Irrelevant article?

Every once in a while SCOPE includes articles by non-University people. Is this necessary? Of what possible relevance to us are such articles as the one on medical education by Dr. Millis? I'd rather read about LLU.

Ronald Wilkins
Philadelphia, PA

EDITOR'S NOTE: Most articles in SCOPE are written by University people. The prime objective is to share the University's life, thought, achievements, and problems with the publics that comprise our constituency. Since our schools must relate to current conditions throughout the nation, we sometimes find definitive articles dealing with the larger national picture. Dr. Millis' "A Hard Look at the New Look in Medical Education" and "Higher Education is for Common People" by Hermann K. Bleibtreu are examples. We believe that our readers will better understand what the University is doing if they are familiar with general trends and needs.

Student missionary praised

On June 9, 1971, a student missionary, Clifford Munroe, arrived in Surinam from Loma Linda University to teach and lead out in the agricultural work in Erowarte. He returned to the University a year later. He leaves behind a tremendous spiritual impact which was felt not only here in the mission, but also by the public with whom he met. With little or no means, he enlarged the agricultural work in Erowarte. He gave all he had for God's cause and left the country richer than when he came. If anyone has to be proclaimed a hero among the volunteers in this mission for the twelve-month period, the choice would be Clifford Munroe.

C.J. Clements, President
Th. Grep, Youth Director
Surinam Mission

Let's get it right!

In the July-August issue of SCOPE, the Alumni News section carried a news note about me that contained three inaccuracies I would like to correct.

The article stated that I am a former missionary to north Africa. In truth, I served in west Africa. It also said I was trained in leprosy rehabilitation. Actually, I am only in the process of being trained. And lastly, while the article stated I would assume my responsibilities in west Africa this summer, I won't start until late this fall or early this winter.

Hal D. Harden, MD
Riverside, California

New film on Allied Health Professions

I am writing to inquire about the new film on allied health professions. "While the World Dances" was so good. Is the new film completed?

Charles McLarty, Jr.
Memphis, Tennessee

EDITORS NOTE: Yes, we have another film that has just been released. Title: "Allied Health Professionals," the film is a 30-minute color documentary film on the health related professions at Loma Linda University. The film uses real professionals, students, and patients in actual situations. "Allied Health Professionals" is available from the University Relations Office and from the dean of the School of Allied Health Professions.

Health Education Well Received

Just a word to say thank you for the tremendous help Dr. Charles Thomas gave us during his week stay at Philippine Union College. We appreciate very much what he did while here. We believe that there has been a great interest created in more healthful living among our staff and students.

Otis C. Edwards, President
Philippine Union College

One of the best

Although a nurse graduate from the White, we were always allied closely with Loma Linda. Since I a back from the mission field, someone has been sending me SCOPE, which I read from cover to cover with delight. Now, the 1974 Graduate number is one of the best if not the very best yet.

Emma Binder
Onaka, South Dakota
Total enrollment of full-time students now stands at 3,763, as compared to 3,511 for the last academic year. According to University Registrar Donald Lee, this includes 80 School of Medicine students who will begin classes in March. It does not include Extension or summer session students. Campus breakdown is as follows: La Sierra, 1,812 students; Loma Linda, 1,951 students. Strongest gains were in the health disciplines.

Presidents, deans, and student counsellors from Adventist colleges in North America met on the Loma Linda campus November 17-21 to develop more effective methods of advisement and recruitment of students. They studied trends in manpower needs and became familiar with admission criteria for professional and graduate programs available to young people.

The decision by the School of Medicine Alumni Association to conduct the Alumni Postgraduate Convention on the Loma Linda campus rather than in Los Angeles has resulted in a flurry of planning and action. According to Wilfred J. Snodgrass, SM ‘38, chairman of the APC board, the convention begins February 23 and continues through March 1. Continuing medical education courses begin February 25 and continues through February 28. The annual APC banquet will be held on February 26 in San Bernardino’s new convention center.

Church leaders will be using research conducted by a Loma Linda University professor in their efforts to develop programs to provide properly trained manpower to meet world mission needs. The study was prepared by Margarete Hilts, PhD, chairman of the department of modern languages, and financed by a 1971 research grant from the College of Arts and Sciences. Surveyed in the study were pastors and church administrators in the U.S. and several foreign countries. Results of Dr. Hilts’ study suggest tremendous shortages of multi-lingual missionaries at a time when foreign language study is generally declining.

More than 50 teachers on the La Sierra campus are involved in Christian Collegiate League outreach programs, reports CCL president Jack Duerksen. These faculty members will be working with students on any one of a number of evangelistic projects. “This degree of faculty involvement says more about Christian commitment than sermons and lectures,” says the CCL president.

Smuts van Rooyen, assistant professor of Biblical Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences, and Hans K. LaRondelle from Andrews University, conducted Week of Devotion services on the La Sierra and Loma Linda campuses. Both dealt with practical aspects and significance of accepting Christ. Student response to both series is described as “genuine and thoughtful.”

Ariel A. Roth, PhD, professor of biology in the Graduate School, was invited to speak to 150 students and faculty at the University of California at Riverside recently in support of the theory of creation. The geology students had been studying science from the standpoint of evolution, says Dr. Roth, and wanted to hear another view. In dealing with his subject, Dr. Roth presented four major points: 1) the improbability of spontaneous generation; 2) the improbability of spontaneous generation; 3) the number of gaps in fossil records; 3) the temporary nature of scientific conclusions; and, 4) that the God of Judeo-Christian tradition is rational and fits well into science.
Average score of LLU graduates who took the 1972 Registry of Medical Technologists Examination ranks in the top eight percent, according to William P. Thompson, MD, chairman of the department of medical technology of the School of Allied Health Professions. According to Dr. Thompson, averages are based on scores achieved by 3,460 examinees representing 597 schools in the United States. One LLU graduate scored at the top 2 percent. Fifty undergraduates and six graduate students are currently enrolled in the medical technology curriculum.

A recent count of practicing School of Medicine alumni conducted by Special Representative Robb Hicks, indicates that 707 physicians are members of the American Academy of General Practice. General practitioners who have not taken general practice examinations are not included in this number. This group represents between a fourth and a third of alumni in active practice.

The Division of Religion's Edward Heppenstall, PhD, returned recently from conducting Extension schools in Japan and Singapore. Approximately 180 ministers and teachers took classes in The Atonement, Law and Gospel, and Righteousness by Faith. Dr. Heppenstall, who is professor of theology and Christian philosophy, has also authored a new book on the atonement entitled OUR HIGH PRIEST. The work is published by the Review and Herald Publishing Association.

The School of Health's Kathleen Zolber, associate professor of nutrition, has been authorized to prepare a one-hour tape on vegetarian diet by the Continuing Education Committee of the American Dietetic Association. The tape will be the first of a series of three tapes for continuing education for the association's 20,000 members. Registered dietitians are now required to complete 75 units of continuing education during each five-year period. Dr. U. D. Register will collaborate with Dr. Zolber in preparing the question-and-answer format. Printed materials, including study outlines, a bibliography, and vegetarian menus will be used with the tape.

Growing student interest in human needs accounts for increased enrollments in social work programs around the country, says Amine Varga, assistant professor of sociology. At La Sierra, enrollment in classes in social service has jumped from less than 25 last year to over 100 this year.

School of Allied Health Professions Dean Ivor C. Woodward, PhD, recently chaired a day-long session of a training institute for school administrators at the University of California at Los Angeles. Sponsored by the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions, the sessions focused on growing needs of technical and professional personnel and on current concepts of school organization and administration.

Edwina M. Marshall, chairman of the department of occupational therapy in the School of Allied Health Professions, read a paper last month entitled "The Written Word in Education" at the annual conference of the American Occupational Therapy Association. Miss Marshall, who is also author of a comprehensive 744-page syllabus, chaired a panel and presentations on "Experiences in Learning: Development, Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes." She serves on the Committee on Basic Professional Education and is chairman of a committee on contractual arrangements for affiliations.
Any school or program that has grown as rapidly as has the School of Health, formerly known as the School of Public Health, is bound to raise questions—and eyebrows.

From a modest beginning four years ago with a handful of students, this remarkable academic organism now occupies a significant position in the University’s hierarchy of schools. It offers an impressive range of disciplines and programs—all designed to ameliorate and upgrade the human condition. Approximately 250 students are now studying at Masters and Doctoral levels.

The almost explosive growth of this fledgling school suggests two observations: 1) the world is ready for a preventive approach to its health problems; and 2) the school’s administrators and teachers are highly motivated.

If anything, the above observations are understatements. Perceptive people everywhere now admit that, as important as clinical medicine may be, it cannot keep pace with burgeoning world health needs. Clinicians can achieve their humanitarian objectives only as they are joined by professional practitioners of preventive medicine. Such a symbiosis is compatible with the Christian tradition. Did not Christ say, “Be thou whole. Go and sin no more.”?

There is no problem about utilizing people promoting programs of prevention in our general society. Calls for graduates far outnumber those available. The question is, “Can these graduates be used effectively in strengthening the mission of the church?” Dr. Howard Weeks’ article, “New Kind of Health Worker Opens Frontiers for Healing Gospel” provides some fascinating answers.

The danger, of course, is that some enthusiastic persons will look exclusively to preventive programs for the answer to world mission needs.

This would be tragic. It is as futile to separate preventive from clinical work as it is to dichotomize Christ’s gospel by referring to the “Gospel” as opposed to the “social gospel.”

A TIMELY VISITATION

The recent visit of General Conference President Robert Pierson deserves comment. He and the group of church leaders who accompanied him came to get a first-hand acquaintance with the University and its schools. Elder Pierson made it clear that he wanted to do this on a man-to-man basis.

This sort of approach is bound to be useful. Communications between the church and its largest institution have not always been adequate. Old inter-professional rivalries surface, occasionally, as frustrations build up. There were, as a result, some frank exchanges and much earnest dialogue.

We hope that this is just the beginning. Complete understanding and mutual trust are imperative to the church’s realization of its Christian mission and objectives.

OLJ
NEW KIND OF HEALTH WORKER OPENS FRONTIERS FOR HEALING GOSPEL

by Howard B. Weeks

A revealing view of meaningful roles filled by graduates of a fast-growing school

Why on earth is Charles Stafford, with his two Masters degrees, out there in Africa building latrines? Interesting question.

Interesting answer.

Charles Stafford's degrees are in health education ('63) and public health ('69) from the Loma Linda University School of Health; and those latrines are a sanitary measure that has apparently reduced the incidence of devastating hookworm infection in the area by a dramatic 50 percent.

Of course, Stafford doesn't do all of the actual latrine-building (he does help); he is primarily the administrator of a program in health evangelism and public health at the Adventist Seminary of Health Evangelism in Tanzania.

And, of course, Stafford's innovative and comprehensive program includes much more than latrine-building. An important new effort, for example, is being made to control leprosy and to prevent its disabling effects. The leader in this campaign is Jack Thompson, MPH ('71). With a prior background in physical therapy, he also aids in polio and orthopedic rehabilitation at Heri Mission Hospital.

The basic and most far-reaching activity at Heri, of course, is the now well-established program in health education for selected ministers, teachers, and laymen from a two-division area — the Trans-Africa Division and the Afro-Mideast Division.

Ten to twelve selected men, with their wives, come each year to live, study, work, and teach at Heri, and in the surrounding area. They learn, first of all, how to maintain optimum health for themselves and their families so that their personal example will be an impressive teaching influence when they return to their areas of work.

In those areas, more likely than not, sickness — not health — is the rule, and a person in really vigorous health is conspicuous.

These selected workers spend nine to ten months studying methods of research and education in community and personal health. Their goal: to inform and motivate toward a more healthful life not only the general public — through lectures, fair exhibits, and other means — but also the church members themselves.

"Improve the health of the citizen and the church member," Stafford observes, "and you have a stronger, more productive country; a stronger, more productive church."

With forceful emphasis he adds: "When we fail to present the health message, both society and the church are weak, physically and spiritually."

During the past year students have also learned better methods of agriculture, guided by Loma Linda University's Jacob R. Mittleider, so that public health can be improved through better food sources.
The trainees at Heri usually go back into the work from which they came and "witness" for good health in those fields. In other words, the minister is still a minister, a teacher still a teacher, but all of them better able to aid in the development of "the whole man."

However, Stafford pleads: "We desperately need full-time health educators and public health workers in the unions and conferences. There is a powerful work to be done in improving health and preventing disease that is usually beyond the ability of physicians and other medical personnel, so hard-pressed with acute cases, to perform."

These health "teachers" not only supplement the work of medical and ministerial personnel, but in some developing countries they are, in fact, the only overseas health "missionaries" still considered essential by governments and professional societies.

In the last decade there has been tremendous growth of facilities for acute medical care in many lands where large, new government hospitals now sometimes dwarf long established mission hospitals; and where newly developed professional societies sometimes see an overseas physician or dentist as a competitor — particularly in the larger cities.

But health workers can go out into the more remote areas, treat the sick and, especially, teach the well how to prevent sickness. They are usually welcomed with open arms.

"... genius of the Adventist health message."

Even where mission hospitals still provide much-appreciated acute medical care, there is still that pressing need for health education and "preventive medicine" — the foundational genius of the Adventist health message.

Helping to fill that need are a growing number of graduates of the Loma Linda University School of Health. Physicians, ministers, dentists, teachers, and other health workers as well as qualified laymen from throughout the world have been flocking to this school, increasing its enrollment by 50 percent every year since its beginning only five years ago.

This year the enrollment is at a new peak with some 250 students working toward various degrees in health.

In addition to a doctorate in health science, these degrees include the Master of Public Health with the student selecting a field of concentration from among seven or eight available, such as nutrition, health education, environmental health, and tropical health. This degree provides the broad background in public health necessary for practice in this field.

The Master of Science in Public Health provides for in-depth specialization in one area of public health while still providing a broad orientation to community health. Many Adventist ministers, teachers and laymen take advantage of this degree program in order to prepare for work in health education,
nutrition, or one of the other fields of specialization.

There is also the Master of Science degree given through the Graduate School, designed to provide a research background for persons interested in public health.

Some 35 ministers are enrolled this year in the program leading to the Master of Science in Public Health. This figure is up sharply from any previous year. Most ministers are sponsored by their home conferences and plan to return there -- just as they do in Africa -- to continue as ministers but with a new health emphasis and expertise in their ministry.

To the extent of funds available, traineeship grants covering tuition expenses for as much as two or three years are available to students who meet the requirements. For persons specializing in some areas like biostatistics, a stipend of $150 to $200 a month is also available in addition to tuition.

Some students will go into a full-time health education program similar to those now being conducted throughout the world by recent Loma Linda University School of Health graduates. Nearly half of these graduates serve or have served overseas.

