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## Southern Columns 3rd Quarter 1982

Southern College

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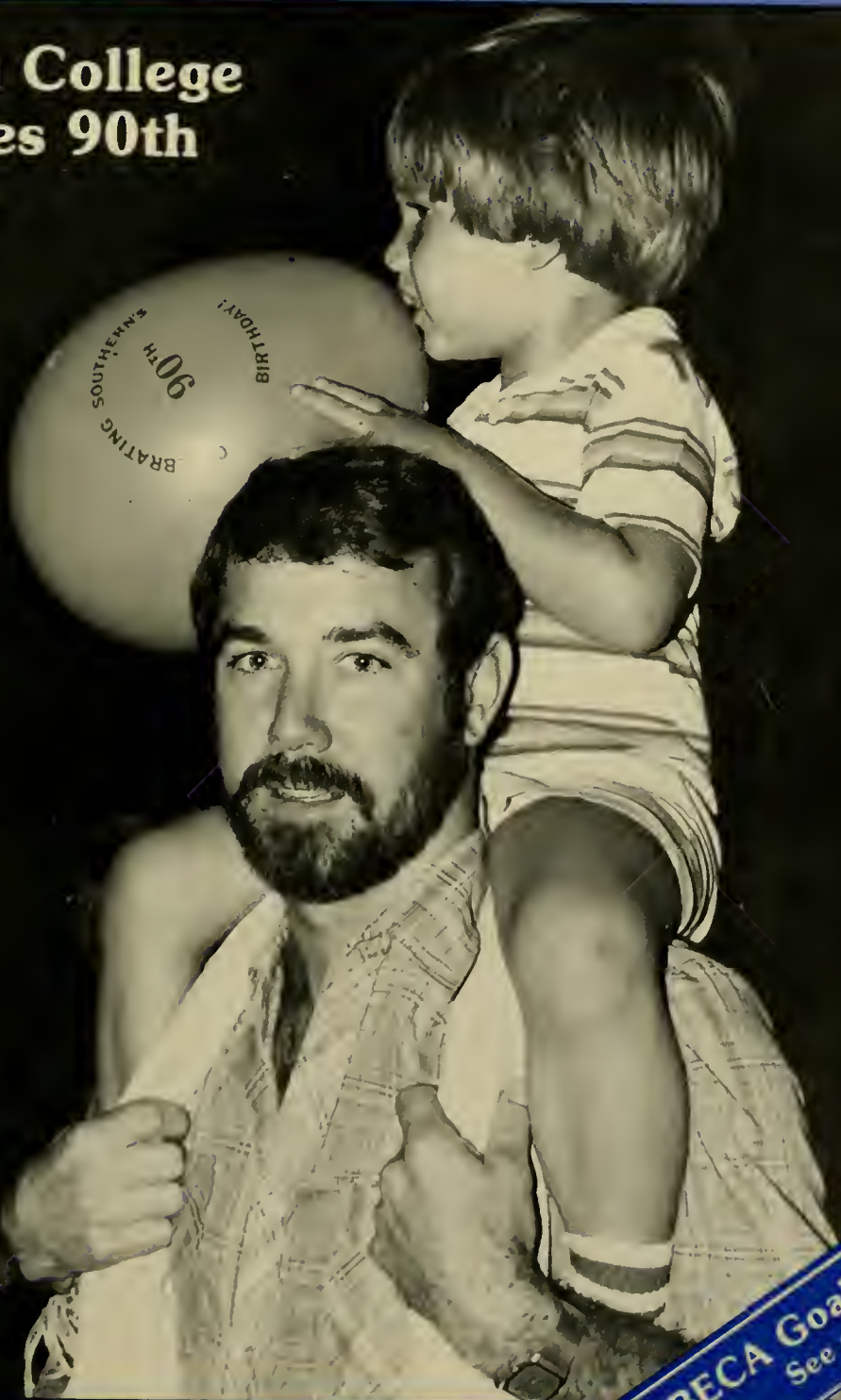
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# C SOUTHERN S COLUMNS

Volume 33

Third Quarter 1982

## Southern College Celebrates 90th Birthday



**BECA Goal Reached**  
See page 26

# Do You Know Where Your Children Are?



This is urgent! There are many SDA youth enrolled in public high schools and colleges. Southern College would like to communicate with them, but we need your help.

First of all, send names, addresses and phone numbers if possible of any SDA people you may know who fit these categories:

Second, take a personal interest in them yourself and encourage them. Most of these youth may not realize that there are ways of working out financial plans and ways to overcome other obstacles that may be hindering their coming to our academies and colleges.

Time is late. Stakes are very high. The staff at Southern is dedicated to the all important task of helping our students to form a close relationship with the Lord. What they do with their lives, who they choose for a life companion, and where they spend eternity—these are the stakes largely determined by the strength of their personal relationship with the Lord. Help us to help them.

# SOUTHERN COLUMNS

The official magazine of  
Southern College Alumni Association  
Collegedale, Tennessee 37315 (615) 396-4246  
Office hours 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. weekdays  
except Friday until noon

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## Editorial

by Mark Newmyer

This is the SOUTHERN COLUMNS. We are sure that you have noticed a few changes. First of all we have expanded from sixteen pages to twenty-eight pages. Our trim size has also increased so that we are a little longer and a pinch wider. The one thing that we have not changed is our dedication to serving you, the alumni.

Feedback from our readers is essential. You are the most important part of this magazine. With your honest input and support we can produce a magazine that will serve you better. We have added a few new features that we feel are important enough to continue in each issue of SOUTHERN COLUMNS.

**Southern Update** is one of the new features. This is one you can sit back, kick your shoes off, relax and enjoy. Update features many of the important events that have taken place on campus recently. This is the news column of the magazine.

**Ask the Staff** — now here is one that you have all been waiting for. We invite you to ask of our faculty members any reasonable question that you may have. If you would like, you can direct your question to a particular faculty member. We will do our best to cover as many of your questions as we can.

**Southern History** is a feature in which we will try to recreate a bit of the past, bringing to life a touch of Southern College's rich heritage.

We are open to new ideas. In the near future we would like to start a feature that will express your comments, suggestions, questions and general input concerning the COLUMNS. The importance of your contributions cannot be stressed enough. We need your input in all areas, new features as well as old.

This is the SOUTHERN COLUMNS. We are looking forward to a bright future, share it with us.

about the Cover — Dale Iles and the "little man" on top, Remy Iles at Southern College's birthday celebration extravaganza. Photo by Mark Newmyer

## A Message From Our President



Dear Alumnus:

I wish you could visit our campus right now! Our students are eager and the teachers are excited about a great year. The grounds are beautiful with rich lawns and flaming late summer flowers. Our enrollment exceeds what we—along with other Adventist colleges in America—had projected to be a five percent loss.

We want to give you alumni continuing assurance that Southern College of Seventh-day Adventists has a very positive posture as an entity of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Southern College represents a commitment to orthodox Seventh-day Adventist theology, including of course our "fundamental beliefs." The college is further committed to promote and uphold church standards that support a college-wide lifestyle which proclaims that members of the college are followers of Jesus Christ. All of this requires a commitment to a philosophy of education that recognizes the development of the spiritual, physical and mental powers of students and teachers as expressed in the Scriptures and in the writings of Ellen White.

We recognize that people will err and it is a fundamental purpose of the college to work in a loving way with such persons and to retain them as members of our school and church community if they are willing to accept counsel. All of this can be accomplished if we employ and retain only those personnel who exemplify and teach the distinctive message and mission of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and who reflect Biblical moral and spiritual values and whose purpose at Southern is to help students strengthen their hope of the second coming of Jesus Christ, who will cleanse sin from the universe.

We cannot possibly try to counteract every misrepresentation or greatly exaggerated account of problems that may arise on a campus such as ours. We always recognize that it takes no more than a very few persons to cause hosts of others to wonder and to question. Our greatest satisfaction comes from the fact that we had a larger number of returning students this year than in past years; and this in itself indicates that our students feel they are receiving here that for which they came—the unique approach to education that our church exemplifies.

Last Saturday night we had a gala celebration of the 90th anniversary of the founding of this school. The student faculty participation as program personnel and spectators, the fireworks, and the incredible cake which fed two thousand—all this started our year in an exciting and challenging and positive manner.

You have made this possible through your support, most recently in the BECA campaign in which we exceeded our goal and received \$49,000 in matching funds. You have been great for us in every way and we thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank Knittel".

Frank Knittel  
President

# Southern Update

## Teaching Learning Center And Management Development To Be Focuses At SC

A comprehensive Teaching Learning Center and a Management Development Program will be implemented at Southern this year as faculty and administrators continue their efforts to improve their professional abilities and to expand the opportunities for highly successful learning for SC students.

The Teaching Learning Center (TLC) will assist in improving both student learning and faculty instruction. It will be more than a remedial center, though math and reading improvement programs will be available through the center. Instructional materials and facilities, tutors and mini-computers will give support and aid in improved instruction for all academic areas. The TLC director will also arrange for professional faculty development workshops.

Personnel are now in the process of being hired, with funding of the Center begin on October 1. Specific strategies for implementation will then be established, and the TLC should be successfully operating by second semester.

Dr. Wayne VandeVere, P.A., and chairman of the Division of Business and Office Administration, has been named Director of Administrative Development.

According to VandeVere, the program's goals are "to prove management techniques as used by administrators on campus and to facilitate long-range planning." He adds that all levels of college administrators, from

secretaries to industry managers as well as teaching faculty and top administrators, will receive instruction in this program. "In today's economy," he believes, "the colleges that survive will be those that are well-managed."

The Higher Education Management Institute (HEMI) models for administrative development, which are designed specifically to meet the needs of managers in higher education, will be used.

"I think it's going to be exciting," concluded VandeVere, "and shows promise of good usage on our campus."

Development of these programs was made possible by the funding of a four-year Title III grant. The grant proposal resulted from Southern's 1980-82 self-study which pinpointed areas that the faculty and administration want to improve in their efforts to continually upgrade academic quality at Southern College.

The Southern College Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Orlo Gilbert, has been invited by the World's Fair Music Committee to perform at the fair on Sunday, October 17, at 7:00 p.m.

Dr. Ronald Carter, associate professor of biology at Southern, recently presented a paper to the General Conference Biblical Research Institute Science Committee (BRISCO) on biological determinism. In his presentation he discussed the implications to theology of the new discipline sociobiology, which tries to give biological reasons for psychology, sociology and culture.

BRISCO, made up of members of the Biblical Research Institute and the Geo-Science Research Institute, meets annually for a symposium. This year's conference was held in Glacier Park, Montana, from August 15-19.

