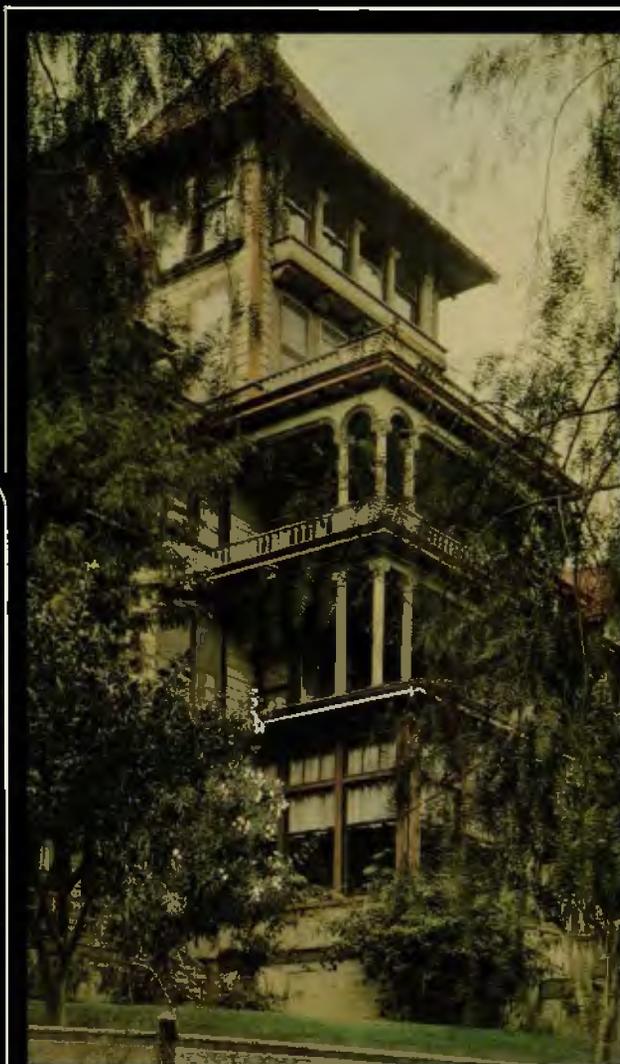


Volume 6, Number 2

# Adventist Heritage

1905



1980

LOMA LINDA SANITARIUM

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DO NOT TAKE

# MESSAGE FROM

# Dr. Magan

To the Beloved Sons and Daughters of the College of Medical Evangelists:

**Y**OUR gracious thought in dedicating this story of our School to me touches a tender and responsive chord in my heart. Let me, in return, offer a fervent prayer to the Father above that each and every one of you may consecrate that measure of life and strength of mind and body with which you have been vested to the hallowed cause which the College of Medical Evangelists' temple of sacred learning has been founded to serve. 'Twill be but a short span until those of us now serving on the Faculty will pass adown and beyond the western verge. Then you must take our places here and in the lands beyond.

Wherever you may be, command your spirits to keep watch and ward over this humble place. By prayer, in tears, and with sacrifice it was brought to the birth. Soon the silent artillery of time will have laid us low, and it will be for you to bear aloft and onward those standards soon to fall from our hands.

Humbly do we beseech Thee, O Thou Great God in the Highest Heavens, that when the strings of the harps of our lives shall be muted; when these wards and walls shall know our walk and way and hear our voices no more forever; that in humility we may have in this place, so taught you, our children, not

only in the science, but in the spirituals of medicine, that thousands of afflicted ones who will enter in within these portals shall say as was said of our blest Lord and Saviour in the long ago: "Surely, He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows: . . . Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses."

In this hard hour when a welter of war and woe mantles this old earth like a death shroud, when hatreds and the vilest passions of men and women are flooding the land, it is for you to be clothed with the divine ideals of the healing art. Never allow commercialism and materialism to find an abiding place in your souls. When such glorious transformations have taken place then it will be true of the men and women who go forth into the world from this place that "a man shall be"--to the patients committed to his care--"as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest, as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

In all things let Christian modesty adorn your lives, bearing in mind the words of an old French abbe:

"He who would build a church to God and not to fame,  
Must never mark the marble with his name."

PERCY T. MAGAN, M.D., President

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*Above: This message from Percy T. Magan was first printed in the 1941 school annual, The March of C.M.E., which was dedicated to him that year.*

*Cover: Reproduced is a hand tinted photograph of the original Loma Linda Sanitarium building as it appeared about 1910.*

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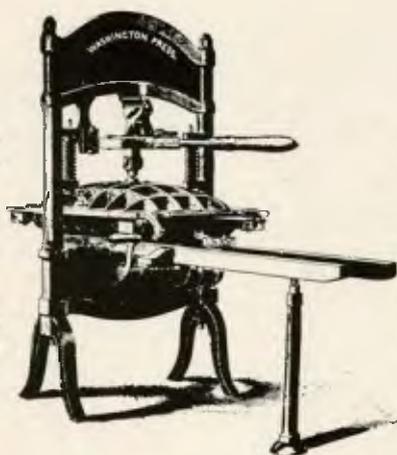
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The

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Editor's Stamp

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GUEST EDITORIAL



The celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Loma Linda University gives cause to reflect upon the accomplishments of the university's past as well as to consider its goals for the future. Since its founding in 1905 the university has been shaped by the lives of many individuals who have been involved with the institution.

Men and ideals combine to produce institutions. Institutions make men, and men foster and perpetuate the idealism of their extraction. That is the cycle of constructive human relationships.

This is the story of such a cycle; the men with little money, the idealism, the institution and its product—hundreds of men and women imbued with a common purpose and equipped to serve mankind. It is a brief story as the histories of human institutions go, but the antecedents of its idealism are rooted in apostolic fundamentals.

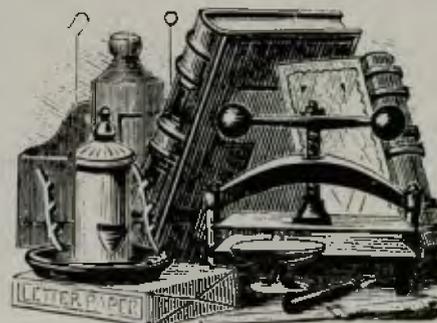
Though the university reveres its future, it treasures its past. For this reason *ADVENTIST HERITAGE* recalls aspects of the university's history in this commemorative Diamond Jubilee issue. We are indeed fortunate that each of the authors has contributed in some vital way to the seventy-five year story of this institution.

V. Norskov Olsen, President  
Loma Linda University

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**ADVENTIST HERITAGE**  
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# PORTRAITS

*from the  
Loma Linda  
Album*

HAROLD SHRYOCK

Elder and Mrs. John A. Burden



PORTRAITS

*from the  
Loma Linda  
Album*

In the early days of the institution at Loma Linda, Elder John A. Burden exerted the dominant controlling influence. No one challenged him in his role as "business manager" which, by common consent, made him general administrator of the entire institution.

It was he who had had the courage to follow the instructions of Ellen G. White for the purchase of the Loma Linda institution even though denominational financing for such a purpose was not forthcoming. It was he who had encouraged many Seventh-day Adventists to move to Loma Linda to become employees. Among these were many of his own relatives. It was he who preached on Sabbath. It was he who conducted "helpers' meetings" to boost the morale of the employees. It was he who made appeals for private contributions, even from among the poor employees, for the purpose of expanding the institution. It was he who hired and fired. It was he who decided what equipment was necessary and who arranged the purchase of the needed items. It was he who decided when the institution should begin its shift from horse-drawn vehicles to automobiles and trucks, and it was he, for the most part, who made the selection of these motor-driven vehicles.

Obviously Elder Burden was firmly convinced that Sister White operated under divine direction. I recall that during the period between 1910, when I arrived at Loma Linda, and 1915, when Sister White passed away, that she visited the institution at Loma Linda on several occasions. Always her visits were major events and she had opportunity to speak to the workers and to the entire church group for whatever time her strength permitted. The "family" of workers seemed to consider that Elder Burden was Sister White's representative at Loma Linda. This attitude, together with the fact that Elder Burden set a very clear example of personal self-denial, contributed to a spirit of unity and loyalty in practically all phases of the institution's work.

Elder Burden and his wife lived in a room within the sanitarium building. Sister Burden was matron and seemed to be everywhere present within the building, just as Elder Burden was in direct contact with all activities on the entire institutional proper-

*Elder John A. Burden acted as general administrator of the sanitarium from 1905 to 1915.*

*J. A. Burden and Wife*

*Harold Shryock, retired Emeritus Professor of Anatomy from Loma Linda University, is now living in Loma Linda, California. He joined the School of Medicine faculty in 1934.*



*One of Eleanor Burden's chief functions was that of supervising the formal dining room in the sanitarium.*

ty. It seemed that they both were on twenty-four hour duty, seven days a week. The Burdens knew all of the patients personally. Some of the patients would return, year after year, using the Loma Linda institution somewhat as a health resort. Some persons would come to the institution, deposit their life's savings with Elder Burden, and become known as "annuity patients."

Sister Burden's main sphere of operation seemed to be the patients' dining room. In its day, this room carried a dignity that we seldom see in dining rooms in modern times. As the gong sounded

throughout the hallways of the sanitarium indicating that a meal was to be served, Sister Burden stood at the double doors while patients and guests entered the dining room. Waitresses in uniform, recruited from among nursing students and the community at large, stood at their respective places as patients and guests filed in to take their places at the neatly set tables. Elder Burden or a representative would ask a blessing before all patients and guests were seated. Then the waitresses would ask each person for his order. The waitresses took no notes but kept the orders in mind as they moved in and out of the double kitchen doors, bringing the items of food in course.

Each morning and evening there was a "patients' worship" in the parlor. All ambulatory patients and guests were welcome and encouraged to attend. Often the evening worship period would be combined with a period of entertainment following. Persons living in the village were welcome to attend these occasions and many did so quite regularly.

Sister Burden had two unmarried sisters--the Baxters--who also lived within the sanitarium building. One of these was a secretary or bookkeeper. She was a very precise person who moved about with almost as much dignity as Sister Burden herself. The younger sister, Lavina Baxter, became a medical student. Eventually, a disturbing rumor passed through the institutional family to the effect that Lavina Baxter had fallen in love. This seemed to be almost embarrassing to Elder and Mrs. Burden, for they subscribed to a policy of no foolishness among the students. But Lavina was human enough and Fred Herzer, a classmate, was persistent enough so that the romance finally led to their marriage.

*Student nurses served those patients who were able to come to meals in the dining room.*



---

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Merrill

---



*For a number of years Stephen and Flora Merrill held important positions within the institution; he handled all financial matters and she served as postmistress.*

Brother and Sister Stephen S. Merrill operated very quietly but effectively. Brother Merrill was cashier and treasurer and anything else that had to do with money. The institution was small and Brother Merrill virtually functioned as the local banker. It was he who picked up his black bag and carried money back and forth between the safe in his office and the bank in San Bernardino. It was he who decided whether or not a personal check could be cashed. It was he who managed the payroll. As the institution developed and Brother Merrill's responsibilities became greater, he was eventually designated as secretary of the Board of Trustees. No institutional document seemed to be official unless it bore the familiar signature which appeared also on all paychecks--S. S. Merrill.

Sister Merrill was the postmistress and she held forth behind a little barred window in the room next to the cashier's office and just across the hall from the sanitarium elevator. Mail came and went by train in those days. And so did the sanitarium patients. The institution provided a free carriage service by which a horse and two-seated surrey with driver met each train that stopped at the Loma Linda station. The driver was responsible for carrying the bag of mail from the post office to the railroad station where it was placed on the train. He was also responsible for carrying the incoming mail up the hill to the post office. Patients rode in the same surrey. If there was room after the patients were accommodated, an occasional by-stander was permitted to ride along in the sanitarium buggy.

After a new bag of mail arrived at the post office, the little barred window was closed for awhile during the sorting of the mail. Then the window was opened and people asked for their mail by name.

Elder Burden and the Merrills were very careful to guard the hours of the Sabbath by not handling mail any more than was necessary during the Sabbath hours. Of course, the incoming mail had to be carried from the railroad station up to the sanitarium, but the mail was not sorted till after Sabbath. This was allowed by the post office. The time came, however, when the volume of mail passing through the little post office became so great that it threatened a change in rating. If this became a third class post office, it was possible that the postmistress would be required to sort her mail on Sabbath as well as on every other day. On one particular day the volume of mail became so great that Elder Burden arranged for the excess to be transferred to the post office at Bryn Mawr.



*Buggies from the sanitarium met the train to pick up passengers as well as mail.*

---

*S. S. Merrill*

---

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Mrs. Richard Passer,  
St. Petersburg, Fla.

*W. T. Oldham  
Special Delivery  
St. Petersburg, Fla.*



Because of its fourth class status, mail wasn't sorted on Sabbaths in the early Loma Linda post office.

Here is most all  
of the students  
each a few names  
are really marked with  
the one who works with  
in the laboratory. Dr.  
Rush is principal has  
a line drawn to him.

I LL Inst Records

## Ray Arnold



### PORTRAITS

*from the  
Loma Linda  
Album*

Ray Arnold was another individualist who had more than one kind of talent and who helped to make the institution what it was in those early days. He had been in the U. S. Navy, and while there had become a very skilled machinist. When it came to handling metal, Ray could make anything. He could weld, he could braze, he could use the turning lathe. Many are the pieces of equipment around the institution made by Ray Arnold, either because they were not available on the market, or because he could make them cheaper than they could be purchased. He repaired the elevator when it broke down. He overhauled the motor on the secondhand Chalmers automobile that Elder Burden purchased to take the place of the horse and surrey which used to meet the trains.

Ray was a little deaf, and it was said that he became deaf because of all the noise in the machine shop where he worked while in the navy. But he wasn't too deaf to hear a discord among the musicians in the orchestra which he directed. Ray beat time with his left hand while fingering the keyboard. Also he played the violin. Ray's orchestra played for Sabbath School and all church services. There was a special section on the main floor of the old church near the rostrum and surrounding the reed organ, in which there were no stationary pews. It was there that Ray Arnold's orchestra gathered before the service began to tune up their instruments. They accompanied all the hymns and played the special number while the offering was being collected. Harry Robinson played the cello, Birtle Allen the sliding trombone,

*Ray Arnold, pictured here with his family, devoted fifty years of service to Loma Linda in the capacity of repairman, mechanic, and machinist.*



*Among his many other talents, Ray Arnold (seated third from the left) was also in charge of the church orchestra, which accompanied all the hymns and played special numbers during the service.*

and Charlie Fry the bass viol. Otherwise, Robinson was the blacksmith, Allen was a male nurse, and Charlie Fry was in charge of the kitchen. Other members of the orchestra came and went, but these were the old standbys.

Arnold's orchestra not only played for religious services but played for major occasions, such as graduations, weddings, and celebrations.



*At the time of his death in 1950, Dr. Alfred Shryock (pictured here with his wife and son, Harold) was the only member of the faculty that had taught every medical student that had ever attended Loma Linda.*



## PORTRAITS

*from the  
Loma Linda  
Album*

*Dr. Edward H. Risley, who regularly taught chemistry in the School of Medicine and the School of Dietetics, was also in charge of the x-ray department at the sanitarium and hospital for a time.*

In the pioneering days of the Loma Linda Sanitarium, hospital, and medical school, staff members had to cover various assignments, even though they were not particularly qualified in these. I recall that Doctor Edward H. Risley, who was trained in chemistry and was in charge of the teaching of chemistry in the medical school and in the school of dietetics, was also in charge of the x-ray department at the sanitarium and hospital. He was not particularly trained in this latter field but he served very effectively for several years.

My father, Alfred Shryock, taught histology and embryology to medical students. However, he would go to the sanitarium in the early morning and take blood samples from patients for examination in the clinical laboratory. Later in the day he

would serve as manager and dispenser at the pharmacy, which was then located in the basement of the old north laboratory building.

In the late 1920's, after Doctor Walter Macpherson had become a staff member, his primary assignment was to teach physiology, but he also functioned in afternoons as a specialist in internal medicine in the sanitarium and hospital.

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### The Anatomy Department

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## PORTRAITS

*From the  
Loma Linda  
Album*

*Early day medical students dissected cadavers above a bakery in this building in Colton until complaints were raised by local residents.*

It has been mentioned previously that Elder Burden was skeptical about the possible influence of a School of Medicine on the morale of the private patients in the sanitarium and hospital. He did not want patients to become suspicious that they were being experimented on by medical students. Furthermore, the usual mental picture of a medical school included the dissection of human cadavers. I

suppose Elder Burden feared that the private patients might become curious as to whether those of them who died might later be used for study material by medical students. At any rate, he vigorously opposed any plan for carrying on the procedures of dissection on the Loma Linda campus.

The first attempted solution to this problem was the rental of second floor store space in the City of Colton. Dissecting tables and cadavers were duly installed in this upstairs room. Students and teachers had to commute to Colton several times each week in order to carry on their dissection procedures. Customarily they caught the seventhirty westbound local train in the morning. Then, if they returned by train, it was about five o'clock in the afternoon. Some students completed their dissection work earlier and walked the railroad track the four miles from Colton to Loma Linda.

The city fathers in Colton soon made objection to the arrangement for dissection there. It happened that the first-floor space under the dissection laboratory was occupied by a bakery. It also happened, as is usually true in the dissection laboratory, that some students were careless in handling the fluid which is used to keep the human tissue moist. Occasionally some of this fluid leaked through the floor and dripped into the first-floor space. Whether or not the customers could really detect a change in the taste of the bakery goods, I do not know. But at least this was their complaint to the city fathers, who then ruled that the Loma Linda institution was no longer welcome to conduct dissection activities in the City of Colton.

