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DR. FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS ADDRESSES STUDENT ASSEMBLY IN GUEST LECTURE



Dr. Franz Josef Strauss, Chairman of West Germany's Christian Social Union and a member of the West German Bundestag since 1948, was the guest lecturer for a special assembly of the Ambassador College student body on Wednesday, April 1.

Dr. Strauss was in the Southland on a private trip to the United States to meet with friends in the area before touring the Grand Canyon, visiting NASA Space Center in Houston, and calling upon Dr. Wernher von Braun in Washington, D.C. Wednesday was the first day of a two-day visit to Ambassador made by the German statesman at the invitation of the College. Dr. Strauss was accompanied by his wife; his secretary, Dr. Voss; and acquaintances Herr and Frau Hennig.

Dr. Strauss served as Minister of Finance under the Kiesinger Grand Coalition until 1969, and was Minister of Atomic Affairs and Minister of Defense under Konrad Adenauer. He is

the author of two books propounding his plans for a united Europe — *The Grand Design*, and *Challenge and Response*.

On Wednesday, Dr. Strauss toured the campus and was the luncheon guest of the faculty. After the assembly that afternoon, Dr. Strauss attended part of a Big Band rehearsal, and later that evening dined at the Chancellor's residence.

Thursday morning the West German politician was interviewed on camera in the Ambassador College Television Studios by Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong concerning both the future of Germany and Dr. Strauss' personal future. The

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Accreditation Visit: Recommendations to Be Submitted Soon

Further steps in the process of accreditation were taken on Thursday, April 2, with the visit of a committee consisting of Dr. Marjorie Downing, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of English at Scripps College; Dr. Clyde Ericksen, Associate Professor of Biology at Claremont Men's College; Dr. Ellis E. McCune, President of California State College at Hayward; and Dr. Kay J. Andersen, Executive Secretary, Western Association of Schools and colleges.

A general meeting of the top-level executives of Ambassador College Thursday morning clarified the purpose of the visit, and established the day's agenda for the committee. Each member spent the day observing activities in the academic area he or she specialized in: Dr. Downing in the humanities — including Music, Theology, and languages; Dr. Eriksen in the Natural Sciences; Dr. McCune in Social Sciences and College Administration; and Dr. Andersen in the School of Education.

Time was spent in half-hour sessions with various faculty members, gleaning personal answers to the questions normally asked by the accrediting committee. Each member of the committee

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Kitchen Soups Up Training Program

A picture flashes on the screen: Oleh Kubik lies on the floor with ketchup splattered on his white working smock.

When the laughter finally subsides, and Mr. Henry Ackerman again has control of the Food Service Employees, the meeting continues.

Scenes such as this are common on Wednesday mornings this semester in the north club rooms. In order to streamline the employee operations the Food Service Department has instituted these meetings as part of a training program.

In these meetings, Mr. Ackerman shows slides accompanied by commentary describing the assembly, operation, cleaning, and safety precautions for the various machines and pieces of equipment in the kitchen. The slides are followed by two-minute timed tests designed to test the actual educational value of the material.

The meetings provide not only employee training, but also a forum-type atmosphere for the discussion of current problems and suggestions for possible solutions.

Editorial

DOLLARS AND DIPLOMAS

by Les Stocker

Graduation is only days away! The reality of life is pressing in on us. Are we ready to face a competitive world? *Are we equipped to get and hold a good job?* What *will* your diploma be worth?

Just today, members of the accrediting committee visited Ambassador College. One of them asked me, "What are your students prepared to do? Can they enter the business world?"

What is *your* answer? What *are* you ready to do? We all need to understand the answers to these questions — our futures are at stake!

Personal security is the goal of many college students. In this age of specialization, "security" might mean a degree in a certain specialized field. Many graduates will have little to offer outside of their chosen field.

