ISRAEL AND THE SECOND ADVENT
TWICE A CHILD
UNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION
A SUMMER FESTIVAL OF MUSIC
ALUMNUS OF THE YEAR
UNIVERSITY NEWS WATCH

PRESIDENT NIXON VISITS LLU
Peanut butter?

Neuwarek magazine's account of the banning of peanut butter sandwiches from a girl's school in Johannesburg, South Africa, because peanuts are thought to be an aphrodisiac, it disturbing to say the least.

When I attended academy and college, peanut butter was promoted with an alluring religious zeal, especially on weekends because of its labor-saving advantages. Is there any evidence in support of this belief about peanut butter? The notion is evidently quite widespread into the matter.

Archaeology

Dr. Couvville's article, "Archaeology Confirms the Bible" in the March-April issue, was a disappointment except as an ad for his forthcoming two-volume work. In itself, it offered no evidence for solutions as you hoped in the same issue's "Editor's Byline." Nor in this article did iconoclast Couvville "replace the broken image with a substitute that is infinitely better." Undoubtedly, he will attempt to do this in his book.

For example, before we are asked to accept such sweeping statements as "it is futile and utterly hopeless to continue to seek for harmony between Scripture and archaeology within the framework of current opinions on the interpretations of archaeology," we must be presented with the author's evidence. Not to do so is to take unfair advantage of your readers — unless, as I said before, your purpose was to advertise the book, in which case, put me on the subscriber's list.

Lawrence T. Geraty
Albright Institute of Archaeological Research
Jerusalem, Israel

Editor: The author, Dr. Couvville, wishes to assure Mr. Geraty that the purpose of the essay was not an advertising gimmick, though he does believe the nature of the article was such as to demand a statement of a more complete treatment of the topic in another source.

Dr. Couvville also states that "the completed work is not an overnight's dream or an accumulated unsupported concepts. It is the product of a research study extending over a period of 15 years, which was conducted on a rigidly scientific basis."

He realized that the danger of presenting such a comprehensive study in such a brief and condensed version would result in an article that might not be fully convincing. But he decided to write the SCOPE article anyway for two basic reasons.

The first was a caution, "particularly addressed to ministers and educators, against the use of materials claimed to confirm the historicity of Scripture which has no genuine value to this end," says Dr. Couvville.

Secondly, he wanted to call attention to the fact that a study had been made which reveals that the observations of archaeology in total can be rationally interpreted to provide a true confirmation of the Bible to a degree beyond the framework of popular interpretations now being used in archaeology.

Vocational training

We are living in a world where the unemployment has reached an all time high, especially for the college graduates. This is why I am glad to see your article entitled "Let's Face It. . . . We Can't All Be Doctors." There is always a need in the world for people trained in various vocations. I am happy to see that our educational system is starting to follow the Lord's command.

Dr. Richard C. Cummings
Trentwood, New Jersey

Education

Though not much was said about it in the one page spread in the May-June issue of SCOPE, the School of Education at your University is rapidly developing a fine reputation as an educational training institution outside the Seventh-day Adventist denomination.

One thing I cannot understand, however, is why the Andrews University education school is at least partially financed by the General Conference and your School of Education is not. Not that I object to the denominational support that Andrews University gets. But surely your School of Education deserves the same financial support.

Somehow, I think you are getting the short end of it. Perhaps it would be wise to investigate this possibility.

Jack L. Neerevi
Mansfield, Ohio

New format

Is there any way I could get 25 copies of the May-June issue of SCOPE? You will never know what a tremendous help Mr. Venden's article, "A Search for Realism," was to me. I have some friends to whom I would like to give it.

Leona Greene
Buckley, Washington

Congratulations on printing such fine material, as the May-June issue contains, particularly the spiritual touches in it. I am always glad when ever I think of Loma Linda or when in a discussion involving the University — to remember the strong men and women we have there who hold up the standards committed to us.

Ernest Lloyd
Deer Park

I enjoy SCOPE very much. I usually end up spending quite a bit of time with each issue.

William White
San Gabriel

I have looked through SCOPE and I would like to compliment you on a job exceptionally well done. You certainly have a lot of information assembled and arranged in a very nice manner.

Reinhold R. Bietz
Glendale

Do you have any extra copies of SCOPE's May-June issue? All the issues are good, this one was great.

X. P. Walton, DOS
Newburyport, Massachusetts

EDITOR'S BYLINE . . .

The visit of President Nixon to the University will mark a new era for the School of Medicine. The President announced plans for a new veterans administration hospital for the Loma Linda area that will be closely connected with the medical school. The President's speech and pictures of his visit can be found on pages 15-19.

It would be difficult to find a man more highly esteemed by School of Medicine alumni than Walter E. Macpherson, MD, University Alumnus of the Year for 1971. Dr. Macpherson spent his entire professional life serving the University's School of Medicine. The convictions and personal philosophy that kept him in the classroom and teaching clinic are as valid now as they were 46 years ago when he was appointed instructor in physiology (see page 14).

Theologians from all over the world met recently in Jerusalem to study prophecies pertaining to Christ's imminent return. R. Allan Anderson, lecturer in religion at the University, presented L.L.U. at this historic event. He shares some challenging views in his commentary of the Jerusalem Conference on pages 6-8.

One college administrator called the newly-organized Board of Higher Education "the church's last chance to save its system of higher education." Expectations of the board's executive secretary, Dr. Frederick E. J. Harder, are spelled out on pages 10, 11.

Olive L. Jacques

Keep up the good work on UNIVERSITY SCOPE. It looks great, and it's something the school and the denomination can be proud of.

Richard H. Utt
Mountain View

Last evening I read Mr. Venden's article, "A Search for Realism." This is outstanding. I would very much like copies of SCOPE to give to the faculty here for that one article.

John H. Wagner
Madison, Tennessee

Editor: There are a few more copies of this issue.

SCOPE is somewhat awkward in size. I would like to see it about the size of Time or Neuwarek.

Harold D. Larson
Miami, Florida

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

Front cover: The pencil drawing of President Nixon was done for us by Doug Hackleman. Doug is employed by the University as an artist, for obvious reasons.
According to an Association of American Colleges report, Seventh-day Adventists support their colleges more handsomely than any other denominational body, providing over a million dollars a year on the average to each of their institutions.

Not surprisingly, theirs is also the largest contribution in terms of support as a percentage of current fund expenditure. It is nearly 12% of the budget. Church of the Nazarene members rank second, contributing 9.9% of operating costs; Southern Baptists follow with 7.6%; and Roman Catholics take fourth place with 6.4% of operating funds provided by the church.

A comprehensive survey of Adventist medical missions is being completed by the School of Medicine's Betty J. Stirling. Dr. Stirling's in-depth survey involves 65 overseas missionaries and 110 returned missionaries. It deals with questions relating to recruitment and training of missionaries, life and work in the mission situation, religious work of medical missionaries, problems of mission and missionary, and a view of future role and development of medical missions. The report will be presented to officers of the General Conference this fall.

Fourteen students from the La Sierra campus plan to serve as student missionaries in nine overseas countries during this academic year. According to a student affairs spokesman, the ability of the students to participate in the program depends on voluntary support from University faculty and students as well as from the young missionaries' relatives and friends. Tax deductible contributions may be directed to the office of the vice president for student affairs.

In a report to University Trustees, David J. Bieber reported that the federal government has agreed to underwrite 55% of the estimated cost of the School of Dentistry addition. Amount of the grant is $2,425,193. Funding is expected during the 1971-72 fiscal year.

Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, Paul G. Rogers, is pressing the U.S. Administration to develop a specific schedule for action designed to make up the estimated shortage of 50,000 physicians and 150,000 nurses. Mr. Rogers warned that unless shortages of health personnel are filled soon, "we're going to have people up here marching on health instead of the Viet Nam war." John S. Zapp, HEW's deputy assistant secretary for health manpower, said that the Nixon Administration's health proposals would produce a 50% increase in the size of medical schools' graduating classes by 1975.

Alan Carter, chancellor of New York University, foresees decline in the college growth rate during the 1970's. According to UNIVERSITY TODAY, Dr. Carter was almost alone five years ago in predicting a surplus of PhD's by 1970.

According to the latest edition of GIVING USA, philanthropic support reached a new high of $18.3 billion in 1970. The new high is 4% more than in 1969. Gifts by individuals amounted to $14.3 billion, or 78% of the total. Bequests provided $1.4 billion; foundations, $1.7 billion; and corporations, $900 million.

Gifts to Loma Linda University for the first quarter of 1971 amounted to $141,000. Total for the first three quarters of the 1970-71 fiscal year is $573,000. These amounts do not include appropriations from the church, gifts and grants from the federal government, or gifts in kind. According to President David J. Bieber, these totals represent an increase over previous years.

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Photographs (top to bottom): David J. Bieber, Betty J. Stirling, Paul G. Rogers, Robert J. Radcliffe
According to vice president for financial affairs Robert J. Radcliffe, earnings from the University's endowment fund have increased by 29.6% during the last fiscal year. Earnings from the common trust fund showed a 39.3% increase over the previous year, and the annuity fund shows a 47.4% earnings increase. Mr. Radcliffe observes that earnings for Dow Jones Industrial Averages increased 30.4% during the same period.

According to vice president for academic affairs Robert E. Cleveland, the American Public Health Association's Council on Health Manpower recommended that the University continue to strengthen its support of the School of Health. The accrediting body, in awarding approval for a four- or five-year term, recommended that programs in health administration, medical care administration, and maternal and child health be strengthened. It also suggested that the departments of health media and health education be combined.

The President's Committee recently approved a Loma Linda campus Committee on Campus Ministry to coordinate spiritual fellowship programs for members of the campus community. Chaired by Richard Gage, assistant pastor of the University Church, the committee will include a University-wide student affairs representative, the dean of women, the dean of men, a division of religion representative, student affairs administrators from the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing, three students and appointees from the Schools of Allied Health Professions and Health and the Graduate School.

Executive Committee of University Trustees voted to authorize schematic plans for a new gymnasium-auditorium on the La Sierra campus. The La Sierra campus master plan calls for construction of such a facility adjacent to the campus swimming pool.

Saleem A. Farag, PhD and MPH, formerly with the School of Tropical and Preventive Medicine here, has recently completed an 837-page analysis of health issues in California and a 324-page document entitled CALIFORNIA STATE PLAN FOR HEALTH. The plan has been adopted by the State Health Planning Council. Dr. Farag is assistant director of public health for the State of California.

School of Health dean Mervyn G. Hardinge has been named editor of LIFE AND HEALTH, published by the Review and Herald Publishing Association. The new assignment is in addition to duties currently carried here.

Betty H. Zendner, chairman of the curriculum in dental assisting, chaired the American Association of Dental Schools' section on dental assisting education at the Association's national convention in Chicago. At this meeting, she was also elected president of Sigma Phi Alpha, the national honor society for the dental hygienists. Mrs. Zendner is also a consultant for the American Dental Assistants Association.

The School of Health's Wilbur K. Nelson conducted field schools of evangelism at Collonges, France, and in Dublin, Eire, this summer. Purpose of the schools is to assist Adventist clergy in the development of health education skills.

The National Association of Seventh-day Adventist Dentists has launched a missions support program designed to strengthen the role of dentists in overseas missions. Contributions will be used to equip mission units, sponsor student missionaries, promote dental service programs among U.S. Indians, and establish low-income clinics in major cities. Members of YAMM (Year Around Mission Money) support group pledge to contribute 10¢ to a $1 per day to the missions development program. Memberships are available through NASAD, Post Office Box 101, Loma Linda, California 92354.

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THOUGHTFUL LOOK AT VA HOSPITAL

While the excitement resulting from an event that featured speeches from both California Governor Ronald Reagan and President Richard Nixon is already fading, no one attending the outdoor affair will soon forget the expressions of respect and praise for Loma Linda University and Seventh-day Adventists.