## Summer Success

Approximately 500 students enrolled for Southern College's fourth summer session in response to a free tuition offer. In 1981 the same session had an enrollment of 97 students. Southern College President, Dr. Frank Knittel said, "The offer was given as an incentive to bring students to the campus and to keep them."

## Retired Workers Convene at Southern College for Weekend Convocation

Nearly 400 senior citizens from California to Maine gathered at Southern College on August 6-8 for the first nationwide Convocation of Seventh-day Adventist Retired Workers.

A number of retirees who were first-time visitors to Southern expressed their admiration for Southern's beautiful campus and their appreciation of the delicious food and comfortable accommodations.

The Convocation was organized by Elder D. A. Delafield, Coordinator of Retirees' Affairs for the General Conference. Members of S.D.A. Retired Workers' clubs and Senior Citizens' groups across the United States were invited to attend the special weekend to enjoy Christian fellowship and inspiration.

The retirees' weekend began with a Friday evening meeting at which Elder Delafield presented the weekend's theme, "Behold, He Cometh." Elder Willis J. Hackett, retired vice-president of the General Conference, re-emphasized that truth in the Sabbath morning church service.

Afternoon meetings followed dealing with religious liberty and issues in Adventism today, interspersed with opportunities for relaxation and fellowship.

Sunday's meetings presented information for the retirees on retirement



Elder Delafield addresses retirees at banquet.



benefits, trusts, physical and emotional health, and the activities of retired workers' clubs across the country. A banquet Sunday evening brought the convocation to a close.

Officially 322 registered for the convocation, but nearly 400 attended many of the activities. As the weekend closed, they enthusiastically agreed that the convocation had been very worthwhile and enjoyable and should be held annually.

## Faculty And Administrators Seek To Meet Student Needs

Faculty and administrators at Southern are constantly attuned to student needs. And when they see a need, they try to meet it.

Dr. Donald Moon, professor of physical education, is no exception. He has noted over the years that a significant number of students enrolling at Southern were undecided about their future goals and plans. This indecision often led to an unsuccessful experience in college and subsequent withdrawal.

Further investigation showed that Southern had no formal means of helping these students to formulate and establish values and goals or to adjust to the demands of college. A course was needed to fill this deficiency in Southern's curriculum.

Moon examined the curricula of a number of colleges and discovered several very successful courses, such as the University of South Carolina's University 101 and Project Flourish at Clarion College in Pennsylvania.

With the cooperative efforts of personnel in Student Services, Admissions, and the Divisions of Education and Human Sciences and Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Moon and John Baucom, assistant professor of behavioral sciences, have created Freshman 100, Life Planning and Adjustment.

The purpose of the course is to help provide students with a successful total experience while at Southern College and with a means of developing direction for the future.

The one-hour academic course will be taught fall semester by Moon, Robert Moore, assistant professor of mathematics, and Edward Lamb, associate professor of social work and family studies. Students who are undecided about their future goals are encouraged to enroll in the course.

In preparation for the project, Dr. John Gardner of the University of South Carolina, who has been the recipient of various awards and national recognition for his contributions to similar courses at other universities, conducted a training workshop Saturday evening, August 21, and Sunday, August 22, for all interested faculty.

Participants in the project expect the new course to improve students' achievement levels in college and in turn increase retention rates.

### Students Need Jobs Too

Another area where administrators Richard Reiner and Laurel Wells saw a need of college students was in successful employment. In order for many students to remain in college, they must personally work to pay large portions of their bills. However, finding jobs to

fit the skills, interests and schedules of students is not always easy.

A labor coordinator and counselor was needed to help students secure the best jobs available and perform satisfactorily in those jobs so as to keep them.

Robert Peeke, a successful teacher at Collegedale Academy from 1977-81 who holds the M.A. in Education Administration, accepted the position of Student Employment Administrator in charge of the newly formed Employment Office.

To help students find jobs, Peeke is exploring both on- and off-campus student labor possibilities, seeking new sources of student employment with higher wages. He is creating a job bank to benefit both area employers and students.

Internships and cooperative education ventures in which students work at jobs related to their major will also be available to students. Peeke's aim is for graduating seniors to have a minimum of one year of related work experience as well as their degree. This should be an asset to job placement, which will now be coordinated through his office.

The Employment Office will have a career planning library containing helpful materials on finding jobs, meeting qualification, writing resumes and interviewing. Peeke also plans to conduct training seminars in how to write resumes, work for promotions and, generally, keep jobs.

Peeke suggested that Southern alumni and constituents can also help with his employment program. Those in business or professional employment who need summer workers or who have positions

open for graduating seniors should contact the Employment Office, (615) 396-4012, for potential employees.

Southern administrators along with Peeke, are enthusiastic about this new service for students. It should greatly benefit many who must work to pay for their education.

### New Degree Offered

Mrs. Marilyn Sliger, campus Child Development Center director, saw a need in Southern's curriculum for a degree program to prepare students to direct day-care centers and nurseries.

The Division of Education and Human Sciences faculty agreed with her. Beginning this year the division will offer a two-year associate degree in Child Care Administration.

Students preparing for the degree will take the basic elementary education requirements followed by a Child Care Practicum course taught by Mrs. Sliger. They will work in the Child Development Center and learn firsthand how to budget, advertise, interview parents and prospective employees, create a curriculum and care for the needs of small children.

Mrs. Sliger reports that a number of students have already expressed interest in the program. Mrs. Jeanette Stepanske, assistant professor of education, feels that the new degree provides a useful and marketable alternative for students who do not wish to obtain a four-year degree.

Southern faculty and administrators want their college to provide the best possible educational opportunities for its students, and they are creatively working to make that wish a reality.

## 1982 Fall Registration

Our opening fall enrollment is 1,801. Encouraging facets of the enrollment picture are that the percentage of returning students increased eight percent over last year and the number of accepted who actually enrolled was up by five percent.

The largest majors represented are Nursing, 337; Accounting and Management, 207; Religion and Theology, 134; and Computer Science, 126.

The fastest growing major is Computer Science, which showed a 55 percent increase this year. There was a 33 percent increase in the number of students who list Nursing as their major. This includes 44 in a local program for registered nurses and a number of students who are taking general education courses in preparation for being admitted to clinical nursing classes.

A new associate degree in the area of Allied Health is being offered with emphases in Pre-Dental Hygiene, Pre-Dietetics, Pre-Medical Records, Pre-Physical Therapy, Pre-Radiology, and Pre-Respiratory Therapy. There are 42 students in this major, with 23 taking the Pre-Physical Therapy emphasis.

Off-campus enrollment includes 105 taking nursing on the Orlando campus and 73 in extension classes being taught at Fletcher Hospital, Mt. Pisgah Academy, and Laurelbrook Academy.

Southern College continues to attract students from outside the Southern Union. As has been true in the past, 40 percent of the students come from other North American unions and overseas divisions. Forty-four states and 38 foreign countries are represented.

## Elder Coffin Holds Week of Prayer

Southern College's semi-annual week of Spiritual Emphasis was conducted this semester by Elder James Coffin, assistant editor of the *Adventist Review*.

Elder Coffin's unique style of presentation, including personal stories and new twists to Bible stories, brought his talks to life as he helped his listeners to see God in a new perspective.

In addition to the twice daily meetings, Coffin spent time in each dormitory, counseling interested students throughout the week.

Concerning his goal for the outcome of the meetings, Coffin



*Elder James Coffin revealed valuable spiritual insight.*

emphasized that, "We need a 180-degree turnaround for a dynamic relationship with God."

Elder Coffin's ministry at SC testifies to his hope of a spiritual regeneration for SC and everywhere.

## WSMC Board Elects Olson Perry Manager

Olson Perry, formerly Program Director of WSMC, has been elected by the WSMC Board to be General Manager of the radio station. He replaces Don Self who accepted a call as Director of Development for the Kentucky-Tennessee area of the Adventist Health System/Sunbelt.

As of July 1 Olson Perry has taken managing control of the 100,000 watt station that serves the greater Chattanooga-Cleveland area. As General Manager,

he will be responsible for developing and implementing the programming and operating policies, the selection and production of programs, and maintaining operational procedures with National Public Radio Network and other independent program producers.

Mr. Perry is a former administrator of New York City's community development programs. He has worked at several radio stations across the nation including WAUS, WDW, WBAC, Q-98 and WXAI. He received his bachelor's degree from the City University of New York and a master's degree from Andrews University.

As General Manager, Mr. Perry is anxious to increase the community's awareness of WSMC and to more clearly define and serve the station's audience.



*William Richards and Mira Denney concentrate on class schedules.*



*WSMC's new station manager, Olson Perry.*

# Ask the Staff

The following question was directed to Dr. Ronald Carter.

**QUESTION:** *What is happening within the current creation-evolution debate? Is it true that Darwinian evolution is being abandoned by scientists?*

— Wayne P. Thurber

Many exciting things are happening currently in the area of creation and evolution. Key events revolve around court cases testing the legality of recent state laws which would require the teaching of "Scientific Creationism" along with the theory of evolution. Much debate about the terms "scientific" creation and "theory" has filled the court testimonies and Scientific News Articles. Significant amounts of money and time have been spent by well organized lobby groups such as the ACLU who are opposed to the teaching of Biblical Creation in Science classes. The San Diego based institute for Creation Research backed by Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority has lead the less well organized and funded support for creation science. Most scientists believe that "Scientific Creationism" is a contradiction of terms. Creationists believe that data from the natural world is best understood by models of earth history proposed by the Holy Scriptures. Secular scientists opposing the creation movement believe that "Scientific-Creationism" is just rhetoric made to camouflage attempts by religious groups to get "religion" back into the school system. Many scientists are convinced that the theory of creation is outside the realm of science. They feel it is a theory that cannot be tested and that it's adherents have accepted its statements on faith rather than by the empirical methods of science, thus "Scientific Creation" is, they say, Religious dogma expressed in terms borrowed from philosophers of science. At the same time many creationists have been encouraged by claims that science itself has abandoned the Darwinian theory of evolution. Such claims, attacks and counterattacks have resulted in levels of emotion that are nearly beyond comprehension. In this article I would like to suggest a few reasons why the emotional level of this revitalized debate has risen so high.

Undoubtedly the current debate between creation groups and organic evolutionists is at a level of intensity



Dr. Ron Carter

unequaled since the famous 1924 Scopes trial. In the past two years more words have been printed and debates initiated than in the previous two decades combined.

Outstanding men and women of science assisted by political and civil liberty groups have joined forces with religious leaders and teachers across the land to defeat attempts to have "Scientific Creationism" taught in the public school systems. The emotional intensity evidenced by these anti-scientific creation groups has caused many on-lookers (especially creationists) to ask why the evolutionists must be threatened by obvious Biblical truths or else they wouldn't be so defensive or passionate in their creation-science attacks. Other creationists and some non-creationists respond to the evolutionists who are most livid in their anti-"scientific" creation positions by asking why in a country founded on the freedoms of speech and thought should it be illegal to present scientific creationism as an alternative scientific model for the origin of life.

