**EDITOR’S BYLINE**

Preparing copy for this special issue on the School of Dentistry has been an enlightening and fascinating assignment. One of the things that has surprised us is the scope of dental education. It’s the sort of thing one takes for granted, I suppose. But dentistry is an incredible complex, highly sophisticated profession requiring diverse and exacting training.

Another discovery is the unique personality and character values necessary in the making of a good dentist. We also learned that it takes a rare breed of dentist to be a dental educator. We were gratified to observe the rapidly increasing acceptance of dentists as missionaries overseas. A Christian dentist opens minds and hearts as well as mouths.

In short, we see in dentistry a rewarding career for committed Christian youth.

**Satisfied subscribers**

The special issue of SCOPE featuring programs and activities in the College of Arts and Sciences does an effective job of interpreting the educational philosophy. This issue especially appreciate the Ministry of Healing and Christian education.

**Chemical reaction**

Wanted to express my appreciation for the article on the chemistry department in the July-August edition of the UNIVERSITY SCOPE. I have returned from my own experience in the biochemistry courses taught on the School of Medicine and the upper division biochemistry course.

Our present chemistry major with emphasis in biochemistry has its own programs. Our large enrollments in other chemistry courses are traceable, I believe, to the interest in biochemistry.

We need God’s solutions. The special issue of SCOPE I have returned from my experience in the biochemistry courses taught on the School of Medicine and the upper division biochemistry course.

We need God’s solutions.

**Idaho experience**

I have just returned from my appointment at the Idaho camp meeting. It was a very enjoyable experience. I taught two one-hour classes daily and spoke each afternoon to the entire group on family life education along with Elder Irvin Kurtz. It seemed very well received, especially the emphasis in the classes on home hydrotherapy measures.

**Alma Mater appreciation**

We recently sent in a child that had nearly drowned for care in LLU. The child recovered and this morning the mother informs me that LLU care was just great. She was allowed to sleep near the child and be there when he awakened. She reported that all were so nice to her. The child’s name was Joshua Michaels, age 2. Doctor was Harris. We confide our patients quite often to our alma mater and usually with good results.

Last Sunday on visiting there for graduation I visited three of our local patients who had chosen to go there. All were grateful.

**Patient opinions**

Editor’s Note: The following quotations were taken from an ongoing inpatient survey compiled monthly by the Community Relations Office. In comparative terms they are representative of positive and negative statements. Feedback is shared with Medical Center and University administrators.
NEW ENROLLMENT RECORDS SET ON BOTH CAMPUSES

Student registration on both campuses is at an all-time high, according to Donald Lee, PhD, registrar. 1975 students are enrolled on the La Sierra campus, a gain of 10 percent. 1878 students are attending schools on the Loma Linda campus. These totals do not include summer or extension students.

COUNCILLORS TO STUDY RELIGIOUS EMPHASIS

University Councillors convene here November 11 and 12 to study development plans for both campuses. According to the advisory group's president, Harold Willis, discussions will focus on programs designed to strengthen the spiritual life of the University. Councillors will participate in dedication ceremonies marking the official opening of the new $60,000 lighted field behind Gentry Gymnasium. Members contributed $20,000 for lighting equipment. They also contributed to lights for the tennis courts, a new resilient jogging track, and diagnostic equipment used in School of Health rehabilitation services. Councillors will also tour new buildings on the La Sierra campus. They have contributed $15,000 to provide a hardwood floor for the Alumni Pavilion there.

FAMILY LIFE WORKSHOP HELD

Fred Osbourn, PhD, associate coordinator of LLU's marriage, family, and child counseling program, and Peter Strutz, PhD, chairman of the department of psychology, recently participated as leaders in a family life workshop held in the Columbia Union Conference. Sponsored by the General Conference Department of Education, the sessions were designed to encourage greater interest in family life needs.

LLU's Donovan A. Courville, PhD, reports increasing inter-denominational interest in creationism and chronology studies confirming the biblical record. He cites as an example, his participation recently at the 1973 convention of the Association for Christian Schools held at Houston, Texas, where the conference theme was "Creation Versus Evolution." Dr. Courville presented three lectures on "The Present Status of the Conflict Between Scripture and Archaeology." He is author of a two-volume work entitled, "The Exodus Problem and Its Ramifications."

U.S. SCIENTISTS TO CONSIDER CATASTROPHISM THEORIES

Immanuel Veliskovsky, controversial interdisciplinary scientist promoting catastrophism as opposed to uniformitarianism, will be the subject of a symposium at the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its annual meeting February 24 - March 1, 1974. The decision to consider his views represents a surprising change of attitudes in the scientific community.

DECLINE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY IS REAL

According to the CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, the number of college students studying foreign languages has dropped by ten percent over the past two academic years. In a Modern Language Association survey of all 2,419 colleges and universities that teach foreign languages, it was found that enrollments dropped to less than a million in the fall of 1972. During this time, over-all enrollments in higher education increased from 8.65 million in 1970, to 9.2 million last fall.

TEACHERS JOIN IN SYSTEMATIC BIBLE STUDY

Faculty in the School of Nursing are meeting each week in a book-by-book study of the Bible. The class, conducted by the division of religion's A. Graham Maxwell, PhD, is designed to reveal each book's picture of God. Dr. Maxwell, who recently taught a similar course for School of Medicine faculty, reports that the class is popular in the Southern California area where it is frequently offered as a University Extension course.

(Pictures from top to bottom: Donald Lee, Harold Willis, Fred Osbourn, Donovan Courville, and A. Graham Maxwell)
Juli Miller, recently appointed associate coordinator of the Social Action Corps, announced that SAC is approaching its seventh anniversary. She also indicated that SAC operates six neighborhood health clinics in poverty communities of San Bernadino County. First established in 1968, SAC saw 10,000 patients last year who were treated for a variety of illnesses. They also received professional help for social, dietary, and spiritual problems. Two of these clinics are the oldest continuously operating free clinics in the United States. In addition to service given to low-income people, 200 student volunteers join with 40 teaching professionals each year in gaining valuable experiential learning. An obstetrics clinic was opened this year, and a dental program has been implemented with the help of the School of Dentistry mobile van, staff, and students. In a few months, optometric services may be added to strengthen the multiple service concept in order to approach serving the whole man.

According to University Librarian George Summers, PhD, formal dedication of the new library on the La Sierra campus is scheduled to take place during the La Sierra Alumni Homecoming February 21-24, 1974. There has been some delay in getting the new facility completely furnished.

According to a late report from the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, students participating in an opinion survey want their colleges or universities to be more concerned with their total personal development. The responsibility of colleges for educating students should not stop with their intellectual and occupational development, says the students. It should extend to other aspects of their personalities, as well. The Carnegie Commission took the position that while colleges can and should help by creating a campus environment that will let students work out for themselves such matters as ethical orientation, competency in social situations, and a sense of identity, autonomy, and personal integrity, the responsibility for the total development of the individual belongs "primarily to the individual."

David A. Stone, administrative assistant in the radiology department, was recently elected Western Region president of the Association of American Hospital Radiology Administrators. The Western Region is comprised of 13 states and part of Canada.

According to School of Medicine associate dean for admissions Norman J. Woods, PhD, there is a significant increase in the number of women applying for admission to the School of Medicine. Dr. Woods says his office will screen more than 3,000 applicants before accepting 80 students for the next semi-annual class. He reports that the academic standing of applicants is also improving.

Cassette tape recordings of sermons presented in the University Church are available through the School of Dentistry Alumni Office. A brochure listing sermon subjects is available upon request.

The School of Dentistry's research in the area of pain control was discussed by Lawrence D. Day, DDS, assistant professor of oral surgery on MEDIX, a KNXT-produced medical documentary program aired weekly. According to Dr. Day, dentistry can be controlled for most patients without using general anesthesia. Techniques described were pioneered here by Dr. Niels Jorgensen, who has received national recognition for his work here.

(Pictured from top to bottom: Juli Miller, George Summers, David Stone, Norman Woods, and Lawrence Day)
A FIRST - RATE SUCCESS STORY

A look at what Christian dentists are accomplishing in their communities, churches, and on overseas missions, causes one to wonder how the church ever attempted to carry on a healing ministry without a School of Dentistry! But for twenty years now we have had a dental school, and it is one that is recognized throughout the world for its fine, superbly trained graduates. One perceptive educator describes this flourishing segment of the University as a “first-rate success story.” We agree.

Major credit for this success goes to the school’s faculty, a well-knit team of hard-working teachers and administrators satisfied with nothing short of excellence. Recognition must also go to the school’s alumni who, through the years, have loyally and sacrificially supported their alma mater. Their systematic giving, for instance, will make urgently needed expansion of the school a reality. Continuing support from the church in annual appropriations has also been vital to its successful operation.

This is no time for false modesty. We are unabashedly proud of this school. Nor can we afford to indulge in complacency. Regardless of past achievements, we must and shall do better.

MORE, NOT LESS

Practitioners of the healing arts who claim to serve Christ in their professions must be distinguished by the highest standards.

State and national authorities require adherence to elemental standards of practice and conduct. These may be the highest in the world, but they are not high enough for the Christian.

Professional associations in the various disciplines usually establish and promote standards of practice, management, and behavior that must be maintained if the public is to be protected. Failure to observe these basic requirements can lead to expulsion from the association. The Christian practitioner meets these standards, but is not satisfied with them. He expects considerably more of himself.

Specialty groups within a discipline raise professional standards even higher, and men and women work and study tirelessly to achieve licensing or accreditation. The Christian practitioner reaches yet higher. His acceptance of Christ as his model demands it.

Seventh-day Adventist practitioners are confronted by a challenge that is both unique and exacting. In addition to a profound revelation of Christ as healer and saviour, they have in their custody rather comprehensive ideas about man, his needs, and his ultimate destiny. Further, they have specific guidance pertaining to their personal and corporate relationship to the ministry of healing.

Of course, Adventists have no monopoly on idealism. Individuals and organizations of many sorts in every nation exemplify humane, heroic and sacrificial service. But our philosophy of life should cause us ever to reach higher. No standard should be dismissed as too high. We should do more than others, not less.

An awareness of this kind of infinity makes some people uncomfortable — especially those responsible for the education of Christian youth in the health professions. Should we not all be uncomfortable?

UNSUSPECTED POWER DEFICIT

The Middle East Conflict, with its inevitable implications and ramifications, is a world crisis of the utmost gravity. It demonstrates all too clearly how cherished prejudice and hate ultimately undermine and destroy those things that seem absolutely essential for survival.

As diligently as American statesmen have, through the years, been seeking solutions to the historic rivalry in the Middle East, our nation was unprepared. Each citizen, for instance, will become aware of this unreadiness as he learns to adjust to the inevitable energy crisis facing the United States.

What is true of the nation is true also of the church. Attitudes, concepts, principles, and policies, foreign to the spirit of the pioneers, can, if cherished, imperceptibly rob the church and its institutions of characteristics essential to survival in times of crisis. A power deficit, undetected in times of ease, may prove fatal when trouble comes. This is especially true in the realm of the spirit.

OLJ
Next September one of the nation's outstanding professional schools will celebrate its 21st birthday. It is Loma Linda University's School of Dentistry, recognized throughout the nation for its development of widely practiced dental techniques, but best known for the men and women it has graduated.

In a sense, it might be claimed that this center for dental education owed its conception and birth to a move by the Council on Dental Education designed to force proprietary schools out of business. In 1942, Atlanta Southern Dental School, where ten Seventh-day Adventists were accepted each year, was joined to Emory University where the new administration declined to provide Sabbath observance privileges to Adventist students.