There is Gladys Martin, a 1970 graduate in health education, beginning a dramatic grass-roots program in Ethiopia in collaboration with Alexis Bokovoy, a graduate of the Loma Linda University School of Medicine ('46), who heads the medical program at the Empress Zauditu Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

"She trains disciples while she is teaching."

After experimental trials at Gimbie and Shashamane, Ethiopia, Gladys Martin's program is spreading rapidly. She works primarily with women in improving family health and combating problems of diet, sanitation, and infection. Moving from area to area, she trains "disciples" while she is teaching. Then newly trained workers go out teaching others.

Gladys Martin's twenty years of successful experience as a teacher combined with her expertise in public health, make her an invaluable worker in this land where so much can be done to improve the health of church members and the general population.

As part of her program, Minister Martin has launched a regular health broadcast, identified as Adventist-sponsored, aired regularly over the powerful Radio Voice of the Gospel, a Lutheran supported station heard throughout Africa and the Middle East.

As health education director also the Ethiopian Union Conference, this remarkable woman is helping the church to fulfill the gospel commission, Dr. Bokovoy saying, "We practice medicine effectively. We must also teach health!"

Spotlighting a few among this new breed of Adventist health workers -- the minister, physician, nurse, teacher, layman with added professional qualifications in health education -- is difficult because there are so many doing innovative and outstanding work.

Mary Etta Deming, a 1970 graduate, has recently been appointed director of health education for the North Philippine Union Conference.

A nursing educator and former supervisor at Seoul Adventist Hospital, Miss Deming is now preparing nurses for work among churches and the public as qualified health educators.

The only American worker in the North Philippine Union, Miss Deming's inspiration to serve in the overseas field began several years ago with a tour of duty as a "student missionary" in Indonesia.

In general, the Far Eastern Division is aggressively developing its potential in health education by augmenting a long-established medical program.

Among students at the School of Health in Loma Linda this year is Royce C. Williams, Far Easter-
Elder Williams became converted to the need and the effectiveness of health evangelism during several health-oriented campaigns he has conducted, including one in the Philippines in which he was associated with J. R. Rangier of the General Conference Ministerial Association, and Lester J. Lonergan of the Loma Linda University School of Health.

Paul H. Eldridge, president of the Far Eastern Division, gives his strong support to a health emphasis on evangelism throughout that field.

G. Clarence Ekvall, Jr., MD ('49), health secretary for the division, is also currently enrolled at Loma Linda, working toward his Masters degree in public health. Thus, Dr. Ekvall and Elder Williams will comprise a team fully qualified to serve across a broad range of human need, representing the ministerial, medical, and public health professions.

Again in the Philippines, Walter Comm, a minister who earned his Master of Public Health degree two years ago, has just instituted a pioneering program at the newly organized Adventist Seminary at the Philippine Union College. In this new program, preparation for health education can be an integral part of preparation for the ministry, with majors in theology and health.

Also lending a hand in the Far Eastern Division is P. William Singer, MD ('59), associate dean of the School of Health. In Singapore, he will work during a Sabbatical leave with the Southeast Asia Union College in developing a health curriculum for workers in that field.

With costs of medical care rapidly increasing everywhere, Dr. Singer sees the beginning of a trend in which worldwide attention will be focused on preventative medicine and health education.

A practical example of its benefits, he says, will be reduced costs of long-term care for disease that could be prevented in the first place by adequate preventive care and good health maintenance.

Next door to the Far Eastern Division, in Southern Asia, Charles Schultz, a 1969 graduate in health education, has been admitted to remote Nepal specifically to serve as a health educator.

A talented “showman” as well as qualified professional health worker, Schultz often captivates his audiences with puppet shows presented in fairs and at other public events. He is becoming an important influence in Nepal for the improvement of public health and well-being.

For all its emphasis on international health, however, the School of Health produces graduates who fill an important need in North America as well.

Harry Van Pelt, a 1971 graduate in health education, has developed a “Better Living Center” in Calgary, Alberta, working with his wife in varied health programs. Their influence extends even to courses presented at the University of Calgary as well as in churches of many faiths and other community organizations throughout the area.

Robert Stotz, MPH ('70), conducts a health education program at the New England Memorial Hospital, emphasizing mother and child health with community programs for expectant mothers. Physicians
often refer patients to Stoti programs.

At Hinsdale Sanitarium at Hospital, Roy Wightman and Stew Lehman, both with Masters degree in public health, work as a team with conference leaders in various community programs emphasizing in particular the Five-Day Plan Stop Smoking — successful conducted in the Hinsdale area for many years.

Allen Rice, a 1971 graduate, directs the physical fitness and health education program at San Helena Hospital and Health Center in Northern California. The program has already brought Rice great deal of public recognition as he is much in demand by other hospitals, and, in fact, serves as consultant to national groups interested in physical fitness.

Robert T. Hirst, MPH ('69), developing some innovative ideas California’s San Fernando Valley. There he is demonstrating successfully that a profession person with expertise in health education can engage in self-supporting private practice in field of preventive medicine collaboration with hospitals and clinic groups.

Hirst accepts referrals from various physicians and medical institutions, and for these patients develops personalized programs of health maintenance and preventive of ailments to which they may be prone.

Typical of ministers who come the Loma Linda University School Health is Stoy Proctor, another 19 graduate, who now continues as district pastor in the Texas Conference, but also serve throughout the field in special presentations at campmeetings and in the churches.

There are many more St Proctors, and Gladys Martins, Charles Staffords, in many lands. They serve as administrator educators, health workers, pastors or departmental secretaries - their ministry enhanced comprehensive service to physical as well as spiritual needs.
A STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Trustees finalize on an official statement setting forth philosophical premises and objectives of the University.

I. IDENTITY: Loma Linda University is a community of Christian schools and a college founded and centrally administered by the Seventh-day Adventist Church. As a Christian University the institution is committed to the integration of Biblical teachings and religion to everyday life.

The University is dedicated to the principle of encouraging each student to reach his potential in Christian character as expressed in spiritual ideas, academic competence, physical fitness and social graces. Its goal is the fullest development of its students so that they might assist the Church in witnessing more effectively for Christ.

Since an academic community is a unique and demanding entity, it is important for students and faculty to recognize the responsibilities and challenges inherent in living together. In this environment truth and knowledge are brought together to glorify God. God and truth are one; and when one searches for truth under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, he will be lead to God who is the author of all truth.
II. BASIC CHRISTIAN BELIEFS: Loma Linda University accepts the truths as taught in the Holy Scriptures and believed by the Seventh-day Adventist Church, among which are the following:

A. God is eternal, self-existing, omnipotent and omnipresent. He is the sovereign creator, sustainer and ruler of the universe. From the time of creation the seventh day was set aside by God as the Sabbath in order to commemorate God as the creator. In Him we find the source of all life, true knowledge and wisdom. He is perfect in love and altogether righteous. He is also the triune God — Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

B. God manifests Himself to mankind through creation and through His Son, Jesus Christ. Because nature is only a partial and imperfect revelation, the more complete disclosure of God is found in Holy Scripture and in the person of His Son. In the Sacred Word, the Holy Spirit makes known the incarnation of the Son of God through the virgin birth, by which the Son became the God-man, who lived a sinless life on earth.

C. The Holy Scriptures are a trustworthy record of the divine disclosure of God and of His will. The entire Bible is divinely inspired and constitutes the only infallible rule of faith and practice for man, and the Ten Commandments are the immutable law of God. The events in redemptive history of the Old Testament are fulfilled in Christ. Adventists also believe the writings of Ellen G. White are a divinely inspired commentary on the Bible for the guidance of the Church.

D. Man, the crown of God's creative acts, was made in God's image. He was created for fellowship with God. In the beginning man's knowledge of God was personal and direct. This fellowship was marred when man forfeited his original freedom through violation of the moral law. Through sin man was alienated from his Maker, depravity nearly obliterated in him the image of God, and death has been his common lot. But Christ died in man's stead and for his sins. He was resurrected bodily from the grave, and He ascended into heaven where He is now at God's right hand making intercession for man until the second advent.

E. The reestablishment of man's personal, harmonious relationship with God has been made possible for every believer who hears the Word, receives Jesus Christ as his Saviour, and is born again of the Spirit.

F. The Holy Spirit, the Third Person of the Godhead, is Christ's representative on earth. He convicts of sin and leads man to repent. He gives power to the gospel of Christ for the renewal of man's heart and mind and for his reconciliation with God.

G. The church is the body of Christ, and through its members God is glorified on the earth. Its task is to proclaim redemption and to call sinful men into fellowship with God. The Seventh-day Adventist Church believes it has a responsibility to share with mankind its belief in the relevance of the gospel in meeting today's needs, in declaring the imminence of Christ's second coming, and in persuading men of the need to render willing obedience to their Creator.

H. God's plan of redemption will be consummated when the task of proclaiming the gospel has been completed. When the promise of the Saviour's literal and personal return to earth has been fulfilled, man will be judged according to the deeds done in the body, the wicked will be separated from God's presence, sin will cease to exist, and the righteous in Jesus Christ will reign with God forever.

III. OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the University are divided into two general areas: first, the broad responsibilities of a Seventh-day Adventist University to its constituent members and to society, and second, the specific programs by which the University seeks to achieve its goals.

A. The principal objectives of the University are as follows:

1. To prepare students by the impartation of knowledge and by Christian example to understand better the meaning of life and the individual's role in church and society, to help them use their freedom and ability in harmony with Christian principles, and to encourage students to search for truth and to relate it to the concepts of God and purposes of life as understood by the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

2. To emphasize reverence for God, integrity of character and responsibility for personal behavior and Christian service to mankind.
3. To help students sense the need of giving themselves in unselfish service in their community and elsewhere, thus fulfilling their Master’s commission to serve Him in all the world.

4. To develop the attitude of inquiry by creating an environment conducive to study, thought and research, and to encourage discovery of knowledge through independent thought and individual effort in a firmly Christian context.

“Teachers who practice
their religion through
involvement with the students...”

5. To aid students in developing characters and habits which will contribute to their spiritual well being, to assist them in recognizing the responsibility of membership in the academic community, and to help them participate constructively in church and community life.

B. The specific programs which the University initiates, sponsors and maintains to achieve its purposes include:

1. The selection of Seventh-day Adventist faculties of highest moral and academic competence, fully committed to the objectives of the University, teachers who effectively witness to the students, their colleagues and their communities of their love for God and His Church and who practice their religion through involvement with the students in their spiritual, intellectual, physical and social development.

2. The selection of students adequately prepared for University study and committed to the ideals, standards and goals of the institution.

3. The offering of well-planned curricula in the arts and sciences which introduce the students to various fields of learning in which the Biblical view of man and the world is presented.

4. The study of medicine, dentistry, nursing, public health and other health-related disciplines which contribute to total health care, such study emphasizing the laws of true science are laws of God and clearly related to moral and spiritual values and to the objectives of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

5. The conducting of research programs as may be appropriate to the resources of the University, always recognizing that all true knowledge is a step toward a better understanding of God.

6. The creation of a spiritual atmosphere in the University which will be conducive to spiritual growth in the lives of the students and faculty, including the conducting of religious services in a manner which will lead the academic family (students and faculty) to affirm and maintain their commitment to Christ and His Church.

7. The maintaining of a social program within the University designed to guide students in the development of personalities which will find acceptance in a worthy Christian social order.

8. The search for the laws of healthful living in order to develop a balanced application of their principles because the practice of true religion and the laws of health are interdependent and the perfecting of a Christian character progresses more favorably when the body is physically sound.

FINALLY, the University is dedicated to the proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ and sees in its varied programs of education, medical care, welfare and other forms of Christian service a means expressing through man something of the character of God.
THE CHARACTER AND MISSION OF LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY

by Reinhold R. Bietz

The University's Board chairman discusses the need for clearly understood beliefs and purposes.

Predictions that the church-related Christian university and college are doomed have been legion. Many words of pessimism have come from prominent educators, administrators, businessmen, chairmen of boards and church leaders. Particularly in regard to financial problems have the warnings appeared. Some institutions have already felt the fatal blow. Others hoping to avert going out of existence have started to cut back on faculty, on academic offerings, and on capital expenditures. Sixty percent of the nation's private colleges are running into the red. The average private college is in debt for 25 percent of its total assets.¹

Seventh-day Adventist education is also facing financial problems. These problems will not be solved by hoping that they will go away. The church's total liabilities, June 1970, for colleges, academies, and our two universities amount to $63,540,347.80. This sum includes current and long-term liabilities. Our net operating loss without donations as of the year ending June, 1970, amounted to $15,835,394.06, an increase of $1,523,833.15 over the previous year.

The financial problems in the church-related institutions, including our own, are serious. There is, however, a more crucial problem and it is this: Will these institutions survive the skepticism, doubt, secularism and unbelief which are undermining the foundation of many Christian colleges and universities? Believe me, these anti-Christian influences have greater and more alarming implications than lack of dollars!

Dr. D. Bruce Lockerbie, chairman of the English Department at the Stonybrook School, New York, makes this observation: "The problem in today's education is, at the root, the problem with today's society; it is glutted with its own secularism."² The devastating philosophy of secularism has already blurred the identity of many institutions. The buildings are still there and impressive, but the spirit is gone. The chapel may still be located in the center of the campus, but it is central only in a geographic sense.

Christian institutions departing from the faith of their founding fathers constitutes a tragedy of the first
order. It behooves Seventh-day Adventists to fasten their colors securely to the mast and keep them flying. Speaking about the universities of America in general, Dr. Sidney Hook, professor of philosophy of New York University, said, “Universities face the gravest crisis in their history.... All the money in the world cannot remedy the failure of nerve and intelligence entailed by the loss of central purpose.”

Seventh-day Adventist institutions can survive only if their objectives and purposes are transparently and unquestionably evident in the lives of those responsible for their guidance. If the confidence of our constituency in their leadership does not waver, there is little question of their continued moral and financial support. However, if their faith in the church’s leadership is shaken, the doors of our institutions will soon be closed, not because of evil forces from without, but because of lack of leadership. Once we no longer have inner spiritual braces generated by the Holy Spirit and grounded in a “Thus saith the Lord,” our institutions will be driven off the stage of action.

Dr. John A. Howard, president of Rockford College and head of the Association of Presidents of Independent Colleges and Universities, recently declared: “To the extent a private college sets forth its purpose with great clarity and delivers on them, that college has a strong chance not only of survival but of strength.”

Because many church-related universities and colleges are floundering in regard to their purpose of existence, they will receive less support from their constituency. Seventh-day Adventist institutions cannot weaken their connections with the church and still fulfill their purpose. Separated from the church, their glory would depart.