This is how "Jericho" came into existence. Elder Burden agreed to the emergency construction of a sheet-metal shack on the banks of the San Timoteo Creek, about a quarter mile east of the Pepper Drive (Anderson Street) bridge. The sheet-metal building rested on a cement slab and was well obscured from public gaze by the surrounding orange grove. This



*After the Colton lab was closed a hastily built dissection lab was constructed from sheet metal and was named "Jericho."*



*As North Lab neared completion, the faculty of the medical school looked forward to having their own quarters in which to hold classes.*

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### The 1916 Flood

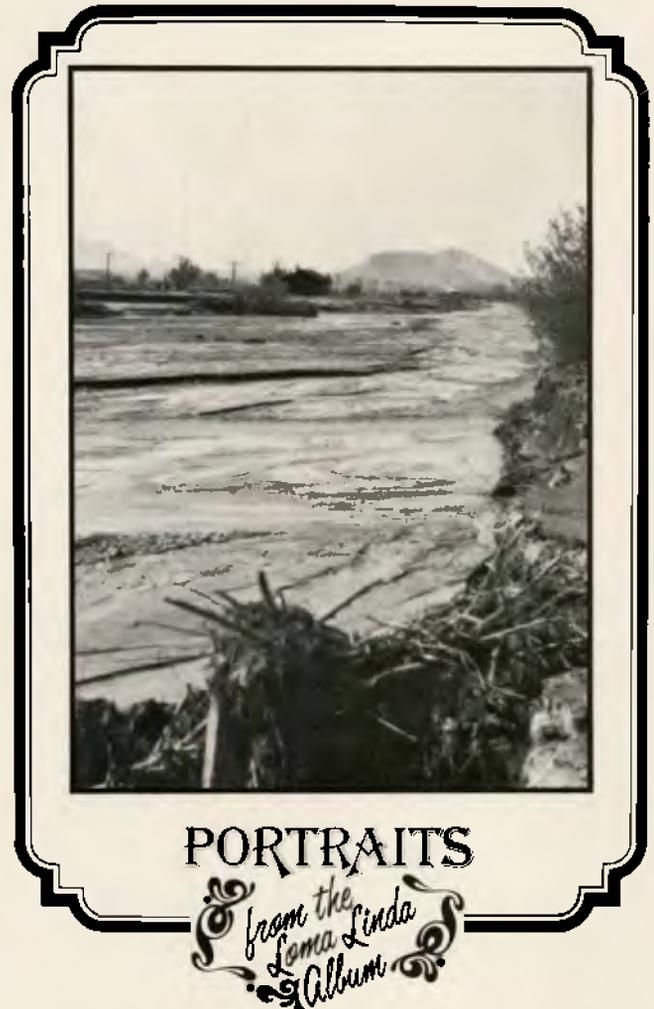
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arrangement worked very well in fair weather, for the walk from the campus to "Jericho" and back provided the medical students and teachers with beneficial exercise. In rainy weather, however, the trail through the orange grove became very muddy.

"Jericho" continued to be used as the dissection laboratory until about 1918, when the "South Laboratory" was constructed. Until this time, the chemistry department had occupied the top floor of the "North Laboratory" building. The chemistry department was now transferred to the newly erected "South Laboratory" and the anatomy department was installed on the top floor of "North Laboratory." Of course these arrangements were kept secret, as far as possible, from the residents of the community and especially from the patients in the sanitarium!

Facilities for storing human cadavers were provided in the basement of "North Laboratory." A human cadaver, once it has been embalmed, is almost twice as heavy as was the person during life. It was no small chore, then, at the beginning of each school session, to transport the cadavers from storage in the basement up the stairs to the top floor of this four-story building. Furthermore, the stairway passed directly in front of the entrance to the administrative offices in this same building.

The students arranged the details of this procedure of transporting cadavers. Without calling it such, it became the ritual for initiating freshmen medical students. Sophomores stood on the sidelines as the newly arrived freshmen medics struggled and anguished while carrying the cadavers up three full double flights of stairs.



### PORTRAITS

*from the  
Loma Linda  
& Album*

*The flood waters cut a wide path as they rushed through Loma Linda on their way towards Colton.*

In February of 1916 there occurred an event which so altered the routine of the Loma Linda community that thereafter all local happenings were dated as having occurred "before the flood," or "after the flood." The flood was a simple overflow of the San Timoteo Creek caused by cloudbursts and flash floods in the distant parts of the area drained by this creek. Such overflows have occurred every few years before and since the 1916 flood. It seems, however, that the memory of such occurrences fades quickly from those living in the Loma Linda

*For a time the flood waters came up to the level of the bridge on Anderson Street.*



*Left*  
 After washing out the railroad station (due east of this building), the flood waters cut north, sparing the Mercantile and Food Company.

*Below*  
 With the name of the house still fastened above the front door, the "Dew Drop Inn" became a favorite spectacle for people who came to view the devastation caused by the flood.



*Above*  
 After the flood waters had receded it took several days of work to clean up the two feet of mud and silt which were left in their wake.

*Right*  
 One of the permanent results of the flood was that many of the pepper trees were toppled and Pepper Drive was renamed Anderson Street.



PORTRAITS  
 from the  
 Loma Linda  
 Album

area. At least, each time such a flood has occurred it has taken the residents quite by surprise.

It is said that before the Southern Pacific Railroad was built through Loma Linda, the San Timoteo Creek used to follow the course of the present railroad on its way to the Santa Ana River. At the time of building the railroad, Southern Pacific engineers chose to divert the creek into a new channel so that it would empty into the river near the present location of the Tri-City airport. At any rate, whenever the waters of the San Timoteo Creek overflowed their banks, the flood waters tended to follow the course of the railroad.

So it was in 1916. But before a channel was reestablished beside the railroad tracks, the overflowing waters had flooded the entire area between the railroad and the new creek bed. On the level, the flood waters reached a depth of two or three feet. In the course of a few hours, however, the flood waters had established a channel some eight feet deep running approximately parallel to the railroad tracks, passing through the area which is now the Loma Linda city park. In fact, the new channel isolated that portion of the community north of the railroad tracks from the area of the sanitarium and hospital. It was with great difficulty that persons could find a way around the flooded area, because bridges were out in various parts of the San Bernardino Valley.

As the new channel of flood waters developed, it made a sweeping bend which included the railroad station. This was a simple frame structure which floated out onto the flood waters and then collapsed. This railroad station was in direct line, however, with the more substantial buildings occupied by the Loma Linda Mercantile Company, just across the street. It was considered by all members of the community to be an act of Providence that the flood waters swirled north again just enough to miss the store buildings of the Loma Linda Mercantile Company.

On the north bank of this newly formed flood channel, which was about two hundred feet wide, stood a private residence owned by the Loma Linda institution. In those days, residences in the community were named rather than being numbered. The name attached to this particular building was "Dew Drop Inn". It was a U-shaped building with the open end of the U facing the street. The flood waters undermined the south half of this U-shaped building, allowing it to float on the flood waters while they still persisted. Once the water receded, however, the south half of "Dew Drop Inn" did drop in. With the name of the building still fastened above the front door, this wrecked house became the favorite spec-

tacle for the spectators who came from far and near to see what the flood had done.

The flood waters brought with them a great deal of mud and silt, which remained as a two-foot deposit over the entire area between the railroad and the official bed of the San Timoteo Creek. Many of the houses had been flooded to a depth of several inches above the floor. Most of these houses had been built on underpinning, with floor levels some eighteen inches above the general ground level.

Soon the organic material in the mud and silt began to decay, and sanitary conditions rapidly declined. Sidewalks, shrubbery, and lawns had been buried under the two feet of silt that had washed in. Most of the homes were eventually lifted by housemoving techniques so that new foundations could be built under them. New sidewalks were built on top of the deposit of silt about two feet above the original ones.

My father had just purchased a new 1916 model T Ford. It had been in the garage behind our house. The silt settled around the new Ford up to the level of axles and running boards. I recall that it was a major undertaking to dig away the soggy silt sufficiently to wheel the car out of the garage.

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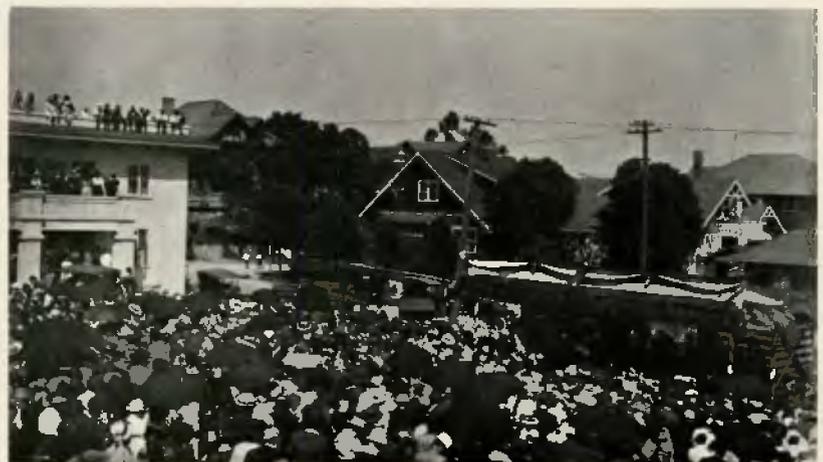
### The 1918 Earthquake

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As far as I remember, those of us living in Loma Linda in the early days had heard very little about the San Andreas fault. We knew that earthquakes sometimes occurred in this area, but these seem to have attracted very little serious comment.

There came a day, during 1918, when dedication exercises at the new White Memorial Hospital were being conducted. Inasmuch as the hospital was considered a stepchild of the Loma Linda institu-

*Probably the most remembered event by those who attended the dedication of the White Memorial Hospital on April 21, 1918, was the earthquake that occurred during the proceedings.*



tion, all persons who could be released from routine duties at Loma Linda traveled to Los Angeles to be present for the dedication. The buildings that had been erected there were frame buildings, mostly one story high. One or two of the buildings immediately adjoining the area where the dedication exercises were conducted were two stories in height. During one of the solemn phases of the dedicatory activities, the ground began to heave and the buildings to quake. I recall that Mr. Fred Drake, the construction boss for the Loma Linda campus was standing on a second-floor porch overlooking the crowd attending the dedicatory exercises. The crowd began to panic, but Mr. Drake called out in his deep voice, "Don't get excited, it's merely an earthquake."

Very little damage was done in Los Angeles. News traveled slowly in those days, and it was not easy to determine how much damage, if any, had been done at Loma Linda until we returned.

Many of the brick chimneys on the old sanitarium building had been toppled. Some of the bricks had broken through the roof structure into the rooms below. In one case, a patient had been lying in bed when, for no apparent reason, she decided to get out of bed and sit in the chair. Just then the earthquake struck, and bricks coming through the ceiling landed in the middle of the bed where she had recently been lying.

Now we began to realize some of the faults in construction of the medical school buildings that had been erected during recent years. As mentioned earlier, the walls of these buildings were made of poured concrete. The partitions, floors, and roofs were made of frame structure. Unfortunately, the wooden floor joists had not been tied into the external concrete walls. Particularly in the old "North Laboratory," the concrete walls began to expand as the building rocked in the earthquake. The floor joists pulled part way out of their sockets. Whereas they had rested originally in sockets four inches deep, some of them were now resting on barely two inches of cement. Had the earthquake been a little harder or had it lasted a little longer, these buildings would have collapsed. The danger was not as great in the girls' dormitory as it was in the "North Laboratory," because the girls' dormitory had more partitions, breaking the space into small rooms.

As an expediency, it was now decided to place steel rods through these damaged buildings from one side to the other. Turnbuckles, located midway, were gradually tightened in an effort to pull the walls back into place. This was only partially successful, and after a few years these buildings were declared unsafe and were replaced by other buildings.

Something of the magnitude of this earthquake can be understood by mentioning that the small

towns of San Jacinto and Hemet were heavily damaged by this same earthquake. These towns were near the epicenter of the quake. I visited them after the earthquake and noticed that most of their brick business buildings were in total ruins. Some of the private residences had been shifted off their foundations. In some locations the cement slab of the roadway had been cracked and shifted in such a way that the fragments no longer matched.

There were two persons in the old "North Laboratory" building when the earthquake struck. One was a Mr. J. Ivan Dill, who was a technician in the chemistry department, which was located on the top floor of the building. The other was a Mr. Hans S. Anderson, who was librarian and who was on the main floor of the building. He was the author of the famous Anderson Cookbook (published by the CME Press in 1915). He was crippled and was able to move about only by swinging his body between two crutches.

Mr. Dill related this story: as he was doing routine duties on the top floor of the building, the bottles on the shelves began to strike each other. At first he thought it was just the rumbling of the ground which was often produced by passing freight trains. But the clanking of the bottles became worse. Presently a ten-gallon glass jar of distilled water toppled from its shelf near the ceiling. He took this as a signal that he should leave, and started down the double flights of stairway to the building's entrance. On each landing there was placed the soda-acid type of fire extinguisher. This is a type seldom seen any more, which produces its own internal pressure when the fire extinguisher tank is turned upside down. The fire extinguishers on these stairway landings had tipped over and were spouting their contents of sodawater in all directions. This only served to hasten him on his way to the main entrance.

Outside the building, he joined Mr. Anderson, who had succeeded in reaching the lawn ahead of



*The chemistry lab was located on the third floor of North Laboratory.*

him. They watched until it was apparent that the earthquake was over. As Mr. Dill started toward the entrance on his way back into the building, Mr. Anderson called to him and asked if he would be so kind as to bring him his crutches, which, in his flight from the building, he had left in the library!

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### Building Construction

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## PORTRAITS

*from the  
Loma Linda  
Album*

*Built in 1911, North Lab had a poured concrete exterior with a frame interior.*

As the Loma Linda institution expanded, it became necessary to erect many new buildings. One of these was the foursquare medical building mentioned previously. This was about eighty feet on a side and four stories tall. Still another was the girls' dormitory building, which was located at about the center of the present basic science portion of the Loma Linda campus. These buildings were all of concrete and frame construction. The outside walls were made of poured concrete and the internal

partitions, floors, and roof were of frame construction.

A man by the name of Fred W. Drake was the construction boss of those days. The buildings mentioned were constructed in the 1911-13 period. Students were employed, as far as possible, as unskilled laborers in these construction projects. The gravel which was used in mixing the concrete for the walls was hauled by horse and wagon from the Santa Ana River, two miles north. The mixed concrete was poured into the wooden forms from wheelbarrows which the student workers pushed up long ramps made from planks.

The old sanitarium church was a frame structure which was built about 1910 and which occupied the upper, southeast corner of the site on which the present Kate Lindsay Hall stands. The inside arrangement of this building was fan-shaped, so that the rostrum occupied one corner of the main auditorium. There were large balconies on two sides, and the total seating capacity was probably between six hundred and eight hundred. It was here that Elder Burden used to drone through his melancholy sermons. It was here that Ellen G. White would speak when she visited—either here or on the lawn adjacent to the sanitarium building. It was in this old church building that travelogues and illustrated lectures were presented on Saturday nights. Sometimes a flashlight picture would be taken in this building. The huge camera would be mounted on a tripod placed well back in the audience, and the photographer would hoist aloft a tray of flashlight powder. When all was in readiness the flashlight powder would be ignited and a large ball of fire, which quickly turned to white smoke, would rise from the tray. It was in this building that weddings were sometimes held, but I do not recall that funerals were held here.

There were probably two reasons why no funerals were held in the old church building. One was that



*The original Kate Lindsay Hall was used until 1960.*

the community was composed largely of younger people in those days. Another reason was that Elder Burden was very solicitous of the reputation of the institution with the patients. He guarded carefully against anything which suggested death, even to the extent of opposing the location of the department of anatomy on the Loma Linda campus.

There was another building that was erected on the campus about 1919--the "South Lab." With the appearance of this building, the original foursquare medical school building was then called the "North Lab." 1918 marked the close of the First World War.



*When South Lab was erected on the campus in 1919, the original foursquare medical school building was renamed North Lab.*



*The first sanitarium church, built about 1910, was a fan-shaped building with the rostrum in one corner and balconies on the two opposite sides.*

A barracks building had been erected on Pepper Drive (now Anderson Street) during the war which was used for the training of Adventist young men who were eligible for military service. This was a frame building of relatively cheap construction which was located on the east side of Pepper Drive just about opposite the present science department of Loma Linda Academy. With the close of the war the barracks was dismantled and the building materials were hauled to the medical school campus, where they were reassembled to make a medical school building, which served very well for many years. It housed the departments of chemistry, bacteriology, physiology, hydrotherapy (teaching), and laboratory diagnosis.

### The Liberty Bell in Loma Linda

*After the Liberty Bell had been displayed at the Panama Pacific Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915, the train returning it to Philadelphia briefly stopped in Loma Linda on November 15, 1915.*





# SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

ITS STRUGGLE FOR RECOGNITION AND STATUS, 1905-1915



W. FREDERICK NORWOOD

*The first medical class graduated in 1914.*

**W**HEN THE LOMA Linda property was purchased in 1905, the principal promoters had no sharply defined grasp of the nature of medical education. By 1915 the founders of the College of Medical Evangelists had established a school of medicine with a curriculum designed to prepare Christian youth to face state boards of examination. The intervening decade was crucial in the development of a school of medicine within the denomination.

*W. Frederick Norwood joined the medical school faculty in 1934. He is a retired Emeritus Professor of Cultural Medicine from Loma Linda University who is now living in Glendale, California.*

In 1900 Ellen G. White, spiritual leader of the Seventh-day Adventist church, returned to California from Australia where she had devoted much effort to the establishment of church medical work. Four years later her American associate in Australia, Elder John Burden, also returned. Shortly thereafter he responded to Mrs. White's request that he and a committee in the Southern California Conference search the valleys and coastal plains in the southland to discover appropriate sites for medical institutions.

The time was ripe. The first great land grab in Southern California collapsed in 1888. As a result the economic decline in Southern California reached its nadir in the nation-wide panic of 1893. Numerous sanitariums and tourist health hotels



*Elder John A. Burden, acting on faith and Ellen White's instructions, purchased Loma Linda in 1905 even though denominational financing was not forthcoming.*

*The Seventh-day Adventists purchased Glendale Hotel, built during the California land boom of the 1880's, in 1904 at a fraction of the original cost and used it as a sanitarium.*

and other institutions were being abandoned. Tourists with social or business roots in the East were leaving Los Angeles by rail at the rate of one thousand per month. Ultimately some of the abandoned institutions became available at bargain prices.

John Burden and T. S. Whitelock both purchased institutions in 1904 which later became known as Glendale Sanitarium and Paradise Valley Sanitarium, respectively. But Ellen White was not fully satisfied. She said another could be found in the citrus belt between Redlands and Riverside.

In December, 1904, Mrs. White passed by rail through Loma Linda three times within a week. Perhaps she saw the words "Loma Linda" on the Southern Pacific station and glimpsed the ornamental front elevation of Loma Linda Hotel. She did not, however, detrain and inspect the property. Three times in early 1905 she urged continuing the search near Redlands. These suggestions no doubt reminded the searchers of the Loma Linda property they had first seen in March, 1904, when the exorbitant price of \$110,000 was quoted. The committee then did not dare contemplate such a price.