The pioneering spirit seems to have disappeared in today's educational picture. In an earlier time a young man was willing to leave security behind in the "Go west, young man" tradition. There was no cut-and-dried "security" waiting. *A man had to live on his ability in many fields.*

Competition with the elements was the challenge. Success required one to use wit, wisdom, and brawn. *Immediate security* was forfeited.

Today's youths often lack that pioneering spirit. They've specialized in the fields which will *insure* them a good job after graduation. They seek a fixed salary, and fringe benefits.

But what about Ambassador College? What does it prepare its graduates for?

Ambassador College broadens a student's personal horizons — one doesn't have the *immediate* security of a specialized degree fitting him immediately for a specialized job.

Ambassador Clubs, for example, teach a fellow how to stand on his own two feet and speak for himself. They teach a healthy type of personal aggression and competition. They teach *leadership*.

Classes here give one a general background in numerous fields as well as in-depth knowledge in his major fields of study. A graduate should be able to talk to almost anyone — and he'll have something intelligent to contribute.

Dorm life and student activities teach him how to live, how to get along with people from every walk of life. The rigorous athletic activities cultivate the right spirit of competition: to go after a goal and *win* it. Job opportunities teach the student how to work, to get the job done. While many of our contemporaries study extra hours, we learn to **PRODUCE!**

Sometimes the Ambassador College graduate may have to start at a *lower* level in a corporation. But ability to produce, to manage his own affairs, and to be an asset to the company, brings promotion. Employers want *honest*, hard-working, conscientious workers. A specialized degree means nothing unless its holder can produce.

The Ambassador student, like the pioneer, has to rely on his wit, wisdom, and brawn. But isn't that what builds nations — and successes? It takes a leader to be willing to forfeit immediate security for **FUTURE INVESTMENT**. So you might say all we have to offer here is leadership and character. Our men are trained to manage and to lead.

The highly specialized jobs are left for others — who are also always needed. But it takes a *well-rounded* EDUCATION to be a leader in any field.

Are we ready to compete? Is our diploma worth anything? You bet it is!!!

Dr. Stig Erlander to Lecture at Belgium Biochemistry Conference

Paper Challenges Watson-Crick DNA Model

Dr. Stig Erlander, Professor of Chemistry and Biological Sciences, has been invited to be principal lecturer at an international biochemistry meeting in Brugge, Belgium. Officially designated as the 18th *Colloquium on Protides of Biological Fluids*, the conference will include noted scientists from major countries, including the United States, England, France, Sweden, Japan, and the USSR. The colloquium, which begins April 29 and ends May 3, will be divided into two sessions: a morning session to be attended by all conferees and presided over by the principal speakers, and an afternoon session which will be divided into specific interest groups.

Dr. Erlander's paper shows basically the structure of the chromosome as it exists in the cell. Dr. Erlander believes that his paper will cause quite a stir in the scientific world because it challenges the widely accepted Nobel-prize winning work of James D. Watson and Francis Crick on DNA which was published in 1953.

Because of the tremendous interest and enthusiasm which has already been generated by his paper, Dr. Erlander has been awarded prime-speaking time. Instead of the originally scheduled 15 minutes in the afternoon, he has been asked to accept 30 minutes of the morning session on the very first day of the colloquium.

Dr. Erlander states that the basic difference between his work and that of Watson and Crick is that the latter men failed to take into account the presence of salt bonds which were destroyed in the preparation of their model for X-ray analysis. Dr. Erlander's new model includes these bonds and is in appearance noticeably different from the universally recognizable Watson-Crick double helix.

The significance of the new discovery, Dr. Erlander explained, is the understanding of how DNA actually operates and how mutations can actually be corrected through natural life processes.

