as his professional studies, so that the religion he is currently studying will match the maturity of the problems he's facing. Today's professional young people are confronted with some very difficult problems. A medical or dental student is tempted to say, "What I got in my academy or college Bible Doctrines class isn't helping me." This may not be fair to his former teachers. The new insights he gains here do not invalidate what he learned in academy and college; they simply help him to keep his religious experience abreast of his professional growth.

SCOPE: Are your ideas as to how religion should be taught shared by teachers in other disciplines?
MAXWELL: They are, and some of the best work is being done by clinicians. The student probably admires his clinician more than anybody else. If the clinician doesn't support what we are trying to do, it will not stand. We have clinicians here who exercise a very important influence on the spiritual development of our students.

SCOPE: What about non-Adventist students? I understand there are about 240 of them on this campus.
MAXWELL: The non-Adventist is less likely to feel that he is going over the same ground again. He's eager to learn. Many of the non-Adventists came here because of the religious emphasis. They're curious about our way of life. Elder Paul Heubach, for instance, has a class in beliefs and practices of Seventh-day Adventists. This year, over 50 non-Adventist students voluntarily chose to take this class. They want to know. The non-Adventist student is not a problem. He is, in some ways, taking a fresher view of religious study. We welcome these people in our classes. We're not threatened when they raise a serious question. We thank them for the contribution they make. It's good, I think for Adventist students to be sensitive to the problems and viewpoints of other faiths.

SCOPE: There is unprecedented volunteer activity involving students in various community service programs. Do you relate this to the religious emphasis that you try to promote here?
MAXWELL: I'd like to think that we help in providing philosophical and spiritual motivation. But a lot of people contribute to the success of these programs. Christians are among the leaders in these volunteer services. The church ministerial staff has a great influence among students. The teachers who open their homes every Friday night to students represent a significant contribution. When the student goes out into the world, he will carry inspiration, not only from his Bible teachers, but from teachers in other disciplines, clinicians, pastors, friends. After all, that's why we have a Christian university, isn't it?

AS I SEE IT

Problems — problems — raising their troublesome heads in almost every direction we turn. Some are acute and many seem to be just over the horizon.

As I see it, one problem very close to Loma Linda University is suggested in a statement from the 1970 annual report of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It states: "A high proportion of our private educational, cultural, health and welfare institutions are heading into deep trouble, increasingly affected by social and economic forces they are powerless to withstand. The American people at large and most of their political leaders seem either unaware of the situation or unconcerned."

This report goes on to note that there are 1,450 private colleges and universities, 3,650 voluntary hospitals, 6,000 museums, and 29,000 welfare agencies depending upon voluntary support. The day of reckoning, according to the report, is not going to be next week or next year. It will probably be a protracted and inconspicuous process lasting years and evolving through several stages.

There may be a first stage in which the institution for financial reasons becomes unable to manage the growth necessary to meet new challenges. This loss of a cutting edge may bring on a second stage in which the institution's own self-confidence and public confidence in it begin to slip. A third stage follows in which the recruitment of capable staff becomes progressively more difficult. The fourth stage is much too common. Declining income begins to necessitate the curtailment of important activities and reduction of staff. And so it goes.

The question we might ask ourselves is, "Are any of the above symptoms now affecting our University, and is there a possibility that we are in a stage of sickness and don't realize it?"

Anyone reading these lines has some attachment for or involvement with Loma Linda University. Since we are a private institution, a number of the above observations should give us food for thought as we ask ourselves what we as individuals can do.

As I see it, we owe it to ourselves and to our University to be aware of national and world trends as well as of current and projected needs at Loma Linda.

