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Jr. Nasdad vs. Fraternities

When the National Association of Seventh-day Adventist Dentists was organized, it was envisioned that someday the denomination would operate its own dental school. Looking forward to that day, provision was made for the inclusion of the alumni of all present and future schools of the College.

Provision was also made for students to become junior members that they might become more familiar with the purposes and value of NASDAD membership after graduation.

But still another thought was cherished that Junior NASDAD might serve as a satisfactory substitute for fraternities.

Several times representatives of the various dental fraternities have come to Loma Linda to explore the possibility of establishing a chapter for their particular fraternity. As a result, some of our students have been inquiring why we do not encourage the establishment of national dental fraternities.

A letter written to one of the fraternities from which I quote in part, will, I believe, help explain our attitude.

"First our objective is somewhat different than most dental schools. In our published bulletin, under the heading "Philosophy of Education," is this partial statement: "The College attempts to supply an atmosphere favorable to the development and maturation of Christian character and to the fruition of a sense of responsibility for the intellectual, physical and spiritual welfare of fellow men. In the fulfillment of its mission the College senses the universality of science, the healing arts, and the Christian message. Thus, in an era of pandemic fear and distress, the College deliberately undertakes to develop competent men and women who will readily identify themselves with a redemptive approach to the world's needs."

"Based on this philosophy, I think it is understandable that the school encourages only those organizations on its campus whose objectives are in harmony with the stated objectives. Accordingly, it is hesitant to encourage or permit student organizations which might conceivably conflict with this philosophy.

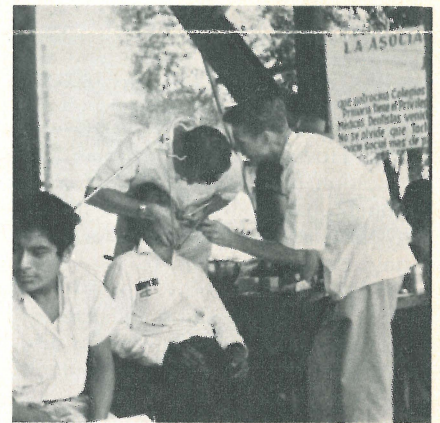
"Another factor is that we are a small community and 80 per cent of our student body is married. Accordingly there would only be a small segment of our student body who would be available for fraternity housing. Our single students, unless living at home or with close relatives, are required to live in a college dormitory and in a sense enjoy the main advantages they would derive from living in a fraternity house."

In my opinion, once Junior NASDAD membership becomes an integral part of our college life, it will serve the desire of the student body for extracurricular activities even better than fraternities who vie with each other for members, which ultimately tends to divide the student body into factions.

Certainly Junior NASDAD membership is more in harmony with our stated purpose, which is to foster unity, loyalty and growth of the CME family, than could possibly be expected with the establishment within the school of national fraternities.

Junior NASDAD members, I salute you and encourage you to make your organization so good that no one will want to be left out. You have my unqualified support.

M. Webster Prince, D.D.S.
Dean, School of Dentistry



Alden Chase, James Crawford

Jr. Nasdad in Mexico

Charcoal tablets, rain forests, sterilization solutions, needles, "turistas," bananas, root tips, tortillas, "escape pans," draining fistulas, bumpy roads and mules — these have a special meaning to the Jr. Nasdad members who returned from a recent successful summer missionary venture which took place in the lush state of Chiapas, Mexico. This program, now in its second year of maturity was carried on under the direction of Dr. Howard Marin.

Among a people ravished with poverty, dysentery, malnutrition, and dental caries, these "missionaries" sought in a small way to alleviate the almost hopeless dental health conditions by extractions (over 2500), fillings (over 100) and instruction in healthful living.

Contributing to the success of the venture were members from the School of Medicine, School of Nursing, and ministers of the church. School of Dentistry personnel consisted of Dr. Howard Marin, Dr. and Mrs. Dale Libby, Dr. Roger Lindner, Dr. Thomas Zwemer, Jack Booker, Alden Chase, James Crawford, Kenneth Davis, Ronald Fasano, Wesley Heinrich, Dale Pyke, Green Shurney, John (Gringo) Sorrels, Joe Uniat and veteran from the previous year Wilfred Wileman.

Those participating felt they gained valuable clinical experience coupled with an insight of mission life with its needs, hardships and joys.

jr. nasdad CONTRA-ANGLE

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EDITOR Kenneth Davis
ASSOCIATE EDITOR Vernon Holyoke
CIRCULATION MANAGER Donald Caster
COLUMNISTS Judy Sands, Bert Sabo

All correspondence for editorial management and content should be directed to the Editor, School of Dentistry, Loma Linda, Calif.

CURRENT CONCEPTS

The Etiology of Infectious Disease . . .

By Jack D. Zwemer, D.D.S.