They renewed the contact in the spring of 1905, when the price of \$85,000 was quoted. A further parley on terms brought the asking price down to \$45,000. This price was reported to Mrs. White in early May when she stopped in Los Angeles on her way to a General Conference session in Washing-



*After about two years of negotiations and uncertainty, the former Potts Sanitarium in National City was bought by Dr. T. S. Whitelock for the Seventh-day Adventists and was renamed Paradise Valley Sanitarium.*

*Right*

*Because of the financial burdens of the Southern California Conference at the time, the men attending the General Conference in Washington, D.C., decided it would be unwise for Burden to proceed with the purchase of Loma Linda. In contrast, Ellen White's letter advised him that "... This is the very property that we ought to have."*

Takoma Park, D.C., May 14, 1905.

Dear Brother Burden,---

Your letter has just been read. I had no sooner finished reading it than I said, 'I will consult no one; for I have no question at all about the matter.' I advised Willie to send you a telegram without spending time to ask the advice of the brethren. Secure the property by all means, so that it can be held, and then obtain all the money you can and make sufficient payments to hold the place. This is the very property that we ought to have. Do not delay; for it is just what is needed. As soon as it is secured, a working force can begin operations in it. I think that sufficient help can be secured to carry this matter through. I want you to be sure to lose no time in securing the right to purchase the property. We will do our utmost to help you raise the money.

Bedlands and River---

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RECEIVED at Main Office 100 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
TELEPHONE DUMREY, MAIN 923. HOME EXCHANGE 593.

25 CH WL 0 10 Paid

Washington D C May 28 1905.

J A Burden,

434 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

Developments here warrant advising do not make deposit on same  
G.W.Reaser.

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH.

ton, D.C. She was pleased and urged further investigation. The results were to be reported to her in Washington.

Discreet negotiations resulted in a firm price of \$40,000. Mrs. White's enthusiastic reply to this news contained in its first paragraph a surprise for one used to the necessity of securing clearance through one or more committees before acting. The paragraph read in part:

I will consult no one; for I have no question at all about the matter. I advised Willie to send you a telegram without spending time to ask the advice of the brethren . . . This is the very property we ought to have. Do not delay; for it is just what is needed . . . We will do our utmost to help you raise the money.

John Burden needed no better instruction to begin negotiations to purchase, but the remnant of his committee which did not go to Washington thought Mrs. White should have consulted the available members of the committee in Washington who soon received distress signals from California. There must have been a confrontation in Washington, for a wire signed by Mrs. White and the members of the "rump-committee" in Washington requested delay of the matter until they returned. But John Burden was already acting as an individual and not as a representative of an organization.

Several remarkable events resulted in delivering \$1,000 to bind the escrow on May 29 and \$4,000 on June 15 to complete the first payment of \$5,000. During the next seven months several periodic payments and a reduced balloon payment of \$18,900 provided payment in full—a total of \$38,900. Meanwhile, Ellen White cast her influence on the side of endorsement by the conference. Also she pressed loaners and donors to act favorably. The

institution officially opened November 1, even though previously a patient or two had been admitted as guests.

John Burden reported on October 9, 1905, that Dr. George K. Abbott and other workers had arrived. Dr. Julia White, the first superintendent of nurses came in late November. In early 1906 Elder and Mrs. Stephen N. Haskell arrived to teach and sponsor evangelistic activities.

**A** GROUP OF officials from the Pacific Union Conference and the Southern California Conference, meeting in Loma Linda in April, decided to name the institution "Loma Linda College of Evangelists." They elected Warren E. Howell, an experienced educator, the first president. Mrs. White addressed the group, giving emphasis to the institution's potential for educational programs. She and others at times used the term "medical evangelists," but no one spelled out the meaning of the expression in curriculum terminology. In brief, no one seemed to know whether or not the new school would be turning out graduate physicians qualified to register with state boards of medical examiners in order to be licensed physicians. Repeated requests to church officials for an answer to this question brought no clear response. Not even Ellen White responded with clarity for some time.

What seemed to be a state of uncertainty or indecision led some to speculate that perhaps the church should or could produce a new brand of healer which, like osteopathy and chiropractic, could have its own state board authorized to examine and license its own sort of healers. Fortunately, this thought was never formulated into a resolution.

The original patient ledger records the first "official" patient as having been received in October, 1905.

2

*Patients Journal No. 1.*

*October, 1905.*

*During of the first period of the institution.*

<i>Names</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Board</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
<i>Miss Nilda Belland</i> #7-50	150 65 150 150	3 75 2	3 75 2
<i>Miss Marie Kueker</i> #7-50	65 150 150	75 2 2	75 2 2
<i>J. R. Briggs &amp; Sister</i> #11- & #12-6	6 5 5 150	2 6 1	4 7 1
<i>Miss May Dwyer</i> #12- = husband.	85 1	250 5	250 6
<i>Agnes &amp; Joe Simpson</i> #2- = husband each.	2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4	



*Elder and Mrs. Stephen N. Haskell arrived at Loma Linda in 1906 to teach and sponsor evangelistic meetings.*

It should be noted that the church had recently survived an organizational feud between the General Conference president, Arthur G. Daniells, with his advisors and Dr. John Harvey Kellogg and his associates. Naturally there was a tendency among the majority of the clergy to stand behind the church administration and endorse the various criticisms lodged against the doctor. A few physicians participated in this criticism, but the great majority continued to respect their chief professionally and some actively defended him. The schism reached its climax when the church withdrew from its identity with the Battle Creek Sanitarium and the American Medical Missionary College (AMMC), both of which were headed by Dr. Kellogg. He continued to dominate both institutions, but lost his church membership in the Battle Creek congregation. In its fifteen years of operation the medical college provided the church with a generation of physicians, but because of some of the theological positions taken, it became church policy to warn church youth not to enroll in the school.

Thus the church found itself in a self-made predicament. Reluctantly the church had become the owner of a physical plant (Loma Linda) thought to be adequate for the beginning stage of a medical school, but the recent schism appears to have split



*Warren E. Howell had been principal of the Chinese Mission School in Hawaii and Healdsburg College in California before being elected president of Loma Linda College of Evangelists in 1906.*

the leadership of those necessary for forthright action.

As a result of this unfortunate situation, a thin veil of prejudice and distrust tended to separate the ministerial and medical brethren. Both groups had tended to suppress this problem into the subconscious, but at times circumstances conspired to force it to the surface, thereby often confusing an issue not directly related to the original conflict. The Loma Linda project after 1905 must have suffered the delaying impact of this phenomenon. In more recent years it has been referred to flippantly as the "Battle Creek syndrome" or Battle Creek phobia.

In spite of her delaying action by failing to reply promptly and specifically to the persistent question, Ellen White was not personally participating with either of the groups identified in the intra-church conflict. The nature of her life and work closely identified her with the ministry. Likewise, her interest in health made her a church health leader after 1863. Further, her love and respect for John Harvey Kellogg since his youth created a precious personal tie. Mrs. White knew very well during these unstable years that the clergy could not quickly and effectively be mobilized to help raise money for a new medical school which would

again swell the number and importance of medical men in the church.

**N**O TIME IN the history of the Seventh-day Adventist church were circumstances less promising than the decade 1905-1915 for the establishing of a reputable medical school. At this time medical education in the United States was generally at a very low ebb in quality. Many of the nation's weaker institutions would not survive in the face of a wholesale closing or upgrading of medical schools. AMMC was destined to close along with many others.

The first prospectus of Loma Linda College of Evangelists in the summer of 1906 gave some insight into the meaning of the often quoted words, "gospel medical missionary evangelists":

By the term "evangelists" is not necessarily meant a popular lecturer or preacher on gospel themes, or a general evangelist as is commonly understood, but rather a teacher of the original gospel in its simplicity and purity, as it pertains to the physical, the intellectual, and the spiritual welfare of the individual whether the teaching be done by what is ordinarily called the teacher, the preacher, the physician, the Bible worker, or the colporteur.

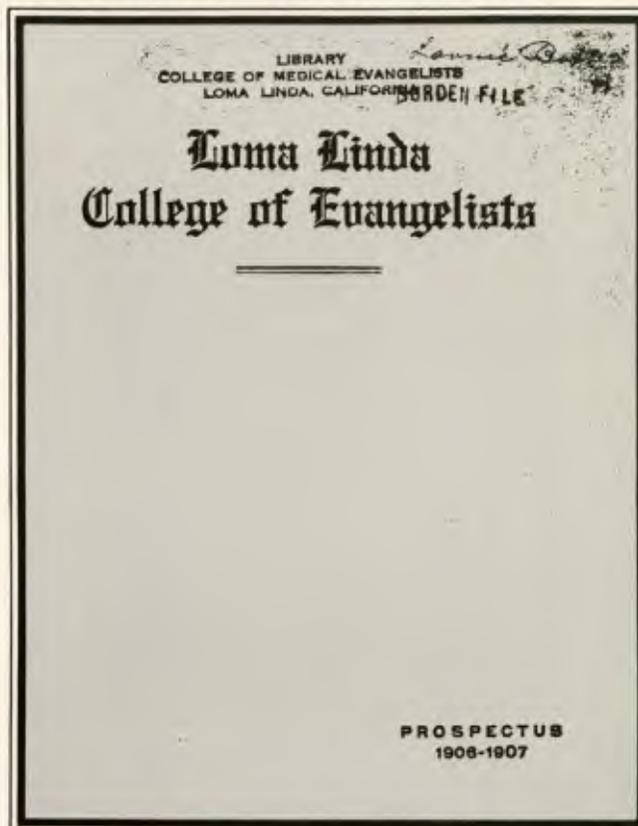
Had the thought occurred to the trustees at this time, they might well have proposed for the motto of the college the four words which were proposed and adopted fifty years later: "To Make Man Whole." But the trustees and church officials were not yet ready to commit themselves to answer the question that daily confronted the college officers.

The college catalogue for 1906 listed four courses, including one course entitled "Evangelistic-Medical Course," which seemed to be intended as a continuing course for graduate nurses and others with high school diplomas. It was not a medical

*With the loss of the American Medical Missionary College after John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., was dropped from membership, the Seventh-day Adventists decided to open another school for training medical personnel at Loma Linda.*



*The Loma Linda College of Evangelists published its first prospectus in the summer of 1906.*



course *per se*. It is not strange that President Howell called in person on Ellen White in St. Helena. She repeated her general guidelines and added significantly: "We cannot mark out a precise line to be followed unconditionally."

Courses were set to open September 20, 1906, but no students were present on the opening day, and only part of the faculty were available to assemble for devotional exercises. By October 4 school started with thirty-five students and all the faculty present. Students and faculty were agonizing over the ever-present question: were students wasting their time? Trustees and church officials were concerned but avoided giving a forthright answer. The anxiety of bearing the responsibility of leadership with no authority to act was unbearable for President Howell. Without the counsel and encouragement needed by a man with no experience in medical education, Howell resigned before the close of the first year. Perhaps in a mood of excuse-making for the departing president, chairman of the board John Burden suggested that Howell was "unwilling to throw his interest into the medical work." More accurately, Howell's appointment proved to be incompatible with his sense of academic integrity. He refused to claim professional competence in an area unknown to him, and where the trustees had failed to give him a green light. Dr.

George K. Abbott was elected to fill the vacancy. The fact that Dr. Abbott served as president for only two years may further emphasize the lack of clarity in the trustees' job analysis of the top level administrative positions.

As chairman of the Board of Trustees and as business manager, John Burden was the most active administrator in the institution. On February 3, 1907, Burden addressed himself to Elder William C. White, asking him to counsel with his mother about the urgent medical school problem. Two months later he wrote to several church leaders, reporting that most of the prospective medical students were enrolled in the nursing course which would not be satisfactory another year.

Of necessity, a medical council was convened in Loma Linda, October 28-31, 1907. One hundred people passed fifteen resolutions. Some possessed desirable substance; others were only pious declarations. Not one solved the basic curriculum problem. Some actions did stimulate a move culminating two years later (1909) in securing from the state a charter which specifically listed medical and dental schools. Mrs. White, who was present at this 1907 meeting, was quizzed specifically by John Burden: Was the curriculum to embrace the qualifications for physicians? She replied ambiguously, "Physicians are to receive their education here." Seemingly, Ellen White knew that the opposition to authorizing a complete medical school was still too strong to force a full-fledged issue of fund raising. The "Battle Creek syndrome" was still viable. Hence, her answer lacked the wished for force and direction.



*These seven nursing graduates of 1907 were the first of over 22,500 students to graduate from the various schools of Loma Linda University.*



*George Knapp Abbott was the second president of the Loma Linda College of Evangelists (1907-1909) and was the first physician elected to the position.*

**A**NOTHER COUNCIL WAS held in Loma Linda on February 9, 1908. By this time it was clear to the majority that some of the anticipated graduates of the "medical evangelistic" course must be groomed to qualify to become fully licensed. In support of this opinion, the council recommended the enlargement of a classroom and laboratory facilities. There was nothing yet comparable to a teaching hospital. It was understood that the recommendations of the Loma Linda Council would have to clear the General Conference Spring Council in Washington. Mrs. White warned Burden against proposing expensive actions for which money might not be forthcoming. The reports of the Spring Council, as published in the April and May, 1908, issues of the *Review and Herald*, indicated that the matter of Loma Linda and a medical school were not even considered.

Time moved along with no decision for Loma Linda. One hundred twelve students enrolled in the college in 1907-08 and one hundred twenty in 1908-09. The latter figure included eight in the first year and seven in the second year of the Medical-Evangelistic course, all of whom no doubt hoped to graduate as M. D.'s.

In October, 1908, the State Board of Medical Examiners made it clear to the college that to be a

recognized medical college, it must conform to the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges, that stipulation being a part of the state law. To become a member a college must have been in existence long enough to graduate its first four-year class. Qualification covered standards for personnel, buildings, laboratories, and equipment. The State Board further emphasized that both interstate and intrastate inspections would be held and that unless the college conformed to the requirements, the diplomas would not be recognized.

The only reason why this information was not requested and obtained much earlier in the sequence of Loma Linda events seems to have been the paralyzing effect of indecision on men having a personal sense of purpose without a clear mandate from the trustees. Although adequate documentary evidence seems to be unavailable, it is only logical to conclude that John Burden's dual positions as chairman of the Board of Trustees and business manager hedged in the president as administrative head of the institution and deprived him of full freedom to act. Burden's close connection with Loma Linda gave to him a sense of freedom to speak for the institution, although he was not an educator. Burden came to be looked upon as the voice of Loma Linda, but the situation bred complications. It is not unreasonable to assume that Howell's decision to resign was related to this situation, as was also Dr. Abbott's decision to serve only two years.

Anticipating a General Conference session in June, 1909, the Southern California Conference executive committee and the college trustees joined in submitting a request that the college be officially included in the family of Seventh-day Adventist colleges. In addition, all the resolutions emanating from Loma Linda were thoroughly discussed and reduced to one recommendation which passed, but because of its ambiguity meant virtually nothing to Loma Linda and was not uniformly understood. It read: "We recommend, that those qualifying for medical practice secure such preliminary and medical education as is accepted in this country and abroad."

**T**HIS RECOMMENDATION obviously embraced the advice that students wishing to qualify for medical practice should secure their premedical and medical education in harmony with the laws of the state or country in which they hoped to practice. It offered no real help to the officers of the college. When Burden said to Ellen White, "What shall we do now?" she added to the confusion with the words, "Go straight ahead."

But Mrs. White was not through with the clergymen. Before leaving Washington, she



*Wells Allen Ruble, M.D., had only been a physician for four years when he was elected president of the College of Medical Evangelists in 1910.*

delivered a pointed address to the General Conference committee. A few days later the committee passed several resolutions regarding Loma Linda, one of which was that the Southern California Conference authorize the Loma Linda board to apply to the state for a charter. This was one way the General Conference could disclaim any financial responsibility for the college. Such a charter empowering the college to establish and conduct "literary, scientific, medical, dental, and pharmaceutical, and medical missionary colleges or seminaries of learning" was issued on December 9, 1909.

Some weeks later in 1910 at a Pacific Union Conference session in Mountain View, California, the seemingly unsolvable problem of financing and staffing a medical school at Loma Linda received attention. The conference acted favorably on positive advice from Ellen White but did not actually solve the financial problem. Writing from Battle Creek, Arthur G. Daniells reflected the intention of the church to lend support to the project.

The next logical move was a reorganizational council in Loma Linda which occurred on May 6-12, 1910. Wells Allen Ruble, M.D., was elected president and Dr. George K. Abbott became dean of the School of Medicine. John Burden resigned as board chairman but retained his post as business manager. For the first time in its struggle for life and recognition, the college had on its campus at one time representative groups from the General

Conference, six union conferences, the Southern California Conference, and the original incorporators. It was agreed to transfer the assets of the Loma Linda Sanitarium to the College of Medical Evangelists on June 15, 1910. The assembled body defined the constituency, named a Board of Trustees, outlined a curriculum and elected a faculty. This body clearly perceived the urgency of developing a fully accredited school of medicine.



*West Hall, built in 1913, served as a hospital until 1924 and later as a dormitory, classroom, and laboratory.*

**A**T THE CLOSE of the May, 1910, council meeting in Loma Linda, President Ruble reported with a flavor of wishful thinking to Elder John L. Shaw in Washington that, "Perfect harmony continued throughout the meeting. . . They all entered heartily into the plans for the future of the work."

But problems continued to harass the college officers. A planned laboratory building was not started until the spring of 1911 because funds were slow in coming in. The first instruction in anatomy was in temporary quarters on the second floor of a bakery building in nearby Colton. When preserving fluids leaked through into the first floor, the baker protested. When the evil was corrected, instruction was continued. Later the City of Colton protested the obnoxious odors emanating from the incinerator. The school moved the anatomy laboratory to acceptable quarters nearer the campus but not near enough to be offensive to sanitarium patients, some of whom still had a ghoulis concept of dissection. Because sanitarium patients could rarely be utilized as teaching cases, a hospital with beds for critically ill patients was an utter necessity for clinical teaching in the third and fourth years. Because only \$4,000 was available, construction had to be postponed. A small hospital was completed during 1913, but it failed to attract

sufficient patronage to fulfill the current need. Through hasty action a clinic was opened at 941 East First Street in Los Angeles, staffed largely by volunteer clinicians. The Los Angeles County Hospital permitted a limited amount of student observation in the clinics and at the bedside. Thus, the first senior class was saved from a dearth of patient contact.