To understand the passion involved in the anti-creation movement we need to understand the historical background which is part of the

hidden agenda brought by most scientists to any science and religion debate. Furthermore a better understanding about the current controversy between evolutionists regarding the process of evolution needed to fully evaluate the emotionalism and defensiveness found among organized anti-scientific creation groups.

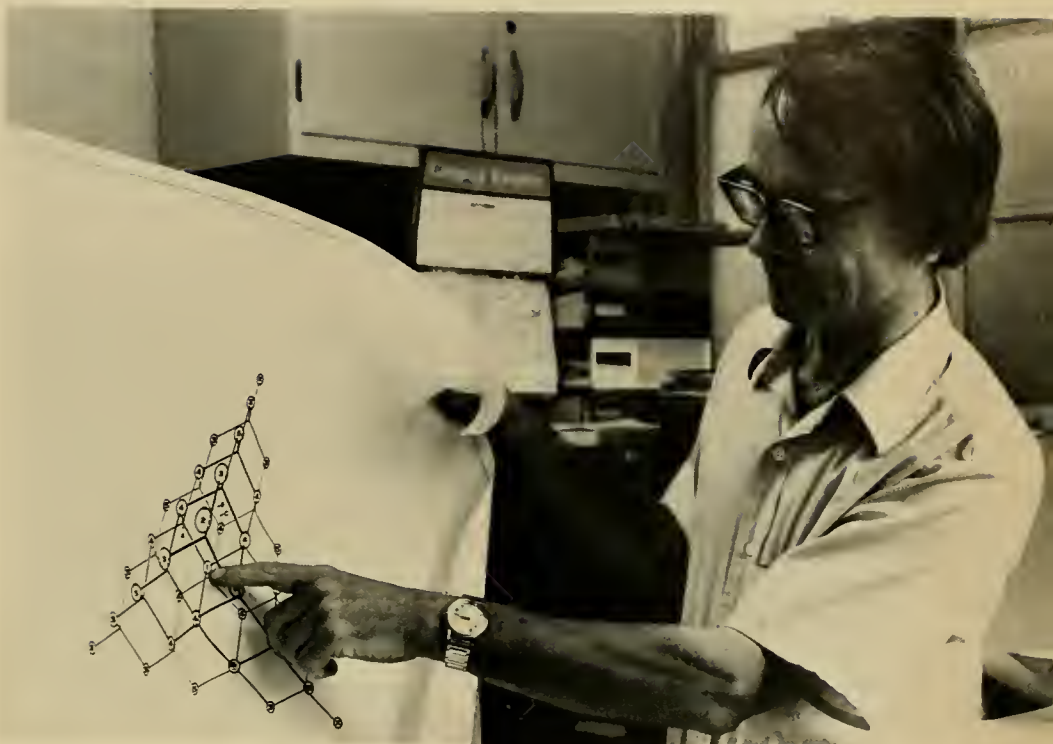
Recent magazine articles (i.e., *Life*, *Discover*, *Science 82* and *Reader's Digest*) have asked the questions, "Could Darwin have been wrong?" Some of these articles have been understood by a number of people to say that Darwinianism has been shown by science to be in error and is therefore a theory in "big" trouble. More than one creation group has proclaimed "victory" by these articles. Such claims of creationism winning have fueled the fires of resentment to devastating proportions. The seeds of this presumed anti-Darwinian attack were actually sown by Charles Darwin himself. Darwin noted that his theory of "descent with modification" (evolution as known by most creationists) should be evidenced in the fossil record by a series of transitions or intermediate steps between forms of evolving animals. It was his wish and belief that these transitional forms would be found and therefore demonstrate completely his theory of natural selection via the survival of the fittest individuals within a population of organisms. More than 100 years have elapsed since Darwin challenged science to demonstrate these transitional forms or "links," and to the disappointment of many neo-Darwinianists these links

(Continued on page 1)



# Southern College Researches Molecules

Dr. Ray Hefferlin has spent several months, on two different occasions, working with Soviet scientists and lecturing at Soviet Universities. He has also done consulting work for such firms as McDonald Douglas and Oak Ridge Laboratories.



The Southern Regional Education Board has announced that funds have been granted to Southern College's physics research project, for travel to obtain materials at nearby research libraries. The grant makes possible up to five two-day visits to collect published results from theoretical and experimental work of scientists the world around. Some of this material is not available through inter-library services.

Dr. Hefferlin gave a scientific presentation at the 37th Symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy, on June 1, at Ohio State University. He spoke of recent results obtained in the project, which is attempting to find the order among thousands and thousands of small molecules which exist in our world and in space. The lecture summarized results of work done in the United States, including the efforts of many Southern College students, and overseas, including the contributions of scientists there. He was invited to lecture to the International Astronomical Union in Athens, Greece, on August 14, but was unable to attend.

The research project at Southern College is an extremely ambitious one. The attempt to find order among

the many molecules involves developing a theoretical base, demonstrating that the world literature of molecular data agrees with the proposed system, and predicting the numerical values of properties for molecules which have not yet been studied.

In 1869, Mendeleev published his periodic system of the elements. It wasn't the only one which has been published (with different shapes), and it may not have been the first, but it has been the one which worked: he used it to predict, successfully, the properties of a couple of elements.

Since that time, a great deal of theoretical lore has grown up to explain what an atom is and what its properties should be. It successfully explains the limited number of energy states which the most simple atom, hydrogen, may have. It uses all kinds of mathematics, including the interesting classification method of group theory (to classify the energy states).

In the 1970's, it was noticed by Soviet scientists that the periodic chart of the elements resembled the energy states of hydrogen. So they took the group theory method classification for hydrogen and put in new symbols so that it served to explain the periodic chart of the elements (one version of it).

$\lambda$	$\mu$	$s$	$4v$	$n$						
			$\pm 1/2$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	-	-1	H	Li	Na	K	Rb	Cs	Fr
		+	+1	He	Be	Mg	Ca	Sr	Ba	Ra
1	-1	-	-5		B	Al	Ga	In	Tl	113
		+	-3		C	Si	Ge	Sn	Pb	114
	0	-	-1		N	P	As	Sb	Bi	115
	+	+	+1		O	S	Se	Te	Po	116
2	-1	-	-9		F	Cl	Br	I	At	117
		+	+3		Ne	Ar	Kr	Xe	Rn	118
	0	-	-7			Sc	Y	Lu	Lr	
	+	+	-5			Ti	Zr	Hf	Ku	
3	-1	-	-5			V	Nb	Ta	Ha	
		+	-3			Cr	Mo	W	106	
	0	-	-1			Mn	Tc	Re	107	
	+	+	+1			Fe	Ru	Os	108	
4	-1	-	+3			Co	Rh	Ir	109	
		+	+5			Ni	Pd	Pt	110	
	0	-	+7			Cu	Ag	Au	111	
	+	+	+9			Zn	Cd	Hg	112	
5	-1	-	+3							
		+	+5							
	0	-	+7							
	+	+	+9							
6	-1	-	+5							
		+	+7							
	0	-	+9							
	+	+	+11							
7	-1	-	+11							
		+	+13							
	0	-	+13							
	+	+	+15							

A new form of the periodic chart of the elements.

The periodic chart of the elements is such that properties of atoms in any row will vary from left to right similarly, and properties of atoms in any column will have larger and larger, or smaller and smaller, numerical values.

Most scientists believe that these properties of atoms can be obtained from solutions to sophisticated equations written by Dr. Dirac some years ago, although this has never been done for every single atom, and when it has been done there have usually been more or less bad approximations. It has been necessary to depend on experimental studies also. The same is true for molecules. It would be nice to solve Dirac's equations exactly, but this cannot be done at this time, so it is necessary to resort to approximate solutions and to experimental results. The work at Southern College is based on a mathematical "trick" which in turn hinges on an assumption about the relations between atomic and molecular properties.

Let's assume that molecules will behave in a way which is predicted by multiplying the periodic table of the elements by itself. In other words, we'll make a periodic system for molecules so that properties will vary the same way, or will have increasing or decreasing numerical values, if we move in different directions of the system.

The periodic system of the elements is an area, that is, it is two-dimensional. If we multiply it by itself once, we will have a four-dimensional shape. So, the periodic system for diatomic molecules like carbon monoxide, atmospheric oxygen, and the like, is four-dimensional. The way to do the multiplication is well known from group theory, but how do we visualize it?

We visualize the four-dimensional periodic system for diatomic molecules by slicing it. Each slice is three-dimensional and so we can make wooden or plastic models of it. Depending on how we slice it, we get different molecules in different parts of the models. The properties of these molecules will vary in different ways along different rows, columns and stacks of these models.

All the evidence which we have found so far, from 20 different properties of diatomic molecules, points overwhelmingly to agreement with these predictions. This agreement is found by the use of a variety of methods. Numerical data for all the molecules is found in tables, in scientific reports, and in science magazine articles. These data are plotted on various kinds of graph paper, including isometric graph paper, which allows plotting data as it varies in relation to both atoms of the molecule at once. The data are also subjected to a statistical analysis to see how well they compare with each other when the molecules are arranged in a certain way. Finally, mathematical functions are fitted to the data and compared with each other to find the best function and the best arrangement of molecules.

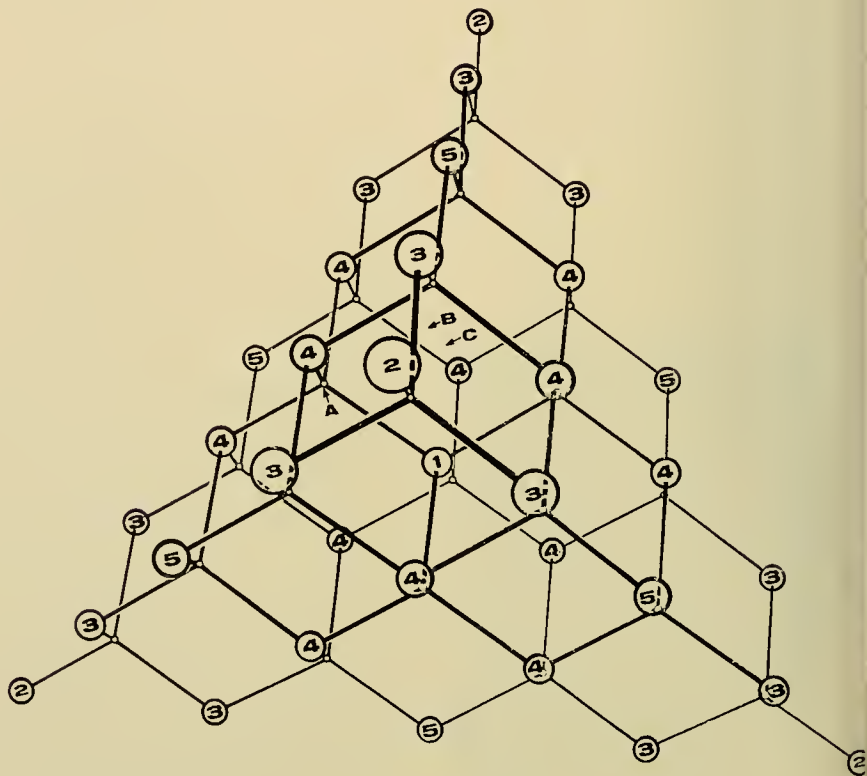
When we start to think about triatomic molecules (water . . .) and tetra-atomic molecules (ammonia gas . . .), then we can use the same methods, but we have ever more and more dimensions in the resulting periodic systems.