The origin of human host-parasite relationships is not known. However, it is known that if parasitism began with the creation of man, it was only beneficial until his fall. Although many parasites have usefully served mankind since then, man has sustained an increasing burden of pathogens and infectious disease in the intervening ages.

The Mosaic laws governing the Hebrew economy revealed that the communicable nature of certain diseases was recognized very early. It was also known that for a time the Jews preserved a knowledge of the fundamental importance of isolation, sanitation, nutrition and abstinence in the prevention and control of contagious disease. The passing centuries, however, brought increasing disregard and ignorance of these health principles until communicable diseases became vast continental and global scourges which still threaten to break out and wreak havoc with mankind.

For millenniums disease was regarded with superstitions, dread even by men of intelligence and culture. To them man appeared to be the inevitable and hapless victim of divine interdiction or of demonic wrath. The outburst of learning in recent centuries rejected these notions but did not at first lead to notable changes in man's self-indulgence which always compromises his successful competition with microbial parasitism. Rather, the efforts of learning and investigation were directed to the demonstration of infectious agents and to artificial attempts to restrict and destroy them.

The monumental efforts of men like Pasteur, Koch, Lister and Ehrlich thus firmly established the germ theory of disease and laid the foundation for modern chemotherapy. Within the last several years, however, biologists have taken another look at the germ theory. Suggestions have been made that perhaps the theory has been oversold, that the old opponents of the germ theory of disease were expressing a measure of truth, that perhaps microbes are merely the symptom and not the cause of disease after all.

It is certainly evident that man lives in a microorganismal world. Microbes are in the air he breathes, the food he eats, the water he drinks, the soil he treads upon and on all the objects he touches. Such inevitable contacts are usually indifferent, sometimes beneficial and only occasionally are they harmful.

(Continued on page 4)

100 See Jr. Nasdad Put in Orbit

The first Jr. NASDAD meeting of the year was launched with a "dinner hour" meeting. With Jr. NASDAD president Alden Chase presiding, the meeting came to order. *An introduction to Jr. NASDAD* was the topic discussed by a symposium. Dr. Mitchell, the NASDAD historian, led off with a history of the formation of NASDAD, Dr. Thomas Zwemer, Jr. NASDAD sponsor, explained what Jr. NASDAD could mean to the student. The president of NASDAD, Dr. Franklin Nelson, then discussed the functions of the "parent" NASDAD. The relation of NASDAD to the Alumni organization was discussed by Dr. Albert Burns.

Plans for the coming year were then related by the chairman of each committee. They were as follows:

- Jack Booker—Public Relations, welfare clinics, education, etc.
- Erl Hendrickson—Physical Activities
- Kenneth Davis—Editor of Contra-Angle
- Tom Davis—Jr. NASDAD Librarian (tests, State and National Boards)
- Virgil Lau—Vice President (coming programs, table clinics, etc.)

The "Hungry Five Band" provided the dinner music for those eating at the cafeteria—Luke Kolpacoff—trumpet, Don Beglau—trombone, Gene Lysinger—tuba, Jerry Alderson—clarinet, Mervin Becker—clarinet.

Door prizes were given every 15 minutes throughout the evening. The College Pharmacy contributed some of the gifts which were presented during the meeting.

:- FROM THE EDITOR :-

Our school is now seven years old. Within these past seven years we have established many traditions and trends particular to our school's students way of life. The students currently enrolled are now establishing these old traditions and trends, and at the same time, they are developing new ones.

During the first few years of our history some farsighted students strove to set in operation an active student body government in the form of Jr. Nasdad. Some excellent projects and programs were established with the resulting benefit to the student body as well as the school. However, these have seemingly fallen by the wayside during the past few years and the activity of the students, as a united group has been insignificant.

Could it be that the pioneering spirit of a newly formed school is being slowly replaced by a more complacent attitude concerning student affairs? With this complacency comes a state of *laissez-faire* with the result that our school is in danger of losing many benefits which could be derived from an active student body.

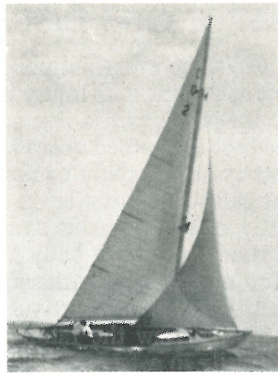
Without the active support of each individual member of the school the student government, Jr. Nasdad, can accomplish nothing. The traditions established this year possibly could determine for many years the fate of Jr. Nasdad and our school. What is done this year will determine whether Jr. Nasdad will just be a name on paper or whether it will stand for a living, vivacious, active student body and a fond memory to the future alumni.

Away

FROM THE

Clinic

By Bert Sabo



"Sailing and the Middle-Age Spread"

Among the more pleasant problems facing a professional man, there arises the question of how to spend his leisure time. From among the many pastimes to choose, the age-old art of sailing presents itself.