It was clear that each speaker recognized that Loma Linda represented spiritual and human values that are needed in the nation and in the world. Whether one views the prospect of a Veterans Administration hospital in the Loma Linda area with satisfaction or with apprehension, he is bound to be sobered by the faith and confidence voiced by these honored statesmen.

In effect, they said, "your nation knows about you and the work you are doing. Indeed, your unique capability is achieving higher standards of care for its veterans. It wishes to help you, to strengthen your hand, as you educate Christian young people in the healing profession for a larger service to mankind."

This, we believe, is the central fact emerging from the President's announcement of plans to build the VA hospital. We should not lose sight of this fact through the months and years required to organize and build the new facility.

A project of this scope and nature can evoke conflicting responses. The proposed hospital is already doing so. While most thoughtful people welcome the opportunity for increased service, some are beginning to fear it may be a hospital anywhere in the community. Others are on the verge of apoplexy over rumors that a secret deal has been made to locate it "across the street."

The possibilities for dissension and strife are infinite. It is hoped that everyone involved will maintain a sense of perspective and concentrate on issues that are significant in the light of the University's basic philosophy and purpose.

The location of the new hospital and the nature of the University's affiliation with it are matters of considerable importance. University Trustees, administrators, faculty, and alumni would do well to study every possibility and implication and voice their convictions before Veterans Administrator Donald Johnson and his site committee finalize on a location.

Actually, the decision relative to the proximity of the hospital to the university's medical center should be made after the degree and extent of the proposed affiliation is ascertained.

The value of involvement by Adventist youth in the provision of health care services to our nation's veterans should be obvious. The Church has placed much emphasis on the training of its youth for service in the medical corps during times of war. This, we believe, is the central fact emerging from the President's announcement of plans to build the VA hospital.

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The value of involvement by Adventist youth in the provision of health care services to our nation's veterans should be obvious. The Church has placed much emphasis on the training of its youth for service in the medical corps during times of war. The appropriateness of service to those who have suffered because of warfare should, if anything, be less controversial.

Nor should benefits to the University's educational programs be overlooked. Participation by the University in the selection of professional personnel will strengthen the teaching staff available to its various schools. Clinical training programs will be strengthened. The proposed affiliation will increase the research capabilities of both institutions.

New legislation, such as that now promoted by California Senator Alan Cranston, is expected to provide special support to hospitals where programs are linked to schools of medicine. Objective of the legislative thrust is to upgrade standards of care in VA hospitals while strengthening educational programs in the healing professions. The effort makes sense.

Those who view the whole affair with misgivings claim that the presence of a new hospital in the community will make it necessary to increase wages. Actually, earnings of professional and technical people are already approaching competitive levels in service and clinical areas. In some cases, earnings exceed norms established in VA hospitals. Competition could provide increased pressure for wage scale adjustments in some teaching and administrative areas. This may not be all bad. Some current inequalities within the institution are difficult to comprehend or defend.

Some fear that an increased population will rob the University of its quiet, rural atmosphere. It should be remembered that service-oriented educational programs require a degree of realism to be effective. Such realism includes people to serve. In promoting the suitability of Loma Linda for a major church-related educational institution, Ellen White said, "many people will come here." Today's youth, thought not a part of the world, must be taught to witness faithfully in a world of people.

Loma Linda's mayor, Douglas Welebir, voiced the concern of some Loma Linda residents in a news conference following the announcement ceremony. He called on VA administrators to cooperate with the community in planning a facility that would relate esthetically to the city and the University, and expressed hope that action would be taken to prevent significant weakening of the city's tax base.

Some who see the city as a desirable place to live or retire in are understandably nervous about a projected influx of residents. Wise planning by the city should protect their interests. After all, as one retired resident stated, "the community is essentially an educational one." University administrators are as anxious as anyone to preserve the character and environment of their community.

A few find the thought of affiliation with any government institution repugnant. They should be reminded of the School of Medicine's fruitful 52-year affiliation with the Los Angeles County Hospital and of current clinical affiliations with the Riverside County General Hospital and Patton State Hospital. Were it not for such agreements our School of Medicine, for instance, would not now be in existence.

The new challenge facing University administrators and faculty is to work with VA administrators in developing the best possible affiliation agreement. Though the VA now relates all new hospitals to schools of medicine, conditions in some places are better than in others. University representatives are now studying successful affiliations. Much planning, as well as effective on-going communication, are certainly indicated.

None should lose sight of the University's distinctive mission. It was well-stated recently by one of its officers: "our job is to educate as many Christian youth as possible to touch as many lives as possible in a healing-redemptive ministry."
A distinguished Bible scholar and delegate to the ‘Jerusalem Conference’ ponders the destiny of the nation of Israel with one eye on ‘time of the end’ prophecies.

**Editor’s note:** The International Conference on Biblical Prophecy held in Jerusalem this summer focused on the second advent of Christ and on Israel’s role in prophecy.

Roy Allan Anderson, lecturer in religion at Loma Linda University and the University’s representative at the conference raises some significant questions in reflections written in Rome.

Since the Roman armies leveled Jerusalem in A.D. 70 and again in A.D. 135, Jerusalem, in fact all the Holy Land, has been “trodden down” by Gentile feet and ruled by many conquerors. But things there are different today. No longer do we speak of Palestine, the name given this land by the Romans to remind Jews of their age old enemies, the Philistines. Now it is Israel, and its people are Israelis. It is a free, independent, healthy, industrial nation, and a member of the United Nations. Jerusalem is once again the capital. And, like visitors to Rome, tourists in Jerusalem find the past around every corner.

But do these changed conditions have any particular significance prophetically? What does the future hold for Israel? Have “the times of the Gentiles” been fulfilled? Delegates to the International Conference on Biblical Prophecy, held in Jerusalem June 14-18, came to find out. The conference was called for four reasons: to create a public forum for examination of the biblical view of last things, and a better understanding of the prophetic portions of scripture; to express belief in the risen Christ’s literal return to a society which unbelievingly asks, “where’s the promise of his coming?”; to enliven Christian witness through a fresh awareness that our generation lives closer to the return of Christ than any preceding one, and that we must soon give an account of our stewardship; and to focus the serious attention of men everywhere on the Bible’s message for the whole human race in our critical times, including our youth in their apocalyptic preoccupation with the occult, the ecological, and the hedonistic.

Fifteen hundred Christians, all eager to know what God is saying to our generation, converged on Jerusalem for prayer and discussion. While they represented many different denominational backgrounds, all were seeking divine guidance for better understanding of God’s word.

Naturally the prophecies concerning Israel were important in the public presentations. The fact that the Jews, so long a scattered nation, are back in the land of their fathers is generally regarded as a fulfillment of prophecy. While many of those returning seem to have little or no religion, that is not the case with the nation’s leaders.

At the time of the rebirth of the nation on May 14, 1948, David Ben-Gurion, first prime minister, emphasized that the Bible must be their guide. He told his people, “This book contains the secrets of the past concealed in mounds and rocks and desert caves.”

He also read from Deuteronomy 8:7-9, “For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks and water . . . a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness. Thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.”

Said the prime minister to his people, “The writers of the Bible would not have referred to copper and iron simply as a matter of rhetoric.” But it was not until the Israeli army won possession of the Negev desert in the 1967, Six Day War, that its copper and iron was actually discovered.

One of the sources of King Solomon’s tremendous wealth, the mines in the Araba area, are now being worked again. During his reign, the scorching Araba was alive with miners. Archaeologists have discovered at least 40 different sites. Solomon was able to trade with Egypt, Phoenicia, and other countries. The Bible says, “Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth of riches and wisdom.” (1 Kings 10:23).

Solomon’s annual income was 666 talents of gold. A talent equaled 30.3 kilograms. According to archaeologists, Solomon received 20,179 kilograms of gold each year worth 24 million dollars at today’s market prices. In fact, the king had so much gold that, “silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.”

As for copper and brass, “Solomon left all the vessels unweighed because they were exceeding many; neither was the weight of the brass found out.” Now, after more than 25 centuries, these great sources of mineral wealth are being rediscovered. This whole area which for more than two millennia was nothing more than an unyielding desert is again becoming a hive of industry.

Israel’s growing economy is her agriculture.

Another source of Israel’s growing economy is her agriculture. Areas which just a few years ago were rocky wastes are now yielding as much as three distinct crops in one year. The geography of the land is very much like that of the San Joaquin Valley of California.

During those days and nights of the Jerusalem conference there were 24 different presentations. Not all agreed in their interpretations of prophecy. It seemed that the
ISRAEL'S GROWING ECONOMY is strengthened by its agriculture. Here young women work in the field of a kibbutz, which is a community farm and the backbone of Israel.

The presentations sounded more like a Seventh-day Adventist camp meeting than an interdenominational conference. One of the most impressive speeches was that of Dr. Arnold Olsen, president of the Evangelical Free Church of America. Speaking on the second coming of Christ, Dr. Olsen emphasized the vital place of prophecy.

"There are 1500 references in the old testament and 300 in the new testament which relate to the second coming of Christ," he said. "We cannot close our eyes to this truth and it surely is impressive how many people are reacting to this great need." He referred to a recent Gallup Poll which revealed that three and a half times as many people in the United States believe in the second coming of Christ than voted for President Richard M. Nixon.

Quoting from Acts 1:11, Dr. Olsen said, "this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." He stated that the word "Jesus" is the key word. "It is a word free from all theological implications," he said. "Even among the leaders of Jerusalem there is an interest in the man Jesus. Since the Six Day War, 23 books on Jesus have been written by Israelis. Many of these men know more about the man than some of us. In America, we have the 'Jesus movement.' While we might not agree with all they do, these 'Jesus people' do give evidence of an awakening interest in the Saviour of the world.

"The angel asked the disciples, 'why stand ye gazing up into heaven?' It is not for us to spend time merely gazing," warns Dr. Olsen.

"I was returning from a long trip to Africa," he relates. "Some of the members from my church came to the airport to welcome me home. These men were not exactly sure what to say. 'The last days are moving toward the last day and the last day toward the last hour,'" he quotes. "'The last days are moving toward the last day and the last day toward the last hour. We cannot close our eyes to this truth and it surely is impressive how many people are reacting to this great need.'"

"Our world and every last man in it has been placed on emergency alert," continued Dr. Henry. "The judge of our race is at hand and soon all eyes shall behold the Son of God. While we no more know the precise instance than did the apostle Paul, we also know no less, and we have this warning: 'about dates and times ... you know perfectly that the day of the Lord comes like a thief in the night. You ... are not in the dark that the days should overtake you like a thief.' (1 Thessalonians 5:1-3).

"The comprehensive cosmic character and the absolute final permanence of God's purpose in redemption are coordinated only with and in the return of Jesus Christ. Only then shall we experience final historical extension of God's redemptive work and kingdom, the absolute vindication of righteousness and the final punishment and subjugation of God's redemptive work and kingdom."

The ring of certainty in some of the presentations sounded more like a Seventh-day Adventist camp meeting than an interdenominational conference. One of the most impressive speeches was that of Dr. Arnold Olsen, president of the Evangelical Free Church of America. Speaking on the second coming of Christ, Dr. Olsen emphasized the vital place of prophecy.

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the Jews are not a denomination

Dr. Werblowsky went on to point out that the Jews are not a denomination in spite of the fact that "we sometimes find ourselves classified in the American trinity — Catholic, Protestant, and Jew. We are a people with a very definite relationship to the land.

"While a large part of the Jewish people are all too secularized, they still read the words of God to Abraham when he told him, I remember my covenant with Jacob, and also my covenant with Isaac, and also my covenant with Abraham will I remember; and I will remember the land. . . . When they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away. Neither will I abhor them to destroy them utterly. . . . But I will, for their sakes, remember the covenant with their ancestors.'