Speaking on this subject, the president of Mundelein College said: “The typical Catholic college does not see itself as acting in loco parentis or as a teaching arm of the church. It has no judicial relation to the church and is neither supported by it nor subject to its discipline....It is not the church teaching but the church learning....I would like to state unequivocally that I do not believe that each institution should try to prove that it is in some way unique....I feel that the quest for uniqueness is futile and often illusory....For given the diversity of opportunity on a large state university campus today, it is quite possible that in some form or other the ends achieved in a Catholic college might be achieved in some state institution.”

In this same article, she quotes Dr. George Schuster: “The Catholic University is a consequence of a congruence. In order to meet all the exacting demands of the disciplines we foster, we must associate ourselves with men and women not of our faith, not of our group; only a leaven of scholars who have different traditions ranging from Lutheranism and Zen Buddhism can provide the breath of association with the whole human family which is in the proper mode of the life of the church.”

This indicates an almost 180 degree turn for the Catholic church. We can agree that the institutions of...
the church must still learn, but if they no longer teach, they certainly are failing their Lord who said, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."7

The idea that the educational institution is not an arm of the church could hardly be acceptable to Seventh-day Adventists. We believe that the teacher in the classroom is teaching the gospel as verily as the evangelist vocalizing behind the pulpit. The teacher is making disciples. This is exactly what Jesus commissioned the church and her institutions to do. This is what Christian education is all about. Seventh-day Adventist education there is no part-time teaching of religion. When and if a teacher does not ... 

"The objectives, the purposes and beliefs of the church are also the beliefs and purposes of the University."
include spiritual implications in the subject he teaches, he is guilty of serious omission.

Dr. Earl J. McGrath, addressing a meeting of Christian colleges in Tempe, Arizona, speaking about the importance of Christian colleges declaring their mission forthrightly, said, "I believe that unless the objectives and functions of these institutions differ from their secular counterparts, there is nothing particular to say about their future. On the other hand, with a clearly enunciated point of view on ends as a starting point, there is much to say about the future of the Christian college."8

Because there is much confusion in educational circles as to the goals of life itself, it is more important than ever that Loma Linda University state its goals and objectives in a definite, clear and understandable language.

Tonight we are going to discuss our Statement of Beliefs and Purposes. In my opinion it is difficult to separate beliefs and purposes of the church. Were it not for the beliefs of the church there would be no University at all. The objectives, the purposes and beliefs of the church are also the beliefs and purposes of the University. We believe the University is here to help young people restore meaning to their fragmented and aimless lives. We must convince the youth that the doctrines of the church, properly understood and experienced, bring strength, hope, and purposeful living. Our Statement of Beliefs is expressed in general terms. I shall refer to only a few.

THE SCRIPTURES: The Word of God is basic in Seventh-day Adventist Christian education. From the bulletin of the Division of Religion we read: "The interpretation of the Sacred Writing is considered the first importance in the study of religion at the University. The Scriptures are studied as a revelation of the truth about God, His character and the kind of persons men may become as restored to His likeness." The spirit of this statement applies not only to the Division of Religion but to all other elements of this institution. (Would it not be a good thing to have a similar statement in the bulletin of each school?)

It is as Dr. Russell Kirk states: "If a man relies wholly upon his private rational powers he will lose his faith and perhaps the world as well, risking his nature at the devil's chess game. But if a man fortifies himself with normative disciplines, he draws upon the imagination and the lessons of the ages and so is fit to confront even a diabolical adversary." 9 For Adventists, the norm of Christian living is found in the word of God.

CREATION: We believe that God created the heavens and the earth in six days and rested on the seventh. He is the Lord "that maketh all things. He formed the light and created darkness." He "made the earth and created man upon it." His "hands have stretched out the heavens and all their hosts." 10

SALVATION: "The Holy Spirit, the third person of the Godhead, is Christ's representative on the earth. He convicts of sin and leads man to repent. He gives power to the gospel of Christ for the renewal of man's heart and mind and for his reconciliation with God."11

THE CHURCH: "The Church is God's appointed agency for the salvation of men. It was organized for service and its mission is to carry the gospel to the world. . .Through the church will eventually be manifested the final and full display of the love of God."12 Only the uninformed and unwilling will demean or downgrade the importance of the church of Christ.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST: "God's plan of redemption will be consummated when the task of proclaiming the gospel has been completed. When the promise of the Savior's literal and personal return to earth has been fulfilled, man will be judged according to the deeds done in the body. The wicked will be separated from God's presence. Sin will cease to exist and the righteous in Jesus Christ will reign with God forever."13 How can this great truth be made more meaningful to our students?

SOME OF THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE:

1. To prepare the student to understand the meaning of life better and the individual's role in church and society.

The Danforth Foundation after many months of exhaustive study on purposes and goals and objectives of 800 colleges made the following observation: "We recommend that church colleges make definite provision in their curricula for helping students develop a philosophy of life, a faith, a coherent and reasonable understanding of fundamental matters. It is now assumed by most colleges that this goal is attained without any definite order or plan. This assumption is fallacious. The student is no more likely to arrive at a sound faith, a world view without effort, and by chance, than he is to master calculus as a by-product of studying psychology or music."14

2. To emphasize the reverence for God and integrity of character.

The heart of religion is a personal relationship with God. It is not merely a philosophical opinion about God. Dr. David H.C. Reed writes, "History has shown that once an institution loses its distinctive reason for being, it is doomed to merge without trace into the surrounding culture. If the church in any part of the world ceases to stand for any particular belief about God or any consequent sense of moral obligation or way of living, it will soon belong not to the future, but to the past. It is simply not true that Christianity has progressed by a continual slackening of its theology and loosening of its moral demands. Nor is its strength to be measured by its skill in adapting to the
popular demand for more and more permissive codes of character.”15 Seventh-day Adventist institutions should not hesitate to be unique and to stand up and be counted.

3. Service in the community.
We should try to instill into the students unselfish service for their community and elsewhere. This would be fulfilling the Master’s commission to serve Him in all the world. How can the University which has already overloaded many students with studies operate a program of community service?

4. Research and Discovery.
In our statement of Beliefs and Purposes, we say that it is our goal “to develop the attitude of inquiry by creating an environment conducive to study, thought and research and to encourage discovery of knowledge through independent thought and individual effort in a firmly Christian context.”16 “It is the work of true education to train youth to be thinkers and not mere reflectors of men’s thoughts.”17 If the Christian school wants to achieve success in its mission, there must of necessity be excellence. Dr. Elton Trueblood says, “We must as Christians stress excellence. Holy shoddy is still shoddy.”18

We should remember, however, that “the greatest minds, if not guided by the Word of God in their research, become bewildered in their attempts to trace the relations of science and revelation.”19 Is an environment of independent thought in conflict with a program of research which is confined to guidelines enunciated by the Word of God?

DEVELOP CHARACTER: It is the purpose of the University to aid the students in developing character and habits which will contribute to their spiritual well being, to assist them in recognizing the responsibility of membership in the academic community and to help the student to build a sound and happy home, to participate constructively in church and community life.

SOME OF THE SPECIFIC PROGRAMS WHICH THE UNIVERSITY INITIATES:

A. Selection of Seventh-day Adventist faculties.
It is the purpose of Loma Linda University to select faculties with the highest moral and academic competence and fully committed to the objectives of the University. Dr. Wilson Compton observes that “Colleges do not grow by themselves. They are built by people who believe in them.”

Adventist universities are built and sustained by people of faith, dedication, and sacrifice. Teachers who have a supreme love for God, for His church and who practice their religion through involvement with the students in their spiritual, intellectual, physical and social development are the backbone of a Christian Seventh-day Adventist university.

It stands to reason that before faculty members are chosen the institution should advise them of its specific goals. It is important to know about a prospective teacher’s academic preparation and experience. In a Seventh-day Adventist institution, however, this is not enough. The religious convictions of teachers in this institution are of great importance. LLU cannot fulfill its purpose unless the faculty and students have religious convictions in harmony with the goals and objectives of the institution.

Dr. Trueblood has said, “We do not trust the scientist who spurns the laboratory or the musician who never performs. Likewise, there is little reason to respect a scholar in religion who is not in the church, who does not pray, and who does not engage in sacrificial giving or in humble acts of service.”20 The same could be said of any scholar in an Adventist institution.

B. Selection of Students. The students of the University must be committed to the ideals, the standards, rules, regulations and goals of the institution. How can the student be made fully aware of these before he arrives on the campus? Is it fair to confront him with these for the first time when he makes his appearance for registration? Would it not be the better part of wisdom to follow a plan similar to that of Brigham Young University? The questionnaires they send out are very specific, even speaking about such things as tea and coffee. They also ask about the student’s attitude toward church leaders. Few would doubt that their program of thorough information to the student before arriving on the campus is showing good results. What procedures do we follow? Would it help the image of LLU, for instance, if each school would insist on certain standards of conduct, grooming, and dress?

It is a good thing to have our objectives and beliefs printed. We should look at them and study them from time to time. However, to have them on paper only is futile. There are colleges and universities which still have their Bible-based goals listed in bulletins of years gone by. The paradox is that while they have never repudiated them, they do not try to achieve them! Goals adopted decades ago come to the attention of the student and teachers only as they go through the dust-laden shelves doing some research paper on the history of the institution.

How can we implement the goals and objectives of our University? How can the students be made aware of its goals and objectives? What are the possibilities for student organizations to review and implement these goals and objectives? Of what value are these objectives if the students are unaware of them or do not take them seriously?

What is the responsibility of the faculty as a whole to keep these objectives alive, first of all in their own lives, and then in the institution?
Should the Board of Trustees share in this responsibility? If so, how?

Loma Linda University was seen by Ellen White as an educational center of spiritual and moral strength and intellectual excellence. We are grateful for the dedication of the men and women of Loma Linda University who are responsible for its significant growth. Loma Linda University will continue to fill its place in the sun only if the administration, the faculty, the board and the students are committed and dedicated to its goals and objectives. If the spiritual, moral, and intellectual strength of this University is directed in line with our purposes, then the University will be a power for good in the church. There is no other institution in this church which has spread its influence into every corner of the globe as has LLU. In my opinion there is no other institution which has done so much in the world field to break down prejudice against the church.

At the recent Fall Council, Paul Eldridge, the president of the Far Eastern Division, made this observation: "If something should happen to Loma Linda University, I don’t know what we would do. How could we carry on?" This should make us conscious of the fact that we are the most important part of the church.

This evening, let us rededicate our lives and promise the Lord that we will be true to the purpose for which our University was established and for which the faculty, the students, and the constituency have and are giving so much.

1. Los Angeles Times, August 29, 1972
2. Christianity Today, September 15, 1972
3. Los Angeles Times, August 30, 1970
5. Liberal Education, May, 1972, pp. 274, 278
6. Ibid., p. 276
7. Matthew 28:19,20
8. Liberal Education, December, 1970
10. See Isaiah 42:5; 44:24; 45:7,12; and E.G. White: Prophets and Kings, p. 315
11. Statement of Purpose
14. Danforth Study, p. 612
15. David J.C. Reed: Christian Ethics, p. 111
16. Statement of Purpose
17. E.G. White: Education, p. 17
18. Christianity Today, September 15, 1972
19. E.G. White: Patriarchs and Prophets, p. 113

★★★★★★
Middle East Dig
Reveals Ancient Cultures

by Kenneth L. Vine

University students experience the excitement of discovery in ruins of city built by King Herod in honor of the Emperor Caesar Augustus.

Loma Linda University joined a Consortium of eight colleges and universities for the archaeological effort at Caesarea June 18 to July 28, 1972. Other members of the Consortium included Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri; Drew University, Madison, New Jersey; University of Houston, Houston, Texas; Carrett Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois; McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois; Occidental College, Los Angeles, California and Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Representing Loma Linda University was Dr. Kenneth L. Vine, chairman of the Department of Religion in the College of Arts and Sciences on the La Sierra campus; Dr. James Stirling, associate professor of anthropology and students Jay and Lyndee Turner, sociology-anthropology; Saranda Aucreman, sociology-anthropology; Carol Spalding, School of Education; Glenn Hartelius, religion and Richard Davidian, Graduate School, anthropology.

Loma Linda University's participation in the effort was financed from the College of Arts and Sciences Research fund, the Graduate School and the generous gifts of twelve private donors.

"If you don't want to be afraid, keep the laws and you will get along well." So read the advice on a circular mosaic inscription in the floor of an ancient building unearthed by a team of University archeologists this summer in ancient Caesarea.

The advice is as valid today as it was the day the artisan set his mosaic. And indeed, it should be, for these were the words of the Apostle Paul.

As word of this rare find passed from section to section, all the excavators lay down their tools and took a few minutes to cool their sweating brows and look at their treasure. For our team from Loma Linda University, it was a moment of rejoicing. We forgot, for that moment, the hot July sun of Palestine; we forgot that we were covered with dirt and that our arms and legs ached from carrying "gufa" of dirt and pushing wheelbarrows of broken pottery.

This was Caesarea, the city built by Herod the Great, and the site of Loma Linda University's first archeological expedition to the Middle East. With us were seven other institutions and some of the finest archeologists in the United States. Together we would accomplish what no single institution could do alone. In 12 weeks we would sift through over two thousand years of history.
Some of Loma Linda University’s team was particularly fortunate to be assigned to section “C.” An ancient cemetery was located within this section, and its contents provided a unique look at the lives of men and women who lived and died long before Columbus set sail for America.

Three civilizations lived in Caesarea and all were represented in our cemetery. The Christians were buried with their arms folded and the Moslems were buried facing Mecca. The size of the cemetery suggests something of the size of ancient Caesarea. According to the records the city once had a population of over 700,000 and covered an area over eight thousand acres.

The first settlement on the site of Caesarea was around the fourth century B.C., according to the Jewish historian Josephus. Later the Phoenicians built a small anchorage and fortification at Caesarea and called it Strato’s Tower after King Strato of Sidon. The lower ten feet of this tower stands today.

Pompey, in 63 B.C., freed the community at Strato’s Tower and later Caesar Augustus gave it to Herod the Great. Herod then made the community into a beautifully laid out city following a typical Roman design. The city was dedicated with games in 10 B.C. He named the city in honor of the Emperor Caesar Augustus.

This was the city we wanted to find, the city built by Herod. But between the trowels of our six Loma Linda University students and our goal were literally tons of dirt, debris and pottery fragments. In fact, three civilizations (Roman, Byzantine and Arab) were chronicled at Caesarea and the city built by Herod lay at the bottom of the succeeding civilizations.

We knew from historical records that the city of Herod’s time was one of size and importance. It was, at one time, the official seat of the procurators of Palestine and thus its capital. According to Josephus it was the small Jewish community at Caesarea that first fomented the Jewish war against Rome in A.D. 66 that was to end with the destruction of Jerusalem.