Now-a-days, sailing in large or small boats has reached the level of safety demanded by fretting spouses and it can be enjoyed by all the children right down to the six or eight year bracket.

In the small boat category, from all appearances, children are actually taking over these days. A Sunday afternoon sailing at Newport will make many adults look rather slow when it's seen that the boat in the lead of most races is being skippered by junior with dad, mom, or sis acting as crew. But many are the dads thus saved from "middle-age spread" by a son or daughter frantically shouting "Hike, dad hike." This is the seemingly impossible task of hanging all of the larger portions of the body overboard and getting a firm grip on something with the toes—does wonders for the stomach muscles.

For those interested in the feel of a rolling deck beneath them, the larger sloops, ketches, yawls, or schooners are the thing. Whether it is the call of Catalina or a three week passage in the Honolulu race, a ship of thirty feet or more is the answer.

During the season when only short two or three day vacations can be spared from the practice, the larger boat will provide a second home with all the conveniences of hot water, electricity and refrigeration. Included are the priceless features of privacy and time to spend alone with the family and friends.

When a longer vacation comes along the trips can be proportionately extended. One, two or three day hops from port to port can be taken. Ensenada, Acapulco, Panama, South America, or on . . . any coast in the world can be traveled and enjoyed. For those anchored to a schedule, this can be kept by the ever present auxiliary engine.

Sailing offers so many interesting opportunities to meet new people and make new friends that its enjoyment soon becomes a way of life. Whether it is the friendly afternoon races with others in the home port or new ports with different languages and strange foods, sailing becomes a medium of contact with other people in the world. It provides the needed relaxation looked for by professional men in their leisure hours. And it can satisfy that desire for a little adventure that so often is more relaxing than simple physical rest alone.

Free Sunday Clinic

"You must give some time to your fellow men. Even if it's a little thing, do something for those who have need of help, something for which you get no pay, but the privilege of doing it."
—Albert Schweitzer

A free Sunday clinic, to be operated by Jr. NASDAD members in conjunction with the San Bernardino County Welfare Department, is being planned for the near future. Jack Booker, Community Relations Director of Jr. NASDAD, announced that tentative plans are being made to offer free dental service in the C.M.E. Dental School to needy families in the San Bernardino Area.

Awaiting official approval, Jr. NASDAD members will donate their time to serve approximately 100 patients on the second Sunday of each month beginning in December. Service rendered is planned to be in the form of amalgam and silicate restorations, extractions, radiographs, periodontal treatments and home care instruction.

Eligibility for free dental service will be determined by S.B.C.W. Department. Operational expenses will be met by the C.M.E. School of Dentistry.

Other Jr. Nasdad Activities . . .

Erl Hendrickson, Jr. NASDAD physical activities director, reports that plans for a balanced program are in various stages of development. Howard Sprague and faculty member Dr. Kenneth Wical were named coordinators for the alpine hiking phase. The coordinators of the skiing enthusiasts will be soon announced.

Virgil Lau, Jr. NASDAD V.P., reports that Dr. Harold E. Schnepfer will present "Gold Foil Techniques" as the topic for the November meeting in the cafeteria. In December the subject will be about the relationship of dental laboratory and the dentist.

The two winning 1959 table clinics from C.M.E. were presented at the A.D.A. National Convention in New York by Robert Pike and Virgil Lau. Plans are now in progress for student table clinics this year.

Robert Peshek has been recently appointed social activities chairman of Jr. NASDAD. A potluck supper, picnics, trips and other activities are planned.

A Jr. NASDAD chorus, under the direction of Bo Ying Wat, M.D., was recently formed. Veryl Drury, newly elected president, announces plans for public appearances in November.

THE FEMINE TOUCH

By Judy Sands

Hygiene Concerned with Prevention . . .

A two year dental hygiene course has been established for the first time at C.M.E. under the direction of Dr. Gerald Mitchell. The ten students enrolled in this course are using the facilities and space included in the original plans set forth by the founders of the school.

The dental hygiene curriculum is planned so that the students can complete the requirements for a B.A. degree in Dental Hygiene. Two years of college work, or its equivalent, including specified prerequisites, are taken by each student at an accredited liberal arts college prior to admission to the school.

Receiving training as a member of the dental health team, the hygienist is primarily concerned with the prevention of oral diseases. They assist the dentist by oral prophylaxes, application of fluorides and education of patients concerning dental health. Other responsibilities include exposing and processing of roentgenograms and office management.

May Chang . . .

The first to break the all-male tradition by registering in this year's freshman dental class is the charming young woman, May Chan.

May, whose home is in the British Crown Colony of Singapore, arrived in the U.S. about two years ago to begin her college education.

