

McFarland, an assistant attorney-general of the State of Maryland. Robert Carter, president of the Lake Union Conference, and Alfred McClure, president of the North American Division, also served on the committee. Humberto Rasi, director of the General Conference department of education, represented the overseas divisions and served as the recording secretary of the search committee.

This is the first time a student has served on the search committee, and student input in the selection process was given favorable consideration. According to Rose, more than 200 students were surveyed. Students wanted a president they could relate to, someone with an authentic personal relationship with Christ, and an administrator who was well acquainted with the financial aspects of the university.

An initial list of more than 100 nominees was shortened by the committee to six candidates. In addition to Andreassen, the list included Peter Bath, provost for Kettering College of Medical Arts in Kettering, Ohio; Malcolm Maxwell, president of Pacific Union College in Angwin, California; Donald Sahly, president of Southern College of Seventh-day Adventists in Collegedale, Tennessee; Dale Twomley, president of Worthington Foods; and Lilya Wagner, director of development for the National Association for Community Leadership in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The committee conducted intensive two-hour interviews with each candidate at a hotel near the O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, Illinois. Following each interview, the committee spent roughly 30 minutes discussing each interviewee. The committee then marked individual ballots for each candidate. The ballots consisted of 51 selections under nine global

categories, including administrative leadership, theological philosophy, financial leadership, management style, and vision. Each candidate was then given a ranking, with the results fed into a computer that produced an overall rating for each candidate.

After completing all of the interviews, each committee member selected two names from the list that they felt met most of the requirements. The committee settled on two names, Maxwell and Andreassen, announced them publicly, and submitted them to the board of trustees. When Andreassen visited the campus and met with the faculty, he listed certain priorities: teaching values, paying attention to student learning, and bringing about an environment that fosters long-term learning. He also told the faculty that he wanted "to listen to their dreams. There is not a whole lot a president can do alone. A president needs to figure out a way to unleash faculty energies."

When the board met, they asked Andreassen to be president. Andreassen, 52, was born in Fredensborg, Denmark. He received a B.A. in religion and history from Newbold College in England in 1963. In 1965 he married Demetra Lougani of

Athens, Greece. They have one son, Michael.

Andreassen earned an M.A. in biblical studies in 1965 and a bachelor of divinity degree in 1966, both graduate degrees from Andrews University. In 1971 he received a Ph.D. in religious studies, with an emphasis on the Old Testament, from Vanderbilt University. He has received three National Endowments for the Humanities summer fellowships—1978, 1981, and 1985—to study at Yale and Brown Universities.

Andreassen has held teaching positions at Pacific Union College and Avondale College in Coorabong, New South Wales, Australia. He is the author of four books, most of them revolving around the subject of the Sabbath.

Even before starting his administration in July, Andreassen plans to educate himself about the workings of the university. In July he plans immediately to address the interrelated priorities of enrollment and finances.

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Recent Studies Show Seminary Students Under Stress

by Roger L. Dudley



To study the effects of stress on spiritual life, all Master of Divinity students at Andrews University, and the spouses of those who were married, were invited to com-

plete a confidential questionnaire during the 1992-1993 school year. As a result of this survey, recommendations to the seminary administration have included suggestions both for reducing stress and for teaching better coping methods.

A large percentage responded to the survey—172 students (83 percent) and 127 spouses (96 percent of married completers). The

survey revealed that 72 percent had experienced a change in financial state, 69 percent a change in living conditions, and 54 percent a change in work hours or conditions. Fewer in number but still important, 17 percent had experienced marital problems, and 2 percent (7 persons) had suffered marital separation or divorce. The average family debt was \$12,445—\$8,432 in student loans and \$4,013 in other debts. Six families owed more than \$50,000, while more than one-fourth of the families had no debts.

Items that had the most negative effect on marital satisfaction were student loan debts and frequency and magnitude of stressful events, as measured by the Holmes & Rahe stress scores. Stress had a negative effect on spiritual well-being and commitment to ministry and the mission of the church. High stress scores and levels of student and total family loan debt, along with the pressures of time in field work, a spouse attending school, and hours per week in household duties all predicted lessened well-being and commitment.

The mere presence of stress does

not tell the whole story. Characteristic methods of responding to stressful situations, identified by the *Lazarus & Folkman Ways of Coping Checklist*, have been shown to make a difference. The coping methods used by Master of Divinity students—positive reappraisal (reframing the problem), problem solving, and seeking social support—were significantly and positively related to all measures of well-being and commitment. The evidence for positive reappraisal was especially strong. On the other hand, the coping method of escape-avoidance was negatively associated with all measures of well-being and commitment.

Research such as that done on Andrews Master of Divinity students is ongoing in a number of places in the North American Division. For the past 14 years, a significant portion of this research has been conducted by the Institute of Church Ministry at Andrews University.

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During the trial, I was pastor of the Scenic Hills Seventh-day Adventist church in San Antonio. I knew from the newspapers that a key to the defense's largely successful case was a tape of a 911 emergency call placed from inside the compound at the beginning of the shootout—a shootout that would prove fatal to four agents of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Wayne Martin, a graduate of Harvard Law School and one of Koresh's principal lieutenants, was shouting "Call them off; there are women and children in here!"—hardly the words of someone eagerly awaiting a shootout.

I met Sheila Martin, Wayne's widow, outside the courtroom. She had left with her two youngest children before the final conflagration. Wayne, along with the couple's three oldest children, died in the fire.

Sheila was unresponsive at first, but perked up when I told her I was writing a report for *Spectrum*. She had read and been favorably impressed by the articles on Waco that appeared in *Spectrum*, including one about her husband.

I sat with Sheila inside the courtroom. For weeks the trial had dominated the local news, and I was eager to witness the proceedings firsthand. A friend of Sheila's came in and, with a certain disdain, asked me if I could give him some room. I said, "Sure," and moved a bit to the left. He sat down between Sheila and me and seemed to ignore me. At the recess, as we got up to take a break, I overheard him tell Sheila that the "guy sitting next to me must be a fed."

When Sheila saw me again, she gave me a smile that was as close as she could come to a laugh. Her friend, she said, thought I was a federal agent. She had told him I was an Adventist pastor. Despite the suspicion that I understood the

Pastor Meets Branch Davidians At San Antonio Trial

by Martin Thurber



Eleven Branch Davidians, along with their families and friends, gathered in a San Antonio courtroom on Sabbath, February 26, to

hear a jury declare that the 10 male and one female Davidians on trial were not guilty of federal charges of aiding and abetting murder and conspiracy to commit murder. Instead, the jury found four of the Davidians innocent of all charges, two guilty of firearms violations, and five guilty of involuntary manslaughter. A week later the judge in the case expanded the charges of firearm violations to include those convicted of involuntary manslaughter.