Biblical accounts of Caesarea tell of the preaching of Philip the evangelist in its city streets. Cornelius, the gentile, lived at Caesarea as did Eusebius the great church historian and one-time bishop of the city. Here Paul spent two years in prison and defended his faith before Felix, Festus and King Agrippa II. It was in the Hippodrome of Caesarea that King Agrippa I was smitten by God and died after receiving the acclaim of his people and declaring himself to be god.

For the students from Loma Linda University these Biblical accounts were coming alive in the fragments of past civilizations. But the remaking of history is not an easy task.

Each morning about 4 a.m. the camp began to come alive. To work in the desert, where temperatures frequently reach 130 degrees in the shade, one must get an early start. Frequently we had put in a full day’s work by 1 p.m. By that time of day the heat was so intense that a long deserved rest was proclaimed, and teachers and students alike moved toward refreshing water and shade.

Our camp did not contain all the creature comforts of home. Mosquitos and scorpions were part of the environment. But so was the company of many of the finest archaeologists in the United States — men like Dr. Robert Bull of Drew University, director of the
entire Consortium and Dr. Larry Tombs, recognized as one of the world’s most outstanding stratigraphers.

For the young archeologists, the opportunity to work with these outstanding experts was a once-in-a-lifetime experience. And the extended noon hour provided a period of evaluation and learning which no classroom could duplicate.

“Pottery reading” classes were often held under the shade of a makeshift shed not far from the work site. Quickly our students learned the art. Many pieces of pottery were of no value; others were a rare find. The difference might be a well intact piece, a clearly legible symbol or the type of firing used. It takes a quick eye to make such a distinction.

Evening lectures and planning sessions provided an opportunity to coordinate the work of the various task forces and evaluate the work already done. Two of the city’s best preserved ruins—the water works and the sewer system were subjects of frequent discussion.

The city proudly boasted two major aqueducts. The upper aqueduct was 23 miles long and ran from Mount Carmel in the north. Much of it still stands in all its beauty with its series of arches. The other lower aqueduct brought water from capped springs miles away through underground, rock-cut passages to secure the city’s water supply in times of siege.

Equally as ingenious was the city’s sewage system which lay beneath the city’s major streets and was so constructed that a flood tide from the sea would penetrate the whole system and flush it clean. By reconstructing the sewage system our team hoped to find the layout of the major streets of the city.

Just as intriguing was the harbor constructed by Herod. According to Josephus, it was Herod’s goal to construct a harbor that in size and importance would rival that of Athens. To accomplish such a task on a coastline that lacked a natural harbor of any kind, required the construction of a hole 200 feet wide and 120 feet deep. This he built with huge rocks, some 50 feet long, 18 feet wide and 9 feet deep. How he accomplished the task staggers the imagination.

The sewage system proved to be one of the most frustrating excavations of the entire expedition. While teams probing the coastline found two of its exits to the sea, and a great harvest of lamps, coins and artifacts came to light, one of our major objectives was frustrated. Just one hundred and twenty feet from the sea, the team encountered Arab sewage systems within the Roman system. Rather than risk destroying needed data producing material, it was decided that we should not continue with that part of the excavation until a complete review of the area was made. We were all disappointed.

But exciting new finds outside the south wall of the Crusader castle lifted everyone’s spirits. In the
rubble were the remains of the largest Byzantine civic building as yet found in Palestine. It was destroyed by Moslem Arabs in 640 A.D. but the floors of the building still remained intact. Most of the rooms had floors covered with beautifully tesserated designs. One was covered with many colored marble pieces in a geometric pattern.

It was in this building that the words of Paul were recorded. Two of the other five citations that were found were prayers that Christ would come to the aid of three administrators of the city—Ampello, keeper of the archives; Mousonia, reasurer and Marino, magistrate. In the doorway of one room was a pleasant inscription wishing peace upon all who entered.

Caesarea still remains a city of mystery. The original city built by Herod is still untouched. It remains lying somewhere beneath the rubble. But we will return, as all archeologists must.

To sift through the sand where early Christians lived and died is an experience few people have enjoyed. The members of our team would all agree that it was an experience that can not easily be forgotten.
School of Dentistry students and faculty join mission personnel in making significant impact on developing nation.

ASSIGNMENT: HONDURAS

by Oliver Jacques
Student missionaries — do they really accomplish anything? Scores go to far away places each year. They serve as teachers, medical externs, nurses, therapists, nutritionists, and even editors. Some serve as assistant pastors. Others participate in University-sponsored archeological digs in such places as Latin America and the Middle East.

Not a few students from LLU take a summer or a year to study language, music, theology, history or art overseas. The church-operated mission at Monument Valley provides year-round mission experience for teams of student dentists, hygienists, nurses, and physicians.

Many more students take time to serve in inner-city projects, and hundreds each year staff a complex of clinics operated by the volunteer Social Action Corps.

"I should get out and recapture the old fire."

Lumped together, all this volunteer mission activity adds up to a formidable effort, with a not inconsiderable price tag in dollars and time. Is it all worthwhile? Last summer I decided to find out.

Gradually, but inescapably, it dawned on me that while the University was involved in as many exciting programs as ever, I was tired and getting stale. I decided that I should either look for a quiet place to wait for retirement or get out and recapture a little of the old fire. "I hope it isn't too late," I told myself.

President David J. Bieber thought it was a good idea, so I set about selecting a suitable expedition. After discussing my interest with people in the School of Health and the School of Dentistry, I decided to accompany one of the dental teams that go out each summer. Last summer the school sent teams to Trinidad, Guam, Haiti, and Honduras. Since no team had previously been to Honduras, I inquired into the possibility of joining the ten-man team scheduled to conduct clinics there. Charles L. Smith, DDS, assistant professor of prosthodontics and team director, said "Sure, come along." The fact that Dr. Smith is my personal dentist made the decision an easy one. So the second Sunday in August found us flying high over the Caribbean, destination Tegucigalpa, capital of the fascinating central American nation of Honduras.

As far as I was concerned, Honduras was an almost total mystery. I knew less about it than any country in Europe, Africa, Asia, or South America. Honduras dominates the rather substantial goiter attached to the neck that links Mexico and Colombia. It shares the protuberance with Nicaragua to its south, and is about equal in size. I associated it vaguely with mahogany and bananas. Actually, Honduras has a remarkable historical heritage involving ancient Mayan civilizations as well as divergent tribes of Indians. The story of this little-known country involves daring Spanish conquistadores, such English developers as William Pitt, pirates, buccaneers, descendants of black slaves, and American entrepreneurs. Until recently, Adventist missions have operated on a very modest scale.

In addition to Dr. Smith, our team consisted of William Palmer, DDS, assistant professor of preventive dentistry and community health, and dental students Jim Harris, Jim Hein, Ron Mead, Marc Natoni, Charles Petri, and Doug Yee. Karen, a dental hygienist and wife of Mead, and Sally, a medical technologist and wife of Harris, provided the team with a civilizing influence. From the instant our Lockheed Electra, operated by Servicio Aereo Honduras S.A., touched ground in Tegucigalpa, the welcome was impressive. A passenger on the flight, seeing a considerable group of dignitaries approaching the plane, said, "There must be a president or government minister aboard." Actually, the delegation was out to greet us. It consisted of Robert Folkenberg, who heads Adventist missions in Honduras. He was joined by officials from the department of health, the Honduras dental association, and the nation's school of dentistry. Dr. Rudolfo Del Cid, president of the association, and Drs. Marco Raodales and Marco Caceres from the dental association, were among those greeting us. Photographers and newspaper reporters took pictures and pried us with questions, using the chic English-speaking wife of Dr. Caceres as interpreter. It was obvious that Bob Folkenberg had done an effective job of preparing Honduran officialdom for our visit. He had also prepared the way with a high-ranking customs official who got us through the sometimes sticky customs in record time. Folkenberg and several assistants then drove us in mission vehicles to mission headquarters in Tegucigalpa.

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While Tegucigalpa has the appearance of a modern city, the streets in the part of town where mission headquarters are, are narrow, steep and crooked. Our drivers handled their vehicles with a remarkable aplomb, darting through intersections and up the narrow stone-paved streets with the ease and coolness of a barracuda in deep water. To us it seemed that pedestrians navigated the streets at their own risk. We saw no safety zones or crosswalks.

Adjoining the neat but barely adequate conference office is Tegucigalpa's largest Adventist church. Behind the church and office buildings is a mission day school with a mini-playground and austerity equipped classrooms. We had brought about 600 pounds of dental supplies. These boxes and cases were carried to a school porch where they were sorted and organized for clinics that had been planned. We found several trunks full of supplies remaining from last year's expedition to Guatemala. They had been brought to Tegucigalpa by mission truck. These supplies were sorted and used in the clinics.

When the supplies were organized, Pastor Folkenberg invited us to his office where we sat with him facing a large map of Honduras. He briefed us on places where we would be working and discussed expectations of the people in the areas involved. Dr. Smith explained that because of the large numbers of people in urgent need of help, students would do most of their work with those requiring extractions. Experience in this type of procedure is shrinking in stateside clinics, thanks mainly to effective endodontic and restorative treatment.

"Our objective: to help as many people as possible."

Working from his map on the wall, Pastor Folkenberg defined our objectives: to help as many people as possible, to learn about dental health conditions in various areas, to open doors of friendship for the mission, and finally, to discover how this kind of service is accepted by Hondurans. His plan was not only tactically sound, it was a traveler's dream come true. For the first clinic we would go to a typical mountain village. He had selected the town of Valle de Angeles, fifteen miles into the mountains. The next day we would fly northeast to Puerto Lempira as guests of S A H S A , the national airlines. Flying over an unexplored, impenetrable jungle, we would be met at Puerto Lempira by a fishing boat that would take us across Laguna de Cariñosa to the village of Caqui, where we would work among the Mosquito Indians for three days.

Returning to Tegucigalpa, we would drive 150 miles northwest to Peña Blanca on Lago de Yajoa, the nation's largest lake, for a week of clinical work. The party would then fly from San Pedro Sula, a major city 50 miles north of Peña Blanca, to the Bahia Islands, directly north of Honduras, for five days of work and some snorkeling and scuba diving. Pastor Folkenberg explained that we would stay at local missions and with local residents while working. The plan seemed fantastic. The clinical and research objectives of the mission would be met and we would see practically every area in the nation, experiencing incomparable opportunities to communicate with people who are familiar with local conditions. No ordinary tourist gets this kind of insight into the customs and conditions of native peoples.

The team was divided into three or four groups, and was fed and lodged by various officers of the conference. Dr. Smith and I were assigned to the Folkenberg residence.

Driving to his home, Pastor Folkenberg pointed out an inflated evangelistic pavilion. The mission was, he said, in the midst of a major evangelistic campaign under the direction of Bobby Roberts, an American evangelist who has been eminently successful in communicating with the people in several central American countries. Instead of advertising the traditional prophetic and doctrinal presentations, evangelist Roberts limits his public presentations to practical lectures and discussions on the home, marriage, and parenthood. We learned that as many as 1,500 people had come out for these presentations, and that attendance five times a week had averaged between five and eight hundred. Those interested in discovering a spiritual foundation for marital and filial tranquility were invited to small study groups throughout the city, where doctrinal subjects were discussed.

Previous evangelistic efforts in Tegucigalpa had resulted in not more than fifteen or twenty conversions. Folkenberg reported that nearly a hundred and fifty people had been baptized so far. By the time the effort was completed approximately three hundred had joined the church, necessitating the organization of two new church groups in the city. We learned that the pavilion had ripped open and collapsed on the previous weekend, but repairs were being completed and presentations would continue.

As we drove by, Pastor Folkenberg pointed to a flimsy cardboard shelter leaning against a telephone pole in a parking lot near the pavilion. "A woman and her two children live there," he said. This example of stark poverty in an obviously affluent part of town was distressing.

According to a United Nations survey, average annual income for a family of four in Honduras is $224. Since many in the cities earn many times that amount, it is readily seen that the poor people are poor indeed. The Folkenberg home is commodious and comfortable. They have many guests. His wife, Anita, is hostess to a constant stream of church workers and travelers.

We were awakened at six in the morning in order to
be ready for the trip to Valle de Angeles, where the first clinic would be conducted. Driving into the mountains southwest of Tegucigalpa, we quickly found ourselves in another age. The pavement ended at the edge of town, and we bounced through potholes and ruts. As we gained altitude it began to rain. Foliage on the trees was a deep, rich green. We saw women carrying loads on their heads and boys driving cattle. Burros were loaded with huge bundles of firewood. Halfway to our destination the giant trees gave way to pine. Honduras is famous for its mahogany and other exotic woods. It is also an exporter of pine. The trees are tall and straight as the masts on a sailing ship.

Valle de Angeles is a serene and tranquil town of 1,500, its rough cobblestones and mud streets winding gently among modest homes and gardens. We drove to the village square with its red-blossomed flame-of-the-forest trees. A raised platform for outdoor gatherings and musical groups marked the center of the square. To the north was a typical Catholic church with its quaint tower and open sanctuary.

Pastor Folkenberg was welcomed by a group of city fathers who worked with him to find a suitable place for the clinic. They obtained permission to use the local government-operated clinic. Word was sent out, and people, mostly children at first, gathered at the clinic gate. While they were waiting, Anita Folkenberg and the wives of several of the conference workers set up a distribution center for clothing sent to the mission in Honduras by Dorcas Societies in the United States.

Karen and the very pretty local school teacher prepared slips of paper. These were numbered in sequence and passed out to those who were waiting for care. While other members of the team arranged instruments and supplies, Dr. Smith began examining mouths. Team members were struck with the magnitude of the dental problems of these rural people. While some seemed to have excellent teeth, the children especially showed evidence of poor nutrition and a lack of dental hygiene. The increasing popularity of refined foods and soft drinks is probably a factor.

"... broken, hollow, blackened teeth bound to have caused untold decibels of pain."

Most of the mouths examined were bad news—broken, hollow, blackened teeth bound to have caused untold decibels of pain. Dr. Smith indicated the teeth to be removed on slips of paper. The patients were lined up on a bench and local anesthetic was administered. The students went to work pulling teeth, calling on Dr. Palmer or Dr. Smith to help with difficult cases. Sally and Karen washed instruments and prepared hypodermic needles for the dentist.

As Karen had time, she would give toothbrushes to the children, demonstrating correct usage. Analgesics were given following extractions. Antibiotics were administered where infection was a problem. Dr. Smith estimated that 95 percent of the teeth removed were beyond saving. One woman had all 32 teeth pulled. Another had ten teeth extracted. There was an abscess on each tooth. A boy of 12 lost practically all his teeth - they were all rotting away.

The ability of these people to endure pain must be seen to be believed. Even the children accept the ordeal with courage. Those who cry out in fear are
frowned upon or laughed at by the others.
The people who came to the clinic appeared clean and comparatively well-dressed. Most of the patients wore shoes. School children in most parts of Honduras dress neatly and are well-groomed. There are no long-haired boys. They and the adult men have haircuts circa 1950.