In school May enjoys her practical instruction the most, but says that "anatomy is hard." Although she is the only girl in the class of sixty, she doesn't mind all of the attention she gets.

THE DENTIST AND HIS GOD

Man... a Mind-Body-World...

By Jack W. Provonsha, M.D.

Our modern conception of man has become increasingly a rediscovery of the biblical viewpoint. From a number of quarters there has been displayed a new awareness that the Bible knows little of the Greek radical compartmentalizations of matter and spirit, of body and soul. Strongly supported by psychosomatic medicine and cultural and social anthropology, man is again seen as a whole—not a soul *in* a body *in* a world, but a mind-body-world so intimately interrelated that whatever affects him in one area has implications for the whole of him.

From this standpoint, even to speak of the "religious life of the dentist" is, at the outset, something of an anachronism and suggests the traditional practice of placing into a compartment that which is "religious" while regarding the remainder as essentially something else.

Now, it is true, of course, that man's life does not consist of a constant uniformity of emphasis in all areas. The Christian dentist may come apart, so to speak, one day out of seven for a concentration of one type of activity and a cessation of certain other types of activity. There is something immediately disturbing, however, about the concept that one day out of the week he is "religious" and the remainder "non-religious." Rather, we see the emphasis of this one day as carrying over into the activities of the week. As Heschel says, "the Sabbath sanctifies the week." The dentist also may look to certain definite periods of the day as sources of strength for the day. But if the biblical conception of man means anything at all, it certainly does not mean that he has been religious only during these brief periods. The fact that one may have given a Bible study to friends in the evening does not mean that he has now finally done something religious in contrast to his witness earlier in the day.

Man is a whole. His life is also a whole, and no portion of it can be isolated from the rest of living. Areas of special emphasis exists, yes, and the dentist does well to keep these areas intact lest the whole suffer; but never can a man who has discovered his true relation to God feel that there are so-called "secular" periods when God does not in some way enter into that which he is doing. Perhaps this is the real meaning of the words of the Psalmist, "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me" (Psalm 139:7-10).

The true Christian carries on all of his activities with a continual awareness of the abiding presence of God—in the church and in the office, at home in the family prayer circle and in his recreation. All of his life partakes of and is sanctified by the "religious dimension." His "religious life" is the whole of his life.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (continued from page 2)

From the microbial point of view, injury to the host is just as disastrous as injury to the parasite. A dead host will no longer support a live parasite. Thus in effect harm to the host is imposed on an unsuspecting pathogen when the host is not properly equipped to maintain its side of the partnership. Moreover the presence of the parasite is manifestly disadvantageous to the host only when the barrier mechanisms of the body are impaired through the mediation of stress. Parasitism, then, is really only the TERTIARY cause of infectious disease.

In this view the rational approach to therapy lies not primarily in a frenetic effort to unilaterally destroy microorganisms which can only return because of their ubiquity. Nor does it lie in chemotherapeutic measures capable of causing long term damage to a host which shares common metabolic pathways with the parasite. The rational approach to therapy lies in the avoidance of contact with obligatory pathogens through the inhalation of pure air, ingestion of pure food and water and the formation of other habits of cleanliness. But above all it involves preventing the intimate relationship of invasion and infection and restricting the host-pathogen interaction to superficial contact by insuring an optimal functioning of the barrier mechanisms.

Since the normal operation of the barrier mechanisms depends on the avoidance or removal of stress—whether that be nutritional, hormonal, emotional or whatever—stress is really the SECONDARY cause of infectious disease. There is no ultimate answer to stress except through that "peace . . . which passeth all understanding. . ." Phil. 4:7. "Great peace have they which love Thy law; and nothing shall offend them." Ps. 11:165. Stress is the inevitable consequence of violating God's law.

Sin, the transgression of the law, is then the PRIMARY cause of disease. Satan is the author of sin. It is he who employs secondary causes to mediate disease. But it is the will of God which establishes the connection between the primary cause—SIN—and its effects—DISEASE. It is also His will that the disease which is the inevitable result of sin be eradicated through the removal of sin. "For this is the will of God, even your sanctification. . ." I Thess. 4:3. "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." I Thess. 5:23.

We shall struggle vainly with infectious disease as long as we do despite to the wisdom of the Great Physician and choose to ignore, to neglect, or to deride His means of communicating with us. He has the solution not only to our spiritual dilemma, but to the biological impasse of disease to which mankind is rapidly and universally moving. Divine revelation provides the only authentic basis for the maintenance and recovery of health: "In the presence of such a Teacher, of such opportunity for divine education, what worse than folly is it to seek an education apart from Him,—to seek to be wise apart from Wisdom; to be true while rejecting Truth; to seek illumination apart from the Light, and existence without the Life; to turn from the Fountain of living waters, and hew out broken cisterns, that can hold no water." Ed. 83.

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