Accreditation Visit

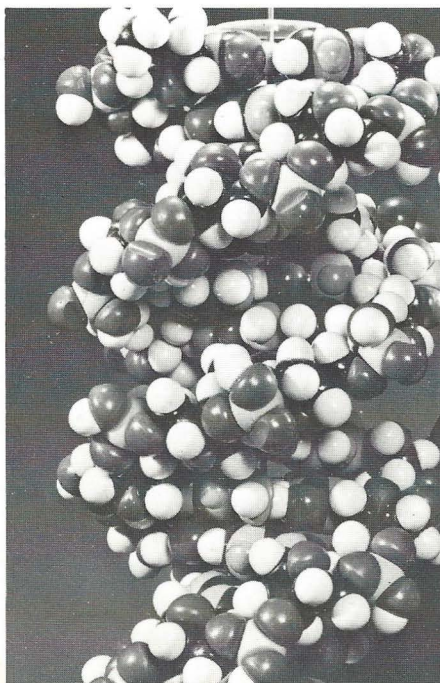
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eventually visited the library in order to inspect the information available in their own academic areas.

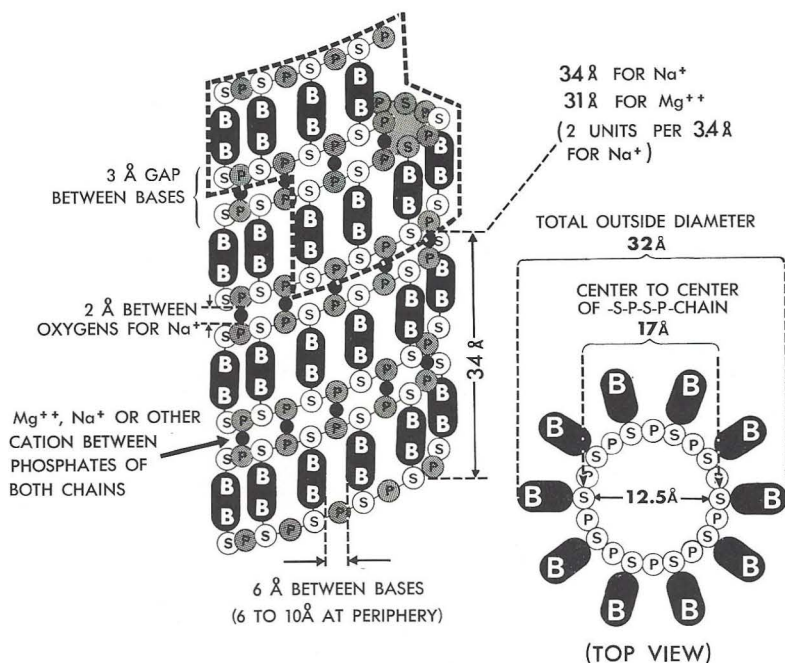
About 3:15 p.m. there was another meeting, and a formal resumé of their impressions was given to the College Board. Since some of the committee members were from the Bay area, they were forced to leave fairly soon afterwards.

The results of the findings of the committee were, in a word, bewildering! Ambassador College's methodology is so unique that it made things very difficult to evaluate in the same manner that they would have normally done. Apparently, we are one of the few institutions that is actually living up to and fulfilling the claims set forth in the catalogue—a pleasing fact, but unusual! The committee intended to indicate a conclusion or recommendation that afternoon, but their findings were actually outside of "normal accrediting experience," so the team asked for additional time to make the decision.

The committee will send us a report as soon as possible indicating conclusions and findings as a result of their professional and thorough evaluations.



The Watson-Crick double helix.



Dr. Erlander's revised model for DNA strands.

The Pure Truth

Chapeaux Bas to the Far-Reaching French

In overall scope the French Department is the largest of the foreign language departments. The circulation of *La PURE VERITE* is well over seventy thousand and read by a quarter million Frenchmen at least. The French-language Ambassador Correspondence Course has an enrollment of nearly five thousand students, and the French broadcast booms out over eight radio stations worldwide.

The French Department started in a small way — with one man, Mr. Dibar Apartian. Even before receiving his Master's degree at Ambassador College, Mr. Apartian was broadcasting over super-power Radio Luxembourg, beginning April 3, 1961. Europe No. 1 became available five weeks later.