We found the Hondurans to be among the friendliest of people. They show uninhibited warmth. My Spanish is at best fragmentary. Since studying it 35 years ago in high school, I have studied Greek and Hebrew and during a four-year hitch in Africa spoke Swahili and some other dialects. There has been little opportunity to speak Spanish. In spite of this, I was surrounded by a group of boys nine to fifteen years old. We managed somehow to communicate. When a pony came by, one boy fondled its mane and said with a mischievous grin, "Heepie." We laughed.

Men in the village voiced their approval of the clinic. A convoy of small-boned horses loaded with grain walked into town and rested in the square. If there had been any other work going on, it stopped for the duration of our visit. One could almost feel the total absence of traffic noise. It gave one a curious feeling of unreality. The shy smiles of the girls and small children that passed were beautiful. A fond grandfather, I generally go bananas with kids around. I found Honduran children irresistible.

For lunch we went to the local restaurant, a small enclosed patio next to an open kitchen. The women cooks used two old wood stoves and several made of clay. The menu included beans, rice, tortillas, bread, pineapple and bananas. A large tomatillo crouched on an overhanging tin roof, eyeing us with suspicion. Avoiding the local water, we ordered bottled soft drinks. Coca Cola is available in most places. Some consider it the only safe unalcoholic beverage. We saw no fat people. Half or more of the population is infected with amoeba. Many suffer from chronic low grade venereal disease. Most have worms or other parasites. We were advised that the health department was waging war against malaria, especially in the lowlands.

When evening came, there were still scores of people requesting extractions. We took care of the most urgent cases and left with understandable reluctance. Tomorrow we would fly 300 miles across the mountains and jungles to Laguna de Caratasca and the Mosquito Indians.

We rose before daylight in order to be at the airport in time for the S A H S A D3 that was to fly us to the northeastern tip of the country. Airline officials impressed and grateful because of the nature of our mission, had agreed to take the now-twelve-man team to Puerto Lempira without charge.

Our complimentary tickets were approved and we were waiting to be called to the plane, when we were advised that safety requirements would make impossible for us to take the bulk of our supplies and camping gear. After earnest conversations with various officials, Pastor Folkenberg, Dr. Smith, and I went out to the plane, which had already received one luggage, to somehow sort out those things which would be absolutely essential to the success of the mission. The job seemed almost impossible as each member of the team had his own luggage. As we started to go through the luggage, the captain came and he said, "What are we waiting for? We're late. Let's go." We told him of the surplus weight problem, and he asked us the total weight of our luggage. It came to 1,121 pounds. He quickly added a column of figures on his writing pad and exclaimed, "We're well within safety requirements. Let's go."

"Planes that go down in this area are never found."

The first part of the flight was over hills and valleys marked by occasional villages linked by winding dirt roads. Our DC 3 flew at 8,000 feet. The terrain then smoothed out below us and we passed over one of the world's most impenetrable jungles. "Planes that go down in this area," explained Folkenberg, "are never found. The jungle is dense and impenetrable right down to the ground. Nothing moves except, of course, pythons, cougars, bushmasters, and such. Keep an eye to the north," he said. "Pilots have reported evidence of pyramid-like ruins in this area. The site hasn't been pinpointed. It could never be reached by land. Even a helicopter would have no place to land. A few years ago, three Englishmen set out to explore this jungle. They have never been heard from." I noticed that
Pastor Folkenberg carried a survival kit at his side, along with a rifle in a carrying case.

“If I should ever go down, I’d at least like a fighting chance,” he said.

After flying for some time over the seemingly endless jungle, we detected the Patuca River, writhing like a giant boa constrictor below. Before long we were over the province of Gracias a Dios. We found its only significant roadway linking Ausvilá to Puerto Lempira. As we lost altitude, we got a good look at the flattening country. The province which comprises the total northeast part of Honduras got its name from Christopher Columbus, the intrepid navigator who explored not only the new world but the entire area of Central America.

According to an old English captain whom I met later, Christopher Columbus and his men were sailing eastward from the Bahia Islands in the deep blue waters of the Caribbean, just north of Honduras. It was the last week of July, 1502. Suddenly, the sails of their ship snapped taut. The sea began to swell and the sky went black. For days the gallant crew tacked north and south against the gale, which was blowing from the southeast. Finally, on July 30, with battered decks and shredded sails, the little ship rounded the cape and eased into calm water. Exhausted, the sailors collapsed on the decks. “Gracias a Dios!” “Thanks be to God!” exclaimed Columbus. The shout of gratitude echoed among his men.

According to the English sailor who told me this tale, Columbus was lucky. “Now,” he says, “seamen can be warned by radio. In old times we had no way of knowing a storm was brewing. Some good ships lie on the bottom, and more than a few have been driven ashore, their guts torn out by coral reefs. When you get into one of these storms, you just start praying. I thought I was finished once.” And so the point of land that broke the wind is called “Cabo de Gracias a Dios,” and the entire province now bears this name.

Puerto Lempira is little more than a military outpost. Most of the men were in uniform, which, incidentally, made no concessions to the humidity and heat. The men had a certain elan and were courteous. We saw none of the arrogance or disdain sometimes noticed by gringos in Central America. Dr. Palmer, who had visited Honduras in 1967, said that he noticed a change in the attitude toward North Americans. Much of the hostility and distrust have vanished. Victory in a recent war with El Salvador and progress in the development of the nation have undoubtedly inspired confidence. We found the Hondurans to be comfortable people to be with.

The recently won war with El Salvador, incidentally, began with a soccer game in 1969. Honduras and El Salvador were locked in a battle for the Central American finals. When it became clear that Honduras was ahead, a gang of Salvadorans attacked the visiting Hondurans and burned several of their buses. The Hondurans fought back. The two nations have been involved in a long territorial dispute. El Salvador is small and over-populated. Honduras is large and sparsely inhabited. The well-trained Salvadoran army thought this was a good time to settle the old territorial score and marched against Honduras. Their chances were beginning to look good when the Honduran air force, consisting of a few Corsairs left over from World War II, attacked the planes in El Salvador’s air force. They destroyed all six of them on the ground. With Honduras in control of the air, El Salvador gave up the fight. The 1970 victory in the war is commemorated on Honduras’ twelve-cent postage stamp - the one used for airmail.

This victory has given Hondurans a national identity and new feelings of confidence. It also spurred the government to push development of education, modern highways, and a first-rate electrification system. Land reform programs were accelerated, and loans available for enterprising citizens.

Waiting for us at the end of a long new pier at Puerto Lempira was a 56-foot fishing boat owned and operated by a Captain Walter Sinclair. He and his crews fish the waters along the Honduran coast. Looking at his nets, I asked him if he ever encountered sharks. “I caught one 25-foot long the other day,” he said. “Was it hard to manage?” “No,” he replied, “it was half dead. An immobilized shark loses its spirit. We killed him and threw him overboard. A shark that big is too dangerous to release.” “What about the seas west of Cape de Gracias a Dios,” I asked, checking on the Columbus story. He grinned, “those waters are deep and can be very rough. I’d be out there today, but the radio warned of a storm.” There was a brisk wind and the water on the giant bay of Caratasca was choppy.
The village of Cauquirá stretches out on a five-mile long sandbar, separating the bay from the open sea. It is reached by a long narrow bay off the Laguna de Caratasca. Cauquirá is picturesque and typical south-sea-island. Everyone lives on the single road that reaches from end to end, and each home is near the calm salt water of the private small bay. This bay provides a good waterway for dugout canoes and for ships not requiring a depth of more than seven or eight feet. The shoreline is dense with coconut palms interspersed with breadfruit trees, as is the grass-covered roadway. Groves of palm reach inland one hundred yards or so. Behind these are rice fields and patches of casaba and other vegetables. Cattle graze on little pastures and pigs inhabit pens, sometimes located under the houses. All the homes are on stilts to escape high water resulting from a possible hurricane or tidal wave.

Cauquirá also boasts a brand-new pier. As our ship was tied fast, we were met by Walter Haylock, a 75-year-old English settler. He greeted us warmly, led us ashore, and ordered coconuts. A half dozen boys climbed near-by trees and soon had a good supply of green nuts. Machetes appeared suddenly and were used in chopping off the tops of the coconuts. We were served fresh drinks, tangy, cool, and free of bacteria! A new government-operated elementary school is located adjacent to the pier. We asked for the principal, who, in Honduras, is called “Director,” and asked him if we could operate our clinic on the school veranda. The director agreed enthusiastically and offered us use of a classroom as well. Half of our team was to sleep in this commodious room. We unpacked our gear, organized the clinic for the next morning, and set off to explore the long narrow peninsula.

Indigenous inhabitants of the province of Gracias a Dios are the Mosquito Indians. They are small, quick, sharp-haired, and friendly. They hunt, fish, and grow some beans and casaba. They have their own language. Some do not understand Spanish.

This rather unusual peninsula was discovered and first inhabited by the Haylock family. Walter’s grandfather, a resident of a cay just off the island of Guanaha had come to the area many years ago as a ship’s carpenter to supervise a crew of men authorized to repair a British ship that had been damaged by running into a coral reef.

While working on the ship he explored the Laguna de Caratasca, finding the long sand bars and unusual, long bay. It caught his imagination, and a few years later he and his wife Suzanna and their children moved to the area and built their first house. The year was 1897, the year Walter was born. Walter’s parents, Willy and Ada, followed shortly. The sandbars were of recent origin and were clear of vegetation. The private bay provided quiet waters and an excellent supply of fish. Surprisingly, good fresh water was found just below the surface. The pioneer settlers planted coconut palms and breadfruit trees, and seeded grass for pasture. The grandparents died after a few years, and the family of Willy and Ada grew.

One summer day in 1909, tragedy struck. The entire family, including five sons and a daughter, were crossing the large lagoon. An unexpected squall came up. Their boat capsized. Willy and the larger boys were strong swimmers, but Ada could not swim. She, the two younger boys, and the little girl went down, and Willy, the father, who also had his boots on, drowned trying to save them. Walter and two brothers, Alfred and Lee, managed to swim to shore, where they hung on to mangrove roots until the wind subsided. They went back to the family peninsula, survived until they grew up and established families. They and their descendants are the principal inhabitants of this idyllic community. Each of the Haylock men married Indian women, though Walter’s wife Maria is half Spanish. According to Lee Haylock, the youngest of the three brothers, their great grandfather, the first Haylock to come to the Caribbean, was an English buccaneer who had settled on Guanaha, the largest of the Bahia Islands. When his English wife failed to bear him children, he, like the Biblical Abraham, took a second wife, a Spanish woman. By the time she had borne him several sons, his first wife began having sons. “There are Haylocks of every shade and color in the island, as well as in Honduras and British Honduras,” says Lee. The three brothers descended from the English wife.

I asked him how it felt to have an ancestor who was a pirate. He paused a moment and then said with deliberate emphasis, “I’m a man of principle. When a thing is right, it is right. I do not condone wrong doing. But I cannot believe that taking gold from the Spaniards was wrong!”

Transportation is mainly by dugout canoe. Walter told me that a good large cedar canoe is worth about $500. Finding suitable trees, though, is a real problem. Smaller canoes are available for less. Historians report canoes five feet deep and six feet across, but no big trees of that size are now near the coast. Paddles and outboard motors are used to propel these craft. Walter said that a canoe lasts ten to fifteen years. An old canoe should not be taken into rough water. It could snap in two.

Upon reaching Cauquirá, Pastor Folkenberg was greeted with remarkable good news. Captain Sinclair, who had brought us across, announced that he wished to be baptized. Walter Haylock, also greeted the pastor with a request for baptism. These two remarkable men were joined by eleven Indians in a baptismal service held the following morning.

After the service, Captain Sinclair told us that God’s spirit had been working on him for about twelve

“There are Haylocks of every shade and color in the island.”
years. "I was never a religious man," he said. "In fact I lived a pretty rough life. One night after I had been carousing and playing cards, I had a dream that I have not been able to forget. I dreamed that I was at home on the island of Guanaha. I noticed that my shirt was dirty. I took it off, washed it, put it back on, but I was surprised to observe that it was still dirty. I took it off and scrubbed it with soap. Again, by the time I got it back on it was dirty. I repeated this several times. Finally, I gave up, put the shirt on, and went outside. A gentle rain came. I looked at my shirt and saw that it was clean. Looking up, I saw a man looking into my eyes. It was clear to me that this was Christ. This dream convinced me that only Christ could cleanse me of my sins. I could never make myself clean. So I have been reading the Bible and studying since that time."

We were deeply moved by the sincere, gentle manner in which this hard-bitten seaman told his story.

Members of the dental team took their meals at Walter's house and at the home of his daughter next door. Both Maria, Walter's wife, and her daughter are superb cooks. They served a hot tea made from lemon grass. We found it delicious and refreshing. Maria served her guests in a small dining room between the kitchen and the main house. "My ten children," she said, "were born in this room." Meals consisted of rice, breadfruit, beans, casaba, baked and fried bread, cakes, eggs, and milk. Using the herbs that she grew in her own garden, Maria was an expert at the art of seasoning.

Walter now spends much of his time in a hammock under a giant breadfruit tree planted by his parents. The community is quiet and serene. I asked him if there was any stealing or crime. "No," he said, "we have no stealing, we have no police, we have no jail. If someone misbehaves, the people simply drive him away." Lee, who lives a block to the west, is crippled from an accident. He is very interested in world affairs, however, and he soon engaged me in a conversation about the presidential election in the United States. He keeps a short-wave wireless in his room, and I was surprised to see recent issues of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT on his table.

Life on the peninsula is relaxed and unhurried. Coconuts provide a good living. They sell for about two and a half cents a piece. Each of the Haylocks have thousands of trees, and each tree yields from 75 to 150 coconuts a year. A good supply of fresh water is readily available. Cattle seem to do well, and there is plenty of fish in the bay. Sanitation is better than in some areas. Outhouses, for instance, are built out over the water. The fish are fed regularly and there is less contamination than in inland villages. The fish start leaping out of the water as soon as one's footsteps are heard on the catwalks leading to the unique facilities.

I was impressed with the quality of discipline in the school. In spite of the excitement and action of the clinic, students just inside were attentive, orderly, and very courteous. Their conduct in the classroom
was beyond reproach, and their drills on the parade grounds were executed in perfect order. After school, soccer was the principle activity, many boys playing barefoot.

While I was visiting with Lee, his grandson, barely two years old, occupied himself kicking a lime around the living room floor. He exhibited the same enthusiasm of his older brothers, and yelled triumphantly when he had “scored.”