Actually, the school has its existence because a handful of Adventist dentists were persistent in their conviction that dentistry deserved a place in the church's healing ministry. Drs. John and Gerald Mitchell, practicing dentists in Atlanta, had been responsible for the agreement with Atlanta Southern Dental School giving special privileges to Adventist students. They now focused their efforts on the development of an Adventist dental school. The idea was not entirely new. Herbert G. Childs, Jr., DDS, a Los Angeles dentist and lecturer at LLU's School of Medicine, had, in 1938, published a brochure promoting a church-operated school. He received scant support.

For several years a Detroit dentist, M. Webster Prince, DDS, and the Mitchell brothers had been thinking of a society of Adventist dentists. They organized the National Association of Seventh-day Adventist Dentists in 1943. A chief objective of NASDAD was a church-operated professional school. It focused pressure on church leaders for support, but was not given much encouragement. Estimated cost of a school at Loma Linda was a million dollars. Reconstruction of the church's mission programs following World War II placed prior demands on every dollar.

Not until 1951 did the General Conference seriously respond to mounting pressures from Adventist dentists. A committee was appointed. Its report, after considerable wrestling, was approved by the Autumn Council and the University was authorized to found a school to be administered on the same basis as the School of Medicine. Dr. Prince, who had emerged as a major proponent of the project, was to be the first dean. He and W. Ross Stromberg, DDS, assistant dean, began the job of building a faculty. The first class was scheduled for the fall of 1953. Instruction in the basis sciences would be provided.
Dedication ceremonies marked the official opening of the School of Dentistry in 1955 (top). The dental school building takes shape amidst the orange groves on University Street in the early 1950's (center). The building is now known as Prince Hall, named after the first dean M. Webster Prince, DDS, (bottom, foreground), who did not pose for publicity in this photo, but actually helped with some of the dental building construction.

by the School of Medicine. NASDAD members immediately pledged $67,800 to help found the school.

Forty-two freshmen from across the nation enrolled in the first class. They were accommodated in the basement of the clinical pathology laboratory behind the old hospital building on the hill. They had one large room with the clinical autopsy section at one end and a small classroom at the other, with the dental lab in between. One small room housed the faculty. Dean Prince’s office was across the campus in the basement of the School of Medicine’s pathology building. The situation was intolerable and plans for a new building were developed, but in 1954 General Conference president William H. Branson was obliged to advise trustees of a committee action postponing construction for perhaps five years. Construction costs for the new White Memorial Hospital had exceeded estimates and imposed serious financial shortages on the institution.

Dean Prince was stunned, but not for long. He made an earnest plea for reconsideration declaring that he had not left his Detroit practice and planned for ten years to preside over a makeshift school. The union conference presidents on the board gave him their support. Seeing the attitude of the union conferences, Branson gladly acceded and a $1,046,806 school was authorized. Students and faculty moved into the almost completed building in September of 1955. Full accreditation was granted in 1957, a month before the first class graduated.

The school’s growth since has been solid. Its reputation is such that it can accept but one in twenty of those who apply for admission. Much credit for its unusual success must go not only to Dr. Prince and to Drs. Charles T. Smith and Judson Klooster, who have succeeded him in the deanship, but to a corps of young, vigorous dentists who have worked tirelessly and at great financial sacrifice to make the school one of the nation’s best. The annual grant from the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists has facilitated steady development.

When the building was built, 20,000 square feet of floor space were sacrificed with the promise that the added space would be added within ten years. Now, 18 years later, with dental students, hygienists, and dental assistants squeezed into the original space, the trustees have authorized, subject to acceptable funding, construction that will nearly double the size of the school. The additional space, if it is provided, will be put to good use and many more dedicated youth will get a first rate professional education. This school has indeed come of age. OLJ

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER, 1973
Characteristics essential in the development of a good dentist can make him an unusual asset to his community and church.

While students who apply for admittance into the School of Dentistry have much in common with those who enter medicine, the average personality profile has some basic and significant differences. (See The “Most Common” Dental Student, page 20). Dental students tend to be less secure socially. While medical students tend to rate high in oral proficiency, embryo dentists excel in manual dexterity.

While the need to converse with patients usually results in marked improvement of oral skills during dental education, dentists generally are doers rather than talkers. If this were not true, there would be few successful dentists, for it is an exact and demanding profession. Ineptitude or indifference cannot be covered up with verbiage, no matter how clever it may sound. A good dentist is a patient and hard-working person. Nature will do little, if anything, to improve on his job.

These character and personality traits that are so valuable in the dental operatory also tend to make the dentist a useful man in his community and church. While he may seem to be indifferent to position and roles affording status or prestige, he performs admirably in his community, often working behind the scenes doing the things that make any effort or program successful. His positions of leadership are not honorary. He digs in and makes things work.

The Christian dentist represents a potent influence for progress in his community. He is active in YMCA, Boy Scout, and Red Cross programs. If there are voluntary health care programs for the disadvantaged, a dentist is likely to be involved. If he belongs to a civic club, he is usually involved in a project or duty requiring regularity and patience.

The same may be said of his role in the church. He probably teaches a boys’ class or is active in Pathfinders. He makes a good Sabbath School superintendent and, if there is a building or school development committee on the church board, he is likely to be on it.

The Christian dentist is a good fund raiser. While contributing faithfully to his church, he may usually be found among the small core of major contributors.

As alumni, graduates from Loma Linda University’s School of Dentistry have been outstanding in their support of their alma mater. Their attendance at annual Student-Alumni Conventions has been high and their loyalty to the school is demonstrated by tireless work as well as by consistent giving. The Century Club roster includes a surprisingly high

THE CHRISTIAN DENTIST
proportion of the school’s alumni. Their desire to continue to excel in their profession is seen in the many who take advantage of the University’s continuing education courses.

There are other reasons why Christian dentists perform so well in voluntary community or church programs. Their work hours are generally predictable with emergency calls rather rare. If they accept an assignment, chances are they will be able to do the job free from calls from patients. Another factor is worthy of notice. Most dentists work independently. While many practice in large centers, it is relatively easy to do good professional work in small or rural communities where opportunities for leadership and participation abound.

In more than a few instances, the Christian dentist is the backbone of his church and a pillar in his community.

OLJ
THE MISSIONARY DENTIST

This newest member of the “missionary band” brings strength to the church’s healing ministry while meeting age-old health needs.

by Howard Weeks

In one of the oldest images of the traditional missionary, this versatile emissary is seen at a mission or on a river launch, while hundreds of “natives” line up for their turn to have troublesome teeth extracted.

How many thousands of teeth have been pulled by relatively untrained “laymen” is anyone’s guess.

But times do change.

More than ever before the professional missionary dentist is now “out there” doing the job—providing comprehensive dental care, aiding in the programs of the church and hospital—ministering spiritually as a full-fledged gospel worker.

Only 15 years ago the missionary dentist in Adventist circles, at least, was a rarity. A pioneer exception was J. Raymond Wahlen, DDS, a four-term missionary in Korea.

But the ranks have been filling. Today Adventist missionary dentists serve in Saigon, Guam, Tokyo, Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Pakistan, Kenya, Rhodesia, Ethiopia, Malawi, the Caribbean, and elsewhere. A brand new clinic has been set up in Bangladesh.
Moreover, in increasing numbers these dentist are two and three-timers, and more.

Even more promising for the future is the fact that in places that recently broke new ground in making the dentist a key member of the missionary team, plans are being made for additional dentists to meet the burgeoning demand for such service.

Among such places calling for extended services are Rhodesia, Malawi, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Bangkok, and Hong Kong. Pakistan has long had multiple dentist missionaries—as many as four at one time. There is a large multi-staffed dental clinic in Guam.

Stimulating this world-wide interest in missionary dentistry are a number of factors:

1) firsthand experience of those who have served one to three terms and who are now back home with their appealing accounts of the life of the missionary dentist.

2) Increasing exposure of dental students at Loma Linda to the missionary experience through the on-going programs at Monument Valley, in Central America, and in other needy areas at home via the school’s mobile dental clinic—and student missionary service for various periods of time during a student’s academic program.

3) Official action by the General Conference in encouraging mission hospital boards and administrators to inaugurate dental services as an essential part of the gospel program.

4) The presence and example of students and faculty at Loma Linda who have served as missionaries and imparted their enthusiasm to others.

5) Direct involvement of Loma Linda faculty in visiting overseas hospitals and mission stations for realistic assessment of the needs and potential for successful missionary dentistry.

For example, former dean Charles T. Smith made a round-the-world trip some nine years ago, followed by other representatives of the school and alumni associations, such as Keld J. Reynolds, PhD, and Hugh C. Love, DDS.

One result of these surveys has been a set of specific guidelines for setting up a dental practice at an Adventist mission hospital, together with the supporting actions of various union conferences, divisions, and the General Conference.

Dr. Love completed a 20,000-mile journey this past summer, visiting virtually all Adventist dentists throughout Asia, Africa, and the Pacific.

He cites several reasons for the growth of missionary dentistry, including increased awareness of administrators that dental care is an essential part of a complete medical service, plus the added income a dental practice brings to a mission hospital. More than these reasons, however, Dr. Love emphasizes the outstanding role that missionary dentists and dental auxiliary personnel, as well as their families, achieve as workers in the overseas church program.

“‘Dentists are usually not as ‘tied up’ as physicians in their work schedule,’” Dr. Love observes, “‘and may actually be more available to assist in some of the traditional church programs.’”

A good example: at least five branch Sabbath Schools are conducted by dental personnel in the Karachi Hospital. Two of these have already become organized churches. Dentists are active in health education programs conducted at various mission stations.

Wiley N. Young, DDS, located in Malawi, teaches a monthly class at the Malamulu Hospital, training national personnel in basic dental care, extractions, and other procedures. Arni G. Asgeirsson, DDS, teaches similar skills at the Solusi Dispensary in Bulaway, Rhodesia—just two examples among many.

Public service to the larger community is another “mission field” for some dentists.

Dr. Ray Wahlen, in Korea, for example, is a regular teacher at the dental school in Seoul. Other dentists contribute their skills to public service, either directly or through the professional dental societies in their areas.

Dr. Hugh Love, during his own tour of mission service in Hong Kong, was a major participant in such society-sponsored events as Dental Health Week.

Missionary dentists also join other members of the medical and ministerial groups in team service to outlying areas. A boat clinic group regularly sets out from Hong Kong waters, moves into a needy area, runs up a flag, and rings a bell. The crew then greets the crowd that turns out to receive its help—dental work, medical aid, ministry of the word—the true ‘full gospel’.

The participants are dentists, physicians, nurses from the Adventist hospitals in Hong Kong, ministerial students, and the staff from the South China Adventist College.

Mobile clinics are rapidly becoming a part of the standard equipment of missionary dentistry. In Taiwan, for example, three dentists with assistants and nursing students, regularly put in weekends of service, including operations. The dean’s office in the School of Dentistry has plans and suggestions for the provision of such equipment necessary for such expansion.

Especially in these expanding programs, there is a large field of service open to dental hygienists and dental assistants. According to Dr. Love, two hygienists are already at work in Seoul. The Karachi Hospital also plans to call one, and dental teams everywhere want more to come. Dental laboratory technicians are also in demand in some places. One is now at work in Karachi.

Dental needs are great everywhere, says Dr. Love. In some countries, there has been less than one dentist to every 100,000 people.

Dental needs are great everywhere. In some countries, there has been less than one dentist to every 100,000 people.