Again President Ruble expressed his enthusiasm in correspondence with the words, "I feel that the school is on the strongest basis that it has been, and that we shall make good in every line." After noting various improvements, he added, ". . . we shall be not a whit behind any school in advantages from this time on." The road ahead, however, continued to be difficult, fraught with imponderables.

Six senior students graduated in June, 1914. The school was not yet classified, but the graduates were admitted to the California state board examination. The failure of two (attributed to the long faltering in getting the curriculum into operation and to years of uncertainty regarding the ultimate legal status of the school) brought gloom to President Ruble.

Perhaps Dr. Ruble's deeper inner feelings were revealed when in August the trustees accepted his resignation as president. His successor, Newton Evans, M.D., a Cornell graduate (1900), had taught pathology and histology at American Medical Missionary College, practiced medicine in Kentucky, and taught pathology part-time at the University of Tennessee, 1908-1911.

**I**N HARMONY WITH the policy of the Council on Medical Education of the A. M. A. and the Association of Medical Colleges, Dr. Nathan P. Colwell, secretary of the council, visited the Loma Linda campus in 1912 with no intention of classifying the school as A, B, or C. He was friendly and polite but recommended that promoters of the College of Medical Evangelists abandon their attempt to establish a medical school. Knowledgeable members of the profession in California gave similar advice. Some months later, back in his Chicago office, Colwell scribbled a memo in pencil. A man named Salisbury (probably Wilbur D. Salisbury, business manager at Loma Linda in 1913), representing himself as a Seventh-day Adventist called at his office. He reported that the college was going ahead with plans for an approved school. After the interview Colwell added this laconic note, "They have gone and done what I told them not to."

President Evans assumed his position only a few weeks before Dr. Colwell arrived on campus in December, 1914, for the first official inspection of the school. Based upon Colwell's observations, the council at its February, 1915, meeting conferred a "C" rating on the school. Despite their hopeful-

ness, President Evans and others could not have been surprised at their low rating. Colwell spelled out the four principal areas of deficiency, the last being the lack of ample financial support. His definitive statement on financing the minimal capital and operational costs of an approved medical school was literally shocking to church leaders who felt compelled to announce that the Autumn Council in November would be in Loma Linda.



*When the hospital, built in Loma Linda in 1913, failed to attract large numbers of patients, a clinic was opened at 941 East First Street in Los Angeles to provide medical students with patient contact.*

**I**T WAS WIDELY rumored that the Loma Linda issue would be opened up and discussed anew. Agitators on both sides prepared themselves for a confrontation. It was a tense and troublesome time. On the evening of November 10, a group of warm defenders of the four-year school invited Elder A. G. Daniells, president of the General Conference, to meet with them. They continued throughout much of the night with deep conviction and earnestness reviewing the ten-year history of the project, including all the instruction of Ellen White before her death the previous July. Daniells was convinced.

The next day he admitted having previously had fears and doubts but declared his faith and conviction that they should go forward in a most positive way. His endorsement was powerful and persuasive. After adequate discussion the council advised the board to carry out the full four-year medical course as previously contemplated and recommended by Ellen White. The council also approved the construction of a hospital in Los Angeles to cost \$60,000.

President Evans now had a clear mandate to establish an approved school. The trustees had already invited Percy T. Magan, M.D., to become

**C.M.E.**

The Faculty  
and

**Graduating Class**

of the

**College of Medical Evangelists**

request the honor of your presence at the

**Commencement Exercises**

in the Chapel

on the evening of the eleventh of June

nineteen hundred fourteen

at eight o'clock

*The first medical class to graduate in 1914 included two women—even as the first nursing class of seven years earlier had included two men.*

dean and develop the Los Angeles campus. He was present in the council and participated in the discussions. Together Evans and Magan became a functional team who assembled around them a coterie of medical educators committed to developing a Christian motivated medical school. November 11, 1915, was indeed the psychological turning point in the history of C.M.E.

#### HOW TO REACH LOMA LINDA

The College is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, which provides a trans-continental service consisting of four trains daily, westbound and eastbound, affording through sleeping cars—both standard and tourist—between all main points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

All Southern Pacific trains pass Loma Linda, and four of these trains each way stop daily at the station, so that access to the College is easy and comfortable from all points near and remote.

For further information, address J. R. Downs, Glenwood Hotel Block, Riverside, California.

# LA SIERRA COLLEGE

## in Adolescence



KELD J. REYNOLDS

**T**HE DECADE OF the 1930's was a formative period in the development of La Sierra College, now a part of Loma Linda University. During the decade the school assembled the components of a college and took on collegiate characteristics. It broke the Adventist tradition limiting a union conference to the support of one college. It weathered a great economic depression. It participated in the metamorphosis of Adventist higher education from Bible college status into one of multi-track liberal arts. It was a pioneer in the demonstration that the colleges of the church could and would keep the faith under secular accreditation and with university-trained teachers. In this decade the college moved out of a compulsory work ethic into recognition of industrial training as a legitimate but elective academic discipline. The period was also one of material growth of plant and resources and of maturing academic administration and organization.

The nine years preceding 1930 were prologue, the major milestones of which were the decision to

close San Fernando Academy and relocate near Arlington, and then to develop a junior college at the new location. A consensus was forming that long-range educational planning was needed in the Southland. San Fernando was caught in a dilemma of aging and inadequate buildings, urban sprawl, and a burgeoning Adventist population. No adjacent land was available for expansion, and there was little enthusiasm in the church for investing heavily at the old location. San Fernando was operated jointly by the Southern and the Southeastern California Conferences as an academy and teacher training school. The questions to be faced were whether to continue the joint venture and where to find a suitable country setting for a new school.

In the summer of 1921 both conferences held their campmeetings at the same Alhambra site. On Sunday, August 7, as Southern was moving out and Southeastern was moving in, a joint meeting of the two constituencies was held on the campground. Here it was decided to draft a memorial to the General Conference requesting authorization to establish a junior college in a rural location to serve both conferences. Washington's response was announced in February, 1922, at a joint constituency meeting in the Glendale church, delivered in person by the educational secretary of the General Confer-

*Keld J. Reynolds, retired Vice-president Emeritus of Academic Affairs from Loma Linda University, is now living in Loma Linda, California. He served on the faculty at La Sierra from 1926 to 1946.*



*J. J. Nethery*



*W. J. Hole*



*J. I. Robison*

*J. J. Nethery, president of the Southeastern California Conference in 1922, recommended the continuance of joint support of an academy by the Southern and Southeastern California Conferences. W. J. Hole sold the original Rancho La Sierra property to Seventh-day Adventists for the establishment of a school, and until his death in 1936 he continued to be a benefactor of the institution. James I. Robison, educational secretary of the Southeastern California Conference in 1922, was chosen to be the first principal of La Sierra Academy.*

*Left*

*San Fernando Academy was the forerunner of the present-day La Sierra campus of Loma Linda University.*

*Credit Pacific Union Recorder*

ence, Warren E. Howell. (This was the same Howell who had been Loma Linda's first president, 1906-1907, with the title "President of the Faculty"). The message was that each conference was to operate its own academy and both were to stay out of the field of college education, which was the sphere of Pacific Union College on Howell Mountain.

**T**HIS BOMBSHELL SENT the two conference committees back to their constituencies and another joint meeting was held in Glendale in March, with more than four-hundred delegates in attendance. It was here that Jay J. Nethery, the president of the Southeastern California Conference, took issue with the General Conference and recommended the continuance of joint support of an academy in a new location. Howell, who again was present, argued vehemently for the General Conference recommendation. Nevertheless, the union forces prevailed and the delegates appointed a committee to locate, finance, and build a joint academy.

A search began from Santa Barbara to San Diego and from the desert to the coast. It became apparent that no suitable location could be found in the Southern California Conference and that the new school would have to be in the Southeastern California Conference. Attention focused on the Rancho La Sierra, out of Arlington, a site strongly favored

by John Burden of Loma Linda. The owner of the ranch, Willett J. Hole, a millionaire financier, offered 316½ acres for \$102,550. In addition, he influenced business people in the valley with the result that the City of Riverside agreed to pay \$10,000 in cash and \$5,000 in benefits if the Seventh-day Adventists would establish an agricultural and industrial academy in the area. Arlington pledged \$1,000 and Corona \$2,000. Without a doubt it was the qualities of the site which swung the decision, but the committee, then completely without funds except for the promise of a forty per cent split when San Fernando was sold, must have been pleased with the hospitality offered by the townspeople. When the deal was closed in June, Mr. Hole donated eleven acres worth \$13,032. Later this benefactor was to make wells available to supply the needs of a growing institution.

On the fifth of July, 1922, earth-moving equipment began preparing the site for the new school. The recently appointed principal announced that school would open on October 3. The Southeastern California Conference asked for fifty cents per member during the month of July to help with the financing. San Fernando, which was to continue for one more year, sent a parental token of three truck-loads of school furnishings, including one box of books and a washtub full of science equipment—"seed" of the present library and well-

equipped laboratories.

**T**HE FIRST FACULTY was assembled with care. James I. Robison, lately returned from African mission service and in 1922 the educational secretary of the local conference, was the first principal, an office he carried with distinction until 1925. The staff included: R. F. Emerson, manager; Elson H. Emerson, Bible; Howard R. Miller, preceptor (in charge of the boys in the dormitory or residence hall); Mrs. J. J. Koehn, preceptress (in charge of the girls); Mrs. A. C. Giddings, in charge of food service (her husband was the cook); Miss Grace Nelson, music; Miss Pearl Cooper, art and sewing; Miss Ivamae Small, English; and the elementary school teacher, Lawrence J. Vollmer, history. There was no science teacher in the first list to use the tubful of equipment sent from San Fernando. Paul W. Stuyvesant taught Spanish and had charge of maintenance. The Bible instructor taught book-keeping and had charge of the poultry farm. The principal taught mathematics and managed the orchards. The preceptress taught the health classes. The preceptor taught shop. The English teacher was the librarian. Versatility was the order of the day.

The first two buildings were dormitories, Gladwyn (girls) on the north, and the unnamed boys' dormitory on the south. There was urgent need for a building for classrooms, offices, a library, and a chapel. This was added at a cost of \$50,000 in 1923. At the campmeeting that summer many carpenters pledged from one to four weeks of labor. The money raised for this building (now La Sierra Hall) was used almost completely for materials; the construction was almost entirely with volunteer labor. Up to this point the pioneers were of necessity more concerned with usable square footage per dollar of cost than they were with style. But whether the style is described as "modified Spanish" or "early Southern Pacific," the buildings sat comfortably on the alluvial fan at the foot of "Two Bit," and later

additions were easily made compatible.

La Sierra Academy proved to be a precocious infant. Before it was three months old the trustees requested permission from the denomination to offer junior college programs in commerce and teacher training. When these had been authorized, the next step was the longer leap, also successfully negotiated. On March 6, 1927, the Executive Committee of the General Conference authorized junior college status. This step, regarded as manifest destiny by Southern California Adventists, was looked upon as a sort of historical impertinence by the sister college in the north, which now began an anxious surveillance.

The educational secretary of the Pacific Union Conference had been the moving force for junior college status. It was logical that W. W. Ruble should be the first president of Southern California Junior College, elected in 1927. He succeeded L. C. Palmer, academy principal, 1925-1927. Ruble had the support of the school and the constituency, but his bold and comparatively expensive planning set a tempo which left conservative trustees uneasy. After one year he was succeeded by H. Martin Johnson, president from 1928 to 1930, who, at the time of his election, was the farm manager. Johnson was an astute businessman with previous experience as a college president and was well versed in farm and dairy management. He managed to pay off the school's indebtedness and contrived to make the farm and dairy contribute significantly to the income of the college. He had concern for the work ethic and his administration was marked by increased emphasis on industrial courses offered for credit.

Johnson was doing well, so it came as a surprise when the General Conference session of 1930, meeting in San Francisco, moved him to Denmark's ailing Vejlebjerg school. The La Sierra

*By 1930 the landscaping was already beginning to turn La Sierra into the beautiful campus that it is today.*



board appointed in his place Erwin E. Cossentine, an American returning from some years of college administration in New Zealand and Australia.

The stage was now set for the decade of the 1930's. The new president was sufficiently homespun to suit the mood of a pioneering faculty and student body and sufficiently astute and experienced to merit the confidence of both. He was outgoing enough to comfort the homesick freshman, pacify the disappointed parent, smooth the ruffled feathers of the sensitive faculty member, and to form a lasting friendship with the millionaire recluse who owned the La Sierra Rancho surrounding the college. He recognized the need for sound academic organization but was impatient with red tape. He respected sound scholarship in the faculty member but had small regard for fussy pedantry. He readily delegated responsibility and gave the faculty member time and support to either prove or hang himself. In this mood the pioneers built a college.

It was a young faculty in 1930, led by a young president. There was a spirit of adventure in the air. Church membership and enrollment were growing rapidly, and Southland Adventists were normal in their support of a new regional school.

The depression of the early 1930's left its mark on La Sierra in its internal economy and in slowing its physical development. When the cash flow dropped, teachers' salaries were repeatedly cut. An experienced male teacher, earning \$33 a week in 1930, was getting only \$26.50 in 1933, and did not recover his former salary level before the end of the decade. An experienced female teacher, earning \$23 a week in 1930, was down to \$17.90 in 1933, recovering only slowly thereafter. Yet the school managed. Sometimes wholesalers in the area, with fruit for which they had no market, would send truckloads to the college. Sometimes the farm manager would send word that there were vegetables for the picking. Owners of vacant homes, concerned about vandalism, would permit faculty members to move in, paying only two or three dollars a month, plus utilities. Some staff members installed small tanks in the garage for home delivery from gasoline trucks for as low as ten to

*During his two-year administration (1928-1930) H. Martin Johnson managed to pay off the indebtedness of the school.*



*During the administration of E. E. Cossentine (1930-1942) the physical facilities of the school were greatly expanded with the erection of a number of buildings.*

twelve cents per gallon, on which they kept their cars running. Sometimes when there was little cash, the president and the manager would hold back their checks rather than disappoint the rest. And sometimes, when all else had failed, the president would confer with the farm manager about selling a few cows. Even under these circumstances some faculty members managed to attend university summer sessions in pursuit of graduate education. Students struggled and there was a rise in student employment. Academy enrollment fell sharply, while college enrollment doubled between 1929 and 1934, reaching 227 that year, and rising above four hundred by the end of the decade.

**P**ROPER HOUSING OF the new college was a major concern of the 1930's. San Fernando Hall was constructed in 1932, at a cost of \$17,730. During the depression a committee laid plans for better days, which began in 1935, when the Southeastern California Conference constructed a large pavilion on Pepper Drive, primarily to serve as a camp-meeting auditorium. This was College Hall, which now houses a campus industry. For an annual rental of \$180, plus the cost of utilities during the school year, the college thus secured a gymnasium, roller rink, recreation hall, and rustic auditorium.

The building program was given impetus with the offer by Mr. Hole of \$10,000 toward the cost of a suitable auditorium and music hall. In April of 1936 the trustees accepted Mr. Hole's offer and arranged the financing of the remaining \$32,239 needed for the project. The official opening of the Hole Memorial Auditorium came on January 31, 1937, with dignitaries of the city and the conference in attendance, but without Mr. Hole, who had died a few weeks before. In addition to a commodious auditorium, the new building contained music studios, offices, and classrooms. It was a proud day



*Produce from the farm was given to the employees at times during the depression of the 1930's.*



*For a number of years after the establishment of the school La Sierra continued to be a rural community.*



*From the time of its founding a farm has been part of the program at La Sierra, providing work for students and practical experience for those taking agriculture classes.*



*La Sierra has had a flourishing dairy herd through the years and from time to time during extreme financial crises in the 1930's a few cows had to be sold in order to meet the payroll.*

when the first pipe organ was installed in the auditorium, a gift of the Walt Disney Studios, and Albert Hay Mallotte played for the dedication. The downstairs chapel later had a second organ, an Estey, with which the music teachers were better pleased. (They claimed that the most careful tuning had failed to get the mice out of the organ upstairs.)

During the summer of 1937 the college store was built on the corner of Pepper Drive and Sierra Vista, with the La Sierra branch post office occupying one corner. This is now the Behavioral Sciences building. Off-campus, the reorganized Loma Linda Food Company erected a factory in 1938 on land donated by the college in anticipation of student work opportunities.

Student housing became critical as early as 1936 when enrollment increased some thirty per cent. To relieve the crowding, male students were housed on the second floor of the shop building, and a frame building was hastily constructed behind



*The 1939 Meteor stated that, "Probably the most memorable single event of the school year was the installation in the Hole Memorial Auditorium of the great Estey organ."*

Gladwyn Hall when it was discovered that fifty girls had been accepted beyond all possible capacity. This temporary annex was officially called West Cottage, but was unofficially christened "The Greenhouse," or "The Chicken Coop." The enrollment increases of 1937 and 1938 necessitated the opening of "wards" in the classrooms on the first floor of Hole Memorial for men students, until their new Calkins Hall was ready in 1939. Then coeds took over the wards until their new Angwin Hall was ready in 1940. (Angwin was so named because Pacific Union College had donated \$5,000 towards its construction). Building costs during the decade totalled more than \$200,000, when the building dollar was worth at least ten times its present value.

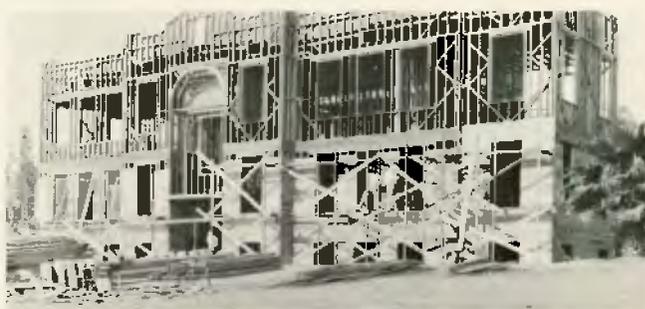
**B**EFORE THE BUILDING boom eased temporarily the college added a food services building, designed by architect Clinton Nourse in counsel with leading Los Angeles restaurateurs. Its beautiful California Spanish colonial dining room, with supporting banquet rooms, was the pride of students and faculty, many of whom had donated many hours of labor, while the Associated Students had contributed \$5,000. The cafeteria was begun in 1940 but was not completed until the following year. After extensive remodeling this is now called the Commons.