The last day of our stay in Cauquira, Dr. Smith and half the team went across Laguna de Caratasca to Barra de Caratasca where there is an American-operated fish, lobster, and shrimp processing plant. They went in a motor-jugout. Soon after they left, they encountered a sudden squall and arrived at their destination thoroughly soaked. They were welcomed by C.C. Rice, the young American who owns the plant. He entertained them in his home, and sent out word that the dentists were ready for patients. They returned to Cauquira later than expected and thoroughly exhausted.

An ancient fishing boat about 45-feet in length was hired to take us back to Puerto Lempira. We shared the ship with the crew and with a little Mosquito woman, her son and small infant. She sat quietly in a corner of the boat nursing her baby. She smiled beautifully when I shared coconuts and some watermelon with her. Watermelon is considered a rare delicacy in Cauquira. Lee Haylock had given us his last two melons in appreciation for the extraction of an offending tooth.

Arriving at Puerto Lempira, we carried our luggage down the long pier and up into the village. We had been advised that we would be transported back to Tegucigalpa on a S A H S A DC 3. We soon learned, however, that our flight had been changed. We would be taken by the Honduran air force. The plane landed on the rain-soaked airstrip in about half an hour, and about twenty paratroopers debarked. A shipment of frozen fish, shrimp, and lobsters was put aboard the plane, and we were then advised that while weight limitations would make it possible for us to embark, the air force would not be able to take our half-ton of gear. The government had told them about the twelve passengers. There had been no word about luggage. Again, we became involved in earnest discussions. We were just preparing to stay at Puerto Lempira another four days until the next plane came when C.C. Rice flew in in his little plane. Upon learning of our problem, he suggested that 900 pounds of frozen shrimp be taken off the plane. He said he could take these back across the Bay of Caratasca, keep them frozen, and then ship them again on the following Tuesday. We thanked him for his great kindness and boarded the air force plane.

Landing at Tegucigalpa, we boarded a mission-owned Mercedes-Benz bus. Another van took our luggage. We were then driven 150 miles west and north to Peña Blanca, where the church operates a boarding school for Adventist youth in Honduras and some other Central American countries. All but a ten-mile stretch of the 150-mile journey was on a fine new super highway, completed about a year ago. This north-south thoroughfare extending from Puerto Cortez in the North, down to the east-west highway in the South, makes travel in Honduras a distinct pleasure. First-class Texaco, Shell, and Esso service stations are being constructed along the route. I was impressed with the number of trucks and small buses that we met. Most of them seemed new. This fine highway, another new one in the northwest, and Highway 1 in the south, are rapidly transforming Honduras, opening rich and beautiful interior to agriculture and industry. A new German-built hydroelectric system near Peña Blanca provides power for the nation’s major cities. The breath-taking mountains and beautiful verdant valleys remind one of the Austrian Alps. The sky in August is matchless — deep blue with fluffy white clouds. It usually rains in the afternoon or evening. Annual rainfall at Peña Blanca averages 200 inches. Fifteen miles from the school, Central Educacional Adventista, we saw beautiful Lago de Yajoa, the largest lake in Honduras. Five miles later, we left the main highway and took a very rough stone and dirt road ten miles to the mission. We were told that this road too will soon be paved.

The school is beautifully located, surrounded by magnificent mountains. It has adequate land for
programs in agriculture. Its proximity to the new hydroelectric system assures a good power supply. Loma Linda University will soon conduct an experimental pilot program in agriculture. It is hoped that an increased agricultural capability will provide an economic backbone for further development of the school. With the new highway, cities once considered remote are now accessible. There is an excellent market for good produce.

The school campus is uncrowded and green. A new church building is under construction, and new dormitories are being completed. The 250 to 300 young people appear healthy and bright. We arrived on Friday evening. Boys in the dormitory sang hymns till 9:30 or 10:00 o'clock. Those from the coast and Bahia Islands spoke English. We were impressed with the sincerity and courtesy of these students.

On Sunday morning, two dental teams were organized, each going to different areas throughout the surrounding countryside. Students from the school accompanied the teams, assisting in the management of patients, translating and helping in the supply of instruments and supplies. Wherever we went, people gathered to have teeth extracted.

Before leaving the school, the principal took us to see a magnificent 300-foot waterfall. It was one of the most beautiful I have seen. Honduras, he said, is full of such beauties.

Thursday morning Pastor Folkenberg flew his Cessna 180 from Tegucigalpa to the campus of the school. His plane is modified with STOL equipment. He brought the plane down and landed it on only 300 feet of campus roadway. It was decided that he and I would fly ahead of the team to the Bahia Islands. The others would drive the next morning to San Pedro Sul where they would take a commercial flight to Guanaha. Bob said he had some mission business on the island of Roatan. I welcomed the arrangement, for it would give me a chance to get better acquainted with this young, but very competent mission administrator. I would also get a better view of Honduras as he flew at a lower elevation than did the commercial planes.

Ascending from the mission, we flew due north around a range of mountains and then set our course northwest toward La Cieba on the coast. The sky was beautiful with billowing white clouds, some in the shape of giant mushrooms. The mountains and valleys below were interspersed with small towns and villages. Patches of corn were cultivated on hills and mountainsides in a manner reminiscent of the mountain country of eastern Tennessee. As we approached the coast, well-cultivated banana and pineapple plantations came into view. Pastor Folkenberg pointed out the new north highway terminating in La Cieba. This section of the highway, he informed me, had been opened the previous weekend. As we approached La Cieba and the coast, I was impressed by rugged monolithic mountains arising suddenly from the coastal plain. These mountains make the view from La Cieba dramatic, whether one views the coast or the mountains to the
south. We landed at the small airfield and refueled, as there would be no place to get fuel in the Bahia Islands.

Roatan, the largest of these islands, is rich in history and romance, and was involved in the 350-year power struggle for control of Central America.

Not long after Columbus made his historic voyage around the Cabo de Gracias a Dios, the Spaniards raided Roatan. During the early years of the 16th century, the Spanish dominated the area. The

"Fabulous treasures of gold and silver moved in the holds of Spanish galleons."

conquistadores sacked and conquered centers of Mayan civilization and established settlements along the thousands of miles of Caribbean coastline. Navigating the straights of Magellan, they were also quick to subdue the Pacific coastline. Fabulous treasures of gold and silver moved in the holds of Spanish galleons to Madrid. Spain was clearly the world's great power.

These unprecedented riches had two significant effects. First, they created a false prosperity in Spain. Second, they inspired the envy of other European nations. The French were the first to invade Spain's new world in Central America. By 1543, sleek, fast-sailing French corsairs made it necessary for the Spanish ships to sail only in convoy. A few years later, Sir Francis Drake and other English marauders were not only attacking Spanish ships, but raiding Spanish settlements along the coast. The Dutch followed the English lead, pirating Spanish ships and burning coastal settlements and warehouses.

The Spanish had first raided Roatan in search of slaves for their rapidly developing empire. Several hundred Indians were taken captive, but while still on the Spanish ships managed to overpower their captors. Many of them escaped.

In the 1630's, the Virginia and Maryland planter William Claiborne led several hundred colonists from North America to Roatan. Other English colonists with hundreds of Negro slaves had previously settled on the island of Providence. The English moved quickly, occupying the coast at Cabo Gracias a Dios, and also at Belize in what is now British Honduras. The islands and the mainland were rich in mahogany and other fine woods suitable for English ships and cabinets.

The English and their black slaves made friends with the Sumu and Mosquito Indians along the coast, forming an alliance that was to plague the Spanish for centuries. The American colonists on Roatan had barely established their settlements and farms when the Spanish admiral Francisco de Villava y Toledo attacked in 1642. He captured the colonists along with 700 Jicaques Indians, transporting them to Honduras and Guatemala. A year later, the English under William Jackson retaliated, virtually demolishing the city of Trujillo, established more than a century earlier by Cortez.

The Bahia Islands, known then as the Bay Islands, were uninhabited for many years, and used mainly as a redoubt for pirates. In 1655, Oliver Cromwell sent a large expedition to challenge Spain's power in the Caribbean. The Anglo-Spanish War raged for five years, the Spanish maintaining a strong base in Havana and the English using Jamaica as a naval base. The rivalry continued, even after peace between Spain and England was proclaimed in 1670. For nearly 200 years, pirates and buccaneers were active. Many of these were English colonists expelled from their small farms when sugar became the main crop and the keystone in the Caribbean economy. Large plantations operated with slave labor took over.

It is known that Henry Morgan at times withdrew to unoccupied Roatan for food and water. It was not until the 19th century that permanent settlements consisting mainly of the descendants of buccaneers and slaves developed towns and farms on the island.

Approaching the island by air, we were impressed with the deep blue water, as well as with the coral reefs that practically surrounded the island. These reefs, only a few feet beneath the surface of the water, are difficult to detect from ships sailing its surface, but they are clearly visible from the air. There are two airstrips on the island. We hoped to get into some of the towns and make contact with a physician and two dentists, alumni of Loma Linda University, who had planned to conduct clinics on the island. We buzzed the landing strip at the island's west end just as the native taxi was leaving it. Realizing that it might be an hour or so before the taxi would return, we flew on to the east end of the island, dipping our wings at each picturesque community as we flew over.

The harbors and most of the towns are on the south side of the island. The east end landing strip is on a coral reef, separated from the island by Port Royal. We landed successfully in spite of a strong crosswind and looked for someone to take us by boat back to one of the settlements. There was no one on the cay. It wasn't long, though, before we saw a small outboard motorboat coming our way. It was an American, Tom Brooks, and his son.

Brooks and his family live in a salvage boat named "The Rambler." He is in charge of an expedition committed to the uncovering of ancient ships sunk in the bay. He told us that they were uncovering the charred ruins of an old Spanish ship, and that they had already retrieved more than 50 amphora from its sand-filled hold. We learned that the origin and time of manufacture could be determined by markings on the amphora, and were surprised to hear that they were pre-Columbian, having been made between 1430 and 1440. The Spanish galleon carrying them probably
went down following a battle with the British in the early 16th century.

Just as we were getting acquainted with Brooks, a young American named Eric Anderson intercepted us in his outboard. He picked us up and took us to an isolated Polynesian-type resort he is developing on the bay. There were no signs of the early English port facilities built by the early settlers. Anderson took us to his lodge and served cold drinks.

We supposed that if our friends had seen our plane, they would send a boat up to Port Royal to get us. When none came after an hour or so, we asked Johnson to take us back to the cay where we took off in our plane and flew back to the landing strip at the west end of the island. As we circled over the bay, we searched the blue waters for evidence of the 13 or 14 unsalvaged ships that are said to be lying at its bottom.

Flying back the length of the island, we followed the winding road that links the nine settlements. Coconut palm trees had been planted along the coast and there were small pastures and corn fields cut out of the jungle.

Our plane had barely touched ground when two negro boys came running out, each asking for the responsibility of guarding the plane. To prevent a quarrel, Pastor Folkenberg flipped a coin. The winner was admonished to watch the plane faithfully. In the meantime, we waited for an island taxi to come by. When one did, after half an hour, we asked the driver if he knew anything of the whereabouts of the American physician and dentists. He said they were at Anthony’s Cay, a resort operated on the other side of the island. Our driver said it was eight miles away and that the fare would be $1 a passenger.

Though the islands were assigned to Honduras in the middle of the 19th century, English is still the dominant language, the inhabitants having developed their own distinctive brogue. We passed through west end and then went across the mountains and over to the north coast, which we followed for two or three miles, driving just off the beach on a palm-covered lane.

Anthony’s Cay is an American-operated resort developed in typical Polynesian style. The lodge and louvred cabins cling to the steep mountainside. A dozen cabins are separated from the mainland on a beautiful palm-studded island. We found our University alumni finishing their lunch. They had conducted clinics during the morning; and hoped to do some scuba diving. Bob, an experienced diver, was eager to join them. I settled for fins and snorkle equipment.

An attendant took us out into the bay, and we jumped into the water. The scuba divers dropped like stones into the deep water next to the reef. I had never snorkled before, and had difficulty keeping water out of my lungs, but I was almost startled by the beauty of the reef with its varied and fantastically colored coral and fish. The deep diver reported giant manta ray, bass, and one barracuda, as well as countless other fish.

Upon returning to the pier, we found a crowd of people waiting for dental and medical care. Dr. Wilmer Buller opened his clinic on the edge of the road. The dentists, Drs. Wilbur Ingham and Robert Neufeld, began extracting teeth in a thatched-roofed pavilion next to the water. They were assisted by their wives and children.
While waiting for dinner, we made the acquaintance of some other guests. Among them was a Honduran who owns and operates 17 radio stations and three television stations in Honduras. He guessed that we were Adventists and spoke very highly of the Voice of Prophecy program which he said he had carried for some 20 years. He and a gentleman from Nicaragua who is also in the broadcasting business spoke highly of Seventh-day Adventists, saying that the Adventists were doing much in Central America to help the people. While there, I also made the acquaintance of Fr. S. J. Eye, a Catholic priest and administrator from Aurora, Illinois. He was leaving the island earlier than planned because he had experienced an acute allergy to the sand flies and mosquitos. I had not been aware of these insects, but the few that were around seemed to find him.

We returned with our University friends to the airstrip where they caught a commercial plane back to the United States. Folkenberg and I flew eastward to the Island of Guanah. This island is largely uninhabited except for two small cays at its southeast end. These coral reefs only partially above water were originally settled by two English families, the Haylocks and Kirchonnells. Haylock, the ancestor of the Haylocks we had met at Cauquira, established his home on the larger cay. The other cay, for many years known as Hog Island, was developed by the Kirchonnells. The channel that once separated the cays is now little more than a canal.

"Many of the houses are on stilts, with the seawashing under them"

Approximately 5,000 people now inhabit these small specs of land. Many of the houses are on stilts, with the seawashing back and forth under them. Guanah, or Banacca as the English call it, was for many years a vital trading center for the western Caribbean. Used first by pirates and buccaneers, it later was known as a trading center for contraband, as well as legitimate trade. The U.S. government for many years maintained a consulate at Guanah, so important was its commerce.

In the 1880's a team of Adventist missionaries came to the settlement. An American named Harris conducted a series of meetings and the local Methodist Church became the Adventist Church. While it has been doubled in size and is beautifully maintained, it retains its colonial style, and the older portion still rests on the original ironwood pilings on which it was built.

Harris' wife was a dentist. They traveled first in a mission ship called "The Morning Star." A better Mission launch called "The Herald" was built on Kirchonnell's cay. Many of these two pioneer families became Seventh-day Adventists. Several have served as ministers in the United States.

The humidity on the island was oppressive during the day, but we thoroughly enjoyed our visit to this picturesque little community. Dr. Smith and the students went snorkeling on the reefs. We all attended the evangelistic meetings being conducted by a team from the United States led by evangelist Roger Holly.