"So this land has a relationship to Israel different from any other people," concludes Dr. Werblowsky. "In fact, anywhere in the world, when one of our people dies, we endeavor to have a handful of dust from this land to throw into the grave as a token of their identity with the land of Israel. Yes, we always knew we would come back and here we are. We are trying to recognize our responsibility to our neighbors, the Arabs. They, too, have legitimate rights, and we also realize we have plunged the world into one of the most critical situations of all times."

How do the Arabs view Israel? In checking with a number of Arabs, especially the younger ones, there seems to be a spirit of friendliness different from what has been seen in the past. The only woman who addressed the conference was an Arab. Born into an Arab home, she grew up with a bitter hatred for the Jews.

'now I love everybody'

"But when I accepted Jesus for my Saviour," she said, "I found that I could not hate the Jews. I am an Arab by birth and a Christian by rebirth and now I love everybody."

The Israelis seem to be going out of their way to bring about a better understanding. Although a conquered people, those Arabs who live in Israel, and on the border of Israel, are employed by the Israelis. They get the same wages and enjoy the same fringe benefits as the Israelis. This does not seem to be just a political gesture, but a definite sign of good will.

The prophet Zechariah promised that there will be, "in the house of David, a fountain opened for sin and uncleanness." While Christians have often applied this text to themselves and have written hymns about it, they sometimes fail to see that the promise is made definitely to "the inhabitants of Jerusalem." True, Zechariah's message was for his own day. But it can also have an important implication just prior to Christ's return.

In 1912, Ellen G. White observed that "the work of which the prophet Zechariah writes is a type of a spiritual restoration to be wrought for Israel before the end of time." To confirm this, Mrs. White quotes Zechariah in a letter: "Thus saith the Lord of hosts; behold I will save My people from the east country and from the west country; and I will bring them, and they shall dwell in the midst of Jerusalem."

That there will be a great "spiritual restoration" in both spiritual and literal Israel is clearly emphasized. There is to be sincere missionary work done for the Jews, says Mrs. White. "Let the people of the Lord meditate and pray over this matter."

In the Review and Herald of June, 1905, Mrs. White wrote that, "the time has come when the Jews are to be given light. . . . They are to be a multitude convinced of the truth who will take their position for God. The time is coming when there will be as many converted in a day as there were on the day of Pentecost after the disciples had received the Holy Spirit. The Jews are to be a power to labor for the Jews; and we are to see the salvation of God."

In other of Mrs. White's writings she has stated that converted Jews are to have an important part in the great preparations made in the future to receive Christ. She says that a nation shall be born in a day by men whom God has appointed to the truth.

In the book Prophets and Kings Mrs. White writes: "The prophecies of judgment delivered to Amos and Hosea were accomplished by predictions of future glory. Hosea was given a prophecy that set before them the privilege of having a part in the final restoration that is to be made to the people of God at the close of earth's history when Christ shall appear as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. 'Many days,' the prophet declared, 'the ten tribes were to abide without a king and without a prince, without a sacrifice, without an image, without an ephod, and without a seraphim. Afterward, the prophet continued, 'shall the children of Israel return and seek the Lord their God and David their King and shall fear the Lord and His goodness in the latter days.'"

The latter days could not be in the days of Amos, Hosea, Jeremiah, or Zechariah. Nor could it have been in the apostolic days when Jerusalem was completely overthrown by the Romans. But it does apply to our own day. And while we have never believed that the whole Jewish nation will turn to God, nor that they will again become God's special missionaries to all the world, prophecy does speak of a great spiritual awakening when multitudes will accept Jesus as their Messiah and under the power of the Holy Spirit will proclaim His second advent.

among the Jews are some who are mighty in the Scriptures.

In the books of Acts of the Apostles Mrs. White says, "among the Jews are some who, like Saul of Tarsus, are mighty in the Scriptures. These will proclaim the wonderful powers in the immutability of the law of God. The God of Israel will bring this to pass in our day."

We must dig deeper into the mine of truth. Again from Mrs. White: "There are glorious truths to come before the people of God. Privileges and duties which they do not even suspect to be in the Bible will be laid open before them as they follow on in the path of humble obedience doing His will. They will know more and more of the oracles of God."

Are we seeking to know more and more of those 'oracles of God,' oracles which Paul said were once committed to ancient Israel? In areas we do not even suspect there could be truths that await our discovery, truths that will help us to meet our soon returning Lord. What is happening in Israel today has real impact for our generation.
TWICE A CHILD

The exuberance of childhood fades fast into maturity. Only rarely is it recaptured by those venerable few who age but do not grow old.

by Jerre Iversen

SHELTERED BY A ROCK WALL that protects her from the whistling wind, 75 year old Hulda Crooks signs the register at the top of 14,496-foot Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the continental United States. Mrs. Crooks began climbing the mountain when she was 66 and has made 10 trips to the top since.

At an age when most women sit quietly in their rocking chairs knitting slippers for their great-grandchildren, 75 year old Hulda Crooks pores over U.S. Forestry Service maps in search of new Alpine trails to follow.

This summer, she ended a week-long 70-mile pack trip through the rugged High Sierra mountain range of California with a hike to the top of her favorite peak, 14,496-foot Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the continental United States. It was her tenth climb of Mt. Whitney in ten years. She made up for the one year she could not make the trip by trudging up the ten and a half mile trail to the summit twice within two weeks in the summer of 1968.

Despite her Amazonian exploits, the five foot one inch tall Mrs. Crooks would never be mistaken for a member of the American Olympic team. She doesn't lift weights, skip rope, or bake in sauna baths. Neither does she pop wheat germ oil pills or gulp a faddist's concoction of raw egg yolks and the juice from slightly aged figs. She does, however, attribute her stamina and durability to a simple though balanced diet, adequate exercise, and a disciplined mind.

To stay in shape, Mrs. Crooks beats the neighborhood dogs out of bed every morning and jogs a pursuit-free mile along the quiet streets of Loma Linda. Though she has whittled her time for the mile down to 11 minutes, her jogging itinerary five years ago was limited to a slow lope across her backyard. After gradually increasing the backyard laps to six, she started running along the street in front of her home. Her nonstop distance increased from a block to a mile within the first year.

Mrs. Crooks also tries to walk a couple of miles a day. A few weeks prior to her pack trip and Whitney climb this year, she trained by carrying a 40-pound rock-filled pack along her daily walking routes.

Good health came late to Mrs. Crooks. She did not finish the sixth grade until she was 19. To make up lost time, she overworked and overstudied her way into a lengthy illness that forced her to quit school. Once she regained her health, however, she completed studies for a bachelor of science degree in dietetics, graduating from Loma Linda University, in Loma Linda, in 1943. She still works as a full-time research assistant at Loma Linda University School of Health.

Much of the credit for her septuagenarian vigor, believes Mrs. Crooks, goes to her simple diet of fruits, vegetables, whole wheat bread, and milk. She stays away from most desserts and does not eat between meals. Mrs. Crooks also considers bottled vitamins inferior to the natural vitamins in nutritious foods.

A striking contrast to the stereotyped, feeble grandmother who knits her day away, Mrs. Crooks finds knitting too sedentary, preferring instead to spend her spare time as an amateur naturalist above the smog in the San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Chances are, though, while she studies the mountain flowers, she's really planning next year's excursion into the thin air at the top of Mt. Whitney.
UNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION—CAN IT BE ACHIEVED?

FREDERICK E. J. HARDER, PhD (right), dean of the School of Graduate Studies at Andrews University, talks with Robert E. Cleveland, PhD, vice president for academic affairs, during a recent visit to Loma Linda.

A milepost in the history of Seventh-day Adventist education in North America was reached recently in the appointment of an experienced educator as executive secretary of the newly-organized Board of Higher Education. The effectiveness of this body in dealing with the crisis in education through which Adventist schools are now passing will be closely linked to the performance of this man. He is Frederick E. J. Harder, PhD, dean of the School of Graduate Studies at Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

As executive secretary, Dr. Harder will administer coordinating and support programs designed to improve the quality of education in the Church’s colleges and universities. It is hoped that in achieving this, the Board will be able to put the lid on escalating costs; first, by eliminating unnecessary competition now existing throughout the system, and then by tightening up the various curriculums with a view to relating them more directly to the mission and objectives of the Church.

The central coordinating board, which is chaired by Neal C. Wilson, vice president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists for the North American Division, will also study and evaluate plans intended to reduce the total number of years required to obtain a professional education.

Eliminating the internship

Medical educators, for instance, believe that the average high school graduate is actually better informed than were high school graduates of past generations. They contend that there is much repetition in the basic science areas, and that with emphasis on these science courses in academy or high school, promising students could begin a six-year medical course immediately upon completing high school. Elimination of the traditional internship in favor of a residency program would reduce the length of time required to educate a board-qualified physician by at least three years.

Suggestions of this sort are understandably disturbing to colleges who have worked to build strong science departments in order to provide future physicians with an adequate pre-medical course. Members of the 40-man board will, however, be asked to evaluate such programs in the light of their total cost to the Church. The average cost throughout the nation of educating a medical student is about $20,000 per year per student if capital investments are considered. One does not have to be a mathematical genius to realize that such accelerated programs would quickly save the church many millions of dollars, to say nothing of the years invested by students. The unnecessary duplication of costly undergraduate and graduate programs represents another area in which significant savings are possible.

Regional rivalries

So far, suggested changes usually evoke earnest protest. Colleges that may already be operating in the red find it difficult to consider changes that might cause some of
their students to go to another school. On the other hand educators are beginning to realize that union conference organizations that were designed to strengthen and stabilize the programs of the Church now provide a structural cause for inter-conference or regional rivalries and an attitude of parochial partisanship that can result only in inefficiency, inadequate educational programs, and an over-all curtailment of educational resources available to the Church's youth.

According to a survey recently conducted by Loma Linda University president David J. Bieber, EdD, less than half of the Church's young people of college age are in church-operated institutions. While some students now attending non-Adventist schools claims that the Church's educational programs are adequate, the prevailing reason for not attending an Adventist college is the high cost of tuition. Studies such as these conducted by Dr. Bieber have convinced Church leaders that the Church must move to develop a united and cohesive Seventh-day Adventist educational system.

Serving on the Board of Higher Education are officers of the General Conference, the board chairmen of the Church's colleges and universities, and educators and churchmen, some of which are not employed by the denomination. Dr. Harder, as executive secretary, is responsible to the board. He reports to the vice president for North America. Findings of the board are reported to the North American Division Committee on Administration.

Super police force

Dr. Harder will experience little difficulty in identifying issues for the board to study. In fact, he hopes that the board will not be forced to rule on controversial issues until its purpose and function are clearly understood by administrations and boards governing the Church's educational institutions of higher learning. "The last thing we want," said Dr. Harder on a recent visit to Loma Linda, "is for administrators and board members to get the idea that we're supposed to be some sort of super police force, and that the executive secretary will snap around looking for programs to restrict or eliminate. In fact, during the weeks that I was considering the position, I told the brethren that if this was their intent, I would have nothing to do with the board. I told them that I would stay where I was and fight whoever accepted the position. We already have enough obstacles in the way of our administration.

"I'm hoping that this board will be an instrument by which we can help our various institutions achieve their fullest potential," continued Dr. Harder, "thereby giving to the young people of North America, our Adventist young people, the broadest and highest quality education opportunities possible, and thus give our constituents the best education for their money. It probably will not be for less money. I don't think we're spending too much on education. I think we're going to have to spend more, but we need to get better value from what we're spending. I accepted my position with the board on this basis, and it is with this understanding and with this thrust that I have come into it."