Action is required by several groups to help meet this need:

1) The General Conference in its continuing program of support can place student dentists under specific, rather than general appointment, so that their interest in a particular country can be nourished and sustained while they complete their training.

2) Overseas hospital administrators and boards in their continuing programs can help by surveying needs and projecting staff needs well in advance to allow for the year or more required to get a clinic into operation.

3) Practicing dentists can help by arranging to fill short-term needs and perhaps to rotate members of a group so that one can always be in mission service for a year or so at a time. Individuals may also help in equipping new overseas dental operations. The dean’s office in the School of Dentistry has plans and specifications for such clinics and can suggest giving opportunities.

4) Students and faculty can help by maintaining a high level of interest in and public recognition of the enlarging role of the Adventist dentist and dental auxiliary workers as missionaries by personal example.
These People
Get It All Together

The man who tools along at 70 mph in his Mercedes Benz or Buick Electra tends to take his mechanical triumph pretty much for granted. He is largely unaware of the thousands of engineering miracles that make his superb ride possible. Likewise, the person benefiting from the skills of a successful professional person seldom thinks of the training and experience represented in his practitioner.

Though they celebrate his skill with each bite of food they take, few people, for instance, have any real idea of what it takes to make a good dentist. The education and training of a dentist is, in itself, a 20th century wonder. Unskilled men and women are given a thorough knowledge of the human body (they take the same basic science courses as physicians), and, in addition, are taught to restore or replace diseased or damaged teeth.

The job of developing the composite skill of a physician, a scientist, a skilled engineer, and an artist, in a class of 60 or 70 students each year is a formidable task, imposing unusual demands on a dental faculty.

Every student regardless of individual personalities, aptitudes, and motivations, must satisfy the highest standards of professional and technical proficiency. Bringing a large class of students to demonstrably acceptable standards of competence in a variety of dental skills requires a peculiar and rare breed of educator. Teachers must, of course, themselves be successful practitioners. To function well in a school of dentistry, they must also be able and willing to work closely with other dentist-teachers. This sort of team action is not easily achieved because a distinguished dentist's outstanding skills were probably developed largely by himself, working by himself. As a rule, no professional person is more independent than a dentist. He usually practices in his own clinic, unassisted by other dentists and virtually free of the sort of peer reviews experienced by physicians.

As has been observed in other articles of this issue,

Dean Klooster chairs meeting of School of Dentistry Executive Committee.
dental students and dentists tend to excel in manual skills, sometimes lagging in communication aptitudes. The dentist possessing the rarest skills in restorative dentistry or prosthetics, for instance, may not be the best communicator. He may be uncomfortable at teaching and quite possibly be an unlikely candidate for a complex and intimate faculty team.

The dean of a dental school has the almost impossible job of recruiting, coordinating, and keeping men who do possess improbable and often divergent, if not conflicting, skills. In addition to all this, they must be motivated to work tirelessly for long hours and for a fraction of what they could earn as independent practitioners.

Judson Klooster, DDS, dean of Loma Linda University’s School of Dentistry, epitomizes the disparate complex of attributes required of dental educators. At 47, he has, in addition, a philosophical grasp of what a Christian healing ministry should be.

A graduate of the University of the Pacific School of Dentistry, ’47, Dr. Klooster practiced in San Francisco and Escondido in Southern California until 1967. He joined Loma Linda University’s dental school part time in 1956 and full time in 1967. He did a two-year stretch in the U.S. Navy from 1953-55, serving as Dental Officer in the 7th Marine Regiment in Korea. Tagged early for a leadership role, he earned a masters degree in biomedical communications from Tulane University in 1968. He was appointed associate dean in 1969 and became dean in 1971 upon the resignation of Dr. Charles T. Smith.

Dr. Klooster runs the school in a quiet, orderly fashion. He has surrounded himself with able administrators who are mainly responsible for the school’s day-to-day operation. Since accepting the deanship, he has, with Board approval, pushed plans for expansion of the school plant. When funded and built, the enlarged school will make it possible to admit more students. Currently, only one in 20 applicants is accepted.

Although the dean has been primarily a clinician and teacher, he supports and promotes research among faculty members, both in the science and management of dentistry. A sensitive, thoughtful man, he sees the development of the school as an unquestioned success story and views its future with high expectations. He views administration as a necessary evil—something that has to be done as a service to the central function of teaching. “The real action,” he says, “takes place between teachers and students.” While his teaching is minimal, he would like to do more of it.
"Bringing a large class of students to demonstrably acceptable standards of competence in a variety of dental skills requires a peculiar and rare breed of educator"

Elmer E. Kelln, DDS, is associate dean. Dr. Klooster describes him as a highly respected, dedicated educator who also possesses unusual management skills. He supervises the internal operation of the school and sees to it that each student meets requisite academic standards. His job, for that reason, is not easy.

Donald Peters, DDS, is assistant dean for clinical affairs. A superb Christian clinician, he is appreciated for his great patience. He coordinates the school's 140-chair clinic where most clinical training takes place. Dr. Peters sees the clinic as the place where the various departmental disciplines come together. He and his associates maintain exacting performance standards. The clinic is the ultimate proving ground for each of the school's divergent students. It accommodates 68,000 patient visits annually.

Assistant dean for admissions and student affairs is V. Bailey Gillespie, PhD. Dr. Gillespie, a former pastor, earned his doctorate in religious education and is currently involved in studies on religious conversion and identity. He visits college campuses throughout the nation, conferring with educators in pre-dental education and getting acquainted with prospective students. Besides serving as chairman of the admissions committee, he serves as counselor and spiritual leader of the student body. He organized the Student Life Committee which promotes teacher-student dialogue and structures various social and spiritual programs.

The man behind the school's general management is Todd M. Murdoch, assistant dean for business affairs. Son of a missionary educator, Murdoch is the dean's fiscal officer. He is described as quiet, methodical, and particularly adept in anticipating the dean's need for vital information and data.

Edwin M. Collins, DDS, is director of grants and planning. A former chairman of the research committee, Dr. Collins left the school for private practice in Idaho a few years ago. But his interest in education persisted, and he now puts in half time at the school, commuting to and from the city of Twin Falls, where he maintains a practice. Thoroughly qualified for his management post, he is valued for his creativity and penchant for planning. "He's a real thinker with a remarkable capacity for originality," says Dean Klooster.

Continuing education has, during the last six years, become a major and significant function of the school. Heading the program is James R. Dunn, DDS, director of continuing education. An enthusiastic
proponent of professional excellence, Dr. Dunn coordinates advanced training programs for approximately 1,500 dentists each year. Since 70 percent of those participating in educational programs are graduates of other schools, professional and philosophical influences of the University are greatly extended through the courses and classes thus offered.

As in the practice of medicine, utilization of auxiliaries in dentistry is currently receiving unprecedented national attention. Programs in dental hygiene and dental assisting have, for several years augmented the educational mission at LLU’s School of Dentistry. Both programs attract corps of talented women each year. Heading the two-year course in dental hygiene is Violet D. Bates. Daughter of missionaries to China, Mrs. Bates is described by Dean Klooster as “a very tangible Christian.” She combines professional and administrative expertise with a kind, motherly quality. Graduates of the program view her as their model and continuing inspiration.

Betty L. Zendner administers education and training activities in the dental assisting program. A dental hygienist herself, Mrs. Zendner is an exacting but personable teacher. The dean rates her high in management capabilities.

Each of the school’s department heads is recognized for professional excellence and outstanding teaching ability. Donald F. Adams, DDS, chief of undergraduate periodontics instruction, is unique in his ability to inspire compassionate patient care. Richard D. Oliver, DDS, directs the graduate program in periodontics and is well known for his research interests, clinical skill, and leadership in the dental profession.

Bernard C. Byrd, DDS, chairman of the department of oral surgery and director of the graduate oral surgery residency program, is also respected for his ability to mix comfortably with students.

Raleigh Cummings, DDS, as chief of endodontics instruction, engenders a passion for excellence in a most exacting specialty.
Ronald Buell, DDS, a gentleman of quiet dignity and recognized professional competence, is director of the graduate endodontics program.

Lawrence D. Day, DDS, director of the program in pain control, continues a tradition pioneered by Niels Jorgensen, DDS, nationally known for his pioneering work in handling patient pain.

F. Blaine McDermott, DDS, heads teaching programs in radiology and diagnosis, while Gordon M. Rick, DDS, and Francis V. Howell, DDS, direct work in oral pathology.

A rapidly expanding international program in preventive and community dentistry is spearheaded by Harry D. Ridgley, DDS, who imparts to students an appreciation for public health needs.

John M. Reeves, PhD, explores psychological factors in the practice of dentistry, focusing on methods of changing patient behavioral patterns.

Douglass B. E. Roberts, DDS, encourages proficiency and quiet patience in students developing skills in restorative dentistry.

Hans Sjoren, DDS, coordinates instruction in prosthodontics. A general practitioner, he is a past-president of NASDAD, the national organization of Seventh-day Adventist dentists.

Roland D. Walters, DDS, heads the department of orthodontics. A graduate of the school's first class, he has welded men in his department into a cohesive teaching team, and directs a strong graduate program in this specialty.

Freshmen and sophomores are very much aware of basic science teachers who instruct students in medicine and other health-related professions. Those making indelible impressions include Kenneth A. Arendt, PhD, and Ian M. Fraser, PhD, in physiology, pharmacology and biophysics; William H. Taylor, MD, chairman of the department of anatomy; R. Bruce Wilcox, PhD, chairman of the biochemistry department; and Charles E. Winter, PhD, who heads the department of microbiology. Each of these men is eminent in his field and inculcates cultural and religious insights vital in the making of a Christian dentist.

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Unprecedented competition among those seeking a dental education adds up to a major public relations problem for the University.

**THE ADMISSIONS CRUNCH**

The aspiring youth sitting nervously in the waiting room for a conference with Loma Linda University School of Dentistry's dean for admissions is experiencing an ordeal that must be ranked among the major crises of his life. Ronald is one of approximately 2,500 students applying for admission into the next freshman class. He realizes that not more than 70 students will be accepted. Given the opportunity, the majority of those applying would make good dentists. Most of these have selected the dental profession for good reasons. Each of the applicants has spent several years in college, working to master basic sciences requisite for entrance into a dental school. Ronald's parents, along with taxpayers generally, have made significant contributions to his education. The college he attended has invested a small fortune developing faculty, classrooms, and laboratories needed to provide for him an accredited and competitive pre-dental training program.

Ron's father and mother probably are as concerned as he is about the decision that must ultimately be made by the dental school's admissions committee. Nancy, his girlfriend, is vitally affected. Their plans together depend to a large extent on his professional career. His pastor and friends also care, especially those who advised him to go into dentistry.

While Ron may not realize it, the fact that he has been scheduled for an interview is in his favor. All but some 300 applicants will be eliminated in a primary screening process based on grade point averages, dental aptitude tests, and recommendations of college teachers. Of the 70 to be accepted, 40 will be readily admitted because of very high academic standing, as well as personality and character evaluations.

The remaining 30 places will go to about 260 semi-finalists. Ron is in this group. He wishes very much to be a dentist, and is confident of his ability to handle the basic science and clinical work involved. All he needs is a chance to prove himself.

What about his record? Not bad, though it might have been better. Ron was a bright child who got along well in school. His high school grades were excellent, except for his senior year, when he dropped to a C+ average. He had been
"I generally focus on motivation, ideals, standards, etc."

The biggest problem the school has is that there just aren't enough facilities. We just don't have enough room. So the committee has to decide on some kind of criteria whereby it can eliminate some of the crop.

