

Geraty thinks that small Adventist colleges, like Atlantic Union College, will have to stress diverse, even unique, educational opportunities. "We will certainly be emphasizing the heritage and ivy league reputation for excellence associated with New England," he says.

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National Conference Opens Loma Linda Ethics Center

by Bonnie Dwyer

Leonard Bailey was on the panel and the principal speaker was Arthur Caplan, one of the most vocal critics of the Baby Fae operation. It was therefore not surprising that April 21 some 700 people attended the plenary session of the first conference sponsored by the ethics center at Loma Linda University. After Caplan, associate for the humanities at the Hastings Center, the internationally renowned research institute that co-sponsored the conference, completed his presentation on the "Ethical Challenges of Organ Transplantation," responses were given by eight panel members from Loma Linda and surrounding universities. However, probably the most interesting comments of the evening were made in private by Baby Fae's mother. At the close of the session, she sought out Caplan at the front of the Loma Linda University church, where the meeting had taken place, to explain the thoroughness of her study of the alternatives before consenting to the transplantation of a baboon heart to her infant daughter.

In television coverage of the evening, telecast as far away as San Diego, David Larson, associate director of the Loma Linda University Center for Christian Bioethics, explained that the two-day conference, April 21-22, had drawn 230 registrants from across the country. The topic of organ transplantation had been planned long before the Baby Fae operation, but it was felt it would be healthy to proceed and welcome critics of the surgery to the Loma Linda campus. The four members of the Loma Linda University ethics faculty and three representatives of the Hastings Center, including the director, Daniel Callahan, alternated giving principal presentations and chairing sessions at the conference. Respondents came from the Claremont Colleges, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, and included Roy Branson, a research fellow at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, and the editor of *Spectrum*. The majority of those attending the conference came from outside California.

Stimulating conversations on current ethical issues in society is one of the goals of the ethics center, established in 1984. The chairman and director of the center, Jack Provonsha, reports that more than \$200,000 was donated in just the first year to the center. Administratively, the center is located within the division of religion and includes as staff all the members of the ethics department, including, in addition to Provonsha and Larson, Charles Teel, chairman of the department of Christian ethics; and James Walters, chairman of the center's development committee.

Walters points out that with \$200,000 already raised "the center's \$500,000 endowment goal is suddenly feasible."

He further explains that specific activities receive their own funding. For example, the April conference was underwritten by the California Council for the Humanities. Monthly luncheon meetings at the Medical Center, well-attended by a couple of hundred students and staff, are made pos-

sible by a grant from the Wuchenich Foundation. Topics at the luncheon seminars presented by ethicists from not only Southern California but also Washington state and Washington, D.C., have included: "Human Experimentation: Allocation of the Scarce Medical Dollar," "The Elderly Ill: Right-to-Die Legislation," and "The New Medical Economics: Bane or Boon?"

According to Larson, "The work of the center is different from that of a typical university department in that it calls upon specialists in many disciplines to probe current ethical issues." In a recent editorial in *Update*, the newsletter of the ethics center, Larson stresses that an interdisciplinary center is a place where ethics can be a participatory enterprise, rather than a condemnatory one.

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Adventist Chaplains On Secular Campuses

by Al Keiser

In Washington, D.C., and Southern California, at the Universities of New Brunswick, Tennessee, and Washington, as well as Arizona State University, Adventists are reaching out to students and faculty through fraternity houses and special classes. With more than 12 million students on approximately 3,200 post-high school campuses in the United States alone, secular college campuses are an important mission field. In 1981, the North American Division of the General Conference voted to establish secular campus ministries in North America. In 1982, the General Conference funded the program, proposed by the North American

Youth Ministries Department, for three years. After this initial three years of funding, the local unions and conferences are having to support the chaplaincy programs themselves.

Approximately 18,000 Seventh-day Adventist college and university students currently attend nondenominational schools—roughly the same number as attend denominational undergraduate and postgraduate schools. Thirty Adventist chaplains minister to students attending non-Adventist schools. Twenty-five of these chaplains volunteer their time; only five are paid by the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Those five are supported 40 percent by their local conference, and 20 percent by their union, and 40 percent from the General Conference. The journal *Crossroads* was created in 1982 for these teachers and pastors working on the secular campuses.

Church sponsorship requires that at least 50 percent of each chaplain's time be spent either on campus or working with students; the rest of his time is used to meet local conference needs. The ultimate goal of the chaplaincy program is to have one church-sponsored chaplain serving in every North American union. So far, the five unions participating in the program are the Canadian Union (Maritime Conference), the Columbia Union (Potomac Conference), the North Pacific Union (Washington Conference), the Pacific Union (Arizona Conference) and the Southern Union (Georgia-Cumberland Conference). Salaries for four more chaplains have been authorized by the General Conference, but they are still waiting for the local conferences to find matching funds.

Historically there have been some efforts by Adventists to witness on a few campuses. Perhaps the most notable is the work in Orange County, California, began by Paul Jensen and Joe Jerus in conjunction with the Garden Grove church. In 1972, sponsored by the Voice of Prophecy, a concerted effort was put forth by these two young men to focus their work on the secular campuses in their vicinity. They both worked full time as