In a mess

Dr. Harder has committed himself to a program that will place greater emphasis on prevention rather than on correction. He hopes that the Church's universities and colleges will do more long-range planning.

"Our institutions that have been successful," he says, "are those which have, among other things, focused their planning and their actions toward the future. If the new board were to say, 'look, we're in a mess here. Let's start cleaning it up,' or, 'here's a program that's been operating for 25 years; it isn't justified; cut it out.' We would just make a lot of people angry. We'll have to be patient enough to close our eyes to a few things and take a long-range view.

"Of course, some of our colleges are in grave economic trouble. I hope they will plan wisely and take remedial action before it is too late. It would be much better to consolidate some programs than to close some colleges or reduce them to academies. If this should happen, it would mean that we just haven't been smart enough to sit down and recognize what is happening.

"As I have said, some of our colleges are in serious trouble. They have been in serious trouble for a good long while. Too often the board, recognizing that the institution is in a crisis, says, 'well, that's too bad, this president couldn't make a go of it; let's get a new president.' A new president is appointed and the same crisis is repeated. It's usually not a new president that is needed, but more support in dollars and students. Money may be a dirty word, but it is the life-blood — absolutely the life-blood of any institution. There is no educational plan that is as specific as a budget. The prime responsibility of an institution of higher learning is to offer programs worthy of the requisite support. And that's where the Board of Higher Education hopes to be of value."

A possible benefit resulting from a division-wide coordinated educational system is the development of new educational programs. A rapidly-changing economy demands a wide range of educational programs. While no one institution can offer such diversity, it is conceivable that all of the Church's colleges working together as a unity could do so. There is, for instance, increasing pressure within the Church for development of more professional and vocational programs. This pressure is supported by recommendations from the Carnegie Commission on Post-secondary Education. There is throughout the nation, an acute shortage of young people with specific skills.

A major benefit to be realized through the new board is the avoidance of costly mistakes in planning and administrative efforts. The informed person must admit that major decisions calling for large, long-range capital outlays have been made without the benefit of such things as feasibility studies or long-range utilization and cost projections. Dr. Harder will be assisted by an experienced staff person in institutional research who will develop fact-finding capabilities and a wealth of resource material available to member institutions.

It is conceivable that findings of the coordinating board will be useful to the North American Division Committee on Administration. The organizational structure of the Church may well be affected and unified as the Church's educational institutions learn to function in a concerted manner, working to achieve common objectives and goals.

While the prime objective of the Board of Higher Education is to help individual institutions relate more constructively to each other, the body is expected to concern itself with over-all support problems. A grant during a time of transition might well facilitate development of a new and vital college curriculum program. Funding of the board so far has been limited to staff and operating needs.

An immediate fiasco

Originator of the board plan is Charles B. Hirsch, PhD. Dr. Hirsch, who is in his second term as secretary of the General Conference, has promoted such a board for many years. His acceptance of the secretaryship for a second term was predicated on a General Conference commitment to the concept. The success of the new body will depend on the degree to which its function is understood and the kind of cooperation forthcoming from individual institutions.

"If people don't expect either miracles," says Dr. Harder, "or an immediate fiasco; if they'll be patient and willing to put some effort and good will into it; I think our chances of achieving something worthwhile are good. We cannot, however, accomplish everything at any given time, and we surely cannot be expected to suddenly achieve significant changes. There are some problems, for instance, which have been submitted for consideration at the October meeting. I have refused to put them on the agenda because we are not now in a position to act intelligently. Perhaps by January we'll have enough facts to know what we're doing.

"If, in the first few years, this board can demonstrate that it really is acting in the interest of individual institutions as well as of the system, and that it has a positive program and that institutions can look to it for help, then I think it can become a positive force for good. At least, we can all begin working together."
A SUMMER FESTIVAL OF MUSIC

by Charles R. Wear

In a recent article, a national magazine noted the fact that more and more young Americans are going abroad for a month, or a year. Following the 'five-dollar-a-day plan' or the 'no-dollar-a-day' plan, these young men and women, many of them students, are spending their time in Europe bumming around. This was not the case when Loma Linda University's Chamber Singers toured Northern Europe during the first month of this summer.

Almost from the moment they stepped off the plane, the more than 80 participants were swamped with a whirlwind of rehearsals, sightseeing, shopping, travelling, and concerts. The singers gave 20 performances in Germany and the Scandinavian countries, including a concert in Kurku, Finland, just 300 miles from Soviet Russia.

Arriving at London's Gatwick Airport, the group proceeded to Belgium en route to Germany and one of their first concerts. However, after a day spent with a broken-down bus under a bridge in the Belgian countryside, the bus company that had been scheduled to provide transportation for the group cancelled out, putting them one day behind in their schedule and causing them to miss a concert in Darmstadt, Germany. Because of their late arrival in Munster, Germany, they found that there was not a room to be had, so in sleeping bags and in hippy-style, they spent the night there in the city park.

Despite the minor adversities of traveling, lack of sleep, sore throats, and wrinkled clothes, the tour members rose to every occasion with a spirit of loyalty and friendship that was "very impressive," according to Bjorn Keyn, associate professor of music and musical director of the tour. The trip marked the Norwegian-born conductor's first trip home in years. Among the beautiful vistas of the Scandinavian mountains and fjords, the musicians were inspired to perform with, as Mr. Keyn put it, "excellent musical output and beautiful spirit."

Accompanying the Chamber Singers on the tour were the Loma Linda Brass Society, under the direction of Donald Duncan, assistant professor of music and associate musical director of the tour; the Riverside Recorder Society and the Consort Woodstock recorder group from the La Sierra campus; and a string ensemble led by Alfred Walters, professor of music.

BJORN KEYN, associate professor of music, directs the string ensemble during one of the concerts of a month long tour of northern Europe. The tour was enjoyed both by the participants and those who heard them.
THE CHAMBER SINGERS perform in concert halls throughout Europe. During the tour the group gave twenty performances and were praised by many of the top European music critics.

Although highlighted by concerts in such places as the Odd-fellow’s Palace in Copenhagen, Denmark, and by the praise of one of the top Norwegian music critics for the performance in the University Hall in Oslo, the main purpose of the tour was not concertizing. It was to meet the need of the Scandinavian countries for musical education and this was accomplished by the University Extension School of Music in Malmo, Sweden. Over 100 students participated in the ten-day school that featured choral and instrumental workshops. It was so successful that Seventh-day Adventist leaders in the Scandinavian countries have urged that the school be conducted on an annual basis.

Besides the workshops, an emphasis was placed on conducting and on individual instruction with Alfred Walters leading a master class in strings, and his son, Robert Walters, of Columbia Union College, Takoma Park, Maryland, teaching a well-received course in musical composition. Other teachers, who also doubled as soloists on the concert tour, included Donald J. Vaughn, organist and assistant professor of music; pianist Lily Pandiehl from Cal Baptist College in Riverside; and baritone Lyle Jewell, from Columbia Union College.

The Chamber Singers also had an opportunity to sing in some of the beautiful old churches in Europe, including the Caroli Church in Malmo, where the “Kurkuhead” of the church, which is, by the way, a state church, said that the concert they presented there was the “best program” that he had ever heard in the church.

Another University-sponsored musical program made news this summer: the First International Institute for Orchestral Conducting and Symphonic Performance. While this institute had an international flavor, it was held on the La Sierra campus in July. The program in conducting was directed by Herbert Blomstedt, well-known conductor from Sweden.

Conductors, novice and professional, came to La Sierra from throughout the United States for the chance to refine their conducting techniques under the tutelage of the internationally-known conductor. Students were given the opportunity to spend six hours a day in lectures on the theory and techniques of conducting and orchestra management, and three hours each evening rehearsing with a symphonic orchestra pulled together just for this purpose.

Although to laymen it may appear that there is no real purpose for the “man who stands in front and waves the stick,” the institute students learned that it is the job of the conductor to act as the interpreter of the composer’s manuscript. The markings on the score, according to Mr. Blomstedt, are but the bare bones of how a particular work should be performed as evidenced by the fact that different conductors have different interpretations of various works, and by the fact that even the same orchestra with the same conductor might perform a work differently from one time to the next.

Even the matter of tempo “depends on the conductor’s own interpretation of the work, on the quality of the orchestra, on the size of the hall and acoustics, even on how the conductor is feeling . . .,” says Mr. Blomstedt.

The two-week institute ended with a concert in the Riverside Municipal Auditorium, Sunday, July 18. At that time, select institute students exhibited the progress they had made during the concentrated two-week course. Works by Beethoven, Wagner, and Mozart were performed by orchestra under the baton of the conductor of the Oakland Symphony Orchestra, two graduate students from Stanford University, Palo Alto, an assistant professor of music from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, and alumnus Robert Herr, minister of music at the Glendale City Adventist Church, in Glendale.

Mr. Blomstedt, the son of an Adventist minister, is currently the conductor of the Danish Radio Symphony and has taught master classes at the Swedish Royal Academy of Music. He made his debut as a conductor with the Stockholm Philharmonic in 1954 and has since been the conductor of the Norrkoping Symphony, and the Oslo Philharmonic besides his current position.

The institute is one of the very few like it being sponsored in the United States and is unique for the fact that the students of the institute are allowed to work daily with a symphonic orchestra, an experience that many of them have not had before. Tentative approval has been given for the second international institute, which is being planned for the last two weeks of June next year, again under the leadership of Mr. Blomstedt.

A strong flavor of spirituality ran through both of these programs with the example and witness of Mr. Blomstedt, who says, “I couldn’t maintain my career in the professional music field without my faith and personal devotions,” and with the comment of one of the girls on the European tour of the University Chamber Singers who said that, “the tour really helped me to get to know people, to love them for what they are and to grow in my personal Christian experience.” For some, “bumming around” might be the answer; somehow, it seems that these students found a better alternative.
WALTER E. MACPHERSON—EDUCATOR

Editor's note: An honored educator and University Alumnus of the Year talked to SCOPE editors recently about his career at Loma Linda University. Their report of that visit follows.

What motivates a young medical intern to give up his plans for private practice or mission service and become an instructor in the school from which he has just graduated? What are the convictions that would cause a brilliant scientist and clinician to continue service in that school throughout a long professional life?

Walter E. Macpherson's decision to join the faculty of the College of Medical Evangelists was the result of a personal appeal from men whom he respected and loved.

The School of Medicine, or the College of Medical Evangelists as it was then known, was not the established, recognized institution that it is today. It had graduated few physicians. It was a B-grade school, and its continued existence was on a tenuous, year-to-year basis.

Dr. Macpherson credits the very existence of the school to such men as Drs. Newton G. Evans and Percy T. Magan. He recalls that Dr. Evans agreed to come to Loma Linda if the college board would call Dr. Magan. The two men, while often holding divergent views, formed a strong team. "They taught me some valuable lessons," says Dr. Macpherson. "While they might disagree earnestly in a faculty meeting, when the meeting was over, they left as a team, with the same objective and plans."

Called to the department of physiology during the latter part of his internship, the college sent him to St. Louis for advanced work in physiology. He began teaching in 1925 and remained in the physiology department for 11 years. In 1936 he transferred to the Los Angeles campus, teaching in the department of internal medicine.

Walter had grown up in the frontier town of Sparks, Nevada, where his father ran a combination hardware and grocery store. "In those days, we delivered groceries twice a day to our customers. My job, among other things, was to run the delivery wagon. We kept horses behind the store, and I recall racing down the unpaved main street of Sparks with the other boys in town.

"When I was about 12, my mother, who had grown up in an Adventist home, began taking us to the Seventh-day Adventist church in Reno. She, my twin sister, and younger brother were later baptized in the old Reno church. I didn't realize it at the time, but I have since learned that this was one of the early Adventist churches in the West. My father, who had known nothing of Adventists, did not join the church until he was 81 years old, when I had the privilege of baptizing him."