The first batch of letters, — 186 all told — arrived in England about three weeks after the first broadcast.

The man in charge of the French department in Bricket Wood at that time was Mr. David Wainwright. He was joined several weeks later by Mr. Colin Wilkins — presently the Manager of the Geneva office.

The first issue of the French PLAIN TRUTH, *La PURE VERITE*, was printed in June 1963 with a first press-run of five thousand copies. For the next five years, until September 1968, the circulation of *La PURE VERITE* increased by some 30% annually. At that time, the worldwide advertising returns began to pour in. The returns from the Belgian, French, French-Canadian and Caribbean editions of *Reader's Digest* boosted the mailing list by an unbelievable 350% in a little over one-and-a-half years, bringing the total circulation to more than seventy thousand copies per month.

The Geneva office was opened in September 1963 by Mr. Ted Armstrong and Mr. Apartian. Mr. Etienne Bourdin and Mr. Colin Wilkins originally staffed the office, but since that time, six people have been added — four of whom are secretaries. Mr. Stephan Lieber, a 1969 Pasadena graduate, assists Mr. Wilkins with administrative responsibilities, and



Mr. Dibar Apartian — Director, speaker on *Le Monde a Venir*.

Andreas Fisher, who attended Bricket Wood for several years, takes care of the mail.

In the early days of the French Work virtually all the translating was done by Mr. Dibar Apartian, but a large share of it is now done by Mr. Bourdin, a native Frenchman. Mr. Apartian still edits all the copy before it goes to press. Once the copy arrives in Pasadena, it is proofread and type-set. Mr. Apartian is assisted in lay-out work by Mr. Clayton Steep; Mr. Arlen Shelton is office manager; and Mr. Peter Grieder is an assistant professor of French.

Besides putting together the French PLAIN TRUTH, the staff in Pasadena also answers some two thousand letters every month, prepares a script for each broadcast, handles the French-language Correspondence Course, and teaches French classes.

Thirty nine lessons of the Correspondence Course are presently available in French, each with an average length of 16



Mr. Peter Grieder — assistant professor of French



Messieurs Shelton and Steep confer over *La PURE VERITE*.

Department



Processing the mail.

pages. The first lesson, translated by Mr. Apartian, was printed in July 1961 — just three months after the first broadcast.

During the few years of its operation, the French Work has produced an amazing number of more than eighty booklets and reprints on every major subject.

The eight radio stations which carry the French broadcast to sixty million French-speaking people total in excess of five million watts per week. The program is normally broadcast on each station about three or four times weekly. Two of the stations are in Europe, three in Canada, and three in the Caribbean. The station on Martinique has drawn an especially large response as it is the only station on the island and broadcasts "Le Monde à Venir" at a prime time.

One hundred and twenty people attend the weekly lectures made available on Martinique by the extension program. In Europe, French-language lectures are held at four different places: Geneva (attendance about 70), Paris: 170; Brussels 55 and Lyon 20.

The French Work, with a total staff of around twenty-five, expects continuation of its spectacular growth in the years ahead.



Jonny Mann.

Celebrities Appraise Big Band

Two popular contemporary musicians recently visited the Ambassador College Big Band. Jonny Mann, director of the Jonny Mann Singers, and outstanding drummer Louis Belison both sat in on Big Band rehearsals. Clinics by these successful professional musicians proved both instructive and inspiring.