By being willing to talk about only the molecules formed from a limited

number of atoms at a time, we can cut down on the number of dimensions. Thus, the limited portion of the periodic system for triatomic molecules is three-dimensional, and again we can make wooden or plastic models of it. But for tetra-atomic molecules, even the limited portion has four dimensions!

It is significant that all molecules which have the same number of electrons, at least if they are within the limits which we accepted earlier, behave rather similarly. This was very noticeable in diatomic molecules. If we concentrate our attention on some molecules in the limited portions of the periodic systems as have the same numbers of electrons, then the triatomic molecules can be represented on a plane (a triangle) and tetra-atomic molecules can be represented in a volume (a tetrahedron).

All of this concentration on molecules with the same number of electrons has greatly increased the agreement between the periodic system for the diatomic molecules and the published data. This agreement is shown in the graphs, statistical analyses and function-fitting.



tetrahedral diagram

We have found the proper ways to describe the positions of molecules on the areas and volumes. We use the distance from the center of the pattern of molecules, and the angles at which they lie from the corners of the patterns.

Having spent all this time on the geometries of the periodic systems of molecules with various numbers of atoms, we now must get back to predicting numerical values of properties of molecules. These predicted values are needed in industry, and they will provide a test of the theory which we have presented.

Some predictions have already been made. As numerical data appear in scholarly publications, it has been possible to find that the predictions are in good agreement. However there have not been very many such cases yet, since it takes a great investment of time and money, in other laboratories, to obtain these data.

Another kind of prediction which has come out of the work is that some numerical values of properties of atoms should multiply or add to give the numerical properties of the diatomic molecules formed of those atoms. This has been found to be the case for several properties.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to develop even more fully the theoretical basis of the molecular periodic systems, to extend it to even more complicated molecules, to check that published data for even more complicated molecules agrees with the periodic systems, and to make even more predictions. All this will take much time and effort and some funding. In these days of "tight money," high costs for publication of results, and expensive travel and accommodations at scientific meetings, any funds received are extremely helpful. This is why the grant of the Southern Regional Education Board is so much appreciated.

Several scholarly publications have resulted from this attempt to build periodic systems for small molecules. Some of them are still in the presses. A list appears below. Many Southern students have been co-authors on these publications, in some cases on more than one. Most of these students are physics majors, but in some cases they have been enrolled in other departments. For students aspiring to become scientists, this experience is extremely valuable as a

factor in their acceptance for further studies; for all students it provides a real example of how scientific inquiry is conducted.

#### Publications:

1. R. Hefferlin, \*R. Campbell, \*D. Gimbel, H. Kuhlman and \*T. Cayton, *J. Quant. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transfer* 21, 315 and 337 (1979).
2. Ray Hefferlin and H. Kuhlman, *J. Quant. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transfer* 24, 379 (1980).
3. R. Hefferlin and \*M. Kutzner, *J. Chem. Phys.* 75, 1035 (1981).
4. G. V. Jhuvikin and R. Hefferlin, *Khimicheskaya Physika* (new Soviet Journal), in press; report SMC #2400ay for National Academy of Sciences, appendix (September 17, 1981).
5. A. P. Monyakin and R. Hefferlin, *Opt. and Spectr.* in press.
6. R. Hefferlin and \*W. Innis, *J. Quant. Spectr. Radiat. Transfer*, in press.
7. R. Hefferlin, G. V. Jhuvikin, \*K. Caviness and \*P. Duerksen, in preparation.

\* Former students of Southern College

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*Dr. Ray Hefferlin is the chairman of the physics department at Southern College.*

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*(Continued from page 8)*

are admittedly still "missing." Creation groups for years have counted the absence of such fossil data as support for their Biblically based theories. They have said that such sought-after transitional forms or "missing links" never existed because God, not evolution, created specific kinds of organisms. Until recently this absence of numerous examples of "missing links" between major groups of organisms has been a central distinguisher between the two theories; organic evolution, and divine creation.

In the late 1960's a young paleontologist and biologist, Steven J. Gould who eventually became the recipient of the title science man of the year 1981, began to put in print an idea that has become known as "punctuated equilibrium." This theory which was not well received or understood at first became in the late 1970's highly debated, and finally accepted as a newly incorporated theory for the process of evolution.

In the Fall of 1980 a symposium on evolution was held in Chicago in which the new punctuational view of evolution was hotly debated among

evolutionists. A flurry of popular news articles burst forth from those meetings like so many spores on the media. Many people, including professionals in the field, misunderstood the promoters of punctuated equilibrium and believed they were trying to destroy the Darwinian theory of evolution.

Spokesmen for the new punctuational theory were saying that the "missing" links are not missing merely because they haven't been found but that in many, if not most, cases no transitional link was ever buried either because no link evolved or because the individuals within transitional groups were too few in number or were just on the face of the earth far too brief a time. The new view of punctuationalism basically says that for long periods of geological time populations of organisms may be very stable, very little if any changes, then due to either rapid environmental changes or chance mutations of a significantly serious nature organisms changed rapidly in the geological sense of time.

This point of view deviated drastically from views commonly held prior to the 1970's. Superficially this view seemed to support the contentions of creationists. Creation groups in the late 1970's began to quote and sometimes misquote statements being made by the new punctuationalists. Creation literature claimed that science no longer believed in "missing links" and therefore was bankrupting Darwins theories of evolution. Some scientists already skeptical about punctuated equilibrium became even more antagonistic to this new theory as it was being perceived as a support for "scientific" claims for creation theories. Such entrenchment against punctuationalism by fellow scientists, I believe helped to encourage Steven J. Gould to become one of the most outspoken and passionate anti-creationists in our country today. Professor Gould's lectures and TV appearances across the country have tried to emphatically demonstrate his theory to be supportive of Darwinian Evolution and totally in disagreement with special creation. Since that time Steven Gould of Harvard University has become the most popular anti-creationists of modern scientific times.

*(Continued on page 12)*

# My Favorite Teacher

by Lester Park '52

There were many teachers from whom I enjoyed taking instruction at SMC, but one teacher stands out in my memory as a distinct favorite. In my experience history had always been a very dead class in which one was given very dead information and forced to learn very dead facts about very dead people, and since I am not by nature a morbid person, I had never enjoyed it. So it was with a certain amount of trepidation that I signed up for a required U.S. History course to be taught by Dr. Floyd Rittenhouse.

From the first day of class I knew this course was going to be different. Dr. Rittenhouse made history come alive! He taught us facts, but in such a way that we wanted to learn them—they tied the stories together. He personally introduced us to historical figures and told us so many interesting stories about them that we came to know each as a friend.

When foreign dignitaries came to visit heads of state, it seemed as though they came to visit us. Through our instructor's words, we saw white gloves, crisp uniforms, impeccably dressed statesmen, and heard their sometimes humorous, sometimes serious conversations. Many were the battles through which Dr. Rittenhouse led us victoriously. We saw the enemy, dodged the cannonballs and bayonets, smelled the heat and dust and blood as we struggled to take a hill, and

cheered as the white flag finally fluttered in the opposing ranks—and when it was done, we always knew *why* they had lost.

Needless to say, none of us ever slept through class. Dr. Rittenhouse sparked in me an interest in history of which the flame has never gone out.

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by Suzanne Whitley

Dr. Robert Morrison holds a special place in my life.

During registration in August, 1981, I asked him if I could take French from him, as he's a modern language teacher. His answer meant a lot to me, because he showed that he'd accept me regardless of my deafness.

In class we had occasional awkward moments, but he'd always see that I'd feel at ease.

Dr. Morrison isn't only my favorite teacher, but also about my best friend. He has learned to speak some in my language. I hold the memories of fun we had in sign language classes.

Dr. Morrison always takes time to listen and talk to me, and that is very special to me.

Dr. Morrison, I want to salute you with this—

Merci beaucoup for what you have done for me and for the friendship we share.

(Continued from page 11)

The implications for creationism to Gould's theory of punctuated equilibrium are profound. As stated one of the major distinguishing differences between theories of organic evolution and predictions made by creation theories has been the difference between expecting to find missing links (evolution, as understood by gradualism) and the falsification of this theory claimed by creationists who saw no clear examples of links or major transitional forms. One observer has stated that the evolutionists have stolen the creationists thunder by likewise predicting the absence of missing forms on the basis of punctuated evolutionary steps. If links are found the evolutionists can easily still say that gradualistic modes and tempos evolution occurred in that case. If no links are found, however, then it is reasoned that punctuated modes and tempos of evolution were working. Many creationists have expressed frustration with the current theory of evolution because they feel the theory no longer can be tested. They suggest that the theory of evolution has become too all accepting of any notion or set of data and thereby is nonfalsifiable (which by some definitions declares it to be no longer science but dogma.)

I believe a second major cause for the passion and defensiveness shown by the anticreation groups is what I refer to as the Galileo syndrome.

The Galileo syndrome is basically persecution complex which is held by many scientists and I believe is a central theme motivating most anti-creation documents. Science educators frequently remind their students of classic cases in which church dogma kept scholars from presenting truths from nature. Biblical scholars mis-understanding the scriptures have dogmatically said that the scriptures teach a flat-earth concept and that the solar system revolved around the earth. In far too many cases in the past, men of the church placed their false interpretations of the scriptures over and above the claims of science. Within the science corner the memo of church leaders actually directing the abuse and persecution of scholars like Galileo is kept vividly alive. The Scopes trial of Dayton, Tennessee, is used as a modern day reminder of

(Continued on page 12)



Dr. Floyd O. Rittenhouse



Dr. Robert Morrison

# 90th Birthday Celebration Success

It was all you could ask for in a birthday party: balloons, entertainment, presents, cake, "Happy Birthday" and even fireworks. It was Southern College's 90th Birthday Celebration, and for the approximately 2,000 Southern College students and people from the community who congregated on the ballfield to enjoy and participate in the festivities, it certainly was an evening to remember.