"Committee members have access to all applicants' files several weeks before admissions committee meets. During that time, we have people sitting in here with the folders — and they're reading them. Some members make up their own lists, and when the committee meets, have their own information sheets. We review each person's qualification with one eye on the number of places still available. Someone makes a motion — and we vote."

"It's clear-cut in many cases. You know some students are going to get in. It's obvious. But 20 or 30 students must be selected from a large pool of acceptable applicants. They are in a gray area and seem equally qualified. These are the difficult ones to evaluate. Of course, we have criteria. We have the dental aptitude test, which, for a student is to get in, must be outstanding. We have his grade point average which must be acceptable. We can split the GPA for the last completed year with the previous years. There's a lot one can do with the GPA to find out whether a student has caught on to school or not. We have the evaluation of his college faculty, and, often, from a pre-professional committee on his campus. We also have references identified by the applicant. In my interviews, I generally focus on motivation, ideals, standards, etc."

"We have no particular quotas based on race, religion, or geography. Each student is evaluated as an individual for his own merits."

"The worst part of this job is counseling students who are not accepted. They want you to tell them exactly what to do to get in. It's very difficult to give them good counsel."

V. Bailey Gillespie, PhD
Associate dean for admissions

Dr. Gillespie interviews prospective student

Ron had decided to apply for dentistry early in what seemed to be a good junior year in college. His teachers encouraged him. He had taken the dental aptitude test, had sent in his application, and now is elected class president and was heavily involved in student affairs. By graduation he had not yet settled on a profession. Nor did he have a clear preference in his freshman year at college.

While he had seemed a well adjusted student, life at college was something else. Ron had looked forward to dormitory life, but found school rules irksome. His parents had not been overly permissive, but they had trusted him to be at the right place at the right time. There seemed to be less trust at college. Besides, he had missed his parents more than he thought he could. Then there was Nancy. He had thought of himself as a prospective bachelor, but the little redhead from Memphis had him hypnotized. Even during study time it was hard to concentrate on such things as chemistry, especially when his roommate preferred to rap or horse around.

In short, what happens to many youth happened to Ron. He blew his first year in college. His GPA sagged alarmingly. When school opened in September he had settled down. He knew what he wanted — dentistry. As a sophomore he was ready for college life. He made himself study, and enjoyed most of his classes. He earned B's and an A or two. He also gained the friendship and confidence of his teachers, and had a rewarding religious experience during Spring Week of Prayer.

Ron had decided to apply for dentistry early in what seemed to be a good junior year in college. His teachers encouraged him. He had taken the dental aptitude test, had sent in his application, and now is
waiting for a conference with the assistant dean for admissions who is spending a few days at his college. He realizes that he must make a favorable impression.

While the interview with Ron is one of many, Dr. Bailey Gillespie, the admissions dean from the dental school, considers it important. He realizes that much depends on his evaluation and recommendation. From Ron's file, he knows about the applicant's grades. They are marginal. References from pastors and friends are favorable. That is to be expected. What about Ron's teachers? Most of them write well of his ability and personality. What are his ideals, his motivations? What about his sense of values? Is he sensitive and sensible? His aptitudes seem satisfactory — if the dental aptitude test to be relied on. Is he dependable? Patient? Honest? Dedicated? If he becomes a dentist, will he be also a good citizen? Answers to these questions must be satisfactory. So must a complex of indefinable impressions.

The assistant dean's interview with Ron will be followed by confidential conversations with his teachers and with the college dean of students. These, along with the report of the interview, will be added to Ron's application file to be examined by members of the 11-member admissions committee at the University before the final decision is made.

Several weeks before the crucial meetings begin in the spring, committee members will be advised that applicants files are ready for examination. Some members will evaluate each of the semifinal applications by the time the meetings are under way. In the meantime, a flurry of special appeals will be made by friends of the candidates to committee members or to officers of the University. While a letter or call on behalf of a candidate can be helpful if the advocate really knows the applicant, a campaign of letters and calls can have an adverse effect.

Making the final selections is grueling work for members of the admissions committee. They realize that they are not infallible and that whatever choices they make, they can be disappointed. Those approved will be sent a letter of acceptance. The others are advised that they are not among those admitted. "It isn't easy," says Dr. Gillespie, "to tell a promising applicant why he has been rejected."

To some, the disappointment will come as a crushing blow. They had been encouraged to seek a Christian education during each phase of their development. Then, as they approach the time of fulfillment, a door is closed in their faces. A few will be encouraged to apply again next year. Most will be counselled to enter another profession.

An unavoidable as it is, the entire process seems wasteful, not only in terms of human lives, but of teacher effort, time, and educational resources. This sort of waste multiplies the total net cost of educating each student who is accepted. Unless something is done to significantly increase the University's educational capability, Ron's future is much in doubt.

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"We try to put a very high value on character values"

"The School of Dentistry building was constructed in 1956. It was designed for 212 students: 48 dental students in each of four classes, and ten dental hygiene students in each of two classes. It is now accommodating 406 students in dentistry, dental hygiene, and dental assisting and specialty training programs. Our clinical load is designed for 200. So, in addition to assisting and specialty training programs, we beg or steal space from other disciplines on campus. They now want their space back."

"We don't have yardsticks to measure things like integrity, diligence, and motivation. These characteristics can't be measured quantitatively. But the input that gives us the most accurate picture of an applicant usually comes from the advisory faculty committee consisting of those who have taught and known the applicant during pre-dental years."

"We would like to see things as God does. When selecting a king for Israel, the prophet Samuel said, 'The Lord seeth not as man seeth; the Lord looketh on the heart.' Until we have that capacity, we must depend on recommendations from people who know and have observed the student over a period of time under a variety of conditions."

"One of the things we try to do is put a very high value on character values. We're not satisfied with the concept of simply accepting people on their net class standing or GPA. There's a strong temptation to do that because it's the easiest and most defendable thing to do."

"If a fellow is performing very well in hard courses while taking a full load, in contrast to poor work done earlier, you have to take a second look at him."

"We've repeatedly said to high school classes, 'If you're serious about dentistry, learn to study and make a success of your freshman year in college.' But some cannot readily make the requisite social, emotional, and mental adjustments. It should be obvious that those who are successful from the start and maintain a high level of performance through college will be accepted first."

"...so now we make judgments about people and know that we're going to be wrong part of the time — and, sure enough, we are!"

Judson Klooster, DDS
Dean, School of Dentistry

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER, 1973
The kind of person I regard as most successful is one who is happy, well-adjusted to our society, and who is troubled by few feelings of anxiety or tension. He has solved his personal problems and resolved his personality conflicts. I'm not sure I can become that kind of a person, and to be successful in dentistry I will try to model myself after my own father.

Among the more important things in my life are my friends. It is personally very necessary for me to feel that I am well-liked, regarded as pleasant, sociable, and nice to have in a group. I don't want those around me to think I'm pushing, too eager and ambitious, or a grind at studies.

Looking back over my life the greatest thing that has happened to me is being admitted to dental school. This means a lot, and it means I've had to achieve successfully in my earlier years in college and high school. Maybe I haven't always been number one in the things I've attempted, but generally I was well ahead of the average in my classes.

The largest part of my success I attribute to myself. Of course other people—my father and mother, my wife, and others—have helped me when I have needed it. But, my own abilities (intelligence, skill, memory, perseverance, and industry) have been the essential factors in getting me where I am today. I do have some fears of not being able to get where I want to go, but actually I am self-confident and fairly sure I won't fail in dentistry.

Life would be much easier and happier for me if it weren't for some of my bad habits. I am not really as smart as I want others to think I am. It takes a lot of study for me to get through dental school, but I can't force myself to do as much as I should. I put things off too long, waste weekends having a good time, and can't seem to stick to a well-organized plan in my work.

Being accepted, liked, and given recognition by those around me is emotionally very important to me. This is so vital, I can't really relax and warm up in social situations the way I know I should. Because I feel tense, all too often I try to get attention by joking, teasing, sarcasm, and by trying to take over and run things in an informal group.

I like to win; basically I don't like to share glory with others and maybe I'm not much of a "team" player. When others around me get ahead, I lose confidence, and get depressed, get feelings of inferiority.

I'm a realistic person, one who doesn't spend much time daydreaming about the future. Once I made the decision to enter dentistry and was admitted, my life was pretty well laid out for several years to come. Most of the things I think about and plan for are the practical, immediate things I have to do. Theoretical things and "egg-head" notions don't interest me much. It is fun to imagine what it will be like to be in practice, but right now that is in the vague, distant future. I try to focus on getting things done now, and, even though I procrastinate at times, I do accept my current responsibilities.

The study of dentistry is fairly rough, especially these first two years when we have to take all these theory and basic courses. It looks to me just as tough as the first two years in medical school. This is going to be the hardest part for me, maybe I don't have the kind of brains that it takes. If it were just learning how to do the job, I would not be this worried, because I'm rather sure I can do things well with my hands. This means I'll have to study harder and longer hours now, because I feel a lot of hard work will make up for my not being so sharp. Other people may not be able to do this, but I am not that lazy, and I have the ambition to keep me going.

As an established dentist, my income is going to be good. It's the debts that pile up paying for professional education, buying equipment, and putting out money for office space and help that worry me. It takes a few years to get started, and I may not be able to meet my financial obligations on time. I may have to take a salaried position, at least half time, the first few years to get me started more securely.

I enjoy working for the needs of others, it in some ways satisfies my inner feelings of self-worth. I will be humanitarian in my practice and while in school I will be involved in voluntary health care for underprivileged.
It takes a balanced blend of skills and experience to become a good dentist.

THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

by Jerre K. Iversen

With the birth of each baby and the arrival of every immigrant, the nation's health care crisis grows more acute. Each year the gap between the supply and demand of healing practitioners widens. As society clamors for more and better health care, the demands on professional schools increase.

The consequences of these demands can lead to assembly-line education with mass-produced graduates who often lack that special soul which is nurtured by a philosophy of compassion and service.

Loma Linda University has always resisted the tendency to view students as numbers. They prefer to consider each student in the health professions as a potential healer, possessing unique and humane capabilities.

The three years of learning experience a dental student at Loma Linda receives represents an effort to make him not only the best dentist, skilled in techniques, but also a compassionate person, responsive to the needs of his patient, aware of his community, and strong in his church.

Dental freshmen and sophomores spend a lot of time in the laboratory studying basic sciences (top) and becoming acquainted with the intricate details of teeth and gums (bottom).
The outreach of the School of Dentistry seemingly has no limit. From the Monument Valley Mission Hospital and Dental Clinic on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Utah (top) to the jungles of Honduras, where student volunteers spend three weeks of their summer each year (middle), to the surrounding communities just outside Loma Linda's city limits, students practice both home and foreign mission service as part of their learning experience.

placed on community dentistry. The student is taught ethics, practice management, and the importance of the link between community, church, and the dental profession. The student must understand his relationship to all three.

"Society has allowed us the privilege of working with them on their dental problems," says Dr. Kelln. "We, in turn, must train our students to help society."

Taking this responsibility seriously, students in the dental school accompany the mobile clinic, which is owned and operated by the School of Dentistry, to various communities around Loma Linda. Residents can then receive low-cost, often free service. Student volunteers for such projects have always met the need.

Every year, small groups of students fan out across Central America and the Caribbean islands, treating patients in remote areas, most of whom have never seen a dentist. A four-week visit from 11 dental students and faculty to Honduras last summer meant that more than a thousand people received dental care, most of them for the first time.