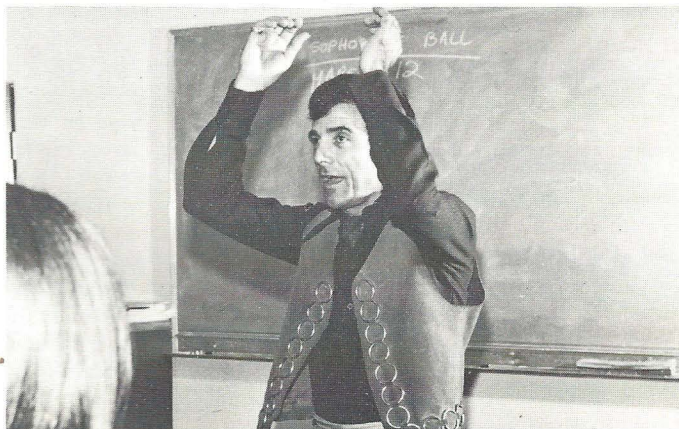
Jonny Mann started out as a clapper player, but has since become one of the most popular chorale leaders. He gave insights into the life of a professional musician, directed the Big Band, and answered questions. He particularly discussed the concepts behind "swing", and "feeling" the second and fourth beats.

Louis Belison also answered questions and gave helpful hints. He spoke about feeling the music — interpreting a piece — and discussed the need for the entire band to feel the accents and rhythms within a piece. He explained how the percussion section can set off and sharpen these accents.

"Zing Went the Strings of My Heart" was selected to give the band an opportunity to practice this point. As one of the most technically proficient drummers of all time, Mr. Belison was able to help the percussionists by demonstrating the techniques and "feel" what he was talking about.

The rehearsal was highlighted by Mr. Belison sitting in on the drums during "Thundering Drums", one of his own compositions.

Both men were pleased and impressed with the augmented instrumentation, and the sound for which the band strives.

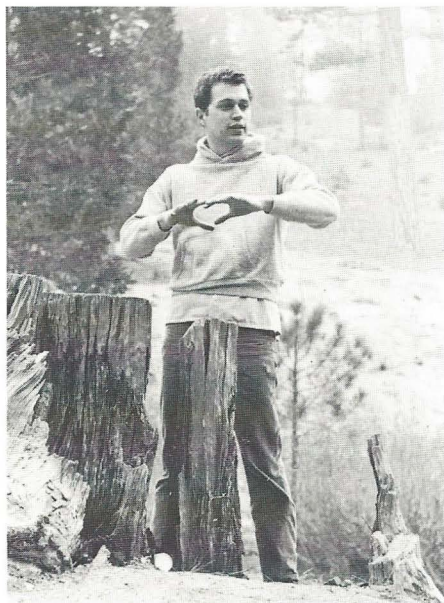


Louis Belison.

GO UP, YOUNG CLUB, GO UP!

No, Tuesday C Ambassador Club did not go to Trader Joe's for their mountain outing last Sunday. I would like to clarify right here that we made only a brief stop there on the way to pick up some much-needed charcoal lighter fluid.

The real destination was Charlton Flat — some forty miles up the tortuous Angeles Crest Highway. Our bus slowly engineered tricky curves and inched its way up steep inclines. As we neared Charlton, the sunshine suddenly disappeared and an eerie fog began to envelop the area. This fog even got worse after we set up camp and began our club meeting on a pine-covered hillside. But club went on as our stalwart



speakers persevered through plummeting temperatures and enshrouding fog. Yes, we had to really rough it — to the extent of using stones and a pine cone for the trophies.

After club, it was time for some recreation and refreshment. Certainly all were in the mood for some hot chocolate, but, since our meteorological expectations fell through, all we had on hand was cold beer. Needless to say, the beer flowed none too freely. Perhaps a little volleyball would get the old system warmed up. Some tried it and it proved successful.

Others went about the task of preparing the eagerly anticipated victuals.

The thirty-one cents worth of lighter fluid from Trader Joe's liberally rained upon our grill full of charcoal, turning heretofore passive black briquets into flaming orbs of heat. Firm patties of fresh meat danced sizzlingly on the grill to the cue of Rich Leimbach's spatula. Rich bravely fought the oft-irritation of smoke and fumes to produce epicurean delights. (Incidentally, in one related scientific breakthrough that I might announce, we found that ski goggles prove to be an effective eye irritant preventive implement when used in a conscientiously applied program of regular ocular care.) Some hold that Rich was inspired by the singing of Lynn Parker who serenaded him as he worked. Others, who know how Lynn sings, discount this idea.