First up on the program was the formation of a giant human "90." Chalk lines drawn on the field guided the crowd into position and as they sang Happy Birthday, accompanied by the special brass ensemble, cameramen (video and otherwise) perched in cherry-pickers recorded the scene for posterity.

Joe Robertson and Denny Nooner were up next, drawing names from a big decorated box and announcing the lucky winners of everything from free hair permanents, gift certificates, dinners for two, Little Debbies and tickets to the Strawberry Festival, to the grand prize of \$10,000.



A variety of music as well as humorous skits, readings, and dialogues was provided by several groups and individuals. The "Under the Apple Tree Band" did some down-home singin' and banjo pickin', and the Faculty Men's Quartet, composed of Larry Otto, Ron Qualley, Everett Schlisner and Wayne Thurber harmonized in "Halls of Ivy." By popular demand, Dr. Frank Knittel himself performed "Happy Birthday" as a piano solo. A reading entitled "The Domiciliary Edifice Erected by John" and recited very rapidly by Dr. Bruce Ashton left the audience breathless just from listening.

And then—the strike of a match, a glowing wick, and the entire stage was illuminated by a sparkling, sizzling "90th" made by fireworks mounted on a frame above the backstop. It burned brightly for a moment to the cheers of the crowd before a power cut and sudden blackness heralded the beginning of the magnificent fireworks display. When the last glorious burst of color had exploded as the grand finale, the throngs of

people moved with great haste into two lines leading to the lobby of the gymnasium, where party decorations and servers were dwarfed by the crowning glory of the celebration—a gigantic birthday cake towering nearly five feet in the air, its mirror and light decorated top portion rotating slowly, the light scintillating brilliantly off the "90" which sparkled from the very top. This huge creation was constructed by Earl Evans, Southern College's Food Service Director, and Roy Dingle, Food Service Baker. The confectionery masterpiece consisted of 35 chocolate sheet cakes and five circular cakes. Evans and Dingle spent all day Friday icing the cake with approximately 125 pounds of whipped cream frosting and decorating it with lights, flowers, and greenery in Southern College's official colors, white and green.



# HAPPY BIRTHDAY SOUTHERN



*Scott Kinsey passes out free smiles.*



Sc



*Joe and Denny announce another winner.*



*SA leaders express the joy of success.*

# COLLEGE!



90th birthday cake, a real masterpiece.



Our Talented President



The Birthday Quartet



...dancin' and grinnin'.



The Student Body engulfed in the celebration.

# New Faculty Members

When Southern College began its fall semester on August 23, eleven newly appointed faculty members began their work with Southern students. However, six of the new faculty were not really new to Southern, as they had either taught for or attended Southern previously.



A 1978 graduate of Southern's four-year nursing program and a resident of Collegedale, **Mrs. Debbie Wellman** is returning this year to teach Basic Nursing IV for the Division of Nursing's associate degree program.

After her graduation from Southern's associate degree program in 1976, Mrs. Wellman spent a year and a half in Kobe, Japan, as a student missionary nurse. A native Canadian, she then returned to Canada where she practiced nursing for eight months before coming to Southern to complete the B.S. in nursing. For the past two and one-half years, she has been a charge nurse on the medical floor at Parkridge Hospital in Chattanooga.

Mrs. Wellman's husband, Kevin, has studied industrial education at Southern and is presently taking aviation courses at Chattanooga State Technical Community College.

**Mrs. Nancy Crist**, who is rejoining the Orlando campus Division of Nursing staff, is also a graduate of Southern and has previously taught nursing on the Collegedale campus and Orlando campuses. This year she will help

teach the parent-infant course.

Mrs. Crist and her husband, Milford, who works in Media Services at Florida Hospital, have two school-age sons.

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**Mrs. June Snide Hooper**, joining the Division of Education and Human Sciences, says coming to Southern "is like coming home." Her father, Harold Snide, taught here when the college was Southern Junior College, from 1935-1942. Mrs. Hooper is a 1942 graduate. Her husband, H. Ralston Hooper, is a native Tennessean and taught industrial arts at Southern Missionary College from 1949-1952.

Though the Hoopers spent fifteen years in India and nine years in Pakistan as missionary teachers, they came to Collegedale on furloughs, as two of their three children were graduated here. Their daughter Dorothy has taught in Southern's Division of Nursing for the past seven years.

Mrs. Hooper earned the bachelor's degree at Emmanuel Missionary College (Andrews University) in 1944 and the master's degree from George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, in 1965. She has headed teacher training programs at Spicer College in India and at Pakistan Adventist Seminary, as well as serving as academic dean for five years at Pakistan Adventist Seminary.

This year Mrs. Hooper will be teaching psychology and methods classes for the elementary education major.



**Dr. Gordon Hyde** is also well acquainted with Southern, having taught here from 1956-1970 and headed both the Communication and Religion departments. This year he will again be teaching in the Division of Religion.

Dr. Hyde received the bachelor's degree from Emmanuel Missionary College (Andrews University) and the master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. His Ph.D. in speech was conferred at Michigan State University.

In 1970, Dr. Hyde became a member of the Biblical Research Committee of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. He served in that capacity until two years ago when he was transferred to the Sabbath school department. Most recently he has been living in Chatsworth, Georgia, serving as editor of the Sabbath school lessons.

His wife, the former Irma Stirling, is also a graduate of Southern in elementary education.



**Jan Haluska**, will be teaching Southern's Division of Arts and Letters, has already taught College Composition 101 to advanced seniors at Georgia-Cumberland Academy where he was English teacher from 1974-1981.

In addition to teaching college composition courses this year at Southern, he also is looking forward to examining the solutions to the dilemma of "what a good man does when he's in trouble" in world literature and working with students in a creative writing course.

Haluska earned the B.S. in aviation at Pacific Union College in 1971. However, through prayer and the Lord's guidance, Haluska says, he was subsequently led to attend Andrews University where he earned the master's degree in English. During the past year, he has been working on his doctorate in English literature at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Haluska's experiences outside of teaching in English include traveling abroad twice, serving in the U.S. Army, being a flight instructor at Andrews University, and teaching aviation at GCA.

His wife Marcia and sons, Aaron, age 10, and David, 2½, are looking forward to making new friends in Collegedale.



**Mrs. Daphne Shah** has left a teaching position at the University of Florida to teach Bachelor of Science in Nursing II on the Orlando campus, where she also taught previously (1976-1979). When asked about her return she said, "I really enjoy working for the church. If there is a place for me there, I'd like to fill it."

Mrs. Shah received the B.S. in 1958 and the M.S. in 1973, both from Loma Linda University. She has taught at Loma Linda and at Valley College in San Bernardino, California. Her daughter Shaira, 22, is married, and her son David, 19, is studying for his master's degree in business at the University of Florida.

Four other staff members totally new to Southern are joining the Division of Nursing staff on the Orlando campus.



**Mrs. Marsha Rauch** earned the B.S. in nursing at Columbia Union College and the M.S. in psychiatric nursing in 1969 at Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. She has taught at CUC, Walla Walla and a community college in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mrs. Rauch and her husband, John, a self-employed hospital administration consultant, and their three children have moved to Orlando from Miami. She will be teaching the basic medical-surgical course for Southern's nursing program this fall.

**Mrs. Sylvia Skantz** will help teach the parent-infant nursing course on the Orlando campus. She received the B.S. in nursing from Loma Linda University and has worked part-time in the obstetrical unit at Florida Hospital.

**Betty Sue Ekvall** will teach the nursing elective with an emphasis in health education. She comes to Orlando from Portland Adventist Hospital where she was maternity supervisor. She is a graduate of Loma Linda University with the master's degree in public health and is also a pediatric nurse practitioner.

**Mrs. Marlene Young** will teach medical-surgical nursing in the clinical area. She is a 1979 graduate of Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska, and has been a staff nurse on medical and psychiatric floors at Porter Memorial Hospital in Denver.

These ten new faculty members, along with the rest of Southern's staff, are looking forward to sharing their knowledge and experience with SC students in the 1982-83 school year.

*(Continued from page 12)*

how the bias of religious teachings has been used to restrict a teacher from teaching evolution. Few scientists can forgive and forget the way in which the Christian Church historically dealt with those who disagreed with the official understanding of scripture. This is especially true since these official interpretations of the scripture seem to have changed so often. Scientists are thus very skeptical about any Biblical notion being presented as a propositional truth.

In recent years we have witnessed a political swing to the "right." This anti-"anything-goes" movement is also seen in the significant support for religious based groups, such as the Moral Majority. Many scientists are alarmed by this trend and are reacting, (possibly over reacting) by once again having visions of "witch-hunts" and fears that anti-science sentiments are developing too strongly among the masses. Some scientists seriously believe that our national security and race for technological superiority is tied to the issues of creation and evolution. Some feel that a society that is abandoning the empirical, methodological approach to truth and is therefore anti-scientific at worse and scientifically sloppy at best. Desires to be academically free from church dogma and prosecution and to revitalize America's desire to be number one again in the sciences have added greatly to the emotionalism within the anti-Science Creation Movement.

I am personally convinced that creationists need not be ashamed (scientifically) of their Biblical views. I do however believe that the Adventist approach to creation science is unique and is an approach that is understood by few people. While we share in common many fundamental views of creation and the flood that are held by other creation groups, our entire approach to the benefits as well as the limitations of science is more reasonable and should be more acceptable scientifically than other so called "scientific creation" groups. It

appeared that factors converging in the middle 1970's were going to give an unpresidently positive opportunity for scientific dialogue between scientists who were doing flood geology and creation studies and evolutionists. New theories like catastrophic uniformianism, a theory which shows many similarities to punctuated equilibrium, but on a geological level, where changes in the earth's outer structure can be highly rapid and catastrophic for brief time periods, followed by long periods of stability. Theories like these as well as frequent statements coming from famous scientists on the unlikely probabilities of life evolving from non-living on this earth all contributed to a window of time in the middle 1970's were creationists could have quietly and non-judgmentally dialogued with their peers in science. This time period could have fostered positive dialogue while advocating the need for critical experimentation and general support of the scientific enterprise. Major, fundamental differences in world views would not have been compromised. Instead, as previously stated some creation groups used the opportunity to ridicule the opposition and to claim victory over the evolutionists. Some creation groups nationally accused evolutionists of infighting to the point of destroying themselves or at least Darwin's legacy.