The Southern California Junior College became a member of the sisterhood of North American Adventist Colleges at a time when those colleges were entering the mainstream of American institutions of higher education. Neither the necessity nor the process was clearly understood by the church. To seek or not to seek secular accreditation, for teachers to attend or not to attend universities for graduate education and training--these were hotly debated questions. Conservatives in the church feared that teachers who attended universities placed their souls in jeopardy, and that colleges seeking accreditation were joining themselves to Baal. On the other hand, administrators of schools of medicine and nursing were confronted with the choice between accreditation or the denial of professional certification and licensing of their graduates. Patrons of Adventist colleges, meanwhile, were coming to gauge the quality of instruction by the success of the college in securing Loma Linda acceptances for its premedical students. When La Sierra built San Fernando Science Hall and began offering prenursing and premedical instruction in 1933 and 1934, it was locked into the dilemma.

In the end it was the church leaders who nudged the colleges into accreditation. The college presidents knew they faced battles with their trustees over wage scales and greatly increased expenditures for library and other facilities. Those in the Northcentral Association area knew they faced



*The construction of San Fernando Hall initiated a building program which earned for La Sierra the name of the fastest growing college in the denomination.*



*The addition of San Fernando Hall was a turning point for the college because it improved the science facilities and made accreditation possible.*



*The science building, erected in 1932, was named San Fernando Hall in honor of the old San Fernando Academy.*

strict and critical inspections. The presidents were not pushing. Warren E. Howell, the secretary of the Education Department of the General Conference, for years had been warning the church against "universititis" and what he saw as the dangers of



*The grade school children liked to come by after school to "inspect" the progress on College Hall as it was being built.*



*The broad expanse of lawns at La Sierra provided ideal spaces for pitching tents for the camp-meetings held each summer for many years.*



*Above  
Plans were laid in 1935 for a large pavilion on campus which would be used primarily for the annual Southeastern California Conference campmeetings.*

*Left  
The Southeastern California Conference financed the construction of College Hall and charged the La Sierra campus \$180 a year for its use as an auditorium and recreational facility.*

accreditation. As a result of his efforts the church's Autumn Council of 1928 had authorized the formation of a Board of Regents and an Association of Seventh-day Adventist Colleges and Secondary Schools, membership in the latter to be by approval of the Regents. It was Howell's hope that this diversionary effort would be an acceptable substitute for secular accreditation. That it was not became apparent when Percy T. Magan, president of the College of Medical Evangelists, sent notices to the colleges and the General Conference that the Council on Medical Education of the American

Medical Association had instructed the School of Medicine that it must limit its admissions to students coming from colleges accredited by the recognized agencies. The church leaders responded in the 1931 Autumn Council by authorizing five senior colleges (including Pacific Union College), and three junior colleges (not including Southern California Junior College), to seek accreditation. Over the next few months the official church paper, the *Review and Herald*, ran a series of articles by church leaders in an effort to make the decision more palatable and understandable by the church.



*The Loma Linda Food Company has provided student employment for the campus from the time the factory was built in 1938 until the present.*



*In 1941 the pride of both students and faculty was the addition of a food services building.*

**I**T WAS UNDERSTOOD that the authorization to seek accreditation automatically gave approval for graduate study under the direction of the college employing the teacher. The same Autumn Council of 1931 took steps to protect from academic pride the teachers so favored. It instructed the college to omit from their bulletins or catalogs the degrees earned by faculty members, and further instructed that persons holding doctoral degrees were not to be addressed as "doctor."

This was the climate in which Pacific Union College in 1933 sought and received senior college accreditation--the first Adventist college to do so. Southern California Junior College, interpreting the Autumn Council action as omission rather than prohibition, applied for and received accreditation as a junior college. Both were accredited from the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. In the same year the Pacific Union Conference approved both accreditations, only warning against erosion of denominational principles and aims.

This action by the union conference was no doubt reassuring to William E. Nelson, the president of Pacific Union College, who for reasons kept to himself had arranged for the inspection of his college without notifying even his own faculty. They learned of the accreditation after it had become a fact. Not so at La Sierra, where the procedure was done openly. However, in 1937, when La Sierra requested accreditation of a third year, which by then was anticipated as a requirement for admission to schools of medicine, by some strange circumstance the notice did not reach Nelson in time for him to attend the meeting.

At this time the Council on Medical Education was publishing a list of colleges whose premedical graduates were eligible for consideration by schools of medicine. When La Sierra did not appear on the list after 1937 and the situation was becoming critical, Cossentine went to Chicago. Dr. William D. Cutter was the man to see, but Cutter refused. Who had ever heard of the president of a three-year college? For that matter, who had ever heard of a three-year college? Cossentine persisted, sending word through the doctor's secretary that he had come all the way from California for the five minutes he was requesting. The five minutes stretched into a lengthy and friendly chat, and



*For several years the girls on campus were expected to wear uniforms consisting of a dark blue or white pleated skirt and a "middie" blouse.*

Cutter said he would see what he could do. In due time Cossentine received a letter from Cutter stating that the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, at a meeting on November 17, 1940, had voted to include in its compilation of approved college work those colleges approved for three year training by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, and that the name of La Sierra College would be included in the next revision. (The name had been changed from Southern California Junior College to La Sierra College on April 23, 1939, but without immediate change in status.) The relief this letter brought to the college administrators and the premedical students can scarcely be understood in the more relaxed atmosphere of 1980.

**L**A SIERRA FOUND the Northwest Association to be benign and paternal, yet firm about such matters as the quality of instruction, administration and management, suitable equipment and student housing, and a library showing directed growth. The administrators were provided with report guidelines, and their reports were expected to demonstrate applied knowledge of current literature on subjects of college administration and organization. In retrospect, this exposure to the literature was one of the principal gains from accreditation, second only to acquaintance with a wide spectrum of leaders in higher education in the west. The Association's Commission on Higher Institutions was the mentor, and the college found early in its membership that it was expected to understand and to implement the philosophy of education of the Seventh-day Adventist church, the Association standing ready to assist to that end. The Association president in the early years, Dr. Frederick E. Bolton, was a Christian scholar, who on one occasion gave a memorable address on the philosophy of Christian education at a La Sierra chapel service. While inspections were infrequent, regular reporting was expected. For several years the La Sierra president sent a crate of choice oranges once a year to Dr. Bolton, to let him know that La Sierra was keeping the faith. (After the Chicago meeting with Dr. William Cutter, reported above, he too was the recipient of what might be called "citrus diplomacy").

With the La Sierra trustees convinced that the Northwest Association meant the college no harm, but only good, it was easier to secure church funds for needed expansion and improvement, and for a cautious aid program for teachers authorized to pursue graduate education. In matters of faculty salaries, the college presented the accrediting agency with a problem. The college was told bluntly that it could not hide behind the Catholic cloak of "contributed services," because its faculty did receive salaries. True, the salaries were well below

stipulated levels, but because the denominational wage scale policy required sacrificial service, the Association did not press too hard in the early years of membership. It compromised on the concept that the college was reaching as high as it could stretch, and the bottom line of their salary minimums was barely touched.



*Room and tuition at \$22.50 per month were listed in the first bulletin of the 1922-23 school term.*

The development of organization paralleled the growth of the college in physical facilities, in enrollment, and in staff. The traditional faculty meeting continued, but governance was passing to the Administrative Committee. After the appointment to the Academic Standards Committee of the first academic dean in 1938, the faculty divided into many special interest committees. An organization manual was developing, with role descriptions covering the trustees, the administrators, the classroom teacher, and the industrial superintendents. Academic departments achieved identity and a measure of autonomy. Handbooks were compiled to assist students to adjust to campus life. Freshmen

were exposed during their first semester to a class in problems of college and life. The college began experimenting with a Faculty-Student Council for reciprocal communication.

The name of the adolescent officially became La Sierra College on April 23, 1939. The Academy was separated from the college in 1940. A new constitution with by-laws was approved on January 30, 1940, providing for the development of a full senior college. On November 16, 1941, the trustees authorized the granting of the degree of bachelor of science to La Sierra's premedical graduates upon their successful completion of the medical course. This was the only use of the new authority until after the war, but the college and the General Conference knew the direction that manifest destiny would take. Looking beyond the decade, four-year college status was approved by a Spring Council of the church on April 13, 1944, and the Northwest Association covered with accreditation on December 6, 1946.

**I**N THE SUMMER of 1937 La Sierra had its first opportunity for peer participation with other Adventist colleges. This came with the Blue Ridge Educational Convention of August 17-25, held at Black Mountain, near Asheville, North Carolina. From recommendations made at this meeting there followed, beginning in 1938, quadrennial department meetings at which representatives from the several academic disciplines met with their counterparts from other campuses for fellowship and professional cross-fertilization.

Student life, like the college itself, underwent changes in the decade of the 1930's. Before 1930 students were required to work a minimum of fifteen hours per week. By 1930 they were "expected" to work a minimum of ten hours per week, and by 1940 the college bulletin stated that they were "encouraged" to work ten hours a week. The earlier plan of having teachers work with squads of students fell apart in the early 1930's. Most teachers were really not qualified to direct student labor and felt that they could not spare the time. Parents, most of them working people, sent their children to college so they would not have to be the same kind of working people, and so did not give adequate support to the work and study program. In spite of these adverse circumstances, and because the college had competent industrial superintendents, there were always work opportunities for students who wanted them or who needed help with school expenses.

In 1930 dress rules for students were spelled out in the bulletin. Boys were expected to dress appropriately and in clean clothes, and were admonished to avoid such extremes as shirts worn open at the neck, soiled corduroys, extreme cuts in trousers, and "freak" mustaches. Young women students

were required to wear a uniform consisting of a dark blue or white pleated skirt and a "middie" blouse. Girls leaving the dormitory were checked to see that they were properly dressed and that their skirts reached below the knee. If on the way to class they rolled the waistband to shorten the skirt, the men teachers were expected to take note of the violation. This they flatly refused to do, with the result that the distaff faculty accused them of failure to support the regulations.

The purpose of the uniform was to erase the distinction between the poor and the well-to-do. In time the mothers of the college girls rebelled on the grounds that the uniform was "worldly" (high schools in the area required the same uniform), and outfitting their daughters in the uniform was more expensive than buying conventional dresses. So the uniform was abandoned and teachers looking over a classroom, as one of them said, now saw multi-colored flowers where before had been rows of look-alikes from the same cookie cutter.

Through most of the decade women students were forbidden to use visible makeup or to bob or trim their hair. For church and social affairs skirts were to reach at least one-third the distance from the kneecap to the floor. V-shaped necks on the dresses were not to be cut lower than two inches below the clavicle and sleeves were to be no shorter than the bend of the elbow. Jewelry and high heels were forbidden.

**T**HE BULLETINS FOR the decade had much to say about the social life of students. In 1930-31, in order to discourage sentimentalism, authorities forbade escorting, even such as might be proper were the student living at home. However, young men of good character and satisfactory scholastic standing were permitted to date in the dormitory parlor, but only with permission from the president of the college, who would confer with the deans of men and women before giving consent. By January of 1940 students of good character and scholarship were being issued Social Honor Cards from the office of the registrar, permits good for six weeks for escorting to programs and other social affairs. Card holders could escort only other card holders. Both were checked at the door. This plan broke of its own weight, and by May of the same year the rule was changed, making the cards good for one semester for parlor dating, on-campus programs, approved parties, class field trips, and chaperoned picnics. Cards were to be carried in case of challenge, thus establishing an assumption of eligibility. Students were forbidden to marry during the school year or to drive taxicabs.

If some of this seems strange from the perspective of 1980, it should be remembered that for those looking backward from the 1930's the trend was innovative--by some considered dangerously liber-



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# BUILDING A SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

## The College Criterion

### THE COLLEGE CRITERION

The Weekly Publication of Southern California Junior College

#### S. C. J. C. ENROLLMENT IS 309

Students of Southern California Junior College are beginning the school year with an enrollment of 309.

#### COMING:

Articles and news items for the coming week, including a feature on the Harvest Party.

#### Mrs. Webb Presents Students in Recital

A musical recital was given by Mrs. Webb, featuring several talented students.

#### CAMPAIGN NETS OVER 1200 SUBS

The campaign for the new year has been successful, with over 1200 subscriptions secured.

#### Harvest Ingathering Making Fine Harvest

The Harvest Ingathering was a success, with a fine harvest of funds and spirit.

#### Harvest Party Given at Bakers

A Harvest Party was held at Bakers, featuring a variety of activities and games.

#### Missionary Oswald Talks to Students

Missionary Oswald gave an inspiring talk to the students on the importance of faith.

#### M. V. Activities Hold Interest of S. C. J. C.

Activities of the M. V. group have shown a strong interest from the S. C. J. C. members.

The commencement issue of the first volume of the Criterion on May 22, 1930, ran pictures of the editorial staff.

In 1979 the College Criterion celebrated fifty years of continuous publication at La Sierra.

al. Western Adventists were challenging the restrictive mores of other years and other climes, adjusting to a changing Christian life style, as their educators sought to sort out ancient pieties for preservation and demonstration. It should also be realized that, since that generation could only compare its condition with the past, its present seemed bathed in California sunshine. In the dating game that generation was up against surmountable odds. Nobody living through that period could question that student morale was high.

The earliest durable student organizations appeared during the Johnson administration. The dormitory men's club was organized in 1929, with the name "Mu Beta Kappa," standing for Men of Brotherly Kindness. Thereafter MBK identified the dormitory as well as its inhabitants. The club identifying the inhabitants of Gladwyn Hall was the "Girls' Forum," for a time also carrying the Greek letter name of "Sigma Phi Kappa." The Associated Student Body was first organized in

1931, with Ben Brewer as its first president. After some false starts, the Alumni Association began an enduring existence in 1937, with Ben Brewer (class of '35) as president.

The first school publication cannot be called a true student paper. This was *El Serrano* ("The Mountaineer," so called after "Two-Bit," the western bastion of the school property). *El Serrano* was a combination annual and school bulletin, published during the mid-twenties. The first true student publication was the bi-weekly *College Cushi*. Its first editor was Willis Risinger, a popular man-about-campus from Texas. The birth of the *Cushi* coincided with the establishment of the College Press in 1927, when Titus Frazee arrived with his printing equipment, which was bought by the college. In 1928 *El Serrano* was revived as a true annual. It was well edited by Frazee and his staff, had a handsome Keratol cover, and a heavy deficit. Another well-edited but financially disasterous annual in 1934 was the last of such ventures for the next eight years.

**T**HE ACCOLADE GIVEN the *Cushi* at its birth by the trustees was the admonition: "Hold to Adventist standards and keep out of debt." However, the demise of the little paper in 1929 was not due to failure on either point, but to the exhaustion of its sponsors' having to explain the meaning of its name. It was succeeded by the weekly *College Criterion*, the first number dated November 7, 1929, with Raymond Cottrell as the editor-in-chief. From this beginning the *Criterion* has had a long and illustrious run, and Raymond Cottrell has had a long and illustrious career as book and periodical editor and author.

Campus organizations proliferated during the 1930's. By the end of the decade students had a choice of a number of clubs: Science, Language, Nature, Photo, Radio, and International Relations, the "Crusaders," later the Ministerial Seminar, an Arts and Letters Guild, and several music organizations, including an orchestra, Oratorio Chorus, A Capella Choir, and the Community Choral Club.

An organization begun in the fall of 1937 was to have importance after the outbreak of the Second World War. This was the Medical Cadet Corps, which became part of the college program with two semester hours of credit, later increased to a possible eight or ten. Prophetically planned to prepare men for non-combat service in time of war or emergency, it provided a training in all phases of military medical work, as well as in army organization and regulations and in close-order drill. By 1941, when the United States entered World War II, Major Oscar Lee and his staff not only were training students of La Sierra College, but he also had a large number of non-students who had been permitted to join.



*A Medical Cadet Corps, which was established in 1937 at La Sierra, was planned to prepare men for non-combat military service.*

**E** DUCATION, LIKE OTHER enterprises, must have rapport with its clientele. In its early days La Sierra followed the traditional Adventist custom of sending representatives to speak in churches, maintaining field offices at campmeetings, and sending faculty members to visit Adventist families whose children were of college age. The home visitation program was important for several reasons. There were many new converts in the Southland for whom Christian education was a novel idea, the value of which had to be explained before they would expose themselves to its demonstration. Then, acquaintance with a faculty member was reassuring to the young person and his parents when decisions were being made and when he arrived on campus. Furthermore, acquaintance with the student's family and background was considered useful when counseling him on campus.

During the 1930's the public relations pattern changed. As Adventist secondary schools became more numerous throughout Southern California, recruitment focused on their seniors. And since La Sierra had a "showcase"—an attractive campus and school plant, an impressive number of collegians going about their characteristic activities, and an active student body organization to provide greeters, College Day was inaugurated. This developed into an annual event when, in cooperation with the academies, La Sierra played host to their seniors a few months before their graduation.

In the mid-thirties La Sierra undertook an extension program in cooperation with the Los Angeles Academy. College classes were offered in the city in religion, English, history, health principles, home nursing, and dietetics. Although well conceived, this venture did not succeed, perhaps



*Academy and high school seniors began visiting the campus for "College Day" in the early 1930's.*



*By the twentieth anniversary of La Sierra in 1942, the number of buildings on campus had tripled.*

because the blight was already on the small academy in its poor location and cramped quarters on Post Street, cured only when it was relocated as Lynwood Academy.

La Sierra entered the 1940's having the compo-

nents and the characteristics of a college. It would be a poor historian indeed, who could not trace in the design of the 1930's the rich promise of the institution which in 1967 became the College of Arts and Sciences of Loma Linda University.

# IT ALL BEGAN IN

## ⌘ Battle Creek ⌘

MAXINE ATTEBERRY

**I**T ALL BEGAN in Battle Creek--Adventist medical institutions and health education programs had their inception in that center of Adventism. The first medical institution, the Western Health Reform Institute (later called the Battle Creek Sanitarium), was opened in September, 1866. There were two physicians on the staff, two bath attendants, and one untrained nurse. Formal programs for the preparation of nurses were not available in the United States until

*Maxine Atteberry joined the School of Nursing faculty in 1946. She is a retired Emeritus Professor and Dean of Nursing from Loma Linda University who is now living in Loma Linda, California.*

about 1872. It was more than a decade later that an Adventist "training school" was opened.

In 1884 the Battle Creek Sanitarium, under the leadership of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, started a two-year program for the training of nurses. A six-month course, which was so well received that a more complete program seemed to be indicated, had been offered the previous year. Some years later the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The first course of study consisted entirely of lectures by Dr. Kellogg and associates. There were no nurses to serve as teachers, no trained nurses of any kind.