When asked why he had stayed with the struggling medical school while his classmates and friends were developing profitable practices, Dr. Macpherson states that he had had, through the years, a sense of divine guidance. "Even before I became an Adventist, I wanted to be a physician. After I joined the church, I knew that I should come to Loma Linda. Once I became involved in teaching, though I earned only $27.50 a week, I felt it was my duty to keep the department going. There were times when I thought of other things, but since I could think of no one else to fill my place, I stayed on, and the longer I stayed the better I liked it. I became convinced that this was a worthwhile thing for me to do, and I have never doubted the correctness of that decision. I think that the College of Medical Evangelists, the School of Medicine, and now Loma Linda University, constitute one of the most important functions in the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the world today. And even though there have been lots of problems, I have felt that I was involved in a great work, and that I was needed to carry it along. It's important, I think, for one to tie himself into something that he really believes in."

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PRESIDENT NIXON’S SPEECH
AT LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY

G overnor Reagan, Congressman Pettis, Congressman Veysey, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Veterans Administrator, all of the distinguished guests on the platform, and all of the distinguished guests in, this very great audience.

I’ve had a rare privilege in the last three days — one that comes to a President of the United States on occasions when he can leave Washington and get out into the country. In the past three days I have visited New York City, and then on to Illinois at the Illinois State Fair, in Springfield, and then Idaho Falls, in Idaho, the Grand Teton National Park, in Wyoming, Dallas for the National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and finally today, Loma Linda, California. And I can only say that after seeing this great country of ours, and hundreds of thousands of people, it’s really good to be home in California, here at Loma Linda.

I know that represented in this audience are a number of Californians, and a number from all parts of the country. One reason for the greatness of California is that we come from all the states in the nation and from most of the nations of the world. And on this occasion, I would like to direct my remarks to the double purpose of the announcement that we are making today.

The first is with regard to the Veterans Administration hospital that Governor Reagan referred to that was destroyed in the earthquake of February 9. That was a hospital located in one of the most beautiful areas of southern California, on the tip of the San Fernando Valley. It no longer, of course, can be used and it should not be rebuilt. Consequently, we are replacing it here — and not only replacing it, but making a bigger hospital and a better hospital than we had before, right here in Loma Linda.

Now, the question comes — what do we do with the land that we have? And here, we have a policy which in our administration we are implementing on a broad scale across the country. The federal government, for example, owns 45 percent of all the land in the state of California. We own land all over this country that the federal government doesn’t need — land that could be better used by the states, by the counties, by the people of this country. And so under these circumstances with regard to the 94 acres in the San Fernando Valley, we are declaring it surplus through the cooperation of the Veterans Administration so that it can be made into a park — a park which will be available to the people in that area and all the people of southern California.

Let me tell you why that kind of park is important. When I was out there, and this was my first visit to Jackson Hole, the Grand Teton National Park, and saw the magnificence of that park, I talked to hundreds of people from all over the country. Oh, there were some people from Bergen County, New Jersey, and others from Minnesota. There was a Scout group from Wisconsin, there were a number of people from California, and I found from the director of the parks, that hundreds of thousands, and sometimes even millions, go to those parks through a year. But I also know, and you know, that while millions of Americans are fortunate enough to be

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THE DAY THE PRESIDENT CAME
able to afford the time and the money to go to one of those great
parks, located mostly in the western part of the United States, the
great majority of Americans, and particularly of American young
people, never see one. They live in the cities, and this is their home.
What we must do is to bring the parks to the people. And that's
what we're doing through this program.

And Governor, we know that whether it is the beach at San
Clemente, which we declared surplus so that we can have a won-
derful surfing beach down there that now can be used, or whether
it's this 94 acres that you, in cooperation with the city and the
country, will make good use of this land for the people of the State
of California as they want it to be used.

And now let me turn to this great hospital and say something
about it and those who administer it that I think need to be recog-
nized, and particularly should be recognized by the President of the
United States. Reference was made by the Mayor in his remarks
that in 1953 he got an autograph from me. At that time I had just
become Vice President of the United States. And that same year,
1953, 18 years ago, I really learned what the people who had built
Loma Linda University, what the Seventh-day Adventists do, not
only in America, because I visited Loma Linda University, it was
then Loma Linda College, as I recall, in 1950. But I learned what
they are doing in the world, because in that year 1953, Mrs. Nixon
and I took a trip clear around the world. And as we visited the
countries of southeast Asia and southern Asia, we saw several hos-
pitals run by various organizations. The most impressive ones were
the ones run by the Seventh-day Adventists, people who were dedi-
cated. There were doctors, there were nurses, there were others who
were giving their lives for the purpose of helping those people in
those poor countries develop a better system of medicine. And as I
think of the desire all of us have to have a world of peace in which
people of the world can work together and live together rather than
to fight each other, I think of nothing that does more to make
friends for America abroad than that kind of selfless service by
people like those from Loma Linda who have gone out through
the world.

And now a word as to what this hospital will mean. First, to
the veterans, it means better care, because this will be a great hos-
pital, I can assure you. A hospital is not just a magnificent building
like this splendid building. But what really counts in a hospital is
the dedication of the doctors and the nurses and the others. And I
can assure you, this hospital will have the most dedicated doctors,
nurses, and personnel we can possibly find. And our veterans will
benefit from that.

The second thing I think is important to note is that the com-
munity, all the nation, will benefit. Because as Don Johnson, our
Veterans Administrator, has often pointed out, and as he was telling
me coming out on the plane from Dallas the other day, the work
that is done in Veterans Hospitals makes breakthroughs that benefit
all the country, for example, the treatment of so-called tropical dis-
eases. Breakthroughs have been made already as a result of the work
that has been done on the very difficult war in which we are pres-
ently engaged that we didn't think was possible, even in World War
II. And more will come. And so we see this hospital benefitting as it
should, first the veterans in providing better care for them, but be-
yond that, providing a basis for training doctors, nurses, and others,
and the basis for research which will improve the health of all the
country. And then beyond that, as I have indicated, contributing to
better health for all the people of the world.

And so, I am sure you can understand why all of us at this very
moment, as we make this announcement, can realize that this is an announcement that everybody can support; without regard to party, we are all for good health; without regard to party, we are all for better relations between nations; without regard to party, thinking as Americans, we want to do everything that we can to help those veterans who have served our country, who have made sacrifices that we did not make ourselves; and without regard to party, we are proud to participate in an event which we know is going to build America rather than tear it down. And that's what this event is doing.

In that spirit, could I add just a word to the very eloquent remarks of Governor Reagan. As one travels across this country, he thinks of numbers of things. But one impression that indelibly is made, as far as I am concerned, is this: as you go from New York to Illinois to Idaho to Wyoming to Texas, then out to California, you realize this is a very big country. You realize it's a very diverse country. But also, despite what may be said and heard at times, running America down, you realize America is a beautiful country. You also realize that the American people are a good people. They are a people who have gone to war four times in this century, but to our credit, never for the purpose of destroying freedom, always for the purpose of defending it, never for the purpose of breaching the peace, only for the purpose of keeping it. America is the strongest nation in the world today — but why? Not for the purpose of conquest, but only from that position of strength can we help to negotiate what we all want, for ourselves and for other nations in the world — a whole generation of peace, something we Americans haven't had in this century. This is a great goal. Americans are for it. Americans support it. And, as we look toward that goal and particularly as we see it in this audience those who have given so much to their country, I say let's be worthy of them, worthy of the sacrifices of war by building a peace, a real peace, so that their sons and their children will not have to fight in another war. If that can be made possible. And we need to build a nation and a period of peace that means something more than simply the absence of war. That means a nation that has confidence in itself, a people that believe in this country, a people who are willing to make sacrifices for their country if they realize that what they give up is going to help all the country and all the people, and a people also who, as was the time in the beginning of this country, will recognize that America has a role in the world, and we're going to fulfill it. You remember 195 years ago, when America was a poor nation, when it was a weak nation, Thomas Jefferson said, "We act not just for ourselves, but for the whole human race." And what a presumptuous statement it was to make then. But it was true then because he knew that wealth and power was not what made a people great, it was the spirit of the people, and we had a great spirit — the spirit of '76. Today we are the strongest nation in the world, strong in arms, and rich in good. Let it not be said that America was poor in spirit. I believe that America is rich in spirit. I believe that across this nation of ours, younger people, older people, have faith in our country. They want to build a generation of peace. And they want America to maintain the position of leadership in the world so that we can build that kind of peace that will mean something far more than the absence of war, that will mean better health, that will mean a cleaner and better environment, that will mean opportunity and freedom and justice such as people have never enjoyed in the history of the world. This is a great ideal. And speaking to my friends here in my home state of California, I cherish this opportunity to share those ideals with you. Thank you.
The dreams of childhood - its airy fables; its graceful, beautiful, humane, impossible adornments of the world beyond. so good to be believed in once, so good to be remembered when outgrown.

Charles Dickens
Nixon reveals Loma Linda as planned VA hospital site

President Richard Nixon visited Loma Linda University, August 20, to announce construction of a $28.9 million Veterans Administration hospital in the Loma Linda area.

Speaking before 10,000 Inland Empire residents, President Nixon said that the 630-bed hospital “will be closely affiliated with the School of Medicine, an affiliation which holds great promise for future improvements in medical care for veterans.

“The medical school is noted for the high quality of its medical training, for its strong support of overseas medical missions, and for its deep dedication to community service.”

In commending Loma Linda University, President Nixon said that “I can think of nothing that does more to make friends for America abroad than that kind of selfless service by people like those from Loma Linda.”

The new Veterans Administration hospital will replace the 521-bed hospital in San Fernando, California in which 48 patients and employees died in the earthquake of February 9.

Shortly after the announcement was made, four southern California geologists criticized the selection of the Loma Linda site. They all felt that this area exhibited a higher earthquake potential than most of southern California since two of the bigger earthquake faults ran within several miles of Loma Linda. They said that since 1918 there have been six quakes in the area that have been over six points on the Richter scale.

However, President Nixon said the decision to replace the hospital grew out of a “careful review which has been conducted by the administrator of veterans affairs and other government officials.” “What this action demonstrates, in my judgment, is that we can foster social progress — with all the building and modernization that implies — and at the same time enhance environmental quality.

Coming with Mr. Nixon from the Western White House was California Governor Ronald Reagan. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Reagan were flown to Loma Linda University in “Marine One,” the official Presidential helicopter.

The Presidential helicopter, flown by Lieutenant Colonel Richard A. Kucil, commanding officer of Marine Helicopter Squadron One located at Quantico, Virginia, was accompanied by two marine helicopters carrying the White House Press Corps and two similar helicopters carrying Mr. Nixon’s staff.

The only incidents to mar the otherwise spectacular visit was the arrival of fourteen anti-war demonstrators and the treatment of 20 visitors that were overcome with the heat.

In-depth exposure to common medical problems is planned for the refresher courses during the 1972 Alumni Postgraduate Convention.

According to refresher courses chairman, Stewart W. Shankel, MD, professor of medicine, courses lasting from six to twelve hours will deal with subjects such as angina pectoris, edema, anemia, etc. from the aspects of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and pathologic physiology. These basic concepts would then be used to present the clinical manifestations, the diagnostic tools available and the definitive treatment for the process under discussion.

Dr. Shankel says that this kind of approach will necessitate the close cooperation of the basic scientist, the laboratory-oriented physician, and the medical and surgical subspecialists. “This comprehensive approach should increase the practical value of the courses to alumni and others who will be taking them,” said Dr. Shankel.

The other courses, states Dr. Shankel, will be short, three-hour courses dealing primarily with clinical problems or topics related to one specific area of medicine such as those previously offered in ophthalmology, dermatology, and financial investments.