That window of opportunity has been slammed shut and the wounds of years of misunderstanding are exasperated once again. The wounds are infected with mis-quotes and misunderstanding and a new fever has set in. This fever has fueled a renewed dedication to stamp out creationism. A most alarming twist to the age-old debate between science and religion has recently been devised in which a new solution to the warfare is to have science and religion finally end their conflict by using science to create a new understanding of religion. Much of the framework for this new synthesis comes from the notions put forth in the discipline created in 1975 called sociobiology, a development that we will review in a future article.

Our church has a unique, and most timely message of healing. There are millions of young people in secular college campuses who need to hear the truths of God's love, His creations

*(Continued on page 26)*

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Understanding the heritage and rich history of Southern College somehow throws a light on the path that we find ourselves traveling on now. Hundreds of faces come and go every year, and each one is affected by the character of Southern College. Recapturing the past through memories of faces, buildings, and fellowships helps us forever keep a bond between Southern College and the people who helped shape it into what it is today.



*Elder Frank Ashlock and Miss Jones*

Miss Maude I. Jones first came to Southern College in 1917 from Washington Missionary College (now Columbia Union College).

Many young people who walked the halls of Southern College between 1917-1950 remember Miss Jones as a woman who was totally dedicated to the college. Never too busy to stop and show her concern for the students, Miss Jones always had words of encouragement for those who sought her guidance. During her thirty-three plus years of work for the college, Miss Jones never waived from her first love, the Adventist message. She is said to have spent much time in her final years reading the Bible, in fact the last class that she taught for the college was one of biblical history.

Miss Jones' many years of dedication were rewarded by the building of a little white cottage

mainly financed by alumni gifts. The little white cottage was Miss Jones' home until her death on Christmas day 1961. The years of service for the college far outweighed the little house, yet the building of the cottage was certainly an honor.

Miss Jones will always hold a place in the heart of Southern College. The COLUMNS would like to salute MISS MAUDE I. JONES on this the school's 90th birthday.

The construction of Jones Hall was completed in 1917, the same year Maude Jones came to Southern College. Most people around Collegedale these days don't even realize that the old building was once without the name Jones Hall, and wasn't named Jones Hall until years after its construction.

The first year that Jones Hall was opened (1917-18), the dormitory was without many conveniences yet you wouldn't have heard a complaint from those first occupants because they were just thankful for having any new building that they could call a dormitory. In fact if it had not been for a generous gift from Mr. John H. Talge, the girls would not have even had any furniture in the dorm, so you can see that they had many blessings to be

thankful for that first year.

Jones Hall has been a useful building for Southern College. It has served as a ladies' dormitory, a men's dormitory, a dorm for married couples and is presently even being used to house some English classes.

Every building on campus helps to make up this school's personality and Jones Hall has been no exception. It's funny how a building when first constructed seems to catch the admiration of everyone, yet when it is surrounded by new and more beautiful buildings then it's so hard for us to believe that anyone would have been overjoyed to move into it. Still Jones Hall has been a great asset to this school so let's not forget to save a place in our memories for this old building. The COLUMNS salutes Jones Hall.

*"Do you remember"*

- the dress code in the school bulletin that read, "French heels, extreme styles for hair, dress, thin hosiery, narrow skirts and sleeves not covering the elbows — not accepted"
- when working 1½ hours a week and \$100 would pay your tuition in college for one year.



*Jones Hall, a Southern College landmark.*

# Southern College Entertainment Series 1982-1983

The Southern Entertainment Series, formerly known as the Artist Adventure Series, is proud to present the 1982-83 program

season. We have provided here a list of coming events, to enable you to plan on attending.

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## September

- 18 David Holt—Music and Stories from the Southern Mountains

## October

- 9 Pops Concert—Southern College Music Groups
- 30 John Biddle—film "Windstruck"

## November

- 6 Southern Union Gymnastic Show
- 7 Chopin Lives, Robert Guralnik (Ackerman Hall)
- 9 "The World The Eye Cannot See," Dr. John Paling (Chapel Program)
- 12 The Gospel of St. John, John Stuart Anderson (Collegedale Church)
- 20 Southern College Symphony Orchestra, Guest Violinist Daniel Heifetz

## December

- 4 Southern College Concert Band, Annual Christmas Concert
- 9,10 Messiah, Tivoli Theater and Lee College

## January

- 8 Warren Miller's "Ski in the Sun"
- 22 Mac Frampton Show—Piano, Brass, Percussion

## February

- 5 William Stockdale's Travelogue— "The Life of Richard Halliburton"

## March

- 13 Chinese Magic Circus of Taiwan
- 17 Jean Kilbourne's "The Naked Truth: Advertising's Image of Women" (Chapel Program)
- 26 The Canadian Brass

## April

- 9 Southern Gymnastic Home Show
- 10 The Kodak Show— "The Swiss Alps"
- 16 Die Meistersinger and Carolier Concert



# A Financial Report On Southern College

In the following interview, Richard Reiner, Business Manager of Southern College, assesses Southern's financial status and future.

**COLUMNS:** The financial state of private colleges is a topic of interest in most higher education circles. How did Southern's financial picture look for the fiscal year just past?

**Reiner:** Our June 30, 1982, financial statement shows an operating gain for the college and its commercial auxiliaries of approximately \$250,000.

That sounds good, considering that many schools operate at a deficit. Is this a typical operating gain for Southern?

It compares favorably with the operating gains in each of the last five years ranging from \$60,000 to \$300,000. It is not large, however, considering that the operating budget of the college exceeds \$15 million. This \$250,000 profit represents a margin of only 1.7% on total operating.

Is such a profit necessary?

Operating gains are important to non-profit institutions in order to provide the necessary cash to fund increased receivables and inventories which result from inflation. Non-profit institutions that don't have at least a small profit find themselves in a position of borrowing in the short- or long-term money markets at high interest rates to meet monthly obligations.

What will your concerns be for the years ahead if you are to continue to operate in the black?

What gives us concern for the next five to 10 years is the continuing decrease in the number of eighteen-year-olds available to attend college, the perception of many that it is too expensive to go to a private college, and the continued uncertain economic conditions. These make planning extremely difficult for a private college, especially one that derives between 85% and 90% of its total operating income from tuition with the balance coming mostly from church support.

Does Southern depend more heavily on tuition than do other private institutions?

Yes, most comparable private colleges receive approximately 60% of their income from tuition and the balance from federal and state government appropriations and large endowment funds. Thus, they are in a much better situation to meet fluctuations in enrollment than we are.

Does that mean that our tuition is or must be higher than most private college's tuition?

Tuition is high at our college, but it does compare favorably with others. Our tuition of \$4,120 for 1982-83 compares well with the average of all private colleges in the United States that was published in a recent issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. The published average was \$4,020. That places us just \$100 above the national average for all private colleges.

You've compared Southern to private colleges nationwide, but how



does Southern's tuition compare with that of other *Adventist* colleges?

A recent survey of the *Adventist* colleges indicates that Southern's tuition, room and board costs of \$6,320 are \$500 to \$1,000 less than those of most of the other college.

Why doesn't Southern have an endowment fund as you've said most other private colleges do?

With continuing increased enrollments, good economic times and church support for operating and expansion of the plant, a high priority was not placed on developing such a fund until recently.

Does Southern now have such a fund then?

In the last five years, with some larger gifts it has received, Southern has established a Student Scholars Endowment Fund of approximately \$750,000, managed and invested by professionals at a local bank. Interest from this fund provides scholarship

students who have a positive academic and work record. You mention work. How important is work for the college student? Very important. I'm of the opinion that in order for many students to succeed in our college in the future, work must have a high priority as a major financial resource. It is our goal to provide as much work and as many work-incentive scholarships to students as possible. To assist in students finding and keeping the best jobs available, a labor coordinator has been appointed and is now successfully placing students. In addition, our development office has increased scholarships a high priority in its search for funds and has talked to many individuals about setting up student scholarship funds contributing to the Student Scholarship Endowment Fund. Let's go back to our discussion about the financial strength of the college. How do you know that the college is actually financially strong? There are many ways to evaluate a college, but one of the best ways is relate it to other colleges with a similar focus and mission. This can be done, of course, by comparing it to other Adventist colleges and looking at the bottom line, profit and loss. But even more than that we can look at what has happened to the

institution from a cash flow standpoint. Has there been a positive or negative affect on the cash?

Recently, a major U.S. accounting firm, Pete, Marwick, Mitchell, and



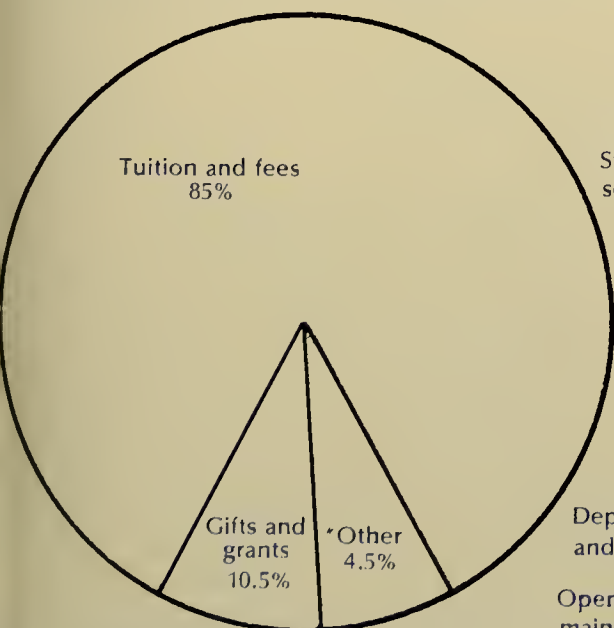
Company, developed a comprehensive set of performance ratios that can be applied particularly to private colleges as they try to analyze their financial situation. Included in this study are balance sheet ratios on Fund Balances/Plant Debt, Debt Service/Unrestricted Current Fund Revenues, and others which are important to banks and creditors. We are now in the process of applying these ratios to our

performance for each of the last ten years in order to provide more detail on which to base future financial decision made by the administration and the board of trustees.