Graduates of the Battle Creek School of Nursing were soon in great demand for the rapidly growing family of Adventist sanitariums. Many of the



*The Western Health Reform Institute, opened in 1866, was the forerunner of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.*



*Early nursing classes at the Battle Creek Sanitarium included a sizeable percentage of male students.*



*Dr. Julia O. White joined the staff in 1905 and started the nurses' training school at Loma Linda shortly thereafter.*

alumni from the first training school helped to staff these new medical institutions. Apparently the training school idea went with them, for by the end of the nineteenth century (in addition to Battle Creek) there was a chain of six sanitariums stretching across the United States. There were two on the west coast, St. Helena and Portland; one in Colorado at Boulder; Iowa and Nebraska Sanitariums in the midwest; and New England Sanitarium near Boston on the east coast. All of them had schools of nursing. When Loma Linda was opened in 1905, Adventists were already operating sixteen medical institutions. By 1910 there were twenty-four sanitariums, the majority of which had training schools for nurses.

**I**NSTRUCTION IN NURSING apparently began at Loma Linda almost, but not quite as soon as, the sanitarium was open for patients, but no "birth certificate" for Loma Linda University's oldest school has ever been found. In fact, even the year has been questioned.

Dr. Julia O. White came out from Battle Creek on November 5, 1905. She joined the staff as the first "lady physician" and brought with her a firm conviction that a nurses training school was essential to the wellbeing of the patients. Obviously the best qualified to provide leadership for such a project, she was given the title "Superintendent of Lady Nurses" and in the December 28, 1905, issues of both the *Review and Herald* and the *Pacific Union Recorder* there was a notice of the planned opening on the first of January of a "Training

school for medical missionaries for *all* branches of medical work, the nurses course being only one line of studies."

There is no evidence that any training school for medical missionaries was started on January 1, 1906. The College of Evangelists was not opened until October 4 of that year. But scholastic records of early students show that three young women transfer students arrived in time to earn some class credit for work taken in nursing in 1905. Four other student nurse transfers arrived in 1906 and these seven were graduated in 1907 to become the first

*Dr. Julia White's office included typical office furniture of the day: roll top desk, leather covered sofa, and an armoire.*



### Medical Missionary Training-School

A SPECIAL training-school for medical missionaries will be organized the first of January, 1906, in connection with the Loma Linda Sanitarium of Southern California. It is designed to make this a training-school for all branches of medical missionary work, the nurses' course forming only one line of the studies. Those desiring to enter this training-school should send for further information at once. Address Loma Linda Training-school, Loma Linda (Redlands), Cal.

J. A. BURDEN.

*Above*

*The nurses training course was included in an announcement which appeared in the Review and Herald for the new Medical Missionary Training School at Loma Linda.*

*Right*

*A notice of the first Training School for Nurses to be held at the Battle Creek Sanitarium appeared in the October, 1883, issue of Good Health.*

alumni of the College of Evangelists (CME/LLU). Did the School of Nursing begin with the teaching of the first arrivals? Or did it begin with the opening of the College of Evangelists of which it was an integral part? Whatever the answer, the records indicate that students of nursing have been given instruction at Loma Linda continuously since 1905. The latter part of 1980 will mark the seventy-fifth year of nursing education on the "hill beautiful." Three years later 1983 will herald the one hundredth anniversary of nursing education in Seventh-day Adventist institutions.

Dr. White and other members of the faculty took their responsibility seriously. The program they developed for students of nursing was not a carbon copy of the curriculum commonly found in hospital schools of that day. As a general rule student nurses were being grossly overworked and otherwise exploited, but at Loma Linda they were given a realistic work load (forty-two hours per week) and the nursing curriculum was part of the college program. It was an innovative program years ahead of its time.

The forty-two hour schedule did not include Sabbath duties to which students were assigned every fourth week. Everyone took his turn except those in

## SANITARIUM

# Training School for Nurses.

FOR several years the applications from persons desiring to learn the Art of Nursing the Sick in the most approved manner have been so increasingly numerous, we, some time ago, determined to organize a School for the training of nurses as soon as circumstances would make such a step possible. The time when a School of this character is imperatively demanded, and may be successfully organized, seems to have arrived, and we take pleasure in announcing that

It will Commence About Nov. 1, 1883.

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Course of Instruction will continue through six months. It will consist of **One Hundred Lectures**, given by the various members of the medical corps, together with recitations, and a few hours practical exercise each day. The following is a partial list of the topics which will be included in the course of instruction:—

Anatomy.  
Physiology.  
Nature and Causes of Disease.  
Language of Disease.  
Principles of Cure.  
Management of Common Diseases.  
Dressing of Simple Wounds and Injuries.  
General and Individual Hygiene.  
Ventilation.  
Disinfection.  
Air and Water Contamination.  
General Nursing.

Surgical Nursing.  
Monthly Nursing.  
Bandaging.  
Hydrotherapy — Theoretical and Practical.  
Electricity — Faradic, Galvanic, Static.  
Diet for the sick.  
Massage.  
Swedish Movements.  
Calisthenics.  
What to Do in Emergencies.

The whole course of instruction will be eminently practical in character, and the various subjects will be illustrated by means of Numerous Charts, Models, Expensive French Manikins, and Experiments. Each student will also be required to become familiar with the subjects taught by actual practice and experiment. From three to five hours each day will be spent in practical work of this kind, under charge of one of the instructors.

the dairy who had the milking to do. If one was not qualified to give patient care, one could wash dishes, carry trays, or run the elevator.

Student activities extended beyond the borders of the Loma Linda campus. Home deliveries were included in students' assignments and near-by Brwyn Mawr was sometimes the scene of all-night vigils as students (often both medical and nursing) waited for a slow arrival. Students also assisted in clinics and participated in health education programs in neighboring schools.



*The nursing program conducted by the Battle Creek Sanitarium proved to be such a success that a nurses' dormitory had to be erected to accommodate the students.*

**A** FEW YEARS after the opening of the medical school in 1909, it became evident that the clinical facilities at Loma Linda were not adequate for the widening interests of the college. After much thought, study, and prayer, land was purchased in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles and the White Memorial Hospital was built. The first two patient units were opened in January, 1918, and

almost immediately there was a call for student nurses to take care of the patients.

This time it was not necessary to start a new school of nursing; students were borrowed from Loma Linda to meet the need. For a period of about seven years, students' time was divided between the "city" and the "farm". This program had its problems but it was also an enriching experience.

In 1924 it was decided that the problems outweighed the advantages of a two campus school so the White Memorial School of Nursing was organized, and for a quarter of a century the College of Medical Evangelists had two separate schools of nursing. When the baccalaureate program was established in 1949, the two diploma schools were phased out. Once more it was one school on two campuses. This lasted until 1966 when the School of Nursing was consolidated on the Loma Linda campus.

**M**ANY CHANGES HAVE taken place between 1905 and 1980. Since Dr. Julia's time, the leadership of the school has been in the hands of qualified nurses. The training school gave place to the School of Nursing; student nurses became students of nursing and are no longer considered as hospital employees. Educational and legal requirements increased. State laws and accreditation standards are controlling factors which were not faced by the pioneers.

When in 1917 the California Department of Health first offered accreditation to schools of



*Grace Jennings, (seated) Alameda Kerr, Adrian Stiplin, Lola Lucas, Ethel Shelter, Clyde Lowery, and Lavina Baxter (standing left to right) were the first class of nurses to graduate from Loma Linda in 1907.*

The Faculty  
and  
Class of nineteen hundred and seven  
Loma Linda Nurses' Training School  
Invite you to attend their  
Commencement Exercises  
Wednesday afternoon, July tenth  
at two-thirty  
Assembly Hall  
Loma Linda

*It was a proud faculty that presented seven candidates for graduation in 1907 from the Nurses Training Course just two years after the establishment of Loma Linda.*



*Left*  
Ground breaking for the original Kate Lindsay Hall found both men and women out wielding picks and shovels to help get the project started.

*Below*  
Kate Lindsay Hall was erected in 1911 after the nursing program had expanded and created a need for student housing.



*Left*  
Two student nurses have taken a sanitarium patient out in her wheel chair to enjoy the Loma Linda air and sunshine.

nursing, Loma Linda was among those who qualified for that recognition. In the nation-wide "Mid-Century Survey of Schools of Nursing" the Loma Linda University school was listed among the top twenty-five percent which were classified as having superior educational programs. The Loma Linda University School of Nursing was also one of the early schools to receive national accreditation. This recognition of excellence has been continuous from that time to the present and embraces the associate's, bachelor's, and master's degree programs.

The founders of the training school must have considered the need for qualified patient care

personnel reason enough for starting a school, but there is ample evidence that from the beginning the College of Evangelists had a sense of mission which extended beyond the boundaries of the campus. It began with clinics in the neighboring communities, home deliveries of babies, and school health programs. Students participated in all of these. This community interest has increased in complexity and broadened in scope until now the University's community embraces the globe. Many of the activities represent a team approach to the task of making men whole and people from many disciplines are involved.

The seven alumni of the class of 1907 have been



*The School of Nursing teaches modern methods of transporting patients as part of its program.*

*Right*

*The School of Nursing is currently housed in a former convalescent hospital which has been re-named West Hall.*

joined by an increasing number of new graduates each year. The 1979 School of Nursing Alumni Directory (which does not include the classes of June, 1979) gives a total of 4045 graduates from the school. Between 175 and 200 new graduates are being added each year.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of an institution is an occasion for taking stock. It is especially a time to pay tribute to the pioneers—the ones with the courage and foresight to step out on a new venture, to break away from established patterns and to broaden avenues of service. Doctors John Harvey Kellogg and Julia O. White and other pioneers were men and women of vision, faith, and dedication. The foundation in nursing education they established has provided the base on which later



educators could build solidly and well. Graduates of Loma Linda University's School of Nursing have a rich heritage based not only on the reputation and standing of the school today, but also on the quality of education given since the early beginnings in Loma Linda and, before that, Battle Creek.

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# Niels Bjorn Jorgensen



## PAINLESS DENTIST

JESS HAYDEN, JR.

**T**HE PURPOSE OF this article is to pay tribute to Dr. Niels Bjorn Jorgensen, who established for Loma Linda University an international reputation for a singular and unique type of professional excellence, achieved by an arduous effort to provide in the dentist's office for "the comfort of the patient." "The comfort of the patient" in the well-intentioned but hackneyed jargon of dentistry is frequently condensed to "pain control," an image or emotion-evoking phrase, but a misnomer both in the setting of a university whose avowed goal is "to make man whole" and in the accomplishments and philosophy of Dr. Jorgensen. Dr. Jorgensen uniquely practiced and taught dentistry with the humanity and empathy portrayed in the stirring picture by Sir Luke Fildes of a nineteenth century physician bending over the bed of a sick child, combined with the technological and behavioral sciences of the twentieth century.

Niels Bjorn Jorgensen died on August 15, 1974, at the age of eighty. Bjorn is the Danish word for "bear." Dr. Jorgensen was proud of his name and his Viking heritage. His life and accomplishments demonstrated the "bear's" legendary strength, courage, and bravery. More than that, however, he was a patient man and convincingly demonstrated, to the amazement of many an impatient colleague, that "patience is not passive, it is active, it is concentrated strength." His strength and his steadfastness amidst life's vicissitudes were gained from daily reading and contemplation of the Biblical books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Gospels. Widely read and versed in several languages, he found in the scholarly language of the King James Version of the Scriptures a constant joy. Because of his life, it is appropriate to summarize or emphasize various points with Proverbs.

Dr. Jorgensen was known to many associates and students as "Jorgy" or Niels, and he was unfailingly spoken of with respect. Although he was possessed of great modesty, his acquaintance was wide, including consular official, eminent academicians in North America, the Orient, and Western Europe, as well as distinguished practitioners of the healing arts. The hospitality of Niels and Heidi (his wife) was famous, and many a distinguished traveler made the three-hour round trip from Los Angeles International Airport to spend one hour enjoying tea and conversation at the Jorgensen Toluca Lake home. His friendships were diverse, including a wide portion of the social spectrum. The confidence and aid that the Jorgensens invested in troubled young individuals were often repaid with the warm appreciation of "adopted children" when these recipients reached rewardingly talented maturity.

Niels was a remarkably human man. He was capable, whether in public or private, of calling a spade a spade, but his patience allowed him to turn the other cheek if personal benefits were concerned. His saga may be divided into four parts with regard to its relation to dentistry: his Danish upbringing and education; an incredible struggle to acquire a dental education; his early years of practice (and acknowledgement as a horticulturist); and his epic struggle to establish "the comfort of the patient" in dentistry.

**N**IELS WAS BORN in 1894 and raised in a small isolated village on the island of Fyn, Denmark. Inquisitive individuals born in that decade could learn history first hand from elders who were adults during the time of America's Civil War, and second hand, or only once removed, from those living at the time of the American Revolution. Thus Niels had a valuable overview of two hundred years of history.

As a youth of twelve or thirteen, Niels sought relief from toothache. A young physician in the nearest little city, Kerteminde, did extract teeth. Dr. Shondel, Niels related, was a small but powerfully-built man. The moment Niels entered his examination room, the teeth did not ache anymore. Dr. Shondel simply said, "Son, that always happens, but you just sit down here and I shall help you." When Niels was seated in an ordinary chair, Dr. Shondel took careful hold of the lower molar (no anesthetic was given, but a beautiful young nurse held one of Niels' hands firmly and did not let go until the tooth was out). The same procedure was

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*Jess Hayden, Jr., was a close associate of Dr. Niels Jorgensen and taught at Loma Linda University in the Anatomy Department for several years. He is currently living in Denver, Colorado.*

followed for the upper molar. That was how extractions were practiced in Denmark's rural areas in 1900, and, indeed, in most of the world.

There remained no question in Niels' mind that Dr. Shondel's positive and confident approach and the young nurse's sympathetic attitude helped to minimize the pain. Such enlightened empathy was not universal.

At twenty-five years of age Niels was accepted into the School of Dentistry at the University of California (Berkeley) and he and his new bride, Heidi, set sail for San Francisco, where he started his professional education in the first four-year class in 1919. One hundred sixty enrolled; there were seventy-five in the senior class, and only fifty graduated. Twenty-five were held over or failed at the last minute. The great tensions such faculty pressure generated are unknown today, and similar action would undoubtedly be challenged with recourse to the law.

During the clinical years, Niels had an advantage over the other students in that he was the only student who had a textbook on local anesthesia. There were no textbooks for the students available in English translation.

During this period, Heidi was seriously ill and required a year's convalescence in a sanitarium. Niels studied, washed dishes in a restaurant, and worked at least one summer as an agricultural laborer for a Japanese farmer whose one-time Danish employer had been good to him. Niels also started a successful dental supply business, importing hard-to-obtain dental items from Germany. "Jorgenco," San Francisco, was his cable address.

He graduated in 1923, passed the state board, and was offered a teaching position at \$100 per month with the privilege of private practice. He could not afford the honor. Dean Millberry helped him obtain a position as a resident in oral surgery in the hospitals of the Southern California Edison Company in the High Sierras. The surprising spectacle of hardrock miners, "bohunks," "ten-day stiffs," and husky pick-and-shovel men fainting at the sight of a needle and a dental chair started his studies in sedation.

**H**ENOW BECAME acquainted with the College of Medical Evangelists through Dr. Riethmuller, a very learned man and Professor of Anesthesia at the University of Southern California School of Dentistry. Riethmuller also was chairman of Stomatology at the College of Medical Evangelists. It was he who translated Guido Fischer's book on local anesthesia from German. Through Riethmuller, Niels met Dr. Herbert Childs, Riethmuller's assistant professor of Stomatology at the College of Medical Evangelists. Childs depended upon local anesthesia entirely in his practice of Oral Surgery.



*Dr. Niels Bjorn Jorgensen, who was concerned with the comfort of the patient, developed an intravenous sedation technique known as the Jorgensen Method.*

Courtesy Loma Linda University Relations

He related that many patients asked for gas and sometimes left because he did not administer general anesthesia.

Dr. Childs invited Niels to give one day a week to the Oral Surgery Clinic at the White Memorial Hospital, the Los Angeles campus where the last two years of medicine, the intern and residency programs of the School of Medicine of Loma Linda University were carried on. These responsibilities included lectures on local anesthesia and sedation and commenced in 1942, as Dr. Childs left for active duty with the armed forces. Niels was in his late forties.

He took full advantage of being connected with the University. Once or twice a month he travelled to the Loma Linda campus and became acquainted with the head of the Anatomy Department, Dr. Samuel A. Crooks. At the White Memorial Hospital

he took a course in surgical anatomy of the head and neck given by Dr. Hara, Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology. There was a scarcity of skulls on both the Loma Linda and Los Angeles campuses of the university, but Dr. Spencer Atkinson granted Niels permission to examine, in nearby Pasadena, the 1400 skulls in Atkinson's famous collection. All the skulls had a full complement of teeth and were arranged according to Angle's classification. Niels meticulously measured the anterior and the posterior heights of the maxilla. After that, the ramus and the location of the lingula relative to the injection of local anesthetic solution were reported in the *Journal of Oral Surgery*, in 1948 and 1952 respectively. On the Loma Linda campus, Mr. Edward Hamilton, head of the Audiovisual Department, offered to make a film presenting the advantage to children of combining oral sedation with local anesthesia, especially nerve block, as a means of performing dentistry in a painless way.

The first film, supported by a grant from one of Niels' patients, the actress Margaret O'Brien, gained wide-spread recognition and was shown at the 1950 annual session of the American Dental Association in Atlantic City.

Dr. M. Webster Prince, Dean-elect of the proposed School of Dentistry of Loma Linda University, invited Niels to be their guest at the annual meeting of the National Association of Seventh-day Adventist Dentists. On the program was a discussion about where the dental school should be located. Niels agreed with Dr. Prince that Loma Linda would be the logical place, as the scientific foundation already existed and the first two years of medicine were taught on that campus. Only in the context of the 1950's does the significance of that decision become apparent. It ran counter to the conventional opinion that the reasonable solution was to enlarge the Los Angeles campus and to place the school there, particularly to insure an adequate number of patients for the teaching clinics. In addition to his recollection of this philosophical and professional discussion, Niels retained one vivid memory. He related, "One never-forgotten, little but interesting thing happened. I didn't sleep a wink that entire night, as Mrs. Prince presumed I drank coffee (which I don't) and asked the waiter to bring me some at the dinner banquet."