I learned much about the island's history from a retired Adventist missionary who had recently returned to his ancestral home on the island. His sister, who lives near the town, permitted me to examine remarkable pre-Columbian cooking vessels found in a cave on the island. There was considerable evidence of early Indian civilization. People on the island earn their living by fishing, trade, and by coconuts and other agriculture on the island. I was told that a family can subsist comfortably on $300 to $500 a year.

Friday night after the meeting, practically the whole town turned out to attend a baptism. It was conducted at the port facility where the water was relatively calm. The piers and warehouses were alive with people. Among the 25 who were baptized was Willy Borden, a 95-year-old man who had been a lad when the Adventists first came. He had resisted joining the church, but now seemed happy to take his stand, pausing after the rite to enjoin others to do the same.

Leaving the dental team under the direction of Dr. Palmer, Dr. Smith and I flew back to Tegucicalpa with Pastor Folkenberg early Sunday morning. He was scheduled to conduct a stop-smoking program in Nicaragua and Dr. Smith and I had agreed to speak at a joint meeting of the dental association and School of Dentistry faculty on Monday evening. This gave us nearly two days in Tegucicalpa. We visited some of its historical highlights, including the fine cathedral. The people were somewhat restive. There had been an attempted uprising two days before our arrival, and on Sabbath the atmosphere had been heavy with teargas.

Dr. Del Cid and the city's orthodontist took us to the dental school where we were cordially received. They kept us an hour and a half after the presentation, asking questions about dental education and practice in the United States.

Tuesday morning Dr. Smith and I caught a plane for Mexico City and thence back to California. I returned to Loma Linda deeply impressed with the church's progress in this beautiful frontier nation, and with the feeling that the mission had been worthwhile. Our team had attended more than a thousand patients, extracting over 3,000 teeth. We had been well-received by government and professional leaders, and newspapers, radio and television had reported on our activities.

Several weeks after my return, Pastor Folkenberg visited me at the University. He had been given funds to purchase a magnificent hospital site at Valle de
Angeles. He had also secured approval on the application of an Adventist physician to practice there. This application has been held up for years. He told me that he visited the minister of health in his final efforts to obtain a license for the American physician. When he had introduced himself, the official said, “Oh yes. Are you the people who have been conducting the dental clinics?” “Yes,” replied Folkenberg, not knowing quite what to expect. “We appreciate what you are doing for our country. There’s no problem about the license. We’ll be glad to have your man practicing in our country.”

If the people of Honduras were benefited, so also were the students who participated. They grew professionally, but they also gained a sense of perspective and a quality of compassion to be gotten in no other way.
Christ was near and dear to many on both campuses during the 1972 Week of Devotion.
UNIVERSITY NEWS WATCH

Approximately a thousand teachers and administrators met with General Conference leaders at Pine Springs Ranch, October 27-29, to study and discuss purposes and objectives of the University. Elder Robert H. Pierson is seen above speaking to a group of educators. Other General Conference representatives attending the retreat were Neal C. Wilson, president of the North American Division, Vice President W.J. Hackett, Associate Secretary L.L. Bock, Ralph M. Waddell, MD, secretary of the department of health, William Wagner, MD, and R.L. Pelton, associate secretaries, and Frederick E.J. Harder, executive secretary of the Board of Higher Education.

Nurses focus on the art of caring

More than 500 nurses and paramedical personnel from the Inland Empire of southern California attended an afternoon seminar last month on "The Art of Caring," held on the Loma Linda campus of the University.

"Caring is aid in transforming affective behavior into effective behavior," according to main speaker Edward Stainbrook, MD, chairman of the department of human behavior at the University of Southern California School of Medicine in Los Angeles. Dr. Stainbrook was formerly chief psychiatrist at USC County Medical Center, also in Los Angeles.

The newer concepts of emotion, he said, are consequences, not causes of maladaptive or unresourceful behavior. He stressed the importance of medical personnel being able to manage their own feelings and tensions "while doing their caretaker's job."

The seminar was co-sponsored by the School of Nursing and the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Nurses (ASDAN) as a continuing education program. It included a panel discussion and an audience participation segment.

One of the most severe criticisms leveled at the practice of modern medicine, said one of the ASDAN officers, is the charge that highly-advanced computers and space age technology have eliminated the need for personal relationships between the ill and the medical professionals who try to make them well.

"We hope this seminar provided new insights about the intimate relationship between the ill and the health team," she said.

Rare birds displayed at La Sierra

A collection of hard-mounted rare birds and mammals valued at more than $50,000 has been donated to the Palmer Hall Museum of Natural History on the La Sierra campus.

The exhibit, given the University by former La Sierra College and School of Medicine alumnus Elmer A. Hankins, MD, includes one of the world's largest live-mounted displays of Southeast Asian birds (nearly 150 species). Most were collected by Dr. Hankins when he lived in Bangkok, Thailand, from 1966-68. Also on display are a pair of extremely rare American ivory-billed woodpeckers, called by Life magazine "the rarest living creature on earth."

Goal of the Natural History Museum, says Leonard R. Brand, PhD, chairman of the department of biology, is to "present the wonders of Creation in such a way that many scientists and naturalists will learn something of Seventh-day Adventist views on Creation and the Creator who made these creatures."

Plans for the museum will eventually include development of an area to house displays of mounted birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish from all areas of the world, he says.

Immediate objective of the museum, however, according to Dr. Brand, is to raise enough money to purchase the rare pair of ivory-billed woodpeckers.

Tax deductible donations can be mailed to the Museum of Natural History, Loma Linda University, La Sierra campus, Riverside, California 92505.
Robert E. Cleveland, vice president for academic affairs, accepts the Middle East College Shield from college president O.C. Bjerkan, PhD. The award memorializes the seven-year affiliation of the college with LLU. The University offered a course in Middle East Studies on the MEC campus during the 1972 summer session.

Choral workshop offered through extension

David Willcocks, director of the King's College Choir at Cambridge University and director-designate of the Royal College of Music, London, England, will conduct a two-week master workshop in choral technique and performance at Loma Linda University this summer.

Mr. Willcocks' engagement will be his only appearance in the United States. As a musician, David Willcocks stands in a very elite group. He has conducted all the major orchestras of London at various times and has been closely associated with the War Requiem by Benjamin Britten, having conducted its first concert performance in London. He has served as chief conductor of the famous Three Choirs Festival at Worcester from 1951 to 1957, and subsequently returned to Cambridge as organist of King's College, University Lecturer in Music, and University Organist. Choirs under his direction include the Bach Choir of London and the Bradford Festival Choral Society and the Cambridge University Musical Society.

He will accept the appointment as director of the Royal College of Music in 1974. As director of the Royal College he will be one of the highest ranking musicians in Great Britain.

"We are very pleased to have Mr. Willcocks present this workshop," says Dr. Vernon Koenig, dean of Loma Linda University Summer School and Extension. "Combining this excellent class of Mr. Willcocks' with the classes in orchestral conducting and symphonic performance by internationally known Swedish conductor Herbert Blomstedt, Loma Linda University will be able to present a unique music program to southern California." Participating in the choral workshop will be a 50-voice concert choir composed of semi-professional and professional musicians, according to John T. Hamilton, coordinator of the workshop. A limited number of choir directors will study under the master baton of Mr. Willcocks, Musicians wishing to audition for the choir and choral workshop should write: John T. Hamilton, Coordinator, Master Workshop in Choral Technique, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA 92505.

Dental school gets fire insurance check

University officials received a check for $86,509 recently from the General Conference Insurance Service in Riverside to cover the cost of damages to the School of Dentistry caused by a major fire last January 8.

Damage to the dental school building was confined almost exclusively to the main entrance area. According to the Loma Linda assistant fire chief, the fire was set by an arsonist. The case is still under police investigation.

Nearly 100 students and faculty donated more than 440 man-hours of work on the Saturday night and Sunday following the fire to get the building ready for regular clinic practice.

General Conference Insurance Service underwrites the entire physical plant at the University. It is operated by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.
Student dentists get “real practice” experience

Dental students at Loma Linda University can now spend four weeks running their own minipractice using School of Dentistry facilities and personnel.

Twenty senior dental students will participate this year in the Dental Team Management Program, says TEAM director Gilbert L. Dupper, DDS. TEAM stands for Training Expanded Auxiliary Management, an agency in the School of Dentistry.

After taking two prerequisite courses through the department of business and economics, the dental student is assigned four clinic chairs, two dental assistants, and twodental technicians for four weeks. During that time, he must manage patient flow, keep the financial books, and operate the office as he would if he were in practice.

The program operated on an experimental basis last year. Dr. Dupper says he hopes to expand the program next year so more dental students can enter it. Space limitations, he says, preclude all senior dental seniors from participating.

Money for the program is provided by a federal grant from the U.S. Public Health Service. Twenty other dental schools have received similar grants.

Students raise dollars for new Gym

Students on the La Sierra campus have launched a $30,000 fund-raising campaign to install a wooden floor in the new $600,000 auditorium-gymnasium on the La Sierra campus.

The new facility replaces aging College Hall which has now been leased as a student work center. It is scheduled for completion in February.

To date, La Sierra alumni have raised more than $150,000 in pledges and $90,000 in cash. The goal for the campaign is $200,000. Faculty members on the La Sierra campus have pledged more than one half of the funds going to the student campaign.

NEED PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS, good drawing area from entire county. Fully staffed 22-bed hospital and clinic including heart monitoring equipment and x-ray. Consultation opportunity in Glendive and Miles City. Terry is prairie community in Montana with a church 10 miles away. Contact Bert Lee, Administrator, Prairie Community Hospital, Box 156, Terry, Montana 59349; phone (406) 637-5511 or (406) 637-5384.

MEDICAL TRANSCRIBERS - IBM elec., MTST exp. desirable. Added superv. exp. preferred but not mandatory. Good medical terminology ability required. Good area.

$4,000,000 expansion program. Second shift to start. Full time permanent position. Also need good medical records librarian to assist the Medical Records Administrator. Contact personnel, Whittier Hospital, 15151 Janine Drive, Whittier, CA 90605 Ph 213-945-1571.

EXPERIENCED PROGRAMMER-
ANALYST to work with 370-145 disk, tape and T.P. System in a rapidly expanding installation. Working knowledge of COBOL and ALP necessary. Will be trained in CICS. 470 beds and going to 575 early '73. Owned and operated by SDA church. Excellent fringe benefits. Church schools grades 1-12 in area. Contact Director of Personnel, Florida Hospital, 601 East Rollins, Orlando, Florida 32803.

BIBLES REBOUND

AS MISSION PROJECT:

Want to help Monument Valley Indian Mission work? 10 per cent of profits from all Bibles received for LEATHER binding will be sent to the mission. Write for estimates. Don-Mar Bindery, 226 West Foothill, Claremont, California 91711.
Foreign students find financial aid with new Harry Miller fund

The Loma Linda campus International Students Organization kicked off a $100,000 fund-raising campaign last month to financially aid foreign students who want to come to Loma Linda University but are unable to afford it.

Named after an alumnus and long-time China missionary, it will be called the Dr. Harry Miller International Student Fund. Dr. Miller, the founder of more than 50 hospitals in the Orient, is practicing medicine at the Hong Kong Adventist Hospital in Hong Kong. He is 92 years old. The popular book, "China Doctor," is his biography. He has already expressed great interest in the ISO project and is corresponding with ISO officers.

The first contribution toward the $100,000 goal was a check for $2,500 given by a School of Dentistry alumnus. It was presented to ISO president William Y.B. Oh, SM '73.

Highlight of the fund-raising campaign is a benefit concert planned for January 6, 1973, at Gentry Gymnasium. Featuring pianist Lily Pan-Diehl and other guest artists, the concert will be attended by state and local government officials and members of the various foreign consulates based in Los Angeles. There will be a special dinner for fund contributors prior to the concert.

Through Loma Linda University has the only Seventh-day Adventist medical and dental schools in the world, and the only one of several other curriculums, many foreign students are unable to attend because of distance and cost. Members of ISO on the Loma Linda campus hope to make it easier for some of these kinds of students to come to Loma Linda.

Persons interested in contributing to the Dr. Harry Miller International Student Fund can send their donations to the International Students Organization on the Loma Linda campus of the University in care of Margery Wheaton in the student affairs office.

Recreation center offers students social benefits

For the first time ever, University students on the Loma Linda campus have a student center where they can go to relax, study, or visit with friends.

Located in the Campus Cafeteria, the student center includes a large stereo system, an extensive library of records, a color television, and a recreational area with games. The adjoining snack bar is open during student center hours.

More than 200 students attended the Grand Opening last month when the new facility was dedicated. The entire Campus Cafeteria area has been remodeled with new furniture, tables, and carpeting.

"We want the Student Center to be a place where students can get out of the daily grind of school," says student center director John A. Rosario.

Working with Mr. Rosario as student center director is Ronald L. Carter. Both are graduate students in biology. At least one of them is at the center whenever it is open. The present schedule is Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights from 6:30-10:30 or 11 o'clock.

"As soon as we get more students using the center," says Mr. Rosario, "we intend to open it up every night."

In addition to the center being available for individual students, it can be used by various organizations. In the brief time the Student Center has been open, it has been reserved by the International Students Organization, Campus Community Fellowship, and a church group for community services.

One of the biggest problems facing student center officials is letting students know of its existence. "For years," says Mr. Rosario, "students had nowhere to go on campus to relax and enjoy themselves unless they went to their rooms. Now we have something for them that is comfortable and fun."

A major function he envisions the center performing is as a place to go on an inexpensive date. "A lot of students don't go out on Saturday night because they don't have the money," he says. "But this student center has all the ingredients for a very enjoyable evening with or without a date."

Future plans for the center, according to Mr. Rosario, include live entertainment, motion pictures, and what he termed, "really outstanding speakers."

All that is needed now to make the Student Center a success, he says, are students to come and enjoy it. Their interest in it, he adds, is the key factor.
Russian tourism cancelled

Due to critical church-state relations in Russia, General Conference officials have requested cancellation of the joint Loma Linda University-Andrews University tour of the Soviet Union.

The month-long tour was scheduled to begin June 27, 1973, with directors Dr. Alonzo Baker of Loma Linda University and Dr. Richard Schwarz of Andrews University. "It is most unfortunate that problems have arisen that make the trip impossible at this time, and we hope to plan such a tour in future summers," says Dr. Baker.

To replace the Russian tour, Loma Linda University has planned a four-nation tour of Scandinavian countries which will provide unique look at the countries of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The tour is set to begin June 27, 1973, for more information write Dr. Alonzo Baker, Loma Linda University, La Sierra Campus, Riverside, CA 92505.

Medical Work Faces Crisis In Ethiopia

Three of Ethiopia's four mission hospitals will soon be closed down unless permission is able to secure the services of desperately needed physicians. So says I. P. Bokovoy, SM '46, medical secretary of the Afro-Mideast Division.