Partridge gains role as University administrator

The top student affairs position on the Loma Linda campus of Loma Linda University was filled recently by a career educator from Omaha, Nebraska. The post was vacated by Norman J. Woods, PhD, who accepted an assignment as associate dean for admissions and student affairs in the School of Medicine.

In the dual role as associate dean of admissions and associate dean of students, Galen R. Partridge, EdD, becomes the chief student affairs officer on the Loma Linda campus under the jurisdiction of University vice president for student affairs Tracy R. Tetre.

One of Dr. Partridge’s assignments is to recruit possible students from low-income families who do not think they can afford a professional education and have not planned their education for one. In addition to searching out potential students for the following academic year, Dr. Partridge plans to work with high-school age students from low-income areas who, with the proper guidance, might come to one of the professional schools on the Loma Linda campus after they have fulfilled their college prerequisite courses.

After his graduation from Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1947, Dr. Partridge taught in Alabama. During that period, he earned a master of education degree from the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

From 1964-66 he taught in the Omaha Public School System and as an instructor at the University of Omaha in Omaha. He then returned for a third time to Oakwood College as chairman of the department of education and as coordinator of student activities. In 1969, Dr. Partridge received his doctor of education degree from the University of Nebraska.

Dr. Partridge elementary and high schools in Los Angeles and Chicago, Illinois. From 1948-52 he was chairman of the department of secondary education, and also dean of men, at Oakwood College in Huntsville, Alabama.
Interdisciplinary studies initiated

In an age of relevance and innovation, Loma Linda University has joined the ranks of modern universities by offering a program of interdisciplinary studies beginning with the fall quarter next school year. This innovation is one of the many that accompany the procedural changes that are taking place in the University with the switch from semester to quarter calendar.

Qualified freshmen will be offered a program that is "student-oriented and flexible" according to Ralph L. Koorenny, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He says that the goal of the program is to give capable students an opportunity for "growth at their own pace."

The new program makes possible a reduction in the amount of time devoted to general studies, giving the student added opportunities to pursue his own vocational or personal interests.

The program consists of two concurrent sequences of wide-ranging, integrated courses. One series focuses on the Human Being and Behavior, and explores the structures and dynamics of personal, social, and religious life. The other series focuses on the Development of Ideas, and emphasizes scientific thought, the arts, and religion. The total program carries 48 quarter units of academic credit, and will account for approximately one-half of the student's course work during each of his first two years at the university.

"One point of which we were most concerned is that the knowledge explosion has forced teachers to become more and more specialized, making it difficult for the student to see the 'whole man.' We want to draw students and teachers closer together," says Fritz Gay, associate professor of theology and coordinator for the program.

One way in which students and teachers will be brought together is the low student-teacher ratio. Most freshman general studies courses have 30-60 students per teacher. The ratio in the interdisciplinary studies program will be approximately 15:1. Participation in the new program will be limited to 45 freshmen who have met the regular requirements for entrance to the College of Arts and Sciences or the School of Education.

Dr. Landeen authors philosophical views of Martin Luther

A new book on Martin Luther has been authored by emeritus president of La Sierra College William M. Landeen, PhD.

"The greatest disturber of religious peace and trouble of established church institutions in the 16th century was Martin Luther, a religious rebel," according to Dr. Landeen.

The book looks into the beliefs of Martin Luther who so tremendously influences the course of modern history.

Theologian discovers marital attitudes in future book

Attitudes of Christians toward marriage and divorce are the subject of a new book, The New Testament Logic of Diverse, by Viggo Norskov Olsen, PhD, Chairman of the Department of Religion and Biblical Languages, that will soon be released by the Mohr Publishing House in Tubingen, Germany.

The book will be published as the 10th in a series of works by a panel of theologians and will automatically go to seminars, libraries, and other regular subscribers to the series. A Mohr Publishing House representative said that "in the present ecumenical age the different concepts of marriage, divorce, and remarriage are facing one another. The present study could serve as a dialogue."

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Dr. Klooster undertakes duties as School of Dentistry dean

Judson Klooster, DDS, former associate dean of the School of Dentistry, has been selected to replace Charles T. Smith, DDS, as dean of the dental school.

Dr. Klooster, dean of the school since 1960, has accepted a position with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, as one of four project coordinators in the NIH bureau of health manpower education. He will work with other project coordinators including a physician, certified public accountant, and hospital administrator. Dr. Smith begins his new work August 9. He and his wife will live in Potomac, Maryland.

The new dean, Dr. Klooster, received his doctor of dental surgery degree from the University of Pacific dental school in San Francisco, in 1947. During part of the 18 years he spent in private practice, Dr. Klooster taught at the School of Dentistry on a part-time basis. He joined the fulltime faculty in 1967 as associate professor of restorative dentistry. In 1968 he was named director of continuing education, and, a year later, associate dean for academic affairs. Dr. Klooster earned a master of medical science degree in biomedical communications from Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1968.

He married the former Arlene Jean Madson in 1948. Dr. and Mrs. Klooster have three daughters: Cherylin Judy, 21, Lynette Carol, 14, and Terrill Ann, 11.

Two assistant deans appointed to fill dental school vacancies

The School of Dentistry has named two new assistant deans, according to Judson Klooster,

Dr. Peters

DDS, dean, School of Dentistry.

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The school also gained national recognition for pioneering programs in community dentistry.

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Mr. Gillespie

Assistant dean for clinical affairs is V. Bailey Gillespie. Mr. Gillespie is a 1964 graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences. He also received his master of science degree in oral pathology from Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, and his bachelor of divinity degree in Andrews University in 1966. Mr. Gillespie is a member of the American Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officers and the Religion Education Association. He is editor of the SDA Dentist magazine.

Named to the position of assistant dean for admissions and student affairs is V. Bailey Gillespie. Mr. Gillespie is a 1964 graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences. He also received his master of science degree in oral pathology from Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, and his bachelor of divinity degree in Andrews University in 1966. Mr. Gillespie is a member of the American Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officers and the Religion Education Association. He is editor of the SDA Dentist magazine.

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A lighted screen the size of a small TV set, which serves as a blackboard for medical pictures of diagrams drawn by a distant computer, will be tested as a physician's instrument during the coming year in nine institutions across the United States.

This remote-control terminal capable also of sending information or queries to the computer, was designed by Ivan R. Neilsen, PhD, chief of the Scientific Computing Facility, and has been in use for research and patient care at the medical center for the last three years. It enables doctors with no technical computer knowledge to automate some part of their diagnostic and treatment procedures by making use of the vast filing system and virtually instant calculations of a large computer facility.

Some of the medical tasks the terminal could perform in a doctor's office or hospital, and its general capabilities, were demonstrated to about 100 medical researchers attending a conference here recently. They saw how it could be used, for instance, to help the physician diagnose heart patients or those with pulmonary or hormonal problems. The conference was called by the Biotechnology Resources Branch of the National Institutes of Health. From those attending the conference and other interested scientists who were invited to submit proposals for their own use of the Loma Linda terminal, the Biotechnology Resources Branch has selected eight proposals. Each scientist received a terminal with which to try out his proposal in his own institution. In addition, Loma Linda will operate 10 of the terminals here — eight to be used in different departments of the medical center, and two assigned to the Regional Medical Program of this area — to be tested a few months at a time in clinics, small hospitals, and private doctors' offices away from the campus. These two are joined by telephone cable to the computer facility, and are being used by doctors in the area as a kind of specialist consultant via computer.

Dr. Klooster in the NIH bureau of health manpower education. He will work with other project coordinators including a physician, certified public accountant, and hospital administrator. Dr. Smith begins his new work August 9. He and his wife will live in Potomac, Maryland.

The team will coordinate its endeavors closely with all concerned in a definite effort to be of assistance in improving the health care of the nation, Dr. Smith says.

During his 11 years as dean of the School of Dentistry, the number of fulltime faculty members increased from nine to 49. The school also gained national recognition for pioneering programs in community dentistry.

A MEDICAL CENTER technician watches television screen readout that indicates the lung capacity of the hospital patient taking the test. Instantaneous communication with a computer enables fast diagnosis of patient's medical problems.

Hospital computer, TV screen, aids area doctors' diagnoses

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To save his life, United States Congressman Jerry L. Pettis arranged for a special type of respirator flown from Washington, D.C. to Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino on an air force jet transport. Raymond went home in July.

Three hundred years ago, a Chinese lexicographer chose 214 characters and pieces of characters, called radicals, to serve as an indexing or arranging mechanism. Many of the Chinese characters contain two to eight different radicals and this presents an almost insolvable problem to the reader who often has to guess which radical to look one's character up under. This problem is common to Korea, China, and Japan. Dr. Nelson already has produced a new Japanese-English Character Dictionary, that has been widely accepted, and will use the same system to solve these problems for the Chinese dictionary.

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**LLU linguist finds new method to classify Asian hieroglyphics**

A new method for classifying hieroglyphics was invented and is now being used by Andrew N. Nelson, PhD, Professor of Educational Foundations, to create a new Modern Chinese-English Dictionary.

Hieroglyphic languages are often thought of as ancient but few people realize that China, Korea, and Japan still write in hieroglyphics. The problem that scholars face is the clumsiness of most of the character dictionaries. It is often a tiring, difficult, and discouraging task, states Dr. Nelson.

In his research, Dr. Nutter plans is based on an invention called the Radical Priority Table. All one has to do, he says, is start at the top of the 12 questions in the priority table and stop at the one that you can answer with a yes. This means that now the correct radical may be chosen no matter how many of the 214 radicals a given character may contain. The process is almost instantaneous and speeds up reading and translation.

**Microbiologist takes sabbatical to research tumorogenic viruses**

Robert L. Nutter, PhD, professor of microbiology, recently left for a one year working sabbatical to continue work on research at Penn State University Medical School in the Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pennsylvania. Studying as a senior research fellow with Fred Rapp, PhD, a well-known virologist and chairman of the department of microbiology at Penn State University Medical School, Dr. Nutter will study tumorogenic viruses, that is, those causing tumors. He will examine the structure of the deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) of certain of these viruses.

DNA is a substance found in all living cells. It is the chemical substance of the control center which makes each cell the way it is. In cancer cells, the control has been altered in some way. With certain animal cancers, such as the one caused by a certain monkey virus (SV40), this alteration has been caused by the DNA from the virus combining with the DNA of the host cell.

The most frustrating obstacle in the treatment of cancer, says Dr. Nutter, is in finding something that would affect the virus DNA without affecting the DNA of the host.

In his research, Dr. Nutter hopes to study the nature of the viral DNA and the mechanism by which it binds with the DNA of the host cell in the formation of tumors.

Last year, Dr. Nutter and two other Loma Linda University scientists reported findings on five new bacterial viruses that bear a relationship to their host cells similar to the relationship between cancer viruses and their hosts.

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Dr. Nelson

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Dr. Rapp's laboratory at the Hershey Medical Center is recognized as one of the leading cancer research centers in the nation.
Mysterious compounds found in human tissue by LLU student

The occurrence of a mysterious phosphorous-containing organic compound in human tissue was reported recently by a University senior medical student at a meeting of student scientists in Galveston, Texas.

Stanley Andrew Tan, talking to the National Student Research Forum of the Student American Medical Association, said that in five postmortem investigations he had found this substance in the brain, heart, liver, and kidney of three persons but not in those of the other two.

No one knows as yet why this carbon-to-phosphorous bond (aminoalkylphosphonic acid) occurs, where it comes from, what purpose it serves in the body. In fact, the reason its existence was unsuspected in human tissue till recently is that no one was really looking for it. All the phosphorous compounds previously known to be in living matter had the phosphorous attached to oxygen or nitrogen only.

In 1959 Japanese investigators found this organic compound in protozoa (micro-organisms) in the stomachs of sheep. The report caused a stir just because the compound is so different from all the other compounds in living matter.