These kinds of outreach programs provide the obvious benefits both to students—who gain valuable practical knowledge, often under difficult conditions—and patients, who get free dental work because they cannot afford to pay. But most important, this facet of the learning experience engenders the missionary spirit for which Loma Linda graduates are famous.

The type of graduate that emerges from any university seems almost always to bear a close likeness to the kind of individual that was accepted by that school as a freshman. The only change is the inevitable maturity as the student is polished into a mirror image that reflects the concepts and goals of the school itself.

At the School of Dentistry, that goal is to train Christian dentists who possess a missionary elan, whether at home or abroad. The success in achieving such a goal is evidenced in the Loma Linda men and women who practice Christian dentistry in almost every state in the Union and in 25 countries of the world.
AUXILIARIES
COMPLETE THE
DENTAL TEAM

The distaff side of dentistry has always been one of the best parts of visiting the dentist's office. But beyond their obvious aesthetic contributions to the profession, they have perhaps the least understood roles in dentistry. The irony in all of this is that nowhere in the dental profession is there an evolution of duties as there is among the dental auxiliaries.

Though there is an ever-increasing number of female dentists, most women are listed in the category of these auxiliaries—that is, dental hygienists, dental assistants, and dental technicians. The School of Dentistry has strong training programs in the first two categories.

Much of the public either cannot or does not differentiate between the two. But there is a clear distinction. In simple terms, a dental hygienist is the only member of the auxiliaries licensed to work inside the mouth. She cleans teeth and carries on dental disease prevention programs, and, for the most part, works under the supervision of a dentist. The dental assistant assists the dentist in such things as oral surgery and filling of cavities, also acting sometimes as office receptionist and bookkeeper.

Nearly 90 percent of all dentists in the United States employ dental auxiliaries, mostly assistants. From 1968-71, auxiliaries in dentistry increased by 13 percent while the number of practicing dentists rose only four percent. So auxiliaries are now finding a wealth of job opportunities after graduation.

Increased utilization of auxiliary professional personnel can multiply and improve a dentist's productivity

by Jerre K. Iversen

Dental hygienists are now being utilized full-time by periodontists more than by any other specialty in dentistry—more than 40 percent. They are now found in 16 percent of the offices of general dentists.
Their job is one of oral health education, scaling (removing stains and calculus), root planing, and polishing. They are also trained to take and develop x-rays and set up recall systems that encourage patients to return to the dentist every six months for a checkup. Dental hygienists are the only one of the three auxiliaries licensed by the state in which they work.

To be accepted into the dental hygiene program in the School of Dentistry, a girl must have a good grade-point average (GPA) during her first two years at a liberal arts college. Minimum GPA varies from 2.8 to 3.0 (out of a possible 4.0). Last year, says Violet D. Bates, chairwoman of the Department of Dental Hygiene, the average GPA of incoming students was 3.4.

Mrs. Bates says they must also be strong in science subjects since much of their curriculum is scientific in nature. Several of their classes, in fact, are taken with the dental students. Mrs. Bates says that many times the women outscore the men in the class.

But equally as important as science aptitude, Mrs. Bates says, is that a dental hygiene student must be interested in service, both to her patients and to her community. If a hygienist fails to do this," she says, "the girl is just a technician, not a real professional."

There are 35 girls in each dental hygiene class at Loma Linda. They take their final two years of training here, graduating with a bachelor of science degree and a license to practice dental hygiene, providing they pass their state and national board examinations. While at Loma Linda they spend much of their time gaining practical experience in the School of Dentistry clinic. They work on as many as 180 patients during their two years at the School. They also get additional field work with the mobile clinic owned and operated by the School. From this clinic on wheels, students-in-training in all professions at the dental school treat members of surrounding communities. The girls occasionally spend time at the dental clinic at Monument Valley, too.

### DENTAL ASSISTANTS

A dental assistant is usually the first auxiliary hired by a dentist. She is a vital asset in making sure a dental office is run smoothly and efficiently. Her duties include assisting the dentist as he works on a patient, removing surgical dressings, taking oral impressions, and applying medications.

A dental assisting student must take one year of general education in a liberal arts college before coming to Loma Linda for her final year. She must have both a solid background in science, accounting, and typing. As opposed to dental hygienists who do not begin clinical work until the second quarter of their junior year, assisting students start almost immediately. They work closely with junior or senior dental students who have had training in the utilization of dental auxiliaries. From 12 to 15 girls take the dental assisting course at Loma Linda every year.

According to Betty L. Zender, chairwoman of the Department of Dental Assisting, a pilot program is now in progress to test whether students can come to the dental school directly out of high school. Two girls are currently involved in the program. If it proves successful, not disrupting present curriculum duties, the School of Dentistry may offer both a one and two-year program, she says.

Mrs. Zender believes in teaching her students not only the "good solid concepts of their profession," but she insists they develop what she terms "the art of thinking logically."

### FUTURE OF DENTAL AUXILIARIES

The future of dental auxiliaries hinges on lawmakers in various states whose duty it is to make any changes in state statutes allowing a wider latitude to assistants and hygienists in their work. A number of influential dental professionals believe the role of the auxiliaries should be dramatically upgraded. Several states such as Washington, Florida, and Michigan have modified their laws to allow them to perform procedures previously limited to dentists. At the present time, California legislators are studying proposals for similar changes.

Judson I. Klooster, DDS, Dean of the School of Dentistry, is a member of an advisory committee working with the California State Legislature on a bill that would allow an expanded auxiliary role. If California does follow the lead of other states in doing so, the dental school will change its training procedures accordingly, though many of the changes are already being explored in the curriculum now.

The bill is expected to come to a vote sometime next summer. If it passes, the
status of auxiliaries would be substantially raised. Dental assistants, for example, says Mrs. Zendner, might find both wages and professional standing improved. She hopes such a change would become even more appealing to students who want a good technical training.

Though these talked-about changes vary from state to state, the general impact they would have on dental assistants would be to allow them to perform some of the duties now given only to dental hygienists. That is, they would have legal license to do more work inside a patient's mouth. They would, of course, have more than enough training for such work.

To the dental hygienist, the role-change would mean permission to do some of the procedures only dentists can now do. They would still be under the strict supervision of the dentist they worked for.

Much of this upgrading of duties would concern periodontics, the branch of dentistry that deals with diseases of the supporting structures of the teeth.

Donald F. Adams, DDS, associate professor of oral medicine, would like to see the early preparation of periodontal cases turned over to a hygienist. In effect, he says, they would become "specialists" in the early prevention and treatment of periodontal disease. As all dental schools train hygienists to recognize incipient periodontal disease, this would then be the next logical step.

Actually, it is more difficult to convince some dentists that more extensive duties should be given to the auxiliaries in their own practices than it is to upgrade the role of auxiliaries through government channels. Dr. Adams thinks these dentists can recognize the value of such changes through persuasive articles in professional dental journals and in continuing education courses that simulate the expanded functions in practice situations.

"Expanding the role of the dental auxiliary will do more to take the load off the dental profession than trying to increase the number of dentists who graduate each year," says Dr. Adams. "We should be utilizing these auxiliaries to their fullest capabilities, which at present we are not always doing."

To meet the federal government's continuing demands for wider dental training to guarantee good dental care to all Americans, Dr. Adams believes part of the answer lies with the auxiliaries.

"If a dentist uses his auxiliaries properly," he says, "the man can then be free to function at the highest levels he is trained for."

As more and more states recognize the need for more creative ways to educate health professionals, many of these futuristic changes in dental auxiliary training will affect the oral health of Americans for generations. When that happens, the School of Dentistry, as usual, will be ready.
More Than An Ounce of Prevention

by Bettye Wells

Young students line up outside the long white trailer parked on the Mission school campus, curiosity overcoming whatever nervousness they might feel as they inspect the soft blue interior and comfortable gold reclining chairs.

Inside, a team of dentists and technicians work quickly and efficiently, examining a youngster’s teeth and taking x-rays of his mouth.

This trailer, complete with modern dental chairs, sterilization and x-ray equipment, and traditional dentists’ tools, is the Loma Linda University School of Dentistry mobile dental clinic.

It is being used in a research project conducted by the University in cooperation with the Redlands school district.

The project, which essentially duplicates a similar experiment in Sweden that was highly successful, is designed to study the effects of instruction, preventive treatment and flossing on young children’s teeth.

The program involves second through sixth graders at both Victoria and Mission schools in a study that emphasizes preventive dentistry.

One hundred students from Mission school will serve as the control group to which students from Victoria will be compared at the end of the year.

Two hundred students from Victoria will receive preventive treatment including the use of a vegetable dye to identify plaque deposits (bacteria deposits on a tooth), instruction in brushing techniques, prophylaxis (preventive treatment of disease) and flossing.

The students will be divided into two groups with one section receiving treatment every two weeks and the other every four weeks.

Two LLU dental professors, Dr. Richard C. Oliver and Dr. W. Eugene Rathbun, are directing the project, which has been funded primarily through a grant from the California Dental Association.

Students in both schools will be examined at the beginning and end of the school year for comparison.

Dr. Oliver said that recent research has focused on dental plaque as the primary cause of tooth decay and gum diseases.

“Children of elementary school ages have difficulty in developing adequate brushing and flossing skills or don’t have the motivation to practice these skills on a regular basis,” he said.

The research project hopes to achieve the same results as the Swedish study done last year which showed that a program of brushing instruction, prophylaxis and interdental flossing every two weeks resulted in clean teeth, negligible gum disease and practically no decay after one year.

“In the Swedish study, the cost of preventing diseases was one fifth the cost of repairing the ravages of the disease,” Oliver said.

The California Dental Association and the State Department of Health have been interested in having the system tested in California, he said.

“Dental diseases are the most prevalent diseases known to man and are extremely costly in terms of pain, appearance, attitudes, school absenteeism and economics,” he said.

“Any system which can prevent the development of these problems deserves careful consideration.”

While the mobile clinic is equipped with all the materials necessary to fill cavities, Oliver emphasized that the only work performed in the research project will be in the nature of preventive dentistry.

“This project is designed to provide research information which may be translated later into preventive dental programs,” he said.

While the project will only be conducted at two of the district’s 17 schools, school officials are optimistic about the results that could be obtained.

We’re very pleased to be involved with the project,” said Ed Losee, coordinator of elementary education and instructional materials.

Losee said the district refuses many requests each year from individuals who want to conduct research projects with district students.

“We look at each project for what our students could gain from it,” he explained. In the case of the LLU project, Losee said, the district felt that the results would be beneficial for the students involved.

“We hope to prove to some parents that there is a need for preventive dentistry,” he said.

He said that this is the first instance where district children have received dental checks such as those included in the research project.
Some of America's best-known names in journalism and politics will be participating this year's Academic Lecture Series jointly sponsored by Loma Linda University and the University of Redlands. Speaking on the general theme, "Aspects of Health Care in America," the lecturers include Casper Weinberger, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; economist Kenneth J. Galbraith; conservative spokesman and nationally syndicated columnist William F. Buckley; Julian Bond, the young black who became the first Negro elected to the Georgia State Legislature; Saturday Review-WORLD editor Norman J. Cousins; and Robert Coles, child psychologist and expert on the needs of deprived children of minority groups.

With the strong interest of most Americans for improved health care, Loma Linda University spokesmen are labeling the series as perhaps the most timely and significant ever presented in this area. The series, continuing throughout the year, will be alternately held at the University of Redlands and Loma Linda University.