At any rate, we enjoyed our meal as we huddled around the warmth and comfort of the fire that we built in the conveniently provided fire pit. The cold, clear air did wonders for the appetite. Rich couldn't seem to keep enough burgers on the grill.

In time, the food ran low, the appetites ran low, the fire burned low, and the sun fell low. So, we figured it was



high time to leave. After policing the area to Ambassador standards, we boarded our bus and snaked our way over the foggy, moonlit highway back down again into the throes of civilization. Tuesday C, like any club I guess, has its ups and downs. Last Sunday, we had both.

Good breeding consists in concealing how much we think of ourselves and how little we think of the other person.

— Mark Twain

Chemistry Department Attempts

What's the strangest substance on earth? No, I mean stranger than silly putty or kryptonite or flubber. Surprise! It isn't Dichlorotetraamminechromium (III) chloride — it's water!

Water is the only substance that expands when it freezes. Water by rights should exist normally as a gas, but the mysterious force of hydrogen bonding holds it in the liquid state. Recent discoveries have revealed even stranger properties.

In 1961 a Russian chemist, Deryagin, was researching the properties of water when he made a remarkable discovery. He had collected in tiny capillary tubes what should have been water, but what seemed to behave more like molasses.

Intrigued by the possibilities,

Deryagin performed some tests on this substance and found that it boiled around 1000° F. — five times the boiling point of normal water. Another interesting property was that it didn't freeze, but turned into a glassy substance at -40° C.

It has been called polywater, anomalous water, or superwater, depending on the theory adopted concerning the substance.

The Ambassador College Chemistry Department has adopted the 'superwater' theory, and is currently trying to determine the true nature of the mysterious substance, and to either prove or disprove the stand they have taken.

It's certainly puzzling the rest of the scientific world!

Soon after reporting the strange properties of superwater, Dr. Lip-

Field Trips

Pasadena Arboretum & Egg City

Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Winnail's Biology class took advantage of the beautiful weather and visited the Pasadena arboretum.

Basically, an arboretum deals with the ecological aspects of plant life. For example, the scientists working there try to prevent such things as the "tumbleweed fiasco" which happened some years ago. The tumbleweed came to America with a shipment of flax seed from China and now covers 17 states and parts of Canada.

The Pasadena arboretum, which is located within a few miles of campus, contains everything from Burmese Crepe — which is a native of Vietnam and Laos, and is the principal target of the United States' defoliation program in Southeast Asia — to epiphytes, a non-parasitic plant that grows on other plants but gets its food and moisture from the air.

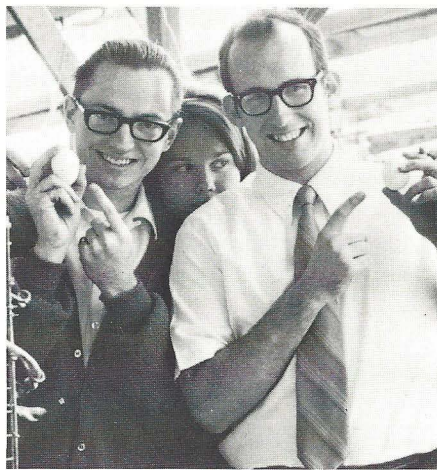
Dr. Enery, our tour guide, informed us that he is a "joiner," that is, a conservative botanist. He said he used to be a "splitter," or liberal botanist, but when one man took a dandelion and split it into 187 different species, he decided

that it was time to change. "It's a lot easier to remember what a dandelion is," he said, "rather than to memorize 187 different variations."

We finished our tour in the shade of the beautiful Japanese gardens. Before we left for home, a student spoke to us for a few minutes on the various individual projects which are currently in progress.