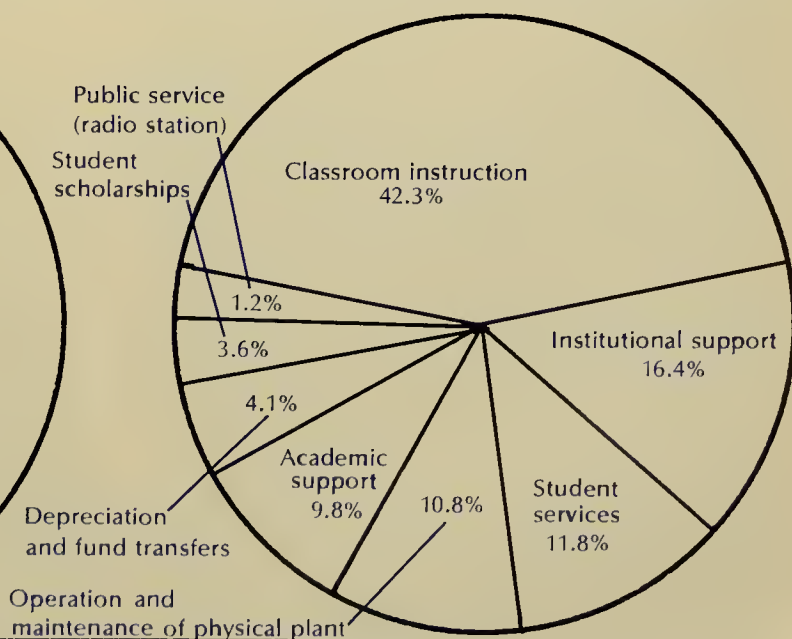
How do you predict Southern's future financial picture will look?

I think the financial future for our college looks positive because of at least three factors: one, we have a solid tradition and the loyal support of our alumni and constituency; two, we're in the Sunbelt, a region of the country which is supposed to have continued population growth in the next decade; and three, there were some good decisions made by previous financial administrators that will affect the income of the college in the near future. Specifically, I'm referring to the college plaza and other commercial properties developed by the Committee of 100 and leased to the college which will be paid off in approximately four years. This will generate over \$300,000 a year of operating income for the college. This income will assist us in keeping our tuition at the lowest possible level. Coupled with continued increases in faculty and staff productivity and a careful watch on expenditures, the college should survive the 80's in as strong a position or even a stronger one than when it entered.

### Education and General Expense



### Education and General Income



Note: These graphs do not reflect the distribution of room and board income and expense. For registration, interest income, entertainment programs, miscellaneous



# Adventure in Europe



1982 European Study Tour

by William Wohlers

For those who relished adventures, the 1982 European Study Tour was a rewarding experience. From May 13 through June 27, twenty Southern College students explored Europe with Professors William Wohlers and Charles Zuill of the Division of Arts and Letters. They traveled more than 11,000 kilometers, visiting eight different countries—England, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and West Germany. In addition, most of the students took advantage of the opportunity to earn six hours of college credit in history or art. From York in the north of England to Pompeii in southern Italy the tour was an enjoyable cultural odyssey.

As with most European tours, a standard list of stops made up the heart of the itinerary: England—Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Parliament; France—Montmartre, Notre Dame; Italy—Florence, Venice, the Vatican and the Forum in Rome; Vienna—Schonbrunn Palace, State Opera; Munich—Marienplatz, Dachau. The tour also stopped at Southern College's sister schools in England, Italy and Germany.

Even more memorable were the unique experiences which highlighted the tour. Two of these took place on the first Sunday of the tour. In the morning the tour group visited St. Paul's Cathedral in London, not as a cold sterile museum but along with hundreds of worshipers for a regular weekly service. As they walked up the steps that morning the same bells pealed forth their greeting that had announced the marriage of Charles and Diana nearly a year before. Inside they sat in awe under the massive dome, their attention drawn forward first by the imposing tones of the organ and then the inspiring voices of the male choir. It was not difficult to agree that this structure truly is an impressive monument to its builder, Sir Christopher Wren, a fact which the sermon on the dignity of labor made even more emphatic.

The second exceptional experience on this same day came

following an afternoon in the British Museum. Arriving at Royal Festival Hall the group found themselves sitting in anticipation of the final regular concert for 1982 by the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Economical though the seating may have been, they also could not have been any better than the choir, immediately behind the orchestra. Listening to Brahms's Violin Concerto, Symphony Number One, and watching the musicians and conductor at close range was an experience that none had ever had before and few would be able to duplicate again.

In Holland another unique opportunity presented itself to the tour members. Though the height of the tulip season had passed, a special international exposition, called the Floriade, vividly demonstrated the importance of flowers to the Dutch people and their economy. It will be ten years before another tour group will have a chance to see this fair of flowers.

Because of its humanities orientation and the college credit being offered, this tour probably spent more time in museums of art and history than would ordinary travelers to Europe. The already mentioned British Museum was perhaps the most intriguing of all with its Rosetta Stone, Assyrian Black Obelisk, Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon in Greece and numerous original manuscripts including the Magna Carta and the Codex Sinaiticus. Other museums visited on the continent were the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, rich in Rembrandts, the Uffizi in Florence with its incomparable collection from the Renaissance and the Vatican Museum in Rome which included the Sistine Chapel and its ceiling painted by Michelangelo. In Venice the Academy of Fine Arts contained many works by Titian and Tintoretto, while the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna and the Altepinakotek in Munich together contained the greatest variety of masterworks. Viewing these invaluable cultural treasures in person was an experience no picture book could equal.

In this same vein were the experiences of the tour group outside the museums. Many works of art cannot be contained within the walls and roof of a museum. In some cases entire cities would be considered living museums. Such is the case with Bruges in Belgium. In the eleventh century the capital of commerce in northern Europe, Bruges today stands as a monument to that period. Many of the original structures have been preserved and are still in use today. Walking the narrow streets along the tree-lined canals takes one back directly to the earliest days of civilization in western Europe.

Even more imposing as living pieces of art were the innumerable churches which the tour visited. Salisbury Cathedral, York Minster, Notre Dame of Paris, Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence, St. Peter's and St. Mary Major in Rome are but a few of the most memorable. Without question the most significant as well as the most interesting was the cathedral in the French town of Chartres, the first cathedral dedicated to Mary. As the prototypical gothic cathedral, it is the very best place to study that cultural phenomenon, and with the guidance of the tour by Malcolm Miller the group was given insights which only his expertise could provide. Having lived in this town for nearly twenty-five years, Dr. Miller, an Englishman, conveyed an understanding of this architectural masterpiece which is almost overwhelming.

On two occasions the tour group experienced disappointment because museums which they had planned to see were closed. One of these was the Louvre in Paris, thus they missed the



Tom Kenney and Malinda McKee with a "Beefeater" at the Tower of London.

the Mona Lisa and the Venus de Milo. Also in France they were in the palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV as a symbol of his absolute reign. See it they did, but only from the outside. It was closed because of the soon-to-be-held economic summit of the leaders of western nations. However, the short stop in this town on the way back to Paris from Chartres was a total loss. Arriving at the gilded entry gate they noticed a small television crew and the familiar symbol of the NBC peacock. Upon closer investigation they discovered NBC economics correspondent, Irving R. Levine, preparing for that evening's closing piece on the nightly news. According to the students he was just as pleased to meet them as they were him, although a special thrill was experienced by senior communications major, Patti Gentry. "Just as you are doing right now," was his reply referring to their persistent questioning about how he got his start in the news business.

Seeing and meeting such important people was one of the unexpected extras on this adventure in Europe. Joseph P. Moyle, former mayor of San Francisco, introduced his family to several group members at the Fountain of the Four Rivers in Rome. Also in Rome, another part of the group happened upon a former governor, former Democrat, and former presidential candidate, John Connally, in front of the famous Waldorf Hotel. "Oh, yes, I've heard of that," was his comment when told they were from Southern College near Chattanooga. A final such thrill for some of the group was in Venice where a few of the girls had lunch with television actor Gavin



Grosvenor Gardens, London

McCloud, in town to film the opening episode of his Saturday night soap opera.

One other noteworthy individual whom the group saw unexpectedly was Pope John Paul II. Forced to postpone their trip to Pompeii due to a late train, the group made its way to St. Peter's basilica in Vatican City. Here they learned that this was a special holy day for the Catholic Church, the Feast of Corpus Christi or the body of Christ. That evening most of the group waited for almost two hours before the pope made his way past them on the processional from the church of St. John Lateran, the cathedral of Rome, to the front of the church of St. Mary Major, the oldest church in Rome. Hundreds of clergy, male and female, as well as numerous laymen made up his retinue, and by the time he arrived, on foot, thousands of Italians had gathered in the square to see their revered leader. It was certainly an enlightening educational experience.



Amsterdam

Such notable people, however, did not overshadow the many ordinary folk whom the tour members met while traveling around Europe. Many of these encounters occurred while riding on trains. Unlike most standard tours this one was not confined to a bus, except for three days in the Netherlands. Naturally, this circumstance presented additional challenges such as using their own feet more often than usual. The hikes with their luggage in places like York and Darmstadt

did require extra amounts of fortitude. Yet using the mode of transportation of the people allowed the tour members to make acquaintances that otherwise would not have been possible.

A prime example of this took place on the S-Bahn, one of the two subway systems in Munich. A casual conversation brought an invitation to dinner from Irene, a twenty-five-year-old social worker, for Judi Boles, Malinda McKee, Patti Gentry, and Bobbie Sue Wohlers. Surprised by the minuscule size of her apartment, they returned later that evening newly aware of views of the world which may have differed from their own. However, they also felt reassured when Irene noted their distinction from what she considered the stereotypically loud and affluent American tourist.

Altogether the tour used nine different modes of transportation. In addition to traveling by train, bus, subway, and on foot, the group also used vans, streetcars, city busses, a ship, and of course the airplane crossing the Atlantic. Getting places was at least half of the adventure.

Their most frequent mode of travel was by the ubiquitous trains of Europe. Starting in Belgium, they relied on their

ride on large Michelin tires. In contrast was the single-line subway system in Rome, which dates back to the days of Mussolini. On one occasion five members of the tour found themselves literally overwhelmed by the human cargo as they boarded for a short ride from the Coliseum to the train station. Suffocation would surely have resulted had the journey been any longer. Not a great deal more pleasant were the numerous green or orange busses of the eternal city. It became clear after a few rides that there is a policy requiring each bus to remain at its terminus point until every passenger is confined to his minimum allowed space. At least there is the consolation of extremely inexpensive fare—about sixteen cents American per ride.

While the means of travel proved endless in variety, an equally diverse adventure awaited the tour in the culinary realm. Most had initial trepidations since they had received warnings about the endless servings of eggs they would have to endure. Such fears proved groundless. Instead of eating daily omeletes, they were served a most delightful variety of vegetables, pastas, soups, and other more original creations.

Eating was also an area where personal experimentation abounded. Few who tasted them would soon forget the best potato fries in the world in Bruges; just don't call them Frites and serve them with a very special mayonnaise. Also in Bruges were discovered the exquisite Belgian waffles with real whipped cream and fresh strawberries. Equally delicious were the cheeses of Holland, especially Edam, enticing Gina with lemon in France, creamy Suchard chocolate in Switzerland and tasty eggplant pizza in Florence. By consensus, the best fancy pastries were found in Austria and the best ice cream in Italy. Malinda McKee, the tour's expert in pastry, supported this conclusion through extensive personal research. Darrell Nooner, the authority on ice cream, considers a little place on the Piazza Navona, absolutely out of this world. For some the food alone would have been worth the trip.