The first speaker scheduled is Julian Bond. His November 28 speech is on "Aspects of Health Care Among American Blacks." Norman J. Cousins' February 7 lecture is entitled, "World Report." Kenneth Galbraith is scheduled for April 18 on "The Emerging Welfare State?" His well-known protagonist, William F. Buckley, will probably speak either the week before or the week after Mr. Galbraith's project, is that previous research at Loma Linda University has shown the death rate from cancer among California Adventists is about 30 percent lower than the rate for all other Californians.

"It is well known that Adventists abstain from cigarette smoking and drinking of alcoholic beverages," says Dr. Kuzma. "But the low cancer death rates for Seventh-Day Adventists also occur for types of cancer that are not related to smoking or drinking."

Dr. Phillips points out that Adventists are a conservative religious group who are very health oriented, many of whom use whole grains and other unrefined foods in their diet quite often.

In addition to Adventist abstinence from smoking and drinking, Dr. Phillips states that a large proportion of Adventists also refrain from eating meat and hot spices, and from drinking coffee or tea. Recent research suggests that some of these practices may be related to cancer risk.

Dr. Phillips, who is co-chairman of the School of Health department of biostatistics and epidemiology, hopes his team's six-year study might discover whether certain components of the Adventist lifestyle contribute to what appears to be a higher resistance to cancer. This will be a followup study of one conducted among Adventists several years ago by Loma Linda University scientists Drs. Lemon and Walden.

Ever since the Lemon-Walden research findings were completed, officials at the National Cancer Institute and their parent organization, the National Institutes of Health, have been interested in why Adventists seem to have a lower risk of cancer.

In preparation for their project's October 1 starting date, the investigators worked closely with Seventh-Day Adventist Church leaders in California to coordinate the study. Due to the cooperation of these leaders, and the church membership, says Dr. Phillips, the study will be conducted at a saving of thousands of dollars.

This research project represents one of the largest studies ever attempted by epidemiologists at Loma Linda University. Epidemiology is the study of the occurrence of health problems in various population groups, and the factors that contribute to the good or poor health of these groups.

Research studies conducted by epidemiologists usually affect large numbers of people.
Congressman defines true happiness for medical class

Happiness is not the result of wealth or poverty, said Congressman Jerry L. Pettis (R-Loma Linda) during the Presentation of Diplomas ceremony for 119 senior medical students at Loma Linda University. "It is only found when a person has true meaning and purpose in his life."

The congressman told the capacity audience of over 2,000 that jammed the University Church that the graduates should be happy because there was much to be happy about. He called happiness "an inalienable right and a hidden goal."

Quoting John Stuart Mill, Mr. Pettis said that "those only are happy who have their minds fixed on some other object other than their own happiness."

Mr. Pettis has represented the district covering much of the Inland Empire of Southern California since his election to Congress in 1966. The only Seventh-day Adventist in either the Senate, he is a former vice president of the U.S. House of Representatives of Empire of Southern California since the top business management positions at the University.

Maryland man accepts financial vice presidency

George G. O'Brien, PhD, for 11 years vice-president of Logistics Management Institute in Washington, D.C., has accepted the position of vice-president for financial affairs, according to University President David J. Biever, EdD.

The new administrative post is the result of a reorganization of the office of financial affairs. Dr. O'Brien joins Robert J. Radcliffe, recently appointed vice-president for foundation affairs, in heading up the top business management positions at the University.

For several years, Mr. Radcliffe administered both areas. But with the increasing responsibilities of operating the monetary end of a multimillion dollar institution, University officials felt that the restructuring of the office of financial affairs might take the burden off of one man.

Mr. Radcliffe, a University vice-president for financial affairs Dr. George O'Brien will head one of the two top business management positions at the University.

Utah desert 'fly-in' attracts 70 dentists

More than 70 dentists attended a two-day continuing education course during a unique "fly-in" at Monument Valley, Utah, last month.

The course, "Concepts of Oral Surgery for the General Practitioner," was taught by School of Dentistry professor Bernard C. Byrd, DDS, chairman of the department of oral surgery.

Participants in the course came from Michigan, Utah, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming, Texas, Arizona, Iowa, Colorado, New Mexico, Washington, and California. A number of them flew their own planes to the dirt landing strip located about a quarter of a mile from Monument Valley Mission Hospital.

The School of Dentistry runs a 10-operatory dental clinic at Monument Valley. It is staffed by two full-time dentists and five dental students who are stationed there on a rotating basis. The clinic offers dental care for members of the Navajo Indian tribe in the area. It is the closest dental facility within a 100-mile radius.
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University representatives join administrative staff

Two men have recently joined the staff in the Loma Linda University Development Office, according to development director Wesley J. Unterseher.

Roy E. Eckerman is the new Corporate Relations Officer. He will represent the University to large foundations and corporations. Mr. Eckerman, a former pastor in the Seventh-day Adventist Church, has also had a wide background in public relations. He received his master of arts degree from Indiana University. For the past five years he has been an official in the Upper Columbia conference of Seventh-day Adventists located in Spokane, Washington. He is married to the former Evelyn MacTarosken. They have two children. The Eckermans now live in Loma Linda.

Daniel Benson is now serving as one of the Trust Development Officers for the University. He, too, has a public relations background. He has also been a district representative for both the Home Health Education Service, Atlanta, Georgia, and the Braile Foundation of Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Benson spent a year as Assistant Director of development for the Girl Scouts of Central Mars land. Since 1971, he has been Director of Development for the Narcotics Education and Rehabilitation Foundation, Inc., Washington, D.C. He is married and has two children.

NIXON STUDIES

HEALTH EDUCATION CENTER

The President’s Committee on Health Education is recommending establishment of a national center for health education, jointly financed by private and public funds with a projected operating budget of $12 to $15 million for its first five years. President Nixon has asked HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to study the proposal and to report to him within the next few months on its feasibility.
The new $2.3 million three-level University library on the La Sierra campus opens its doors with the beginning of the school year. The new facility will house some 225,000 volumes when fully developed.

NEWS NOTES

Wilfred J. Airey, PhD, professor of history in the College of Arts and Sciences, was recently re-elected to a third term as president of Riverside City College Board of Trustees. Dr. Airey, who served as chairman of the department of history for 21 years, continues full-time teaching. He also chaired the committee responsible for developing the new library on the La Sierra Campus.

University librarian George Summers was recently appointed to the newly-formed library committee of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. The committee is authorized to work out cooperative programs among college and university libraries, setting up programs for sharing materials among the libraries and installing a computer system for cataloging books. Representatives from the Claremont Colleges, Occidental College, USC, and Stanford University serve on the committee.

Members of the Administrative Council on the La Sierra campus studied an artist's conception of a proposed fountain and tower north of the new library building. According to President David J. Bieber, the tower would provide a focal point of beauty and interest for the rapidly changing campus. Council members requested that architects be authorized to present optional designs.

The La Sierra Campus Concert Series opened October 13 with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra performing before more than 2,000 persons at the La Sierra Alumni Pavilion.

American Culture, Customs Introduced to Foreign Students

English was the one common denominator among 23 students from a score of countries who met on the La Sierra campus beginning August 31, for a four-week initial encounter with America's language and culture.

All of the students had studied English previously in their own countries, explains Margarete Hilts, PhD, chairman of the department of modern languages at the La Sierra campus of Loma Linda University, and director of the Intensive American and Language Institute. "But textbook English—and 'American English' differ greatly," she says.

Dr. Hilts paired the class members so that no one's partner spoke the same native language, thus leaving English as the only language by which the partners could communicate.

The class also aimed at lessening foreign "DROP + OUT" BY foreign drop-out by introducing the group to American culture. The class took many field trips, read newspapers and discussed American government. They studied American art and history. They talked about American money, credit and how to purchase items in American stores.

One of the program's highlights was the time, including weekends, each student spent in the homes of American families, most of whom were Loma Linda University faculty members.

FACULTY WORKSHOP PROFILES: Board chairman Neal C. Wilson (right), Earl V. Pullias, PhD, University of Southern California School of Education (center), and Fritz Guy, PhD, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (left), listen to Robert A. Williams, PhD, director of counselor education, Andrews University. Dr. Williams was one of more than a dozen lecturers attending a two-day combined faculty workshop for the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Education.
"History is dead!" the futurists cry. "History is irrelevant!" shouts the now generation. "History is neither dead nor irrelevant," asserts the historian. "It predicates the present and future. Ignoring the past does not remove us from its consequences. On the contrary, knowing the past expands our understanding, and wisdom to choices bearing on the present and future.

We, as Seventh-day Adventists are aware of our unique qualities, but often unaware of our historical roots. Our church was not born ex nihilo, nor did it grow in a vacuum. Throughout our history we have partaken of the social, cultural, intellectual, and political currents that have shaped Western Christendom. The historic changes in this century were preceded by dramatic changes in the nineteenth century. It seethed with zeal, dreams, reforms, and revivals. Out of these turbulent currents came our church, shaped and modified by them.

We forget that others share beliefs with us. We carry on the tradition of the past, but much of our past remains uncharted. As a people, we are ignorant of our heritage.

Some scholars argue that a profound sense of history has preserved the Jews. Through the ages they have formed an identified identification with their past has given them a sense of reality, solidarity, and strength in suffering. It has also given them confidence of deliverance. Generation after generation, the Hebrew children have been taught to re-live the Exodus. As they celebrate the feast of the first fruits, each participant in that saving experience in the first-person. This personal identification with history provides profound vitality of belief. 'My father, a wandering Aramean, went down into Egypt. The Egyptians treated us cruelly, humiliated us, and made us slaves. We cried to the Lord, the God of our fathers, for help. He listened and saw our oppression. He brought us out of Egypt with a strong hand and outstretched arm, and gave us this land with milk and honey. And now, I have brought you the firstfruits of the soil, which you, O Lord, have given me.'

In the mind of the believing Jew, God's saving acts of the past enter in preparing and preparing the world for Christ's soon coming. However, in proclaiming future judgment, the doctrine of Christ's second coming, the death and glory, we neglected historical cognizance of daily events and developments. Concern with the past was a sidetrack. With Heaven not a moment away, what need was there to look behind? Some however, like J. N. Loughborough and Arthur Spalding, recognized the importance, and recorded the church's rise and progress. Still much of our past remains uncharted. As a people, we are ignorant of our heritage.

Since God is the Lord of history, He gave the earth into the hands of the sons of woman. The task of history is to preserve the Jews. Through the ages they have preserved the Jews. Through the ages they have been given an excellent opportunity for discovering and rediscovering their heritage. Nine of the ten lecturers were non-Seventh-day Adventist scholars, authorities on religious or social developments in nineteenth century America. These lectures provided the historical context of Seventh-day Adventism by discussing currents and cross currents extant in America at the birth of our church. The series covered health reform, social reform, science, religion, utopianism, spiritualism, revivalism, and Millerism. It provided those who attended a deeper appreciation of Adventism and the diverse and fermenting roots from which it sprang.

This year, 1973-74, Loma Linda University presents a second lecture series, "Backgrounds: The Rise and Progress of Seventh-day Adventists." Because this series focuses directly on Seventh-day Adventists, all of the sixteen lectures will be given by our own scholars. The lecturers will examine the rise and progress chronologically and topically. The important issues and developments in each of these periods will be analyzed, 1830-1850, 1850-1865, 1865-1885, 1885-1905, 1905-1930. Filling in this basic framework will be discussions on missions, church-state relations, parochial aid, science, women, minorities, education, theology, the arts, the publishing work, and the medical work.