Next morning we joined Mr. Lee's Microbiology class, this time for a trip to Egg City.

Egg City is populated with 2 million



Mass Production of Superwater

pencott, working in the United States, confirmed Deryagin's findings but still couldn't provide answers. Could it be that water has two liquid forms, a normal state and an abnormal one?

Interest in the problem grew fast. Today both the Army and Navy as well as many private companies and universities are doing research to find what this new form of water is, and why it has these strange properties.

But studying superwater is a very difficult task to say the least, in view of the fact no more than 2×10^6 milliliters, or 2 billionths of a quart, have been produced at any one time.

Because such small quantities have been produced some scientists have openly doubted its existence,

claiming that what is being observed is not a new substance, but simply contaminated normal water!

Obviously then, little or no progress can be made until the scientific world knows how to produce superwater in large quantities. Deryagin originally made superwater by putting ultra-fine capillary tubes in an evacuated vessel and then admitting water vapor, which condensed in the tubes after 18 hours. Difficult — and inadequate.

Our Chemistry Department is accepting the challenge of superwater, and is trying to produce the necessary bulk quantities.

The center focus of the entire scientific community is on the superwater issue. Each scientific institution hopes to be first to make the breakthrough, and in the Chemistry Department the race is on!

tenement-dwelling hens who lay around providing Southern California with breakfast eggs. There are approximately 50 acres of chicken tenements within the limits of Egg City.

Mr. Mitchell, our guide, led a tour through the plant where eggs are graded and checked, washed and packed. We didn't get to see the actual operation, however, because the machines were shut down for a changeover from propane to natural gas.

One interesting district of Egg City that we did get to see, though, was the "cracking room." This is where eggs are cracked, divided into whites and yolks, and shipped in bottles to various manufacturers of mayonnaise and noodles.

As the bus headed back to our own roost, "Dyer's Choir" entertained us with a cacophony of country and western sounds, and our own sunny-side-up version of "She's got a ticket to ride" — namely, "She's got a chicken to fry."



Mr. Ted Armstrong directs Dr. Strauss through the television studio.



Preparations for the broadcast.

STRAUSS ADDRESSES STUDENT ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

interview will form the basis for an upcoming World Tomorrow telecast.

In his lecture in Wednesday's assembly, Dr. Strauss presented a "few remarks on actual political problems." He explained Europe's relationship to the Communist menace toward the east. America has, he said, overcommitted herself around the world — in Western Europe, Asia, and elsewhere. This leaves Europe's position in the face of Communism somewhat precarious. Moreover, Dr. Strauss foresees America devoting

more future emphasis to domestic issues, with a corresponding cut-back in foreign expenditures — such as European defense. Europe, therefore, must unite — not only for her own welfare, but also to help shoulder the burden of protecting the free world. The U.S. and a united Europe would then form a free-world Atlantic partnership.

Dr. Strauss stated that the Soviet Union wanted Americans out of Europe, a disunited Europe, and control over a disunited Europe.

In solution, he recommended four general policies. First, the completion

and widening of the European Economic Community. This would involve uniting Europe economically, a state that would inevitably result in political union.

A change in NATO is the second. The union of Europe would open the way for an expanded, integrated European army capable of caring for much of its own defense. This would allow America to reduce its European commitment and concentrate on its pressing internal problems.

Cooperation with Communist neighbors — but without wishful thinking — would be the third policy. Dr. Strauss stressed that "negotiation with Communists is a very difficult task," and that cooperation could only be based on definite concessions from both sides.

The fourth policy would be to face the Soviet challenge. This can best be achieved through a united Western Europe, Dr. Strauss feels. To this end, he said that Germany would be willing to completely renounce national sovereignty. And to assuage those who fear German militancy, he suggested that — if it would help unite Europe — no German be President, Prime Minister, Defense Minister, or Foreign Minister for the rest of this century.

Caution is when you are afraid; cowardice is when the other fellow is afraid.