Dr. Prince invited Niels to join the staff at the new School of Dentistry as chairman of a broadly-based program of dental anesthesiology. That invitation and his continuing support of Niels demonstrated Dr. Prince's administrative sagacity.

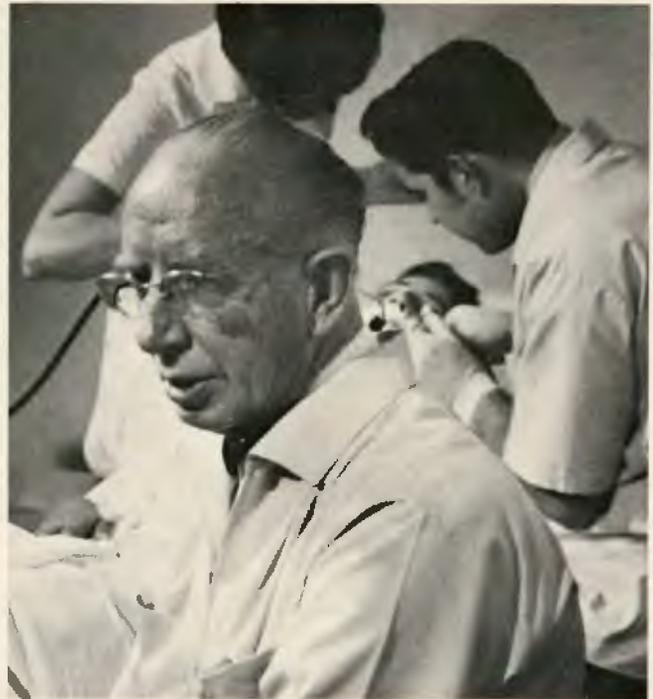
Gradually the philosophy and technique of pain control as described became accepted by both the faculty and students at Loma Linda University. Now a problem appeared. Niels could not last forever as a teacher and needed to find a successor

for this work. It became a major problem, probably because anesthesia in dentistry was and is not considered a specialty. In the schools, local anesthesia is largely taught by oral surgeons, probably because of their better knowledge of anatomy. Most oral surgeons did not then show much interest in the sedation technique or philosophy, since most of them would use general anesthesia in their oral surgery practice. It was agreed that a young dentist would be allowed to train with him to carry on this work. In 1955, Dean Prince presented Niels with the first of what would be a series of assistants.

**D**R. OTTO KAMPMAIER became Chairman of Anatomy, and he provided good counsel with regard to Niels' idea to supplement the students' clinical ability through a thorough review of head and neck anatomy. Niels' unique approach was to prosect a specimen for display to the students. The students then reproduced in wax, on actual or simulated skulls and vertebrae, the soft tissue structures of major importance to dentistry. To evaluate his approach, Niels called on the services of an educational psychologist who spent much time with the students in interviews. "An Analysis of Teaching Applied Anatomy" was published in the *Journal of Dental Education* in September of 1965, reviewing approximately eight years of experience with the method.

In the fall of 1955, Dean P. O. Pedersen of the Royal Dental College, Copenhagen, Denmark, invited Niels to come to the college to lecture during the following summer on the Loma Linda technique of pain control. He accepted and in June of 1956 both lectured and exhibited to the faculty and guests one of the Loma Linda University films. He was asked in particular to describe the intravenous sedation technique. In Denmark the dentists were not allowed to use either barbiturates or narcotics. (The law has recently been changed and they can now prescribe oral barbiturates.) One might speculate what Niels' contribution to dentistry might have been had he, upon graduation from the University of California, accepted invitations to return to Denmark for his professional career.

During the years Niels persevered in producing teaching films. Niels was possessed of an idea, the understanding of its anatomic, physiologic and pharmacologic base and the acumen, persuasion, and perseverance to recruit and orchestrate the possessors of the knowledge and artistry necessary to produce these classic films. That was no mean accomplishment. Niels, John Hughes, and Ed Hamilton were individuals of great abilities and singular temperament, to say the least. There were formidable problems of procuring photogenic and cooperative patients who would be available in Loma Linda or Los Angeles to sit patiently during the process of shooting, and often reshooting. Here



*Dr. Niels Bjorn Jorgensen worked with the students and faculty of Loma Linda University for over twenty-five years.* Courtesy Loma Linda University School of Dentistry

must be credited the efforts of all his assistants, exemplified by Mrs. Cathey, for over twenty years in his office, and Mrs. Luther at the School of Dentistry. Later followed sessions of editing and narration, and then critical previews. Consider that Niels was fifty-nine when this work started and seventy-six when the last revision was made. Now professor emeritus, he still rose at 5 a.m. to commute to Loma Linda and drove home the same afternoon, devoting the following day to efforts related to his responsibilities at Loma Linda. Many times, in later years, too weakened by a chronic physical ailment to drive himself, he would request Judy Sakurai or Irene Cathey to chauffeur him. Still, his creativity was not abated. There were active plans for another film based on his undergraduate and postgraduate teaching.

Niels recognized the need for a current text dealing with sedation and local anesthesia for the dentist in general practice. In his late sixties, at the invitation of Lea & Febiger, he began that task. Drawing from his anatomical studies and the breadth of his clinical experience, enlisting the photographic skills of Ed Hamilton and the graphic artistry of Lucille Innes, and calling on his colleagues for selected chapters, he was senior editor of a text completed in 1966 and published in 1967. Niels was seventy-two. The text was not only distributed in the United States and Western

Europe, but translated into Spanish, particularly for distribution in South America. In 1972 the extensively revised second edition was marketed, and a third edition is in press. This was the first textbook published by faculty of the Loma Linda University School of Dentistry.

Throughout his amazingly productive years, Niels had found time for his busy general practice, maintained active membership in national and international professional and scientific societies, and for years served as a consultant in anesthesiology to the Council of Dental Therapeutics, American Dental Association. In addition he was course director, post-graduate division, for the University of Southern California School of Dentistry. He set aside two days a week for Loma Linda University and also presented in the area of sedation and local anesthesia numerous post-graduate courses and lectures throughout the United States. He was invited to lecture in Japan, Paris, London, Edinburgh, and to the convention of the American Dental Society of Europe assembled at Goteborg, as well as the Royal Dental Colleges at Aarhus and Copenhagen, Denmark. His account of the 1966 lecture tour in London, Edinburgh, Denmark, and Sweden modestly recounts what was obviously the "red carpet" reception for a highly esteemed practitioner and teacher. The Danish Dental Society conferred upon him an honorary membership to acknowledge his outstanding contributions to dentistry.

The American Dental Society of Anesthesiology in 1960 presented him with the prestigious Heidbrink Award, and in 1966 the British Society for the Advancement of Anesthesia in Dentistry awarded him its own highest honor, the John Mordaunt Prize, of which, at the time of his death, he was the sole recipient. Numerous physicians and dentists individually or in groups from the Western Hemisphere, Europe, or the Orient, visited his Wilshire Avenue office or Loma Linda University to learn of his methods. His intravenous sedation technique was and is internationally known as "the Jorgensen," but Niels steadfastly objected to that eponym preferring to espouse and promote the designation "Loma Linda University Technique."

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[Editor's Note: On October 22, 1978, the Niels Bjorn Jorgensen Memorial Library was dedicated. Located in the School of Dentistry at Loma Linda University, it is not only an official branch of the University Library but it has also been named an archival resource of the American Dental Society of Anesthesiology.]

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This article is a condensed version of an article that appeared in the May-June, 1978, issue of *Anesthesia Progress*.

Courtesy Loma Linda University Relations



*Prince Hall, pictured here as it looked during Dr. Jorgensen's association with Loma Linda University, houses the School of Dentistry.*

**I**N TRUTH, NIELS was years ahead of his time and it was not until there was a recognition by funding agencies of the need for such studies that Drs. Gaither Everett and Gerald Allen, then at the University of Washington, Seattle, were able to study the cardiorespiratory and analgesic effects of the Loma Linda University technique of combining sedation and local anesthesia. Their results established on a scientific basis what Niels' perceptive observation had deduced. Perhaps that was the high point of Niels' academic career. In a letter to Dr. Allen dated June 21, 1974, Niels wrote:

"... six years ago, you expressed a desire to see the Loma Linda Technique used ... fortunately we had an extensive case that would require the entire ... morning to perform ... After this experience you ... carried on the research work ... it was published in the A.D.A. [*Journal of the American Dental Association*] and ... found our work caused neither any noticeable cardiovascular or cerebrovascular depression. And this is really the most important part of the story."

## THE WIT OF LOMA LINDA'S Irishman

COMPILED AND EDITED BY LYDIA DALY



Dr. Percy Tilson Magan served as president of the College of Medical Evangelists from 1928 until his retirement in 1942.

[Editor's note: Percy Tilson Magan (1867-1947) was a deeply spiritual man who was blessed with many qualities which endeared him to all who became acquainted with him. During his lifetime he found many ways in which to serve both God and man; he was a licensed minister, teacher, medical doctor, and co-founder of Madison College. From 1928 to 1942 Magan served as president of the College of Medical Evangelists (now Loma Linda University). He was active in fund raising for the medical college and was largely responsible for its accreditation. His Irish ancestry provided him with a spirited personality which included a tremendous sense of humor, humor which Magan used in many ways. It often afforded helpful advantages. A tension-relieving humor helped him through many difficult situations. A few excerpts from his correspondence during the years of his association with the College of Medical Evangelists are contained below. They provide a small glimpse into one of the many facets of "the invincible Irishman's" life.]

October 27, 1918.

Mrs. Mary Field,  
Hinsdale, Ill.

Dear Sister: --

Friday I received the card announcing your marriage and we were very much pleased to get it, and this is to wish you all kinds of happiness and prosperity during your wedded life and the same to your husband. I don't know which of you is biggest, I am pretty sure you are east west, although he may have you skimmed a little north and south, but if he gets fractious you get a light cedar pole and whale him over the back with it a few times. This is the best remedy I know of for fractious husbands. I married a very small wife so she could not beat me . . .

As ever,  
Percy T. Magan

March 29, 1919

Dr. J. H. Kellogg,  
St. Augustine, Fla.

My dear old Doctor: --

. . . I resent your insinuations relative to our weather

Lydia Daly is Assistant Managing Editor of Adventist Heritage magazine.

# HEIRLOOM

*in California with all the bluster and blow that a good Californian can. We have had a lovely winter and the oranges are not frozen. We have had the biggest crop we have ever had in the history of the country. That old lady who sells you oranges and who raised the price on you twenty cents a dozen knew that you were an easy guy, as your friend Billy Sunday would say, and she sucked you up in good shape with her yarns. Any chump ought to have to pay twenty cents a dozen extra for oranges who does not believe that California is the greatest spot that God ever made on earth . . .*

*As ever,  
Percy T. Magan*

[Editor's note: Many letters written between Kellogg and Magan included on-going debates concerning their differing viewpoints on religion. It was one subject which was woven through a major portion of their correspondence.]

*July 13, 1919.*

*Dr. J. H. Kellogg  
Battle Creek Sanitarium  
Battle Creek, Michigan.*

*Dear J.H.:*

*I have your protocol signing the armistice. I note that you will call it quits, and that we are both to "try to be good hereafter." That is a pretty rash promise for either of us to make. Doubt if I can keep it, and dead sure you can't . . .*

*As ever,  
Percy T. Magan*

*January 3, 1922.*

*Mr. G. H. Curtis,  
Hospital*

*Dear Brother Curtis:*

*I am having more woe about door checks . . . We seem to be getting too light door checks all around, and the small door check on a big door is just about like a Ford motor in a Packard truck-it won't cut the mustard.*

*Stated differently, it reminds me of a little boy the son of a railroad president who was arguing with his mother that he needed a new pair of pants. Mother-like she wanted to know what the trouble*

*was. The youngster's answer was that his pants were in much the same shape as the railroad of which his father was president and which the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission had described to his father as being-pretty good on the main lines, but mighty poor on terminal facilities. These blooming door checks don't do the business at the "terminal facilities."*

*Percy T. Magan, Supt.*

*September 28, 1923.*

*Mr. Curtis:*

*The floors in the hall way of 200 are getting very bad. They buoy up in the middle like the back of a whale, and because of my fighting instincts, I feel like sticking a harpoon in them . . .*

*Percy T. Magan, Supt.*

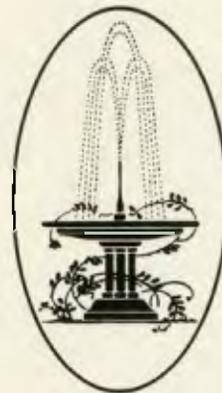
*January 28, 1924.*

*Dr. George H. Kress,  
Los Angeles, Calif.*

*Dear friend George:*

*Thanks so much for your note of the 24th. I am on deck again, which is undoubtedly due to the very vigorous absent treatment you have been giving me; --shades of Mary Baker Eddy, What next?*

*As ever, your old friend,  
Percy T. Magan*



*June 30, 1924.*

*Mr. Curtis:*

*I wish you would talk to Mrs. Jones about the fountain in the lobby of the Administration Building. It squirts about over everything. We will have to put a bathtub there to conserve the water as it is a dry year.*

*P. T. Magan.*

# HEIRLOOM

September 8, 1924.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Dear Doctor:

Was mighty pleased to see by the [Madison] Survey that you have a linotype. This is wonderful. I only wish we had one. We have about as much printing machinery as will fill a peanut shuck.

Very sincerely yours,  
Percy T. Magan, Dean



[Editors note: In a letter discussing the hospital's morgue, the subject of undertakers emerged.]

July 1, 1927.

Dr. Butka:

. . . In a general way my feeling is that these undertaker people are the most pestiferous outfit, next to death itself, in the whole country. There is a kind of ethical theory that undertakers should not bid for business. In other words, that their attitude should be that of professional rather than commercial people. My experience, however, is that they never give you a minute's peace, at least not until you are lying in one of their little wooden overcoats . . .

P. T. Magan



November 6, 1927.

Dr. Butka:

I am handing you herewith copy of letter I have written Randall relative to the morgue . . .

If you will take hold of this I will very greatly appreciate it as I do not see the place once a year, and really have a very little idea how a morgue should be kept. The main thing I want to be sure of is that I am not kept in it.

P. T. Magan

December 26, 1933.

Mrs. Daisy Walson  
Dr. E. H. Risley

Dear Folks:

Do you folks have a graduate nurse in your institution whom you might spare or someone outside whom you might interest, possessing the following qualifications:-

1. Must be a first class nurse with a few years experience beyond her training.
2. Must be a stenographer and typist.
3. Must be able to teach lower grades.
4. She must be unmarried and must not be interested in men.



If you can spot a celibate angel of this sort please give me her name and address right quick. She is wanted in Africa by the president of the conference thereof. I have searched the bailiwick of the White Memorial in vain; she resideth not within our confines. Please don't take too long answering this as these folks are in a terrible stew to get this seraphim.

As ever,  
Percy T. Magan, M.D.

# HEIRLOOM

[Editor's note: Dr. Magan sometimes used humor to smooth over a controversy, as can be seen in this letter written to John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., in response to Kellogg's accusations of certain brethren in the church.]

August 22, 1934

John Harvey Kellogg, M.D.  
Battle Creek Sanitarium  
Battle Creek, Michigan

My dear Doctor Kellogg:

... You know Isaiah wrote "Let the potsherd strive

with the potsherds of the earth." When I get into a miserable quarrel with a man or a group,--and being Irish this happens betimes,--albeit it is my desire to steer clear of altercations; I always rate my opponents as potsherds. That is part of my venomous and vindictive nature,--and all Irishmen are both venomous and vindictive--but the fellow who fights with potsherds turns himself into a potsherd. Let us not be potsherds. You and I, John, both are unfortunate enough to have what the Hibernians call "a long memory." This isn't good for us. Thus endeth the epistle of

Your old friend,  
Percy T. Magan, M.D., President

Dr. Magan personally took time to inscribe copies of Dr. David Paulson's book, *Footprints of Faith*, to members of some of the graduating medical classes in the 1930's.

Courtesy James Nix

To James Barnard —  
Accept my prayer that  
all you walk and say  
may be like unto that of  
him who when he was  
reviled, reviled not again—  
when he suffered, he threat-  
ened not but committed  
himself unto him who  
judgeth righteously.  
Percy T. Magan  
Los Angeles  
May 8-35.



George Thomason (L), Percy T. Magan (C), and Newton Evans (R) played prominent roles in the development of the School of Medicine at the College of Medical Evangelists.



MOUND CITY VILLA, CALIFORNIA.

W. D. ENNOR,  
Bryn Mawr P. O.

**M**OUND CITY VILLA is in the midst of a beautiful grove of evergreen shade trees, and stands on a mound comprising twenty-five acres of rich orange land at an altitude of seventy-five feet above the surrounding country, and which is dotted with young orchards unexcelled by any. It is located on the Southern Pacific railroad, three miles east of Colton, four miles west of Redlands, nine miles from Riverside, and four miles of San Bernardino; one-fourth of a mile from Victoria, on the Santa Fe railroad, and one and one-half miles from Idlewild, on San Bernardino and Redlands motor line.

The panorama spread out in front of its windows, takes in ten of the beautiful growing towns of San Bernardino valley, including the Sierra Madre range of mountains for forty miles, and the famous Arrowhead Hot Springs.

This building was built by the Mound City Land and Water Company at an expense of \$30,000, and contains

about sixty rooms, all connected to the central office by electric bells; has grates in every room, and mountain water under 100 feet pressure throughout the building convenient to every room.