All lectures will be given at the Loma Linda University Church Chapel and selected topics will also be given on Sabbath afternoon at La Sierra College. Besides lecturing, the speakers will meet with a campus. This unique opportunity history and religion students on the La Sierra campus. The graduate school and the Loma Linda University Church have sponsored these two lecture series. We here at Loma Linda are indebted to them for making possible this discovery and rediscovery of our rich heritage. With an eye to the future and awareness of the present, let us remember our past.

Rosalie M. Thorn is a secretary in the Division of Religion.
The Missionary Doctor

Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Reth, '73, and Natalie  
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AFRO-MIDEAST DIVISION  
FAR EAST DIVISION  
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Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Robert Stringer, '69,  
hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. McNiel, '67, and family  
physician.  
Dr. and Mrs. William E. Newton, '65, -dentist.  
Dr. and Mrs. Donald M. Mack, '56, and family  
dentist.  
Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Richard Erich, '55, and  
family - physician, returning to Malamulo  
Dr. and Mrs. Ronald E. Rothe, '44A, - physician.  
Dr. and Mrs. Rollin Snide, '53A, - physician.  
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Biggs, '36, -  
physician, Maluti Mission Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Richard Erich, '55, and  
family - physician, returning to Youngberg  
Memorial Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Eugene Gibson, Jr., '62,  
physician, Far Eastern Island Clinic.  
Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Kizzirar, '47, -  
dentist, Adventist Medical Center, Okinawa.  
Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Kurti, '73, - dentist, Far  
Eastern Island Clinic.  
Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Reth, '73, and Natalie  
dentist, Adventist Medical Center, Okinawa.  
Dr. and Mrs. Neal Allen Spiva, '72 and Cheri  
physician, Head Yai Mission Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. McNeil, '67, and family  
physician, returning to Honduras Clinic.  
Dr. and Mrs. William E. Newton, '65, -dentist,  
Bella Vista Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. William H. Blevins, '71, -  
physician.  
Dr. and Mrs. Adelio Rocce, '60 aff, and family  
physician, returning to Montemorelos  
Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Milton L. Dick, '72, and Marla  
Ann - physician, Antillean Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Kinne, '44A, and family -  
OB-GYN, Bella Vista Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Biggs, '36, -  
surgeon, Ille-life Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Von Henner, '51, -  
surgeon, Malamulo.  
Dr. and Mrs. John Herbert Smith, '47, and  
Douglas - physician, 5-Day Plans in Middle East  
Union.  
Dr. and Mrs. Glenn Wilcox, '47, and Douglas  
physician, 5-Day Plans in Middle East Union.  
Dr. Vernon W. Foster, '39, - physician, 5-Day  
Plans in Middle East Union.  
Dr. and Mrs. George H. Rie, '24, - physician,  
Seoul Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Carl L. Bauer, '61, - physician,  
Saigon Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Terry Schmunk, '73, - dentist,  
Saigon Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Elton L. Morel, '30, - surgeon,  
Hong Kong Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Kinne, '44A, and family -  
OB-GYN, Bella Vista Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Glenn Wilcox, '47, and Douglas  
physician, 5-Day Plans in Middle East Union.  
Dr. and Mrs. George H. Rie, '24, - physician,  
Seoul Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Carl L. Bauer, '61, - physician,  
Saigon Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Kizzirar, '47, -  
dentist, Far Eastern Island Mission Clinic.  
Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Sprengel, '53A, -  
physician, Saigon Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. William W. Taves, (former  
faculty) -dentist, Far Eastern Island Mission  
Clinic.  
Dr. and Mrs. Austin R. Sawell, '56, and family  
physician, Antillean Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. John W. Taylor, '31, - physician,  
Nicaragua Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Austin R. Sawell, '56, and family  
physician, Antillean Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. John W. Taylor, '31, - physician,  
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Nicaragua Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. Austin R. Sawell, '56, and family  
physician, Antillean Adventist Hospital.  
Dr. and Mrs. John W. Taylor, '31, - physician,  
Nicaragua Adventist Hospital.  
William Wagner, M.D.  
General Conference Department of Health  
Loma Linda, California 92354
Future research may show alcohol, babies don’t mix

A $114,000 grant has been awarded to the School of Health by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to study whether or not alcohol intake of a pregnant woman could cause pregnancy complications, prenatal morbidity, or mortality of infants.

Even though alcohol is considered to be one of the most abused drugs in the United States, its effect in pregnancy outcome has been the subject of very little research, says Jan W. Kuzma, PhD, chairman of the department of biostatistics and epidemiology in the School of Health.

One of the most recent research reports on the subject was conducted by Christy N. Ulleland, MD, of the department of pediatrics at the University of Washington.

"Dr. Ulleland's data was based on a retrospective study," Dr. Kuzma says. "Our study will be a prospective collaborative study among four Inland Empire hospitals—Loma Linda University Medical Center, Riverside County General Hospital, Kaiser Foundation Hospital, and San Bernardino County Hospital."

Eight children in the Seattle area study all had subnormal intelligence, and most of the other children were below average for their age in performance of motor tasks.

Data for the study will be collected from the participants on their smoking history, nutritional history, alcohol intake, and socio-economic status. Medical information on diseases during pregnancy, complications during delivery, birth weights, and other data will be taken. The researchers will also follow infant's medical progress during the first month of life, which is usually the child's critical period, says Dr. Kuzma.

"We hope to answer questions as to whether prematurity rates, the rates of stillbirths and abortions, neonatal mortality rates, and the rates of congenital defects are higher among drinking mothers than non-drinking mothers," he says.

Dr. Kuzma and Roland L. Phillips, MD, DrPH, co-chairman of the department of biostatistics and epidemiology, hope to find out the answers to these questions in three years—the life of the grant.

Dr. and Mrs. David G. Small, '62, and Jennifer -physician, Antillean Adventist Hospital.
Dr. H. Romain Dixon Jr., '45, -physician, Antillean Adventist Hospital.
Dr. and Mrs. William J. Gardner, '44A, and Billey -physician, Bella Vista Hospital.
Dr. Mark W. Fowler, '41, -physician, Port-of-Spain Community Hospital.
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An attractive feature of all world tours with Dr. Alonzo Baker as Host and Leader is his frequent evening lectures on the countries and peoples visited. Dr. Baker has been touring the world for forty years. He has done Soviet Russia five times, including twice across beautiful summer-time Siberia. For 30 years he has taught Russian government and history on the college level. In 1967 he authored a volume on Russia. Dr. Baker is also at home in the Orient, having studied and travelled there on eight separate schedules. His PhD dissertation in Political Science and International Relations was on the topic, "The Influence of the Divine Emperor Doctrine on the History of Japan."

Alonzo Baker, PhD
At the October meeting of the Loma Linda University Alumni Federation Board of Governors, Samuel H. Fritz, MD, chairman of the University’s Annual Alumni Advancement Fund, called on alumni representatives to encourage alumni of each of the University’s schools to participate in some method of systematic support to the University. Dr. Fritz said that while he was unaware of the fact while he was a student, he has since learned that his education, as well as the education of other students, represented sacrificial service and giving on the part of University faculty, members of the church, and alumni. “An alumnus owes it to himself and to his school to return acts of kindness and generosity by making it possible for other youth to obtain a Christian education,” he said.

In a brochure mailed to alumni, Dr. Fritz expressed confidence that alumni of LLU “will meet the tremendous challenge this year by increased concern, commitment, and giving to meeting the expanded needs.” Dr. Fritz stated that he wishes to affirm his loyalty to the University. “I am convinced,” he says, “that this commitment and unselfish giving will add much meaning and satisfaction to our lives.”

According to Dr. Fritz, a range of diversified giving channels is open to alumni. These are: (1) The General University Fund, consisting of unrestricted gifts. Such funds, he says, are of great value to the administration in the meeting of regular and special operating costs. (2) The Walter E. Macpherson Society is named in honor of the former dean and University president. This fund is used to improve medical teaching by providing facilities to the School of Medicine teaching departments, allocating funds for medical research, and supporting a professorship for the benefit of medical education. (3) The Century Club was organized to support and advance dental education. Funds raised by this club have purchased equipment, supplemented the faculty salary budget, and will, through pledges and dues, assist in the proposed expansion of Prince Hall. (4) The TAC fund appropriates monies for the building and equipping of the Alumni Pavilion on the La Sierra campus. (5) The School of Medicine Alumni Association Scholarship Fund provides scholarships for worthy students entering the study of medicine. (6) The School of Dentistry Scholarship Fund is used to assist needy student preparing for a dental career. (7) The School of Nursing Scholarship Fund enables students who might otherwise be unable to attend the School of Nursing to do so. (8) The Harry Schrillo Fund provides scholarships for worthy students in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the School of Education. (9) The School of Health Scholarship Fund is used for grants or loans to students who need a scholarship or temporary assistance. (10) The David Nielsen Fund is used for loans to physical therapy students during their internship. (11) The Nutrition and Dietetics Scholarship Fund is used for loans and scholarships for students. (12) The School of Nursing Building Fund will be used to provide permanent accommodations for this burgeoning school. (13) Class gifts are representing a rapidly expanding method of supporting the University and its schools. (14) Memorial and other special funds may be established through the University’s Development Office.

“Each of these funds,” says Dr. Fritz, “is worthy of the support of the alumni involved. The important thing is to get involved with the great work of education conducted at LLU.”

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ARTS AND SCIENCES

Lawrence A. Eldridge, AS ’60, has been promoted to the position of second vice president in the operating department of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago. He holds a Master of Arts and a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Andrews University and a Doctor of Theology degree from Princeton Theological Seminary. He has been with the bank since 1970.

After 21 years of experience as a pastor, evangelist, youth director and gospel-music singer, Elder Henry Barron, AS ’52, has become the director-speaker for the "Builders of Faith" radio program. Henry is the son of Dr. H. C. Barron of Riverside and the brother of the late evangelist, Dick Barron. He and his wife Pansy have four children.

Dr. Robert E. Fisher, AS ’61, became the sixth recipient of the National Technical Director’s Award for an engineering modification in the SEASPARROW missile’s semi-active fuzer. Fisher is head of Fuze Project Branch III at the National Ordnance Laboratory in Corona in the Weapons Center, China Lake, California where he served as project officer during tests conducted in April and July on board the USS W.S. Sims.

Dr. Fisher’s interests in weapons and fuzing began at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Corona in 1962 after his graduation from LULU. He earned both his master’s degree and a PhD in physics at the University of California at Riverside before moving to China Lake in 1971. His latest involvement on the SEASPARROW missile is being carried out on the USS Downes, a destroyer-type Navy vessel employing the NATO SEASPARROW system.

ALLIED HEALTH

Marlene Ellstrom Bush, ND ’64, heads the dietary department of the recently completed 106-bed Hackettstown Community Hospital, Hackettstown, New Jersey. Mrs. Bush has been interviewed by the local newspaper regarding vegetarianism and her recipes appear in the paper each week. In November she is slated to lecture to the Northwest Jersey Dietitians on vegetarian diets and malt substitutes.

DENTISTRY

Robert L. Roy, SD ’67, conducted an Oral Cancer Clinic and helped counsel over 100 persons interested in entering dental school at the annual Dental Day at New England Memorial Hospital, Stoneham, Massachusetts. Numerous "discoloring tablets" to be used at home to check in proper brushing were distributed and those in need of dental or orthodontic care were referred to local dentists.

Harry D. Ridgety, SD ’61, has been appointed as assistant professor and acting chairman of the department of community and restorative dentistry.

The Dean has announced that Edwin A. Siemens, SD ’61, and Arthur Spenst, SD ’61, have accepted full-time assistant professorships in the department of preventive dentistry.

Dr. R. Peterson, Jr., SD ’70, has completed a two-year postdoctoral residence in pedodontics at the University of California at Los Angeles and has now returned to full-time service in the department of pedodontics as an instructor.