If all the tour members were asked what on the tour meant most to them, twenty different answers would probably be given. But for Sandi Schiau, a senior music education major, could easily be summed up in one word—music. She called the tour "the highlight of my life," and it is not difficult to see why. Of all the members of the tour, Sandi was undoubtedly the most adventurous on her own, demonstrating the possibilities for expanding the horizon of the tour by going beyond the planned itinerary. She attended more than a dozen musical performances including organ concerts at Windsor and in London, symphonies in London and Amsterdam, string quartets in Salzburg and Munich, and two operas in Vienna. Possibly even more significant was her attendance at an organ examination administered by Klaas and her subsequent conversation with this noted Dutch organist. Reveling in the memory of her trip she vows, "Someday I will return to Europe and study music."

For the group as a whole the highest point of the tour was probably the next-to-last Sabbath. Boarding an early morning train heading south out of Munich, they arrived an hour later at the town of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Hiking up into the hills on the edge of town, they settled down in a beautiful Alpine meadow. Twice before the group had held its own Sabbath services and had been blessed by Patti's stimulating Bible discussions. Both times were in less than ideal circumstances in a modest hotel room in London and a cacophonous balcony in Rome. At Garmisch only the noises of nature interrupted the singing led by Sandi and the moving sermon by Malinda. After spending five weeks together it was appropriate to be

(Continued on page 26)



Pastry Shop, Paris

Eurail passes to get them where they needed to go, soon becoming familiar with such terms as *gare*, *stazione*, *bahnhof*, *voie*, *gleis* and *binerio*. The convenience and comfort of these trains led to the conclusion by all that this was the best way to travel. As one tour member commented, "It taught us how to get around on our own."

On three occasions the group traveled by train at night, and sleeping in compartments called *couchettes*, consisting of six bunks which pulled down from the wall. Night travel, though not ideal for the most restful sleep, did allow the group to cover the longest distances at night, and provided them with two extra days which would have been used for travel if dependent on a bus. As a result they were able to add the musical mecca of Vienna to their itinerary.

Traveling by train also necessitated the use of the aforementioned subways, streetcars, and city busses. Of the three, subways were definitely preferred. Probably the favorite of these systems was The Tube in London where tour members each had a Go-As-You-Please ticket which allowed them to go just about anywhere they wanted in England's capital. Equally convenient were the underground trains in Paris and Munich, the former characterized by its whisper-quiet

# Those Who Walked These Halls

Mrs. Mildred Franz graduated from College Prep in 1933 and finished in the first class "pre-nursing" students in 1934.

Burton Cox, has received a Doctor of Osteopathy degree from the University of Health Sciences—College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Cox will begin a one-year internship on July 1 at the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine, Portland, Maine. While a medical student at S-COM, Dr. Cox was a member of Psi Sigma Phi, social fraternity, and the Pro Club.

Monica Pettigrew, 1982. Monica is working at Eliza Fee Memorial Hospital, Florence, Alabama, on a gynecology floor. Also, at present, she plans to continue her education at Memphis State University in January.

Brent Bergherm, '81, and Ron Cone, '81, were married on July 11, 1982, at the Forest Lake SDA Church in Orlando, Florida. They reside in Loma Linda, California, where Brent is attending medical school and Sharon is teaching at Mesa Grande Junior Academy in Mesa.

Kathe Michaelis Mathieu, '80 moved to Kettering on May 5 and started work at the hospital as a Unit Services Coordinator, or Word Secretary. At the present time she is living with her parents and plans to continue Nursing at Kettering in the fall.

Kenneth Salhany, has received the Doctor of Osteopathy degree from The University of Health Sciences—College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Salhany will begin a one-year internship on July 1 at Orlando General Hospital in Orlando, Florida. While at UHS-COM, Dr. Salhany was a member of Phi Sigma Gamma, a national social and professional fraternity.

Jack and Linda Waagen, 1976. Jack is the foreman of an insulating and weathering crew in Byron, Minnesota. Linda is in her fourth year of teaching grades 1-4 at Greene Valley Church School. They are also operating a small Arabian horse breeding farm, and during the summer Linda trains and shows horses.

Bill Haupt, 1972, was recently named president of Medical Center Hospital in Punta Gorda, Florida. He has served as president of Louis Smith Memorial Hospital in Lakeland, Georgia, for the past five years.

Bill, his wife Jill and their two children, Geri, 9 and Kimberly, 6, are making their home in Charlotte County.

Phillip Worley, '76 and Debra Howard Worley '75 have recently moved to Sandpoint, Idaho, where Phil is teaching Bible, Computer Science, and English, grades 7-10, at Sandpoint Jr. Academy. Their new address is: Rt. 1 Box 126, Sagle, Idaho 83860. The previous year Phil taught math and

computer science, grades 7 and 8, at La Sierra S.D.A. Elementary School, Riverside, California. He completed his masters in guidance and counselor education, Loma Linda University, 1981. Debby was a dietetic technician for nearly three years at Loma Linda University Medical Center. They would be happy to hear from their SMC friends!

Daniel Gomez Solis, '76 and Cynthia Allen Solis, '80, are now living in Greenville, Mississippi. Dan is pastor of the Vicksburg and Greenville churches. Dan was ordained at the recent Alabama-Mississippi Camp Meeting. Cindy is presently working on a master's degree in Reading Education. They have two children, Heather, three and a half, and David, one and a half.

Tommy Lee Davidson, '78, has received the distinguished Outstanding Young Men of America Award for 1982. The recipients are nominated by a local civic leader and a local Jaycee. Tommy was noted for his involvement

in United Fund, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society and his work with social problems in the Chattanooga area. The program is sponsored by the U.S. Jaycees.

Young-Uk Huh, 1982, is working for Loma Linda University School of Health in the department of Poststatistics and Epidemiology, computer programming. In the fall he will start his graduate studies at Purdue University, Indiana.



*Kathe Michaelis Mathieu*



*The Daniel Gomez Solis family*



Piazza Navona, Rome

reminded that the essence of the gospel is concern for other human beings. As they gazed out over the lush green valley to the snowcapped peaks beyond, the entire group felt both closer to God and to each other.

Prior to the tour, many had cautioned that six weeks was too long for a successful trip to Europe with twenty college students. But for those who participated in this venture, it proved to be about right. It allowed them to see the most important sights without leaving any major gaps. More significant, this period of time allowed everyone involved to become more closely acquainted with each other. As the end of the trip neared, the group had become something of a family. Based on this experience, plans are already underway for the second tour in May and June of 1984.

*Dr. William Wohlers is a professor of history at Southern College.*

## Southern College Alumni Increase Giving BECA Goal Reached

Alumni of Southern College supported their *alma mater* during the 1981-82 fiscal year ending June 30 by giving \$84,844 to the annual

*(Continued from page 17)*

and re-creations. Christian church especially ours needs to communicate the good-news that science does prove or disprove evolution or creation. Yet with confidence our understandings of science make creation and flood models of earth history reasonable, and even more reasonable scientifically in some ways. It is true that portions of the biblical story about creation and the flood outside the realm of experimental science, however the same limitations apply to many aspects of the theory of evolution. We need therefore especially to be kind and careful in the ways in which we relate to one another in the scientific community. There is no room in true Christianity for mis-quote, "I-told-you-so-ism," polemics, or judgmentalism. Our educational system must dedicate itself anew to presenting the gospel to all mankind, including the educated men and women of science. As a family of God we are to be royal priests who present God's truth in healing and loving ways.

*Dr. Ronald Carter is the associate professor of biology at Southern College.*

alumni fund for unrestricted use. This is a 24 percent increase in giving over last year.

This increase can be attributed to a large extent to the incentives provided by the Business Executives' Challenge to Alumni (BECA) program. The five-year BECA effort started in 1979 by a group of Adventist business and professional people who wanted to see alumni support increase from its then 6.5 percent to at least the national average of 24 percent.

After two years of BECA challenges, 16.8 percent of the alumni from the 11 colleges and universities in the North American Division are supporting their *alma maters* through the annual fund. Last year 16 percent of Southern alumni contributed to the annual fund.

BECA challenges to the 11 colleges and universities for 1981-82 totaled \$487,500, of which \$49,500 went to Southern College. Combined unrestricted contributions of \$1,100,000, added to the BECA challenges of \$645,000 given for specific projects, brings total alumni-generated support for Christian higher education to \$2,232,500.

# ALUMNI HOMECOMING 1982

year Southern College is ninety years  
Many thousands of young people have  
blessed through the years by attendance

at this school. On October 8-10 alumni  
members from far and near are urged to  
come back for Southern's homecoming.

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Honor classes are 1932, 1942, 1957, and 1972

Guest speakers are James Pleasants and Chester Damron

## Schedule of events:

### Friday, October 8

- 8:00 am — Golf tournament
- 8:00 am — Raquetball tournament
- 8:00 am — Tennis tournament
- 7:30 pm — Evening Vespers

### Sabbath, October 9

- 8:40 am — First church service
- 9:50 am — Sabbath school
- 11:15 am — Second church service
- 1:00 pm — Alumni fellowship dinner (Collegedale Academy gym)
- 3:00 pm — Religion seminar
- 5:00 am — Alumni supper (Collegedale Academy gym)
- 5:30 pm — Supper, meditations and fellowship hour
- 8:30 pm — Pops concert

### Sunday, October 10

- 8:00 am — Honor classes breakfast (college cafeteria)



**The Southern College Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Orland Gilbert, invites Southern's Alumni to attend any of the thirteen concerts scheduled for the 1982-83 school year.**

**Symphony Orchestra 1982-83 Schedule**

October 9	Alumni Weekend Church Services	December 10	Messiah Concert, Tivoli Theater, Chattanooga
October 9	Evening Pops Concert, SC Gym, 8:15 p.m.	December 11	Messiah Concert, Lee College, Cleveland
October 17	World's Fair Concert, Knoxville	February 12	Orchestra Benefit, SC Gym
	"Court of Flags," 7:30 p.m. or 8:15 p.m.	February 19	Oratorio "The Creation" Collegedale S.D.A. Church 4:00 p.m.
November 13, 14	Tour to Orlando and Avon Park, Florida	March 25, 26	Tour to Highland and Macon Academies
November 20	Home Concert with violinist Daniel Heifetz, SC Gym	April 17	Benefit Dinner Concert SC Gym, 7:00 p.m.

**(Tickets available through Music Division at later date)**