These hospitals, says Dr. Bokovoy, are in a rich tradition of the past, world-renown for its beauty and desirable climate. Ethiopia is the African Switzerland. It's a good place to live, says Dr. Bokovoy.

The 40-bed Debra Tabor Hospital in the north has the distinction of being the only hospital in a province comparable in size to that of the United States. It serves an area that was the capital of Ethiopia. The oldest adventist church in the area is with third and fourth-generation Christians.

The 70-bed Gimbi Hospital enjoys an ideal climate. Located at an altitude of 200 feet, it supports 75 Adventist churches in the area. There are more optimists per year in this part of the country than in any other, says Bokovoy.

Most modern of the institutions suffering from personnel shortages is the new 100-bed Addis Ababa Hospital. Educational programs in nursing and para-medical disciplines make the role of this hospital vital to the nation as well as the church.

"Both general practitioners and specialists are needed," says Dr. Bokovoy. "These hospitals are making contacts for our church that simply would not be made otherwise." Physicians and para-medical personnel interested in any of these hospitals are advised to write or call Dr. William Wagner, Assistant General Conference Medical Secretary at Loma Linda University. (714) 796-7311.

Classified Ads

SAN DIEGO— Want office receptionist and secretary for established dental office in San Diego area. Must be experienced in office procedures and assisting as well as in reception desk work. Please contact Marshall L. Miller, DDS, 2323 E. Eighth Street, National City, California 92050, or call (714) 477-9323, for further details and interview.

HOSPITAL BADLY NEEDS 4 PHYSICIANS in order to re-open. Community of Grand Coulee buying 48-bed hospital but only has one physician in town. Would need 1 highly-qualified surgeon. Hospital serves area of 10,000 population. Located in north-central Washington, surrounded by farmland. Terrific area for outdoor activities—no pollution, traffic problems. Two major lakes 5 minutes away—fishing, swimming, hiking, state park developed in area. Over a million tourists each year to see dam. Write for information on area and situation: Margaret Hansen, Box 106, Electric City, WA 99123, or phone 509-633-1723.

WANTED— Administrator for Frankfort Nursing Home. Apply to Ted Glynn, Frankfort, Kansas.

DENTAL DESIRES practice in Oregon. Please contact School of Dentistry Alumni Office, LLU, Loma Linda, CA 92354.

OPENING FOR REGISTERED THERAPEUTIC DIETITIAN: Position will be available January 1, 1973. Live in the beautiful San Diego area. Paradise Valley Church and San Diego Academy are next door. If interested, please contact Personnel Department, Paradise Valley Hospital, 2400 East 4th Street, National City, CA 92050, or call (714) 474-6311, ext. 516.

NEEDED!!! General Practitioner for doctorless small town of Condon in Oregon. Modern clinic available, also fully-equipped physician's office. Breathe clean, fresh air without having to worry about smog filling your lungs. Have the advantage of raising your children in a community where there are fine recreational activities available—swimming, golf course, etc. Contact Cloris Asby, Route 2, Paddock, MD, Box 755, Sequim, Washington. Telephone (206) 683-4181.

29-YEAR OLD 1970 LLU School of Dentistry graduate wishes to relocate. Please contact R.W. Hanson, DDS, 522 North A Street, Oxnard, CA 93030.

ANDERSON—Want a dentist to do oral surgery and general dentistry in clinic in Callahan in Siskiyou County. There are 3 operatory set-ups. Salary begins at $1200 per month. This dentist would also be involved in training Indian girls as assistants. If interested, please contact Bob Foreman, Shasta Trinity Siskiyou Rural Indian Health Project, P.O. Box 81, Anderson, CA 96007, or call (916) 365-1218 (home).

BUSY PRACTICE in modern professional building. Will associate or sell at extremely liberal terms. Leaving to join a group dental practice. Three modern fully-equipped operatories with two others already plumbed. Hygienist, preventive control and x-ray rooms separate. Located in Seattle, Washington—a beautiful city of 500,000 close to hunting, fishing, boating, skiing with wonderful climate. Contact: Harry Rowe, 115 15th Avenue East, Seattle, WA, or phone EA 5-6807.

DENTIST IN LA HABRA forced to give up practice because of health problem, and looking for a man who will continue to provide his patients with high quality dental service. He is in a position to stay with the same man as long as necessary and also to work out lease or purchase arrangements that will be attractive. Contact Dr. Wallway at (213) 697-1906, or 1055 East Whittier Boulevard, La Habra, CA 90631.

NEED TWO PHYSICIANS for general practice, one surgeon. Small community hospital with heart equipment has 1 physician now. One-half mile from Oak Park Academy, 35 miles from Des Moines. 70-bed nursing home in area. $500,000 available for retirement center to be built in connection with hospital. Community will pay for moving and setting up. Rural living in small communities. Contact Melvin Brass, Principal, Oak Park Academy, Nevada, Iowa 50201; phone (515) 382-6546.

NEED PHYSICIANS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: McKinleyville's only physician has moved away. City has strong church and a very fine school in that area. ALSO MORE PHYSICIANS NEEDED in Lakeport along the shores of Clear Lake. Lakeport has a small self-supporting hospital which is operated by SDAs. Contact Charles G. Edwards, Director, Health Services Department, 2300 Norse Drive, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523.

COVINA—Want dental associate for two years a week. Should like to endodontics, surgery, operative and crown and bridge. Also should be interested in using analgesia and willing to learn intravenous sedation. Very good income. Call (213) 332-1138 for interview. Dr. M.B. Frager, 233 West Badillo, Covina, CA 91722.
SEE SCANDINAVIA
June 27 to July 31, 1973 WITH BAKER
Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland

THE FOUR Scandinavian countries, cool and green in summer, offer some of the most eye-pleasing scenery in all the world.

HUNDREDS of fjords, lakes, waterways, with their comfortable steamers give you the most thrilling marine experience of a lifetime. Many days and several nights will be spent by this tour on these steamers.

PLENTY OF TIME will be given you on this tour to see and experience some of the most beautiful and historic cities of the world—Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, Bergen and Helsinki.

THE MOUNTAINS of Norway rival those of Switzerland and Austria, and are even more enjoyable because they are less cluttered.

THIS TOUR will spend four days and nights by luxury charter bus touring the marvelous lake country of Finland.

Those who do an overseas tour with Dr. Alonzo Baker get an invaluable bonus in the way of frequent lectures on the countries visited. Baker has been travelling the world for 40 years and teaching international affairs on the college level for 30 years. He knows wherof he speaks.

For a free brochure—drop a postal card to:
Dr. Alonzo Baker
Loma Linda University
Riverside, CA 92505
ALLIED HEALTH

Diane Meister Hamilton, OT ’64, is the newly appointed Occupational Therapist at the New England Memorial Hospital in Boston. She was formerly employed at the Florida Living Nursing Home in Lakeland, Florida and other nursing homes in the area.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Hired as director of the Orange County Chorale, Robert Herr, AS ’66, of Orange. In his brief Southern California career, Herr has already won favorable newspaper reviews. He received his master’s degree from Occidental; has been director of the chorale at Collonges, France; attended the University of Geneva one year; and has studied with Howard Freeman, have four children.

DENTISTRY

Edward E. Cowan, Jr., SD ’62, was recently installed as president of the American Society for Preventive Dentistry at its annual convention in Chicago. The society, which has 41 chapters and a membership which exceeds 8,000, was founded in 1968. Dr. and Mrs. Wohlers have two children.

EDUCATION

Betty Anne Normand, SE ’70, has been assigned as a counselor to the Vernon Junior High School, Ontario-Montclair School District. She has attended Chaffee Academy in California. She plans to continue his graduate work at the University of California.
Marlohm Balas, GS '65, an associate professor of nursing at California State College at Los Angeles, was appointed by Governor Reagan to the state Advisory Committee on Physician's Assistant Programs in the Consumer Affairs Department. Ms. Balas has been serving in the CNA Task Force for the Physician's Assistant in developing the nurses role in the health care field. She predicts the day when the nurse, educated and trained for the job, will be taking care of preventive health care planning and diagnoses for families who now look to the physician for such needs. Ms. Balas has served as consultant for a Peace Corps project in Thailand and has been administrative supervisor at the White Memorial Medical Center.

Eileen Wangerin, GS '72, part time teacher on the School of Nursing staff, became the bride of Ron Hoover on August 20. The Hoovers have made their home at Monterey Bay Academy where Ron is Bible teacher and guidance counselor. Eileen is now nursing at the Watsonville Hospital near the academy.

**HEALTH**

Robert Towsley, AS '62, SH '68, is teaching church school at Price, Utah this year. He has previously taught at Thunderbird Academy, Pine Forest Academy and Castle Valley Institute. Mr. Towsley is also heading a building project to erect an all-purpose building at the school.

Frank G. Pacino, M.D., SH '70, is the new District Health Officer of the Harbor Health District of Los Angeles County. He is a graduate of California College of Medicine. Born in Los Angeles and a product of the local schools, Dr. Pacino is proud of his California heritage and his intercultural background. He served in the Army Medical Corps during the Korean War and returned to Los Angeles to work at the County Health Department as a venereal disease clinician. Since 1966, he has been District Health Officer of the San Antonio Health District.

William Newcomb, SH '68, newly appointed health educator of the Northern New England Conference from the teaching staff of Loma Linda University School of Health and Jacqueline Horsley, PT '65, head of the Physical Therapy Department of the Parkview Memorial Hospital, assisted two enthusiastic students from Atlantic Union College in a summer cooking school at "The Way," the local Adventist Youth Center of Brunswick, Maryland. Young people interested in vegetarianism were attracted from the Brunswick Naval Air Station, Bowdoin College and the local community.

**MEDICINE**

Funeral services were held recently for Floyd E. Neff, SM '29, a prominent Compton physician. Dr. Neff began his practice in Compton upon graduation. He was a past president of the Loma Linda Alumni Association.

Richard C. Larsen, SM '64, has joined the medical staff of New England Memorial Hospital in the field of internal medicine. He completed a three-year residency in internal medicine in 1968 at Loma Linda University Medical Center. Dr. Larsen and his family served a mission appointment to Puerto Rico and Trinidad. Dr. Larsen is married to Mary Harren Larsen, SN '63. They have four children.

Most people operate on a basis of "selective perception," according to Edward H. Rocke, PhD, chairman of the communication division at Pepperdine College, Malibu Campus.

Speaking to members of the School of Medicine Alumni Association Woman's Auxiliary last month in Los Angeles, Dr. Rocke said that people bring to a situation what is already in their experience. The way to understand someone else, he said, is to listen often enough to what another person is trying to say.

Dr. Rocke also said that it is impossible to communicate if there is no trust between the communicators. Trustworthiness is one of the most important keys to good communication, he said. It has to be a good character, he added. No technique can change that.

The art of communication was the theme at the Woman's Auxiliary Fall Luncheon held in the Beverly Wilshire Hotel in Los Angeles. Title of Dr. Rocke's address was "UP—Unlimited Potential."
E.J. Horsley, SM '48, an orthopaedic surgeon, was selected as the moderator for the 1973 general conference of Seventh Day Baptists. The site of the August convention will be on the campus of Milton College, Milton, Wisconsin. Dr. Horsley, a lay leader in the Seventh Day Baptist church in Denver, has served as a medical missionary at the Andrews Memorial Hospital, in Kingston, Jamaica.

He is a member of the SM 25th Anniversary class and has contributed generously through the years to support the medical school program. He presently operates Aspen Siesta, a medical facility in Denver.

Clifton M. Brakensiek, SM '40, and his wife, Joyce, were honored at a dinner in Long Beach on October 14 for their years of dedicated community service to the city of Bellflower. "Dr. Brak," has lived in Bellflower since 1924. He was voted as the "outstanding intern," at the Orange County General Hospital the year following his graduation from Loma Linda University in 1940.

As a licensed pilot, he has owned and operated the Norwalk Airport. Dr. Brakensiek was awarded the Congressional Medal for his services as chief Selective Service examiner. He has been president of the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce, a member of Kiwanis since 1941, he was member of the first city council in 1957 and served as Bellflower's mayor from 1958 to 1960.

Mrs. Brakensiek has been the only female to serve on the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce Board. She has been a volunteer for the Red Cross and other organizations. She was the first president of the Women's Club and is active on the Community Concert Association. The Brakensieks have three sons.

Three Loma Linda physicians and one dentist currently have offices in the new, fully modern, 106-bed Bell Haven Nursing Care Center at Killeen, Texas. They are Charles H. House, SM '59, and Franklin R. House, SM '62, general practice and surgery; and Clarence C. Schmidt, D.D.S., '71 the newest addition to the medical staff. The new nursing home is the second facility owned and operated by a corporation comprised of Dr. Franklin House, Mr. Darrell Cross, administrator, Mr. Connie Cross and Mr. Curtis Culpepper. The clinic could eventually accommodate eight physicians and three dentists.

Michael L. Weaver, SM '53, has returned to practice at the Parkview Memorial Hospital after four years of surgical training at Hurley Hospital in Flint, Michigan. During the previous thirteen years that Dr. Weaver was in general practice in Brunswick he delivered 2,800 babies and was school physician of the public school system.

Louis P. Bozzetti, Jr., SM '60, medical director of President Nixon's Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, told School of Medicine Woman's Auxiliary members recently that "legalization of marijuana would be disastrous."

"It must be unprofitable for drug pushers to continue their illegal operations," he said, "if we are to effectively control the drug problem." Dr. Bozzetti also claimed that marijuana, heroin, LSD, and other hallucinogenic drugs are not as dangerous a problem as alcohol consumption.

Dr. Bozzetti has been a member of the national commission since 1971. He made the remarks at the San Gabriel Valley Chapter meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Charles M. Bowyer, SM '50, a career Public Health Service officer, has been named director of the United States Public Health Service Hospital in Seattle, Washington. Dr. Bowyer who was previously director of the Galveston, Texas, Public Health Service Hospital, entered the Public Health Service directly after his graduation from medical school. He holds a master's degree in public health from the University of California.

G. Stanley Hall, SM '71, is the first general practitioner to open an office in the Corona-Norco area in the past six years. The 14 general practitioners in the area, who must care for 50,000 persons, gave him a most hearty welcome.

Roy M. Rusch, SM '65, is an orthopedic surgeon at the Portland Adventist Hospital. Dr. Rusch took his residency at the Vancouver General Hospital in British Columbia.

NURSING

Petra Slattery, SN '31, passed to her rest at Walnut Creek, California, September 8, at the age of 73. She and her husband, James W. Slattery, spent a number of years in India in medical missionary work. He preceded her in death in 1940.

Cheryl Arnatt Jackson, SN '72, is an instructor of nursing at Atlantic Union College.

Rose Berhmer Merrill, SN '41 died on July 6, at the David Grant Hospital, Travis Air Force Base, California.
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