Oral medicine will have Robert J. Kiger, SD ’70, serving as an instructor in its Department and Lane Thomsen SD ’68, will be an instructor in oral pathology.

Field clinics and evangelistic programs along with an already established general dentistry practice, provide J. R. Wahlen, SD ’57, MS ’69, and Robert Ringer with more than enough work while waiting for the new nine-chair dental facility to be completed in the Seoul Adventist Hospital.

Assisting in the five-chair clinic in which they are now working is Carola Bruske, DH ’72, serving on a one-and-a-half year volunteer service basis.

Hugh Love, SD ’61, reports on a recent four-month trip through the middle and far east. His first stop was in Tokyo, Japan where he visited Douglas A. Bixell, SD ’63, Don R. Schmidt, SD ’72, and J. Robert Wohlers, SD ’68. His next stop was in Seoul, Korea, where J. Raymond Wahlen ’57, has spent the past 13 years. In beautiful Taiwan, William Tym, SD ’63, B. Lewayne Stout and Kirk Hunt, SD ’67, operate a mobile dental clinic in addition to their busy practice.

In Okinawa, John W. Kizzar, SD ’67, is assisted by Dr. Kenneth L. Wendell and will soon be joined by Edgar Reith, SD ’73. The dental clinic at the new SDA Hospital in Guam is a real success under the direction of Frank C. Ordeltrehe, SD ’68.

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GRADUATE

Richard E. Duerksen, AS ’69, GS ’71, will assume responsibilities as the assistant director of admissions at Pacific Union College. Dick is most recently from Mountain View Academy where he taught Bible. He also taught Bible and served as an associate pastor at Thunderbird Academy.

Duerksen’s primary responsibility will be visiting and working directly with academies on admissions and recruitment.

Helen Emeri, SN ’59 and GS ’65, received a Doctor of Philosophy degree in biology last May from Boston University’s Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Her thesis topic was "Aggregation of Non-Mammalian Hemostatic Cells and Adenosine 3,5 Monophosphate."

Carol Ann Dennis, GS ’63, has joined the nursing staff at Union College as assistant professor of nursing.

HEALTH

Thomas Nick, SH ’69, has been appointed by Pete Schabarum, chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, to represent the First District office in the field of health services.

In a mountain clinic that is 45 miles from the nearest paved road, two young nurses are serving the Navajo Indians, bringing medical and dental help to desolate communities far from the outside world.

Christine Gerken, SH ’70, and Judy King, SH ’71, offer trained nursing service and help for the physician from Monument Valley on his occasional visit by plane to Chinlee, Arizona. In their Navajo clinic, communications often break down, however when winter sandstorms knock out their telephone and snowblocks their dirt airstrip.

The clinic gives care to everybody, from newborn babies to elderly Navajos who remember when more than half their children died in the first year of life. But times are changing and the reservation with the help of youthful missionaries with the zeal and dedication of Christine and Judy.

Dr. Allan R. Magee, SH ’71, recently presented a series of talks on healthful living, focusing on environmental health, at the Arizona Camp meeting.

Dr. Magee is on the faculty in the School of Health, holds a PhD in physiology and an MPH, and teaches in the department of environmental and tropical health. He is the author of several articles that have appeared in "Life and Health" as well as other journals.

Roger Morton, SH ’69, AS ’65, director of the health education department at Porter Memorial Hospital, recently held a Health Emphasis Week at the Aurora,
At one time a brand new Cessna 206 was dedicated in honor of J. Loyd Mason, SM '34. This aircraft takes and day to keep up with the medical director of the clinic.

John B. Hoehn, SM '71, has recently joined the staff of the Malati Hospital.

Dan and Kathy Ekkerks, SM '66, are leaving Monument Valley for Gobles, Michigan. For six years Dr. Ekkerks has not only served as medical director of the Mission but has also headed the clinic and school board chairman.

His varied interests have made him a leader in the Monument Valley fire department and a member of the San Juan Patrol — an organization of dedicated men who go on search-and-rescue missions in desolate areas. He owns his own plane and has had his pilot’s license for some time. He has also served as president of the San Juan County Medical Association.

Dr. Thomas L. Grubbs, SM '64, has been appointed director of Los Angeles County's Drug Abuse program in the Department of Health Service. Dr. Grubbs will work closely with the Interagency Task Force on Drug abuse, the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Commission and the County's Health Advisory Board. He will be responsible for coordinating and evaluating the publicly funded drug abuse program in Los Angeles County.

Dr. Wellseley P. Magan, Sr., SM '50, secretary of the department of education, Solusi College, has been appointed director of the nursing school at Solusi College.

Elsa Lonergan, wife of Lester H. Lonergan, SM '31, professor of Education, Solusi College, has been appointed medical director of Mwami Hospital.

Marilyn Bennett

Mission life was not new to Marilyn Bennett, SN '67, who had grown up in the Congo with missionary parents. Her fluent knowledge of French and life at a mission clinic provided background for her call to Saigon to be director of the nursing school there.

Arriving in Vietnam right after the Tet offensive, Marilyn became familiar with curfews and rocket raids at night. To begin with there were no books, equipment, or even a functioning French to English dictionary. A few chartered Buddhist students (the total capacity was 45), Marilyn wrote out the lessons and designed the three-year curriculum. The crowded 40-bed Saigon Adventist Hospital usually had 60-70 patients in just about every space available. Even though one had to improvise almost everything, the hospital was rated as the best civilian hospital in the country.

There were several brushes with death. Once she and several other missionaries had just crossed a bridge on the way to an orphanage and when it was blown up by the Viet Cong. At another time their group was caught in crossfire between the tanks. On one occasion a Viet Cong was found hiding in the hospital.

After leaving Saigon, Marilyn traveled in 78 countries before returning home. During the three months spent in Borneo at the Sarawak Mission, she helped in a variety of ways. Bishop Dink Hal flew her to jungle areas where she held clinics along the rivers, taught basic health care, delivered babies, sutured lacerations, and did case findings in tuberculosis and malaria for the World Health organizations.

In Nepal, Marilyn worked in an Adventist hospital where Dr. Richard Clark and I was invited on a trekking expedition 180 miles over seven Himalayan ranges to the foot of Mt. Everest. With the top of the mountain in clear view and China and Tibet only miles away, the party was forced to return because of severe hypothermia.

Her two months in Indonesia took her to places few white women had ever been. The weeks spent in South Africa were of special significance because of sharing...
experiences with her missionary brother. She also visited India and the Middle East.

Back in the states, Marilyn is knee deep in work again, this time as a public accountant, taking classes at the School of Health and writing a book on her experiences in Vietnam.

Robert Herr

Robert Herr’s, AS ’66, excellent reputation as a director of choral music in southern California has won him many favorable newspaper reviews. Since receiving his bachelor’s degree from Loma Linda University and the near completion of his Master’s degree from Occidental, Herr has attended the University of Geneva for one year and has studied with Howard Swan, Jr., and Pauline Blomstedt, conductor of the Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra. Herr has been music-director of the chorale at Collonges, France; of the opera choruses at the Greek Theater in Los Angeles; of the woman’s chorus at Marymount College in Los Angeles; and of the choir at the Glenn Adair United Church. Herr has also assisted with choral work on a Hallmark Hall of Fame television special. His wife, Wanda, has conducted a choir while Herr was touring with Fred Waring, as a soloist.

For over a year, Herr has been a member of a musical group, the Robert Herr Chorale received the honor of performing the “Christmas Cantata” by Pinkham and Haydey’s “To Dwell” with the Glendale Symphony Orchestra in the Los Angeles Music Center this past December.

At the close of four years at LLU, the Robert Herr Chorale received the honor of performing in the annual Rotary performance. The group was directed by Herr and the audience was captivated by his music and his ability to inspire the choirs to perform at their best.

Eugene Rathbun

A lover of clean air and country living for his wife and four children, W. Eugene Rathbun, SD ’65, enjoys teaching dentistry enough to commute 100 miles each day to Loma Linda University. A native Californian, Rathbun attended Loma Linda before entering the School of Dentistry.

From 1965-70 he was a part-time instructor in oral medicine at the Dental School while working toward his degree at the University of California, Los Angeles. In 1970 he received his DDS degree and completed his internship in oral medicine at the University of Southern California. Since 1970 he has been a staff dentist at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Rathbun is presently the local president of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, a dental honor society. This year he is the chairman of the Research Council for the Tri-County Dental Society and chairman of the research committee for the School of Dentistry, a committee which screens and approves all research projects conducted by the faculty or students. Last spring he was general chairman of the Alumni Student Convention for the School of Dentistry. He holds membership in the Western Society of Periodontology and the Transplantation Society.

Rathbun has contributed several articles for publication during the last few years. Currently, Dr. Rathbun along with Dr. Turpin was principal investigator in a large research project at the Redland’s schools designed to study the effects of instruction, periodontics, and diet on the health of young children’s teeth.

Activities and interests beyond those of teaching include chairmanship of the local church school board in Victorville. His hobbies include flying, scuba diving and trumpet playing. He is a member of the High Desert Symphony Orchestra and a member and past chairman of the Loma Linda Brass Society. Presently Dr. Rathbun is an associate professor of oral medicine in the School of Dentistry.

Alan Rice

Enthusiasm, dedication and a strong desire to share with others the principles of healthful living has enabled Alan Rice, SH ’69, to achieve a bachelor’s degree in health education, a master’s degree in health education, and a doctorate in health education. His work has been published in many health education journals, and he has been a guest lecturer at universities throughout the United States.

Rice has also been involved in community service, serving as a member of the board of directors for a local health organization. He has also served as a consultant for several government agencies, providing guidance and support on issues related to health education.

Dr. Rice’s belief is that in a distraught world, troubled with increasing dangers, and faced with increasing uncertainty, people need to learn the skills they need to live healthfully. His work focuses on helping people develop the knowledge and skills they need to make healthy choices and live a fulfilling life.

Ronald Turk

Ronald E. Turk, SM ’63, did not begin college with medicine as his goal. Exposure to a roommate whose ambition was medicine and to a physician for “Uncle Sam” at the Loma Linda Air Force Base Hospital. In 1967 he received the Air Force commedication medical for his work as Chief of Air Force Clinic.

His Faculties have been as an instructor in medicine and assistant professor of medicine at the University of Alabama Medical Center.

ALLULMC holds certifications in the American Board of Internal Medicine and the American Board of Preventive Medicine. He will soon write Boards in Oncology. Since 1969 he has had publications in four medical and nutrition journals.

Dr. Turk has spent his time with his wife and children, in addition to teaching, research, and medical certification. His goal is to continue his work as a local church elder and a teacher in the youth divisions. In December he will begin private practice and oncology in Amarillo, Texas.

William Willis

William H. Willis, Jr., SM ’69, received a bachelor of science degree from Southern Missinory College before entering medicine at LLU During his senior year he was nominated to Alpha Omega Alpha, a medical honor society.

In 1969-70 he interned at the University of Alabama Medical Center. During his second year of residency, he served as a resident in hematology at the University of Alabama, first as an intern and later as a resident in internal medicine. A fellowship provided special training in hematology, and he began his work as a clinical assistant to the hospital.

Dr. Willis is currently a member of the University of Alabama Housestaff Council and chief fellow in cardiology. He is certified by the National Board of Medical Examiners and by the American Board of Internal Medicine.

An acquaintance of his at the University of Alabama describes him as having an outgoing and pleasant personality, one that is dedicated to the teaching of medicine and to the work of the church - especially the youth.
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