Incidentally the greatest asset any university can have is a host of friends, each of whom represents supporters who have themselves learned how to deal with crisis in a strong and resourceful manner. With this in mind, I'd like to share some ideas that I have found helpful in my personal life:

—Talk over your worries with a level-headed person you can trust.
—Escape from a problem for a while, then deal with it when you feel refreshed.
—Work off anger by pitching into some physical activity or hobby.
—Give in occasionally — admit that you can be wrong.
—Do something for others that takes your mind off your own self.
—Take things one at a time; shun the superman urge; and give in occasionally.
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Incidentally the greatest asset any university can have is a host of friends, each of whom represents supporters who have themselves learned how to deal with crisis in a strong and resourceful manner. With this in mind, I'd like to share some ideas that I have found helpful in my personal life:

—Talk over your worries with a level-headed person you can trust.
—Escape from a problem for a while, then deal with it when you feel refreshed.
—Work off anger by pitching into some physical activity or hobby.
—Give in occasionally — admit that you can be wrong.
—Do something for others that takes your mind off your own self.
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The School of Education Alumni Association has elected officers for its first year in existence. The Association is looking forward to an active year and urges all alumni to send in their current address to the Alumni Affaires Office, Loma Linda University. Officers elected for the 1971-72 term are as follows: President, Elmer Digneau, instructional material coordinator at the La Sierra Academy; President-elect, Lester Park, education superintendant, Southeastern Conference; Secretary, Elaine Bickley, a teacher at Fairview Academy; Treasurer, Harley Boehm, registrar and counselor at the Loma Linda University Academy; Publicity Secretary, Ruth Love, counselor for the Rialto School System; 1 year Directors, Martha Pennington, English teacher at the Marine Valley Public School and Kathryn Newby, teacher at the Colton Public School; 2 year Directors, Allan Bowman, principal at the Fairview Academy and Sally Torres, Spanish instructor at the La Sierra Academy. Special representatives to the Board include Dr. William H. Meier, dean of the School of Education, Walter Conn, Chairman Department of Administration and Supervisors, and Viktor A. Christensen, Chairman and Credentials Advisor, Department of Curriculum and Instruction.

During the recent Alumni-Student Convention of the School of Dentistry, elected officers were held to elect new officers for the Dental Hygiene Alumni Association. The new president for the coming year is Karen L. Kray. President-elect, Ronald Ritacca, ’68; social vice president, Cheryl Harrison, ’67; secretary, Becky Fillmore, ’76; and correspondence secretary, Marcia Wilson, ’66. At the alumni luncheon, held at the Loma Linda University Medical Center, Dr. Frank D. Poirier, SD67, a Fixed Prosthesis in Removable Prosthodontics, received his award. The Nutrition and Dietetics Alumni Association enjoys a most favorable and interesting homecoming weekend April 30 through May 2. The Sunday luncheon speaker was Dr. Gladys Emerson, pioneer in vitamin research. Approximately 125 dietitians from the surrounding area attended this luncheon.

New officers for the coming year include: President, Donna Gibb; President elect, Pegy Kemmerer; Secretary, Dana Waters; Treasurer, Wilmer Snyder; Publicity Secretary, Arline Beckner; Board of Directors, Danetta Frost and Ruby Hayasaka. The Nutrition and Dietetics Alumni Association anticipates an active year of continuing involvement.

The School of Nursing Alumni Association’s Homecoming April 30 through May 2 featured many top personalities. The Alumni Institute at Mt. Zion Hospital was attended by almost everyone. The first highlight of the day was the Alumni Institute for Students, “Pain Through the Looking Glass,” presented by Dr. R. Shephard. The second highlight was the C.B.S. film “The Mystery of Pain” which was filmed in part on the Loma Linda campus. The Loma Linda University School of Nursing Alumni Association proudly accepts its newest members — graduates of the Associate degree program in Nursing on the Loma Linda campus.

Please send all address changes to the Alumni Affaires Office, Loma Linda University.
LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY WANTS TO JOIN YOU

The College of Arts and Sciences has just overhauled its curriculum. Dead wood courses have been dropped. New incentive grading systems have been adopted.

Now many classes may be waived, allowing you to move directly to upper division courses in areas where you have a strong background.

On the other hand, if you want to take a year or so out to work or to explore new ideas, you can. We'll build a program to fit you.

At Loma Linda University we're putting it all together - without wasting your time or money.

For the facts write:  Dean, College of Arts and Sciences  Loma Linda University  Riverside, CA 92505