Following the first report, other grazing animals—cows, goats, etc.—were found to have the carbon-to-phosphorous bond in their stomachs and milk; and soon it was discovered in small shellfish, as well. Therefore, scientists suspected that it might also be present in human tissue, perhaps absorbed in the diet. However, only a single occurrence—in one human brain—was thereafter reported as the result of Japanese research. Perhaps this was because the method and equipment for discovering the compound’s presence in human beings was cumbersome and expensive.

Mr. Tan, in collaboration with his mentor, Walter E. Boop, MD, PhD, associate professor of biochemistry, developed an improved method for detecting the substance; their method requires much less expensive equipment than has heretofore been used. Their studies have been the first to discover the widespread occurrence of the carbon-phosphorus compound in human tissue. Of the two persons in whom postmortem examination showed it was absent, one was a vegetarian; the other’s diet was unknown. This was a patient with terminal cancer.

The Loma Linda investigators plan to look for the compound in other foods and to explore its possible role in the human diet.

Speculation about its function in the human body is now ranging widely among some scientists from a theory that it may have a role to play in the metabolism of animal fats in the diet to the possibility that it may have something to do with malignancy.

DO AWAY WITH LEGALISM

says Godfrey T. Anderson in his new book WALK GOD’S BATTLEFIELD. Christianity is not a list of dos and don’ts. Christ said, “Love everybody.” He is concerned with motives people have for doing things. He abhors the legalism which neglects love and kindness and focuses on minor details of ordinance and ritual.

This is only one of the revolutionary ideas in this collection of twenty-five essays. These new ideas for a “now” generation are directed toward you—the concerned young adult.

Godfrey T. Anderson is currently professor of history at Loma Linda University. He is former president of La Sierra College and of Loma Linda University. To a large public in North America and around the rest of the world, Dr. Anderson is well known and highly honored as teacher, scholar, and university administrator. Those who read his writings will find in them at least two qualities of distinction: the touch of a committed craftsman, and stress on the relevance of God to problem-ridden lives. They will sense a surging of His power through every chapter.

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DENTIST NEEDED


Family doctor making comeback in modern health care delivery

The era of the family doctor may be gathering momentum toward a revival in modern health care delivery. But this time they will not be called general practitioners. They will be trained as specialists in treating whole families from cradle to grave.

In the newly-opened department of family practice in the School of Medicine, physicians who have graduated from medical school can take a three-year residency that will ultimately equip them to treat entire families in the community in which they practice.

Six residencies in family practice are filled for next year, says Raymond O. West, MD, chairman of the department. The program began July 1. Upon completion of a three-year residency, physicians will be given certification examinations by the American Board of Family Physicians.

The family practice physician will be trained in the philosophy of continuous and comprehensive care. The family practice approach will characterize their function in contrast to the more or less sporadic crisis care of the past. “A family practice specialist will also have considerable training in preventive medicine,” says Dr. West.

Working with a partner, second and third year residents in family practice will work with 50 families in the community, inoculating their children, setting up good fitness and diet programs, learning about their home and jobs, providing counsel when necessary, enlisting community agencies to help the family's needs and making house calls when necessary.

Dr. West believes the emphasis on family doctors will be vital in alleviating the shortage of physicians in the nation. He says that the family doctor, using modern methods and paramedical help, can take care of three or four times as many patients as physicians in other specialties.

In addition to training family physicians, the department of family practice will function as student and employee health services for the University.

**THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE** has recently opened training in a new area of health care. It is the revival of the family doctor as a medical specialist, treating the whole family from birth to grave.
A gripping story

Grip is fundamental to people's earning ability

The value of a man's grip, in dollars, can now be determined scientifically, thanks to a study recently made by a University physical therapist and a University medical doctor. Grip is fundamental to people's earning ability, as has long been known by health services at the nearby Kaiser steel mill.

Julius V. Toews, instructor in physical therapy, and Reynolds T. Schmidt, MD, used a hand device which registers hand strength in pounds of pressure to measure the energy in the hands of steel-mill job applicants. 1,128 men and 80 women were tested for the first time the range of average, normal grip strengths.

Their study, reported in the Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, thus provides a more scientific basis than has previously been available for evaluating monetary loss caused by injuries that deplete the normal strength of a person's grip.

The tests forคาด, that many people, 28 percent of those studied, have as much, or even better, grip strength than a 40-year-old man with a similar job classification. As Mr. Toews teaches his students as part of a lecture and laboratory demonstration on how to estimate the loss of hand strength in patients he saw, Mr. Toews found discrepancies which made the guessing difficult. He looked into the scientific literature and talked to physicians, seeking "norms" of grip strength and discovering his amazement that little if any research had been done. "Everything in the literature is too be people quoting each other," he relates, "with no solid basis for any of their assumptions."

When the Schmidt-Toews report was published last June, therefore, it generated great interest among medical and legal professionals. Requests for reprints have come from all over the world.

Since grip is fundamental to many people's earning ability, a permanent injury to a man's hand, arm, or neck (all of which can affect his grip) may cause a major economic loss. How great the compensation should be depends, at Industrial Accident Commission of the state of Washington, on a balance of many factors.

As instances, the Schmidt-Toews study found the height, weight, and age are important considerations: The taller a man is — up to 6 foot 3 inches — the stronger his grip is likely to be. Over 6'3", it becomes weaker. A similar up-and-down curve holds true for weight and age. Grip strength increases up to a weight of 215 pounds, then levels off. A young man gains in strength up to 102 age of 32; then the up curve becomes a plateau and, around 42, it slowly starts down-ward.

Nevertheless a young man who loses a finger would not get as much compensation as an older man with a similar injury. The reason is that the younger man can learn to adjust to the loss; the older man probably couldn't.

Compensation for non-industrial injury is also dependent on the injured man's earning power in relation to his responsibility, if the number of people he must support. Duration of the injury is another factor. Mr. Toews teaches Lessons. Students it is infeasible to make any final disability evaluation until the patient's recovery is complete. They can then allow a waiting period of three to six months' normal activity, he recommends. During that time the patient may discover a residual problem left by the injury, or he may overcome a seeming disability.

Most people injured in accidents, including auto collisions, are eager to collect compensation from the insurance company and, in the meantime, quick to sign releases. The state of California allows a one-to-five-year waiting period. If an accident victim may file a claim. Mr. Toews strongly advises such people to wait for a doctor to draw their conclusion, and file for compensation at the latest date possible according to law.

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1. Tenassee, Athens: Surgeon needed immediately! SDA Church and Church School.

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**OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST**


**PHYSICAL THERAPIST**

1. Seeking placement with group of Adventist doctors.
Nursing seminar discusses ways to improve health care

Jerome P. Lysaught, EdD, Director of the National Commission for the Study of Nursing and Nursing Education and author of An Abstract for Action, was the featured speaker at the University Medical Center on June 9, for two sessions of a nursing colloquium on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Nursing. The morning session had representatives from the various schools of the University while the afternoon session was for nursing personnel only. The entire scope of health care was discussed, covering areas in all the related fields.

The commission is composed of mostly non-nurses and was formed because the leadership in nursing found their profession was beset with so many problems that an other study was needed. The last study was done in 1948.

Dr. Lysaught reported on the commission's three year comprehensive study on ways to improve health care. The study, conducted between 1967 and 1970, found that the 70 percent of a nurse's time is spent performing duties that are not directly concerned with patient care, and that within the next five years there will be more beds occupied in nursing homes than in hospitals in 40 of the 50 states.

The commission outlined its recommendations in three categories. The first was a need for Master Planning which states that there should be a change in nursing education to emphasize the care area of nursing which comprises 80 percent of the nurses duties instead of training the nurse in the remaining 20 percent, the care area, as is done now. The commission also felt there is a need for "recycling nurses" through a continuing education program.

The Joint Practice Commission is the second recommendation calling for the establishment of a commission on state and national levels to plan for improvement of patient care.

The last recommendation is the need for professional development. Practices is to be given the greatest emphasis. The commission feels that a system should be set up to award the nurses for excellence in practice.

The commission selected nine target states, including California, at the conclusion of the study to test the validity of their recommendations.

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The challenge of foreign mission service has never been greater than it is right now! The tremendous advances of the 20th Century have not been equally distributed. Some regions of our planet have been passed by. We need men and women who can move into these places and literally mendous advances of the 20th Century have not been equally distributed. Some regions of our church to rally once more to the support of these forgotten places.

Below is a list of our overseas needs. We need your help. Write: William Wagner, MD, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists department of health, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California 92354.

Afro-MidEast
Second Doctor, Ishaka Hospital, Uganda
Physician, Kenedi Hospital, Kenya
Physician (GP), Desale Hospital, Desale, Ethiopia
Nurse/Instructor, EZMH at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Far East
Surgeon, Bandung
Surgeon, Bangkok
Physician (GP), Surgery, Salog
Physician (GP), Okinawa
Physician (GP), Okinawa — to open new clinic
Physician, Kobe, Japan
Physician, Tokyo, Japan
Physician, Tokyo, Japan
Physician, Guam
Physician, Hong Kong Adv Hospital (Victoria Branch), Hong Kong
Physician (GP), Bangkok, Thailand
Physician, Tokyo, Japan

Dentist, Okinawa — to open new clinic
Director, School of Nursing, Hong Kong Adv Hospital
Head Nurse, Guam
Inter-America
Pediatrician, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Anesthesiologist, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
OB/GYN Specialist, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Physician (GP), Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Internist, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Physician (GP), Fort of Spain Community Hospital, Trinidad
Physician, Davis Memorial Hospital, Guyana
Physician (GP), with some surgery, Nicaragua Hospital
Self-supporting Dentist, Andrews Memorial Hospital, Jamaica
Director, School of Nursing, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Director, Nursing Services, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Nurse Instructors, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico
Administrative Dietitian, Bella Vista Hospital, Puerto Rico

Southern Asia
Physician (Internist), Karachi Adv Hospital, W. Pakistan
Physician (Internal Medicine)/Surgeon, Medical Director, Ser- rat Trans-Africa
Physician, Mugones Hospital
Medical Director, Songs Hospital
Medical Director, Mwami Hospital
Dentist, Maseru Lesotho
Nurse, Mugones Hospital
Matron/Nurse, Songs Hospital
Matron/Nurse, Mabasala Hospital

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Self-supporting Dentist, South Caribbean Conference

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Alumnus of the year
Continued from page 14

“You know, the most important thing in the world is that we represent the gospel of Christ. To be true Christians, even among those of our own faith, is certainly desirable and important. Preaching is one angle of the gospel work. The medical work is the right arm of the message. It isn’t just the ‘entering wedge,’ or as one of my friends says, ‘sticky flypaper’ to attract people to the church.

“I think that caring for people, as medical people can do, and adding knowledge to medicine which will benefit people, is just as much a part of carrying the gospel as preaching. I don’t see the healing work as just a means of accomplishing something else. I think it’s a real part of the whole business. We believe that God is concerned about man’s whole being. He’s not just interested in our subscribing to a list of doctrines.”

When asked about the future role of the School of Medicine and its relationship to the mission of the church, he replied, “Oh, the responsibilities of the medical work are certainly not going to diminish. This ministry will, I think, become increasingly important. It may well outlast other types of work, but it will always be important because it is contributing to the welfare of mankind in a Christian manner. Nobody would object to this in today’s world.

The day has been long, the weather hot, and it is now eleven p.m. As often happens my mind runs over the events of the day. There is always stimulation and inspiration deriving from our University and its role in finishing God’s work on earth.

There are frustrations, too — punches — negative remarks thrown at me as criticisms of University administration or of church organization. Some of these criticisms make me wince! Here are some that have come my way recently. I won’t try to explain why or by whom these punches were thrown.