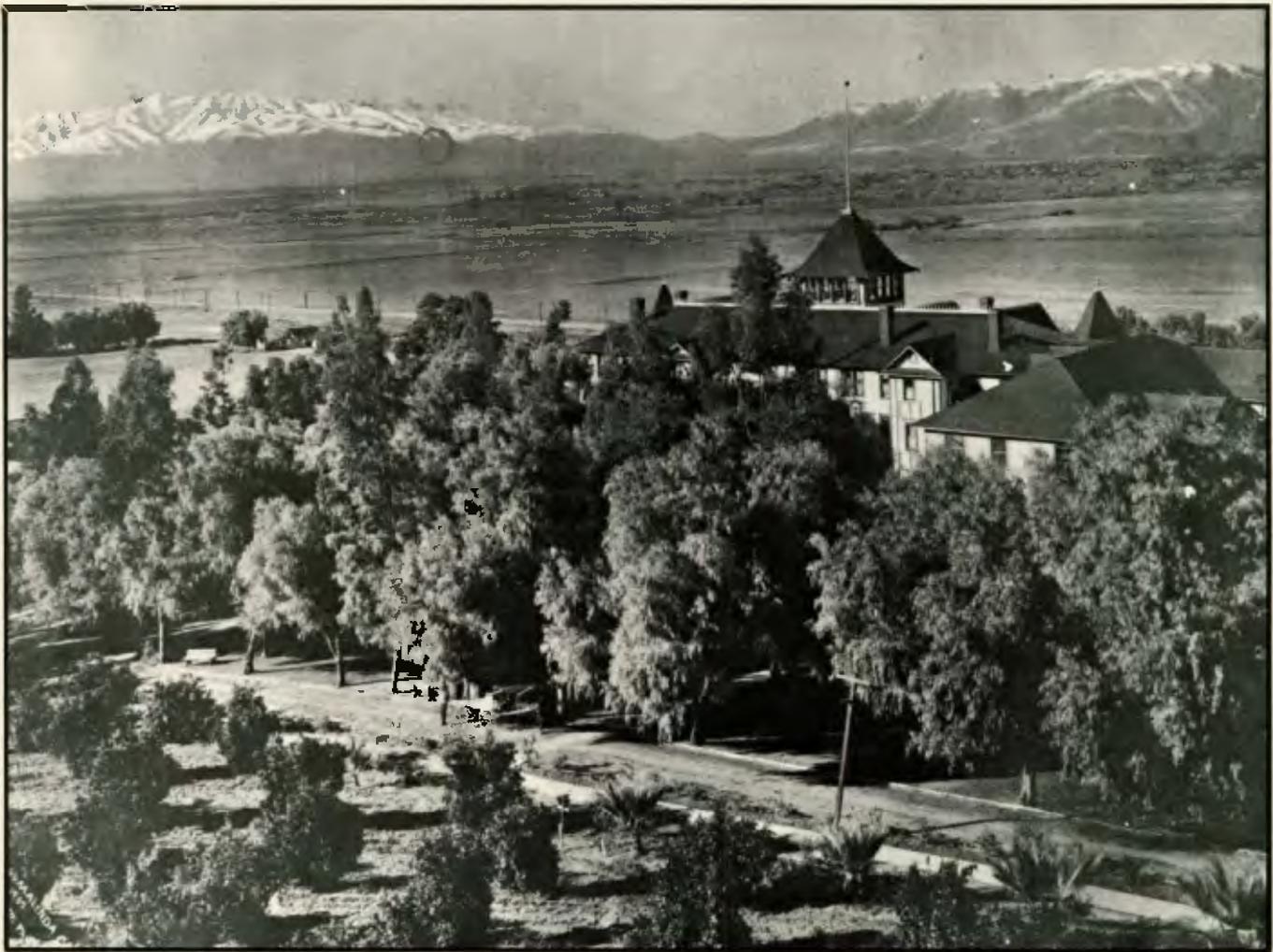
This property will be sold at a figure greatly below its real value. To parties desiring to establish a boarding school, sanitarium or hotel, for either of which the location and building are admirably adapted, and would be liberally patronized if in hands of competent persons.

Within a radius of ten miles there are not less than 30,000 busy, prosperous and happy people, and it is *strictly* in the line of great improvements which will soon take place in this wonderful, fertile and beautiful valley.

Correspondence solicited from such as can command sufficient capital to furnish and equip such a building, and make a small cash payment on the same. To such great inducements will be offered.

Its Name Is  
"Beautiful Hill"

*Ellen G. White,*



[Editor's Note: On September 4, 1905, Ellen White wrote a letter to two of her nieces, Addie and May Walling, asking them to join the health work at Loma Linda. Within it is a detailed description of the property at Loma Linda. A portion of this letter has been excerpted and illustrated by photographs from the Loma Linda University Heritage Room.]

*Ellen G. White*

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*Ellen G. White (1827-1915), a co-founder of the Seventh-day Adventist church, was also one of the founders of Loma Linda University.*



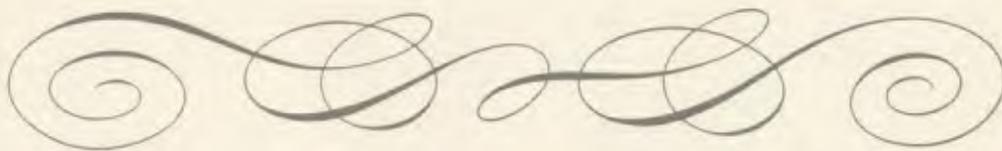
“We have recently purchased another sanitarium property, known as Loma Linda. I am most grateful to the Lord for making it possible for us to secure this property. It lies sixty miles east of Los Angeles, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railway. Its name, Loma Linda,--‘beautiful hill,’--describes the place. Of the sixty acres comprised in the property, about thirty-five form a beautiful hill, which rises one hundred and twenty-five feet above the valley. Upon this hill the sanitarium building is situated.

The main building is an imposing structure of sixty-four rooms, having three stories and a basement. It is completely furnished, heated by steam, and lighted with electricity. It is surrounded with large pepper-wood trees and other shade trees.



The entrance steps broaden as one ascends, and from them is entered the glass parlor, a large, beautiful room, three sides of which are glass. In this room there are ten rocking chairs, and more can be supplied if necessary. At appropriate distances there are two decorative pillars, which look something like bowls turned upside down, and round these pillars are seats. This room opens into another large parlor, carpeted with excellent body brussels. In this room there are three lounges, ten rockers, and some upholstered chairs.

The second parlor opens into a spacious hall, which is furnished with easy chairs. At the right of the hall, double doors open into a large dining room. Ascending a few steps, one enters an office room, and this room opens on to a beautiful grove of pepper-wood trees.







About ten rods away, on what is known as Summit Hill, there is a group of fine cottages. The central cottage has nine beautiful rooms, and two bath-rooms. In the basement is the heating plant for the five cottages. Prettily grouped round this large cottage are four smaller ones, having four rooms each, with bath and toilet. An interesting feature of these cottages is that each room has its verandah, with broad windows running to the floor, so that the beds can be wheeled right out on to the verandah, and the patients can sleep in the open air.

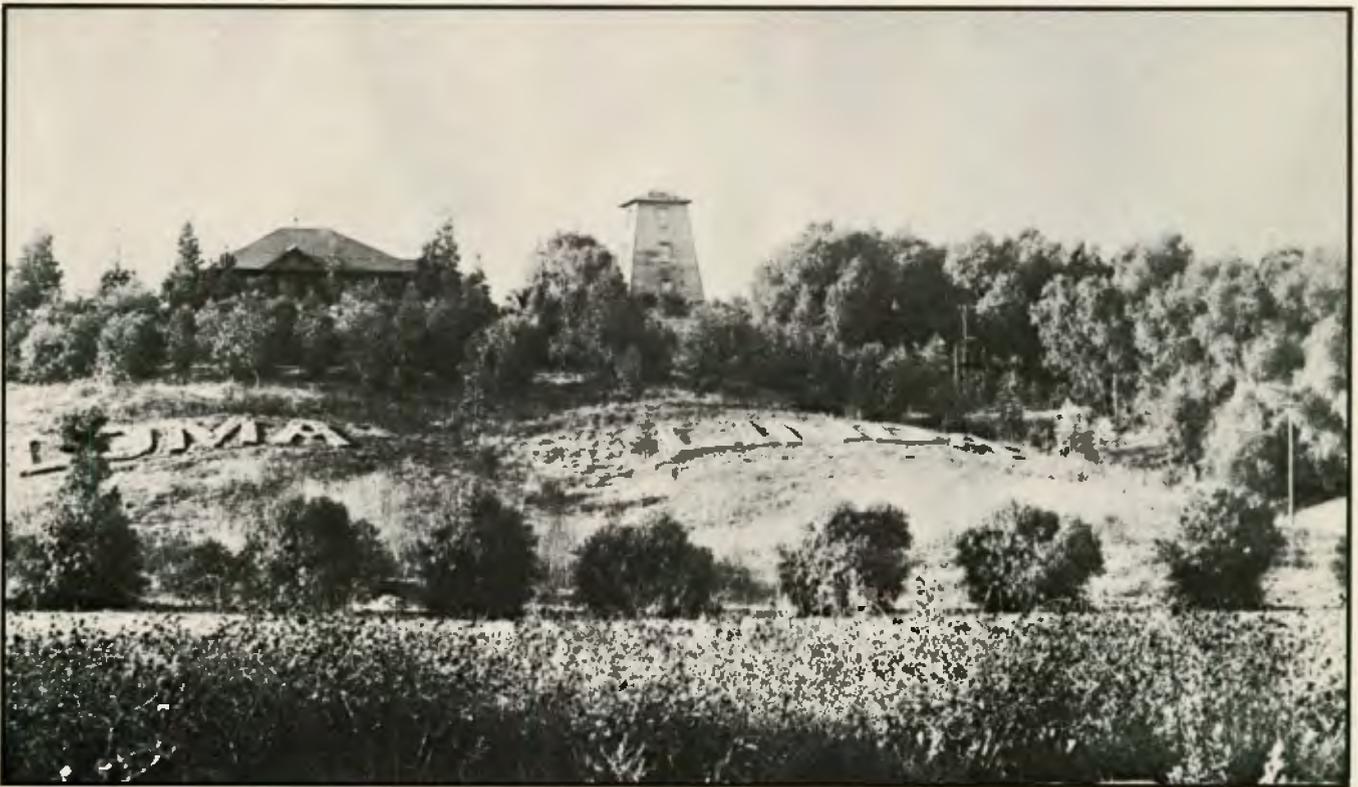
There is another building, which was known as the recreation building. In this is a billiard table, which must have cost several hundred dollars. This of course, will be disposed of. A partition runs through this building, and we have thought that one side could be used for meetings, and the other side for class rooms.





The land is well cultivated, and will furnish much fruit and many vegetables for the institution. Fifteen acres of the valley land is in alfalfa hay. Eight acres of the hill are in apricots, plums, and lemons. Ten acres are in good bearing orchard.







Many acres of land round the cottages and the main building are laid out in lawns, drives, and walks.

There are horses and carriages, cows and poultry, farming implements and wagons. The buildings and grounds are abundantly supplied with water.

This property is now in our possession. It cost the company from whom we purchased it about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. They erected the buildings, and ran the place for a time as a sanitarium. Then they tried to operate it as a tourist hotel. But this plan did not succeed, and they decided to sell. It was closed last April, and as the stockholders became more anxious to sell, it was offered to us for forty thousand dollars, and for this amount our brethern have purchased it.

Oh how I long to see the sick and suffering coming to this institution. It is one of the most perfect places for a sanitarium that I have ever seen. I thank our heavenly Father for giving us such a place. It is provided with almost everything necessary for sanitarium work, and it is the very place in which sanitarium work can be carried forward by faithful workers.

The buildings are all ready, and work must be begun in them as soon as we can secure the necessary physicians and nurses. For sometime I have been looking for just such a place as this, with good buildings, all ready for occupancy, surrounded by shade trees and orchards. When I saw Loma Linda, I said, Thank the Lord. This is the very place that I have been hoping to find."



*Mrs. Ellen G. White gave the dedicatory address for the Loma Linda Sanitarium on Sunday, April 15, 1906. In regard to the event Ellen White stated in the Review and Herald for June 21, 1906, "...the beautiful building and grounds of the Loma Linda Sanitarium were . . . dedicated to the service of God . . . I was present at the meeting . . . and spoke . . . for nearly half an hour."*

# LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY

1905-1980

This 208 page hardcover book honoring the 75th anniversary of Loma Linda University is printed on high quality paper with a beautiful color jacket.

Each of the eight chapters will cover one decade in the history of the University. Many of the hundreds of pictures used throughout the book will be published for the first time.

For a limited time only (letter must be postmarked no later than June 15) you can purchase this book at a pre-publication special for \$9.95. Shipping and handling costs are free if you mention this ad in *Adventist Heritage*. Otherwise \$1.00 will be added to the price of the book.

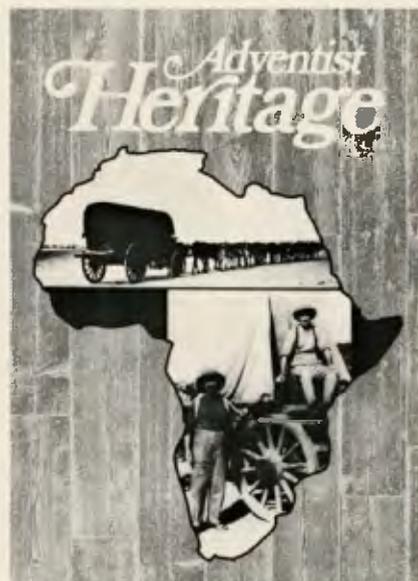
Send your check or money order to University Relations, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA 92350.

Seventh-day Adventists need to know how the Lord has led the church from its very beginning and the lessons He endeavors to teach. *Adventist Heritage* is the only magazine devoted specifically to providing these incidents and insights. Readers of *Adventist Heritage* will develop a deeper appreciation for the great Second Advent Movement.

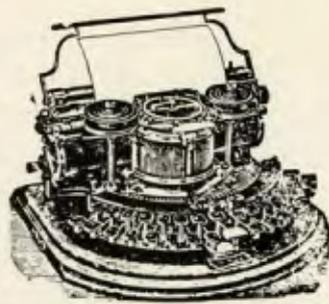
# LOOK FOR US

Copies of *Adventist Heritage* are now available at your Adventist Book Center. Single issues are \$1.95 each (regular price \$2.50). 1 year subscription is \$5.00--foreign rates are \$5.50 (surface) and \$6.50 (airmail.) For subscriptions write to *Adventist Heritage Publications*, Loma Linda University Library, Loma Linda, California 92350.

## AT YOUR ADVENTIST BOOK CENTER



# Marginal



# Notes

Sir:

I enjoyed the article on the *Pitcairn* by Fred Harder and the philatelic connections touched on by Robert Roach.

In the matter of "Adventist" stamps, the first stamp showing the ship was not mentioned in the article, the 20-cent value of a series of notable vessels issued by Norfolk Island in 1967-68. I note in Fred's article that the *Pitcairn* did indeed call at Norfolk but I rather think its significance might be the Pitcairn origins and connections of part of the Norfolk population from the transplantation attempted in the 19th Century.

The *Pitcairn* pictured with Roach's article was also released in a miniature sheet of four stamps, one for each design of the set, and on the margins of this souvenir sheet was a short note about each ship. Being somewhat more careless in their research than Fred Harder, the stamp printers say the *Pitcairn* was built at "Bonita," California, rather than Benicia!

We might consider expanding our Adventist stamp collection beyond the five (or six) items mentioned, for the Pitcairn Islands (to give them their official designation) are probably the only stamp-issuing entity which is "Adventist," and we can quite legitimately include all or most of their issues, particularly those whose designs were drawn from actual scenes of the island, its buildings, its people at work or leisure. With a population hovering around three score, Pitcairn must also have one of the very smallest populations to enjoy having its own stamps—it works out to better than two varieties per person since the issues began in 1940. Even if the need for special stamps is minimal, the income from the sales must be helpful and we can enjoy collecting the stamps. Very sincerely yours,  
Walter C. Utt



Sir:

As a member of the "Advent Family" I am grateful for the contribution you and the staff of *Adventist Heritage* magazine are making in recording in historical perspective our heritage as a people. This is a great service to the membership of the Seventh-day Adventist church.

For the sake of accuracy I wish to call attention to a factual detail that is in error toward the close of the article, "Unser Seminar," in the summer, 1977 issue, volume 4, number 1, page 54. This is the reference to Broadview College. BVC was established and operated to prepare youth of Swedish parentage for leadership roles in the church's concern for the Swedish immigrant population of North America. Hutchinson Seminary, Hutchinson, Minnesota, was developed for the Danish-Norwegian constituency. It is true, as with the program at Clinton, when Hutchinson could no longer operate as an entity, that it, too, was consolidated with Broadview College.

In fact, if my memory serves me correctly, the "plan to make Broadview stronger and solve some of these (fiscal) problems," necessitated the development of a curriculum to the place where at one time as many as fourteen language groups were served. This, too, proved to be insufficient to keep the program going financially and BVC was consolidated with Emmanuel Missionary College (now Andrews University). Thus, it would be inaccurate to say that "Broadview College, (was) a school largely devoted at that time to the education of Seventh-day Adventist youth of Norwegian and Russian parentage."

I know that this is late in reaching you. But since I did not read this article until just the other day, I was previously unaware of the way this is worded.

Sincerely yours,  
Carl Sundin

Courtesy James Nix



# The Loma Linda Sanitarium

Is a home for the care and treatment of the sick, conducted in full accordance with the scientific and hygienic principles of rational medicine. Its beautiful location and quiet, healthful surroundings exert a double influence conducive to recovery.

A training school for nurses is organized in connection with the institution; also a NURSES' BUREAU from which TRAINED NURSES are supplied for private nursing.

Visitors are Always Welcome.

## Dedicatory Exercises of the Loma Linda Sanitarium Loma Linda, California. April 15, 1906.

### Program

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

Inspection of buildings and grounds.  
Demonstration of Methods.

12 m.—Luncheon.

### MENU

- NUT ROLLS
- OLIVES
- FRUIT STICKS
- SANDWICHES
- NUT
- FRUIT
- EGG
- OLIVE
- BANANAS
- ORANGES
- NUTS AND RAISINS
- JELLY ROLL
- CAKE
- LEMONADE
- FRUIT NECTAR
- CEREAL COFFEE

### Program

1:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.

Chorus—"Hosanna" . . . . . Jackson

Address of Welcome—

J. A. BURDEN  
Manager Loma Linda Sanitarium  
Introducing

ELDER W. C. WHITE  
President Washington, D. C., Sanitarium, Chairman.

Invocation—

ELD. G. W. REASER  
President Glendale Sanitarium.

Chorus—"Lord of All Being" . . . . . Fearis

Address—Rise and Progress of Sanitarium Work.  
PROF. GEO. W. RINE.

Address—

Medical Missionary Work, or the Whole Gospel.  
ELD. R. S. OWEN.

Cornet Solo—Miss Mabel Knox.

Address—Sanitarium Methods of Treatment.  
DR. FULLMER.

Wand Drill, Trio—Sanitarium Nurses.

Address—Ministry of Healing.  
MRS. E. G. WHITE.

Chorus—"Praise Ye the Father" . . . . . Gounod

Dedicatory Prayer—

ELD. S. N. HASKELL.