“We Seventh-day Adventists no longer have a great evangelistic purpose or mission.”

“Since we have no purpose in America, we cannot have a meaningful world-wide mission.”

“We’re too well off — too contented — too fat — just plain soft.”

“The church is socially, economically, and religiously divided. Its various factions can no longer communicate with each other.”

“We no longer respond defensively when people say our bedrock of religious faith has crumpled, that God is dead, that Christ was just an itinerant moralist or that the Bible is great literature.”

“True revival and evangelistic enthusiasm simply have died. As members, we have allowed Conference rule to devour our individualism. We have become wards of the church — and we like it that way!”

And there is more —

“Our religious fervor, the spirit of 1844, has burned itself out.”

“The question, ‘Is it good for the cause?’ has been replaced by, ‘What’s in it for me?’

“We have no great leaders anymore and the debunkers are killing off the last of our early heroes.”

“We have become a bunch of conformists who place self interest above all else. Public Enemy Number 1 today is the man who rocks the boat.”

“We believe in freedom, justice, equality, and religion as long as it is stamped ‘Made by SDA’ and ‘Reserved for Adventists only.’”

“We believe in the brotherhood of man — but to be quite honest about it, there is a time and a place for it, a limit to everything.”

“Our young people have become a bunch of spoiled, overfed, under-principled punks who no longer make an attempt to go to church or even act like Christians.”

And so on — Unfortunately, some of our people believe these things to be true, at least to some degree, and because of their opinion, they represent something of an indictment.

Is there ground for these and other complaints? Do they apply to us? Do they apply to me? To what degree am I responsible for symptoms of corporate ill health?

AS I SEE IT . . . we have problems — and faults, too. There is, however, much to inspire confidence and enthusiasm. And enthusiasm based on commitment and clear vision is contagious.

Now, at the beginning of another academic year, is a good time for each of us, personally, to evaluate the quality of his dedication and service. The influence of one committed life is beyond computation.

It isn’t easy to buck the tide and reverse trends toward indifference and decay. Ellen White writes in Christian Education:

“You must fight the good fight of faith; You must be wrestlers for the crown of life. Strive, for the grasp of Satan is upon you; and if you do not wrench yourselves from him you will be palsied and ruined.”

I intend to do more wrestling.

by Robb R. Hicks
Special Representative, Loma Linda University

Mr. Hicks

Because of its Christian orientation, our school should become outstanding in its position in medical education and in its work around the world. There are many people who are not members of our church who recognize the value of what we are doing.

“It’s all been very worthwhile to me. My real reward is the realization that I may have helped students become good physicians. I think that’s the real pay any teacher gets — to be able to look and see that at least some of his students are successful. And when I think of my alumni, I think their batting average has been pretty good.”

Dr. Macpherson has, in addition to his teaching, carried the offices of dean of the School of Medicine, president of the college, and vice president for medical affairs in the university. He retired from professional duties this summer, and following a three-week vacation with Mrs. Macpherson, is beginning a new chapter in a rich and rewarding life. In discussing his retirement, he said, “Some time ago I recognized the fact that there were people who have hung on longer than they should have. I didn’t want to do that. In my letter to the board, I quoted the verse in Ecclesiastes that there is a time for everything, and that now was the time for me to retire. I think a man should make the change while he is still capable of designing and following through on a different plan of living. I have had a number of invitations to join various medical teams. I haven’t decided what I’ll do. I’m going to play it by ear. For the time being, there are some things around the place that need doing.”
Silver anniversary alumni from four schools play vital role in University's education program

Alumni from four schools will honor "Class of '47" graduates at conventions and homecoming celebrations next spring.

Members of this class are notable not only for distinguished service throughout the world but for current roles in University educational programs. These outstanding alumni exert powerful influences on students now enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the Schools of Allied Health Professions, Medicine and Nursing. Accounts of their professional development and their service to the University are noteworthy.

Of the schools in operation 25 years ago, the School of Medicine has felt the greatest impact from those who graduated that year.

Upon receiving the school's MD degree in 1947, David B. Hinshaw interned at the White Memorial Hospital. While there, he was accepted as a Loma Linda University Pathology Fellow.

In 1950, Dr. Hinshaw began a University of Oregon surgery residency at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Portland. He completed the residency in 1954 and returned to Loma Linda University as an instructor in surgery. He was promoted to the rank of assistant professor three years later and was named professor and department chairman in 1961.

Loma Linda University President Dr. Hinshaw in July of 1962, Dr. Hinshaw accepted the deanship of the school and almost immediately became involved in plans to consolidate the school on one campus. He was largely responsible for implementing the Board of Trustees decision to consolidate at Loma Linda. While achieving transfer of the school's clinical training institutions, he has participated in surgery residency programs at Glendale Adventist Hospital and Mbarara School of Medicine in Africa. Dr. Taylor attended the Royal College of Surgeons in London for surgical review and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the East African Association of Surgeons. While at the Heri Mission, he developed new methods of treating leprosy.

Bill and his wife, Elizabeth, double as foster parents to many students. Their elder son, William, Jr., is a student in the School of Dentistry. Their daughter, Patricia, graduated this spring from the School of Nursing.

In 1966, he developed new techniques for percutaneous transfemoral selective coronary arteriography. The precise information thus made available has facilitated better selection of candidates for coronary surgery and has enabled surgeons to develop new life-saving procedures.

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In 1964, Dr. Taylor joined LLU's School of Medicine 18 months ago as professor and chairman of the department of radiology and is director of Cardiovascular Laboratories here.

World famous for the Judkins Technique, he has received honors from scores of organizations and has authored more than 70 scientific publications.

Melvin and his wife, Eileen, who assists him in his office, live in Redlands.

Another alumnus educator celebrating the silver anniversary of his graduation is Daniel A. Mitchell, Jr., SM'47, assistant professor of anatomy in the School of Medicine.

Dr. Mitchell's major responsibility is as Director of Medical Education at the White Memorial Medical Center. This office involves supervision of internship and residency programs in surgery. According to Dr. Mitchell, there are currently 18 interns and 65 residents training in 12 specialties. He reports on plans for construction of a 90-bed addition to the Center. Additional space for research programs and housing for student nurses, interns and residents will be provided.

Dan and his wife, Maureen, spent five years as missionaries in Taiwan where he is credited with conversion of the Taiwan Sanitarium and Hospital from a general practice to a specialty hospital. The Mitchell's have two married daughters, Danine and Peggy, and 10-year-old Mamic.

Still another member of the class of '47 currently involved in the educational program at Loma Linda is Francis You King.
Lau, an associate professor of medicine at Loma Linda. Dr. Lau is also Chief of Cardiology Unit One at the Los Angeles County – University of Southern California Medical Center. He has been actively involved in clinical cardiology and cardiac catheterization and angiography. Current research projects include artificial valves, pacemakers and chest x-rays.

Dr. Lau began his residency in internal medicine at the Queens Hospital in Honolulu. He completed it at the San Francisco County Hospital and at the Veterans Administration Hospital there. He was assistant clinical professor of medicine at the University of California in San Francisco for 5 years and in 1960 was granted a fellowship in cardiology at the Presbyterian Medical Center.

His wife, Bernie, is an alumnus of Loma Linda University’s School of Nursing. The Lauhs have four children: Gerry, an engineering major at the University of Southern California; Ronnie, a pre-med student on the La Sierra campus; Carol, a creative arts major at La Sierra; and Kathleen, a student at Orangewood Academy.

Gordon W. Thompson, MD, also represents La Sierra’s Class of ’47 in the School of Medicine. An assistant clinical professor of medicine, Thompson completed residency and training at Glendale Hospital. He served in the U.S. Army for two years and has been on the Loma Linda campus since 1955. He specializes in pulmonary diseases.

Gordon and Elaine have two married daughters, Susan and Janet, two sons at the Loma Linda Academy, Edward and Jay, and Julianne, who attends the Elementary School at Loma Linda.

Marjorie Boettger Stough represents the Class of ’47 in School of Nursing alumni now teaching at the University. An instructor in staff development in the School of Nursing’s department of education and training, Mrs. Stough has served in a number of hospitals. She served for several years as head nurse in obstetrics at Loma Linda. She is the mother of four children: Michael, currently serving in the U.S. Navy; Mary Lynn, a math-physics major at La Sierra; Walter, a high school student, and Barbara, an 8th grader.

Nine members of that class now serve as nurses in the University Medical Center. Each of these registered nurses plays a significant role in the provision of health services and is involved in the clinical training programs of the various health disciplines.

A physical therapy graduate in the Class of ’47 heads the department of physical therapy in the University’s School of Allied Health Professions. The alumna is Jane F. Whealon, a former student on the La Sierra campus and a former graduate nurse from the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital. Whealon, who also carries a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing education, served for two years as supervisor of a disturbed children’s research program at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. In 1963, he was called from the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital where he was chief physical therapist to head the physical therapy program here. He received his Master’s Degree in physical therapy from the University of Southern California in 1960, when he was appointed chairman of physical therapy in the School of Health Related Professions, now known as the School of Allied Health Professions.

Mr. Whealon is responsible for all physical therapy departments, including physical therapy service in the University Medical Center. Under his direction, the clinical training program has been greatly expanded. Students benefit from affiliations involving clinics throughout Southern California. He is active in the Physical Therapy Forum, which draws teachers and administrators from all parts of California.

John and his wife, Marjorie, have three sons: Raymond, a radio and electronics technician at Sacramento; Richard, a foreign automotive expert in Pomona; and John, who is assistant principal at the Beltsville, Maryland, junior academy. The Whealons also have a foster son, Theodore S. Pae. Theodore’s mother was lost in North Korea when he was seven, and his father died as a result of the Japanese occupation. The Whealons have taken him into their home and are sponsoring him as a student here. According to John, he has become a part of their family.

A physicist with a penchant for holography represents the College of Arts and Sciences in the Class of ’47’s educational contribution to the University. He is James W. Biggs, Jr., PhD, who has taught at La Sierra ever since his graduation 25 years ago. Largely by attending summer courses at universities in California and Texas, Biggs earned first his MS and later his PhD degrees.

He was named professor of physics and chairman of the department in 1959. Since that time he has continued to attend summer institutes at the University of Rochester and Cornell University. He has also conducted extensive research in atomic spectroscopy at Southern Missionary College as well as a consultant for Life Systems, Inc., of Los Angeles.

At present, Biggs is actively involved in undergraduate and graduate research in atomic spectroscopy. He is also developing a holography system for educational programs (3-dimensional lensless photography). He is also in the process of developing a series of courses for the computer science and technology classes.

James and wife, Mildred, have two sons: James D., a physics student at La Sierra College, and Charles D., a student at La Sierra Academy.

Another La Sierra graduate from the Class of ’47 plays a vital role in the University’s educational program. He is Ralph Adams, a radiological physicist who is distinguished for his research and development in the field of nuclear medicine.

Mr. Adams, who spent 28 months in the U.S. Army as an x-ray technician, completed his graduate studies in physics at the University of Southern California. Among his achievements is a system for color display for radio-isotope scintigram or color-coded isotope scintgram. He spent a year at the government hospital in Baghdad on an International Atomic Energy Agency project. He leaves this fall for two months in Israel as consultant for the International Atomic Energy Agency. He carries the rank of assistant professor in the School of Medicine’s department of radiology.

Ralph and his wife, Ruth, have two daughters: Shirley, a graduate student at Andrews University, and Marilyn, wife of a theology student there.
The three stamp assortments listed in coupon here are only the beginning. When your order is delivered, you'll also receive a sheet listing 25 other assortments — each at the same low price of 25¢ plus the Loma Linda name from 3 Gravy Quik packets. There are all kinds of colorful stamps from the U.S. and around the world, featuring famous paintings, animals, birds, the space age, and many other stamps to please even the most experienced collector.

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